

- [as mainheader](#)
- [as second header](#)
- [as sub header](#)

as mainheader

: mk-program_office-of-DSI-protocol

as second header

follow_digital-social-innovation

set_distributed-circles

fulfil_open-methods

as sub header

1. PPM (personal practice management)
2. JUNCTIONS
3. PEER-REVIEWS

alt headers

1-a/ process management

2-a/ legitimization centre

2-b/ content junctions

2-bb// targets

2-c/ [opt.IT](#) (optimization)

2-cc// operation aspects

3-a/ topics to peer-review

3-b/ cases

-theCONTENT...

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**Personal Practice Management includes
process management**

Every aspects of continuous development are presented here about legitimization:

- 1- regards the market oriented operations [.M]
- 2- regards the contributory processes [.M]
- 3- regards the open value network and the common value [.A]
- 4- refers to open contributory system [.A]
- 5- connects with common networks and open supply chains [.D]
- 6- connects with generative entrepreneurial coalitions [.D]

1-a

-process management **EXPANDED-**

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2-a

Legitimation, which works for in order to establish self-governed processes handled by individual(s) as a firm.

-legitimation centre **EXPANDED-**

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Stages of legitimation:

0vDSI as means:

FIRSTLY: get confirmation/approval by Membership and/or Partnership related to a workers' culture, a marketed solution or a proven community.

SECONDLY: make contracts with some firms/ventures/institutions, for this purpose: Affiliation would be a powerful option.

as a PRIORITY: every aspects of the starter kit, and the initiated processes of the assembly must have confirm the eligibility values to become a firm.

as an OVERALL RESULT: credentials of 'AM4idea.hu' will be approved and/then confirmed by the market, the partnerships, and others involved in cooperative operations online.

1vDSI as means:

The whole initiative becomes a legal entity when the formalization procedure taken by the validated sources which have the real power and legitimacy to accomplish.

as a RESULT: -more details are coming- the liable format defined for the whole scope, involved a name for the firm/venture/association, a digital identifier... and so on...

2vDSI as means:

The methods, processes and core values managed by our activities must represent an acceptable vision for the open culture, the maker movement and for the participants who involved in digital social innovation in general.

::A-mark::

the applied [legal framework] enables the processes undertaken by the self-administration structure

::B-mark::

the proven [administration structure] liable for the management of a co-working kit, presented in the online space for cooperatives

-1- '*SPACES*', mint hálózati csomópontok biztosítják azt, hogy az [önfoglalkoztatás eszközei] hálózatos rendszerben, tipizáló metódus keretei között alkalmazásba vehetőek legyenek a közreműködői hálózatban

about DESIGN Framework:

:1: liable for providing shared technology driven services to individuals, firms, organisations that do not

have the resources and knowledge to set up and run ‘IT’ driven solutions to support their mission critical operations with positive outcomes to users, developers, hackers, makers, online-cooperatives, and so on...

Challenges within peer production environments - include:

- applying copyright and licensing concepts to a rapidly remixed products
- assessing the quality (for example accuracy, authority, trustworthiness) of a peer-produced product
- supporting customisation and adaptations of peer-produced content for learning purposes
- sustaining and scaling these peer-production practices
- developing policies in a heavily publisher-controlled environment that support peer-production practices

2-b

-content junctions **EXPANDED-**

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One topic to emphasize:

The Open Trusted Technology Forum provides a collaborative environment to facilitate creating international standards focused on supply chain security to establish a unified view of practicing supply chain risk management (SCRM) for information and communication technology (ICT) products.

Through this public-private partnership, the OTTF has developed two preeminent international certification programs: The Open Trusted Technology Provider TM Standard (O-TTPS) Certification Program and the Certified Trusted Technology Practitioner (Open CTPP) Professional Certification.

Private and public sector organizations increasingly rely on information and communication technology (ICT) solutions, which are produced globally, to run their operations.

These systems need to be secure and to be kept free of major defects and vulnerabilities for customers to trust them.

- Equally, providers need to achieve integrity of their supply chains to help attest these systems do not ultimately compromise the security posture of their customers.
- Moreover, providers need to implement controls that strengthen the integrity of systems containing their intellectual property,
- thereby mitigating the risk of potential counterfeit components and the loss of intellectual property revenue.

opengroup.org

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2-bb

-targets **EXPANDED-**

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2-cc

(-Opt.IT **EXPANDED**-)

-operation aspects **EXPANDED**-

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Every aspects of continuous development are presented here about legitimization:

1- to create solutions how to build, then manage the Accounted items of our 'Mainworks'

2- to manage the self-structured development stages of Division |AM4idea

3- to serve the participatory culture by our Performance Unit

3-a

-topics to peer review **EXPANDED**-

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about OVN

We must note that the OVN model is not yet codified by nation states, i.e. open networks and network-type socioeconomic activity are not specified in legal code, they are not regulated.

As such, OVNs are not illegal entities, they are ALEGAL, i.e. operate in absence of legal code.

In the non-registered association is used by to represent the network to existing institutions. Thus, Affiliates form a non-registered association, which is constituted either by a written agreement, or by a verbal agreement, or by the intentions that emanate from practices.

The use of shared methods, rules (governance) and tools (infrastructure) by affiliates is enough to determine the intent to associate and collaborate on various projects and ventures.

In the the non-registered association is replaced with a general partnership.

“Open Value Network” from a legal perspective:

[non-registered association]

Legal Structure needed in order to get access to:

- tested and proven 'IT' infrastructure
- utilize tested and proven OPEN & COLLABORATIVE methodologies of work

Legal Structure needed in order to establish:

- Interfaces
- Service Providers (platform, webpage...)
∴ they made interactions with traditional ventures/institutions and between our firm

∴:

about OPEN DESIGN

| there is no single format, business model, system, or organizational model for 'Open Design'....

What are the processes behind open design?

What about the business models of open design?

How can we organize open design initiatives?

designed to real world application | topics annotated

LABONLINE Network can provide the infrastructure for small entities and individuals to:

1. share resources
2. exchange favors
~ at marginal costs!

Open lab networks provide an environment in which value could be exchanged outside of the monetary system: in a MULTI-VALUE SYSTEM.

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Decision model and free initiative

decisions need to make:

- Governance mechanisms
ways to make decisions & mappings to decision model
- Governance structures
virtual boards, offices and mapping to decision model
- Authority
granting specific people offices
- Accountability
for both making the decisions & the outcome of the decisions
- Communication
recording and transmitting relevant and timely information

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COP_community of practice

-spaces where Community of Practice (COP) can work:

- Private Space

PARTICIPANTS must be community members

ACTIVITIES defined by and for members

- Privileged Space

accessible by a subset of members

under conditions and terms defined by the community

- Public Space

content available to all, potentially activities open to the public

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COP technology overall are 3 distinct capabilities:

1_Security and the integrity of Membership

The security of the software/tools must easily and reliably allow the assignment and identification of group members!

Confidence in the process of working virtual rests on feeling that everyone knows who does and does not have access to a group's deliberations!

An actively managed community will generate data/information/knowledge that is easily subject to multiple applications!

Thus there is a benefit to being able to offer the open access to some resources with little technological effort!

2_Self-governance and community management

“Communities need to be able to self-govern; Virtual COP technology should give them the power to:”

1_ assign leadership roles such as editor, facilitator, moderator, community manager

2_ create communities and sub-communities

3_ control member privileges to read, write, delete, edit, post, etc..

4_ add and delete members and provide access to guests

5_ organise and reorganise content, including attributing one resource to several communities

6_ create contextual ontologies

7_ ease use of the applications for non-technologists: policy and program professionals

3_Robust site search

“The technology should allow knowledge object diversity:”

_ not require burdensome registration/keyword tasks to enable search

_ support multimedia knowledge objects in any variety of combinations

_ enable knowledge objects to be in many places at the same time without having to put them in each place manually

_ provide means to both “push” information out to the community via email groups, announcements, or similar; and for members to “pull” information in via “subscription”

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Virtual COPs produce results....:

...because they are the optimal structure for a world characterised by a networked, knowledge-driven economy and populated by microworkers:

- distributed individuals or communities who group, regroup and repurpose as the context demands
- they are organised for learning: like the best learning environments, they feature diverse content and have many points of entry
- they are interactive, democratic, contextualised and self-paced
- they are permit working on one's own or in groups of infinite combinations

- || all of them can be realised without requiring the worker to move from the comfort of their own best thinking space

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Community facilitation is a skilled task, included:

1-Community MODERATION

legitimate authority to push and prod the community to set its priorities and conduct its work

2-Community FACILITATION

supports the Moderator and the community's agenda by assuring that all of the technical and support functions are in order

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Fast Track motivational techniques, included:

1-establishment of relationships with local employers to create a tight link between training and better employment opportunities

2-Workforce Investment Boards

3-Content Standards for instructional work

a-literacy as empowerment

b-practical skills for workplace advancement

ab: General Equivalency Diploma (where the peer to peer nature of the productive community [or COP] helps the managers/members to see themselves as fellow program builders and adapters – rather than as recipients of a fixed model)

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Converts information into actionable knowledge by the work of virtual community:

Analysis and Codification -views of data:

- tone and texture of activity
- summary of activity
- create opportunity for any member to challenge the “findings” and verify their veracity
- periodic online surveys to ascertain if and how community members benefited from their participation

Knowledge creation:

- support for initial engagement and facilitation of work in the community
- organising a work plan
- implementing the work plan
- organising knowledge objects

Harnessing Knowledge for action:

- managing the information that emerges as the community works and capitalising on it to help the community achieve its goals

Capturing sustainable Knowledge:

- resources, records, summaries of discussions, process descriptions and the like all accumulate in the course of a virtual community doing its work
- knowledge for:
 - the community
 - the organization
 - the field

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Main concepts related to:

_ social innovation

_ collaboration networks

_ social incubators

Constituent elements of collaboration networks for social innovation in social incubators are:

1- partnerships

2- collaboration

commitment and trust , mutual help

3- self-management

shared leadership , joint decision making , shared processes

4- empowerment

recognition and construction of identity

5- resources

financial , materia and human

6- learning

lectures and sharing of experiences

7- sustainability

economic , social , environmental

3-b

-cases **EXPANDED**-

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(2 'spaces' to manage 4 main aspects)

space_Cooperative Discussion:

1-Organising processes on OPEN Channels

2-Organising workflows on OPEN Channels

space_Development Board:

3-Organising workflows on CONTRIBUTION Channels

4-Organising processes on CONTRIBUTION Channels