# Impact of Open Data PSI Directive 2019 in the Netherlands

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### Implementation of PSI Directives

- 2003/98/EC implemented as separate chapter in existing Access to Public Information Act in 2006
  - First part: free access to PSI
  - Chapter 5A: allowed fees for re-use of PSI
- 2013/37/EU implemented as an implementation Act Re-use of Public Sector Information in 2015





### Direct impact of new OD PSI Directive

- National legislation needs to be adapted
  - Access to Public Information Act ←
  - Open Government Bill
  - PSI Re-use Act (2019-2021)
  - Alignment with Digital Agendas / Digital Government
  - Alignment with Competition Act
  - Alignment with Data Protection framework
- Netherlands already has an 'open, unless' policy in place since 2011





### High Value Datasets as open data

- 1. Geospatial ☺
- 2. Earth observation and environment 😐
- 3. Meteorological ☺
- 4. Statistics 😐
- 5. Companies and company ownership 😁
- 6. Mobility ☺





### High Value Datasets process

- NL have already municipal and provincial HV-dataset lists based on what was 'deemed to be of high-value' by a department / administration (2016-2018)
- Wait for results of European Commission Study High-Value Datasets (2019)
- Start negotiations on HV Data (2020?)





### In the meantime

- Consultation rounds / stock-taking
- Develop / adapt open APIs
- Started research into the needs / wishes of Open Data Re-users
  - Which categories?
  - Which datasets, and how?
  - Which portals?
  - Which barriers?
  - Which suggestions for improvement / involvement?





# And work on improving their score in the Open Data Maturity Assessment





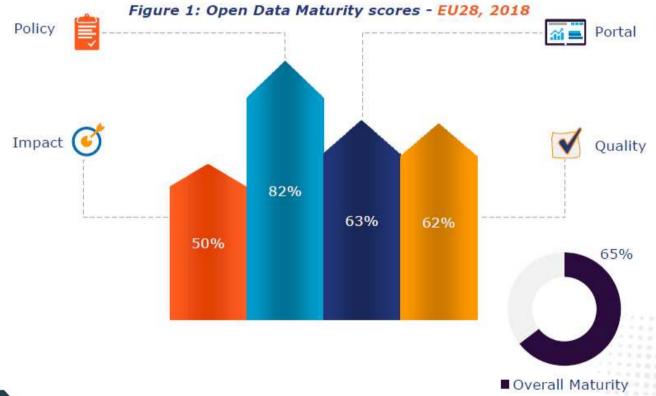
### Open Data Maturity assessment 2015-2017

- Open Data Readiness
  - Existing policy
  - Licencing norms
  - Impact of open data
  - Usage of open data
  - Level of coordination at national level
- Portal Maturity
  - Usability of portal
  - Reusability of data
  - Spread across domains





### New Assessment Criteria in 2018

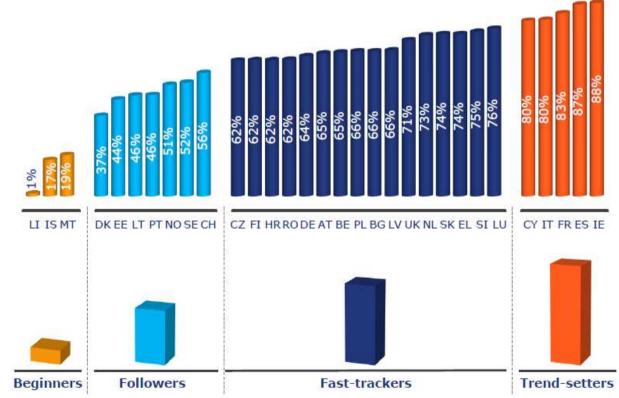






### Open Data Maturity in 2018

Figure 2: Open Data Maturity clustering - EU28, 2018





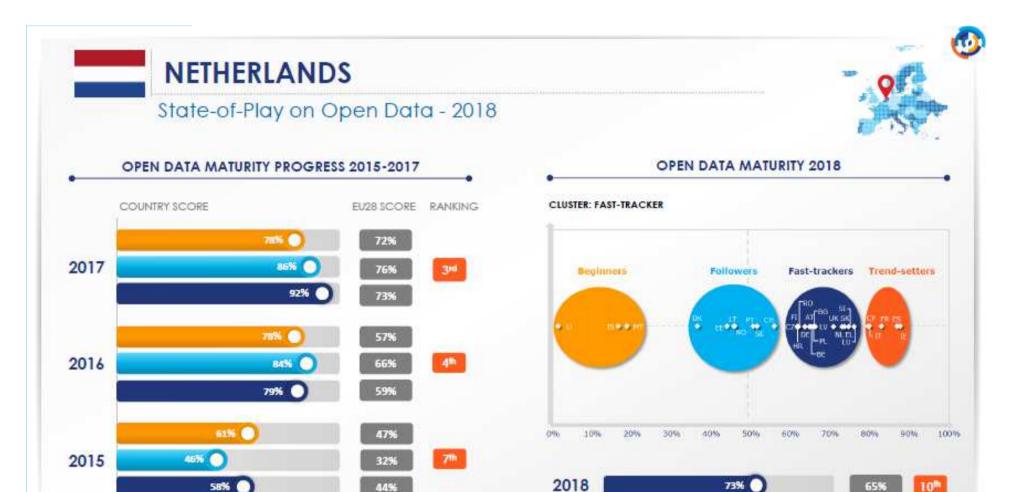


### **NETHERLANDS**



### State-of-Play on Open Data - 2018

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	EU28 SCORES	COUNTRY SCORES*
Policy	Overall score	EZN	88%
	Policy framework	01%	78%
	Coordination at national level	по%	90%
	Licencing norms	88%	93%
Impact	Overall score	50%	52%
	Strategic awareness	62%	56%
	Political	55N	65% )
	Social	43/\	55%
	Environmental	465	63%
	Economic	asN	228 •
Portal	Overall score	63%	70%
	Portal features	64%	54% 🔾
	Portal usage	76%	100%
	Data provision	64%	72%
	Portal sustainability	45%	71%
Quality	Overall score	6Z%	B45. •
	Automation	618	sch ()
V	Data and metadata currency	54%	76.0
	DCAT-AP compliance	71%	99%



Open Data Readiness

Portal Maturity

Overall Maturity

Overall Maturity

EU28 Average



#### **NETHERLANDS**

#### State-of-Play on Open Data - 2018





#### BARRIERS

#### Publication

Governance

Legal



Technical





description Identifying unique datasets and reducing doubling

data owners

The coalition agreement promotes

opening and combining data

open data, however, there is also an open eye for the (privacy) risks of

Getting a full overview in the national

data portal of all available data and

Standardisation of dataset metadata

#### Re-use

Awareness

Availability

Legal

Technical

Other

Improving findability of open data. Searching metadata is not enough to find available data in the data portal



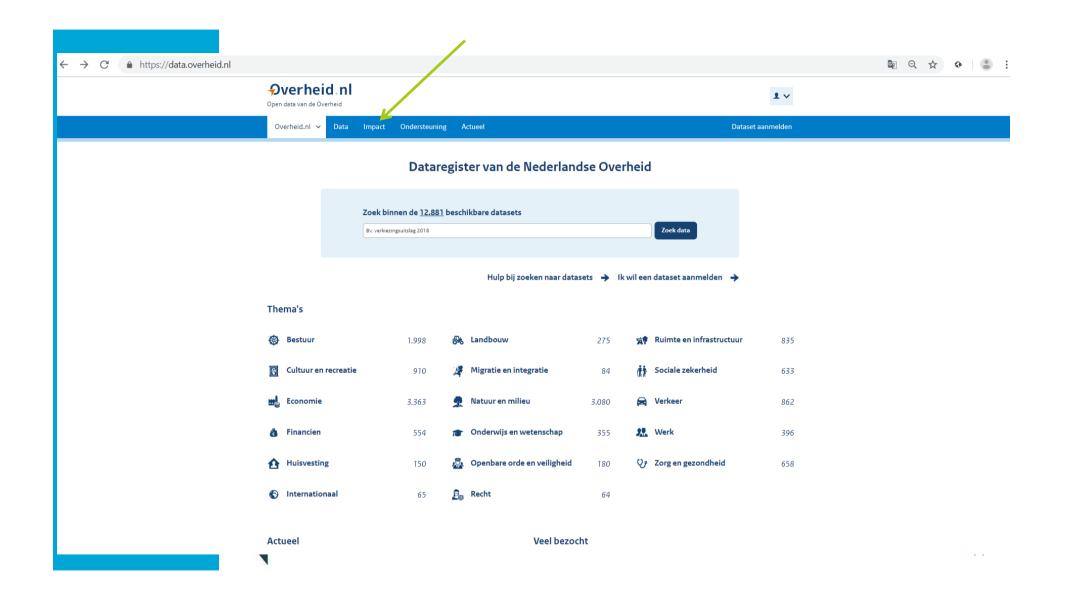
#### BEST PRACTICES

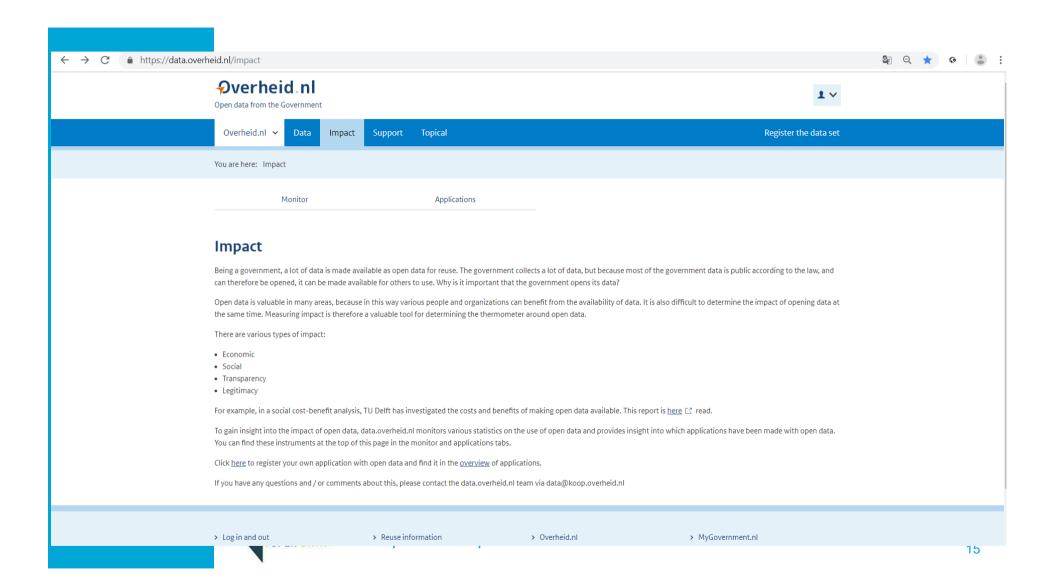
#### Publication: Publication of fully re-usable legislation collection as Open Data

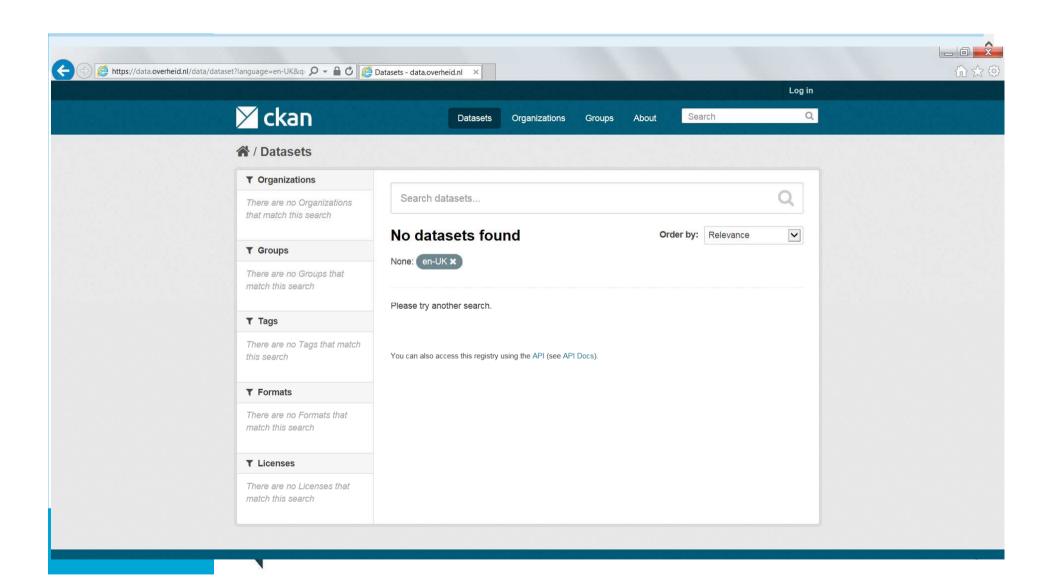
All Dutch legislation is published as raw open data in XML format. All versions of legislation are available since 1995. API's are made available for easy re-use of the 90 GB collection of government data. All legislation is linked to case law, policies and other legislation and official publications using Linked Data and advanced classification and reference recognition software (AI-based) and made available for public access and re-use on the central legislation website. All legislation is also made available in a free app called "Wettenpocket". People can access their favourite legislation collections including the links to Open Data case law and policies, whether they are a citizen, independent lawyer, law student or big lawyer firm. The legislation data is re-used by accountancy firms, publishing firms, fiscal consultants and the government itself. Re-use saves a lot of money in reducing the need for paper law-pockets to start with.

#### Reuse: Agricultural and farmland characteristics for farmers

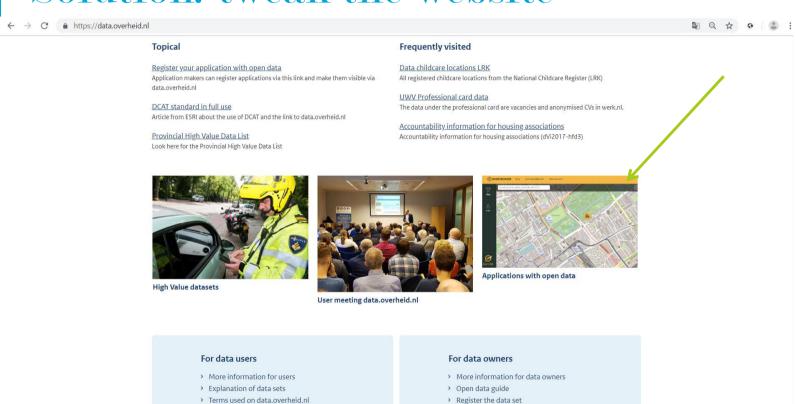
The organisation publishes the data on the website www.boerenbunder.nl. This is an outstanding example of how data can be used for commercial purposes. It is also used by the general public to get an insight in their agricultural environment.







### Solution: tweak the website

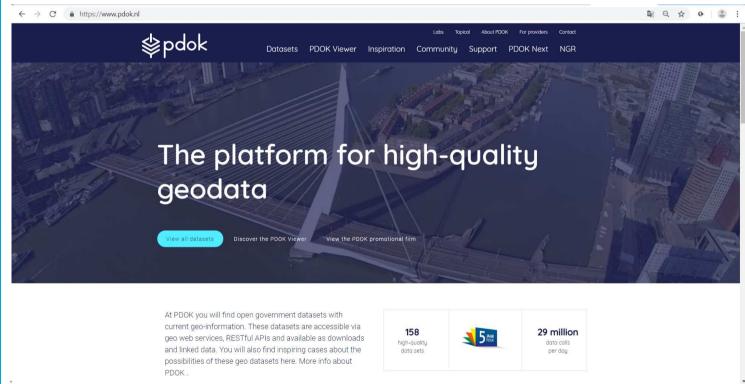


> Technical information about data





### Netherlands SDI Portal PDOK

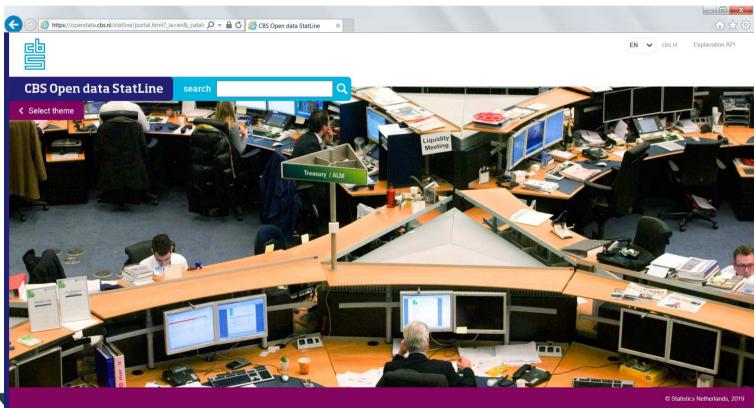






http://www.kcopendata.eu

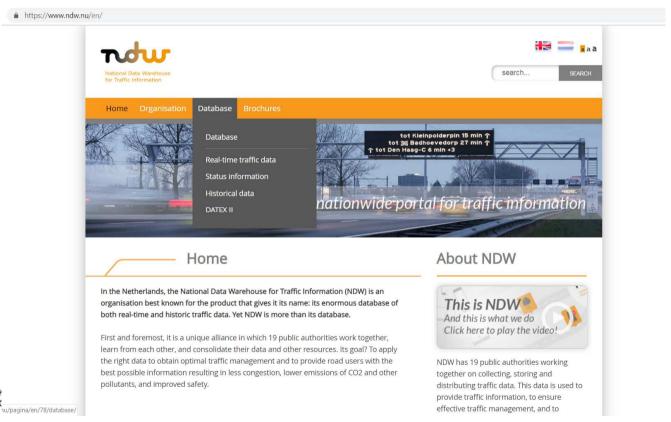
### Statistics Netherlands OD Portal





http://www.kcopendata.eu

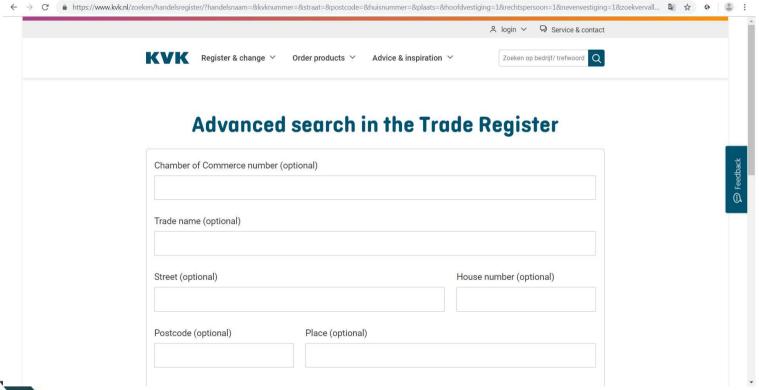
### National Data Warehouse for Traffic Information







## **Company Information**







### Conclusions Impact OD PSI Directive

- Legal framework needs to be aligned
- High-value datasets lists needs to be (re)evaluated and harmonised
- Negotiations with self-funded agencies
  / public undertakings to release (HV)
  data as open data
- Need to involve re-users in the open data ecosystem





# Questions?

