European Data Portal

Landscaping Questionnaire – Overview

Third edition 2017

Addressed to Member State Representatives of the PSI Expert Group

Please return the completed questionnaire to info@europeandataportal.eu or cnect-g1@ec.europa.eu by **2 June 2017**.

Should you have any questions, please contact Daniele Rizzi Daniele.Rizzi@ec.europa.eu or Heleen Vollers heleen.vollers@capgemini.com or Wendy Carrara wendy.carrara@capgemini.com. Thank you!

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1   Foreword

1.1   Objective

Open, Data has been identified as a fundamental resource for governments, businesses and civil society. For 2016, the direct market size of Open Data is expected to be 55.3 bn EUR for the EU 28+. Between 2016 and 2020, the market size increases by 36.9%, to a value of 75.7 bn EUR in 2020, including inflation corrections. For the period 2016-2020, the cumulative direct market size is estimated at 325 bn EUR.[1]

Figure 1 Economic Benefits of reusing Open Data[2]

The European Data Portal (EDP) was launched in November 2015 as stepping stone in making data available across all of Europe, whatever its source and whatever the language. The EDP covers a full set of activities including the launch and upgrading of the portal infrastructure and the provision of a series of added value services to accompany the European countries. Our overarching objective is to improve access to data from European Countries as they in turn publish more data at national, regional and domain specific levels.
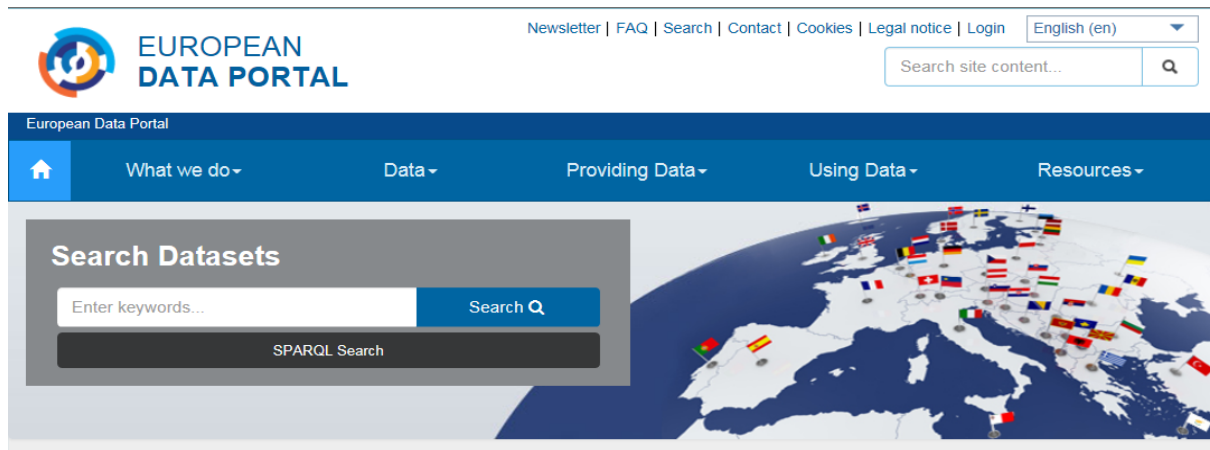
Figure 2 homepage of the European Data Portal

Within the context of the launch of the Portal, a series of annual studies have been conducted to assess where European countries stand on their journey to implement Open Data. The measurement is built on two key indicators Open Data Readiness and Portal Maturity, thereby covering the level of development of national activities promoting Open Data as well as the level of development of national portals. The results of the first study conducted in 2015 are summarised in the report 'Open Data Maturity in Europe'.

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1 https://www.europeandataportal.eu/sites/default/files/edp_creating_value_through_open_data_0.pdf
2 Ibid

This activity is commonly called landscaping and is repeated to compare the results of 2015 and 2016 with the current status in 2017. Improvements, novel features and approaches can therefore be documented and compared over time, in a consistent manner. Landscaping involves assessing where different European countries stand with regard to their Open Data policies and, more importantly, their publishing practices. The results provide an indication of the progress made in one year's time and will help to further establish where to provide common support activities and where to offer further specialised training and coaching assistance within a safe learning environment.

The results of this second assessment are summarised in the report 'Open Data Maturity in Europe 2016'[3].

1.2   Working Definitions

This section provides a working definition of what is to be understood as Open Data:

Open (Government) Data refers to the information collected, produced or paid for by the public bodies (also referred to as Public Sector Information) and made freely available for re-use for any purpose. The license might also say:

- that people who use the data must credit whoever is publishing it (this is called attribution)
- that people who mix the data with other data have to release the results as Open Data as well (this is called share-alike)

These principles for Open Data are described in detail in the Open Definition.[4]

Public Sector Information is information collected by the public sector. The Directive on the re-use of Public Sector Information [5] provides a common legal framework for a European market for government-held data (Public Sector Information).

> **The specific scope of Open Data used within the European Data Portal project is data published by public administrations or on their behalf. The focus is not on community data.[6]**
>
> **The most common definition of a dataset: it corresponds to the contents of a single database table, or single statistical data matrix. Thus, referring to an organised collection of data that can be accessed on a data portal.**

1.3   Approach for the Landscaping

Each year, the EDP Consortium will conduct a maturity assessment to identify where European countries stand on their Open Data journey at a fixed point in time. The first assessment was delivered in October 2015 and the second assessment in October 2016. Open Data maturity is measured against two key indicators. The first indicator called "Open Data Readiness" comprises presence of specific Open Data policies, licensing norms, the extent of coordination at national level, when it comes to guidelines and setting common approaches, as well as whether the revised PSI directive has been transposed. A second scoring consists of another composite indicator measuring "data availability." It is made of usability of the portal with regard to availability of functionalities, the use made of the data

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3 https://www.europeandataportal.eu/sites/default/files/edp_landscaping_insight_report_n2_2016.pdf
4 http://opendefinition.org/
5 Directive 2003/98/EC http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:345:0090:0096:EN:PDF
6 Community data covers data published online by private companies or individuals

available, overall re-usability of data as well as spread of data across high value domains. These indicators are depicted below.

Open Data Maturity Assessment							
Open Data Readiness					Portal maturity		
1. Presence of Open Data Policy	2. Licensing Norms	3. Extent of coordination at national level	4. Use of Data	5. Impact of Open Data	6. Usability of the portal	7. Re-usability of data	8. Spread of data across domains

Figure 3 Open Data Maturity Assessment Indicators

For each maturity assessment, a set of complementary sources will be used. Indeed, assessing maturity implies seeking both quantitative and qualitative information. As far as possible, the consortium will re-use existing information already collected by for instance:

- The Open Data Barometer
- The Open Data Index
- The metadata harvested by the European Data Portal itself
- In addition, desk research will be conducted.

However, most of these sources do not offer a broad coverage of the policy aspects related to the implementation of Open Data. It is necessary to collect further qualitative information to assess the level of Open Data readiness of the different European countries.

To meet the goal of the landscaping and enable tailored support to be brought to the countries, the members of the PSI expert group are kindly invited to fill in the questionnaire within this document. The questionnaire is structured into eight chapters: Information on the respondent, presence of Open Data policy, the use of Open Data, the impact of Open Data, best practices, challenges and barriers, portal features and open additions. If countries that are too small or have too few inhabitants in certain areas to require local/regional portals can prove the questions asked in the national coordination section do not apply to them, that section will not affect their overall scoring. To complement the analysis, a section has been added to explore additional features of Open Data policies and their implementation. Countries are invited to contribute to these sections on a voluntary basis and will not affect the overall scoring.

An accompanying document, made available alongside the questionnaire presents all indicators that will be measured. This document is entitled "Landscaping Method n3 – 2017".

1.4 Expected Output

The output of the landscaping will consist of Insight report n3 on Open Data Maturity in Europe presenting where each and every country stands on their Open Data Journey compared to 2016. The level of maturity will determine the level of support the country should be given and how this is articulated with our offering. This will support the development of a structured and collaborative journey with the countries in supporting them mature in their Open Data Journey:

Beginners: are in the early stages of their Open Data journey, both in terms of having an Open Data policy present as well as portal features. However, basics around availability, accessibility and portal functionalities are still limited leading to a restricted number of data sets for the public to be re-used.

Followers: have successfully developed a basic Open Data policy and have brought in more advanced features on their portal. Limitations still exist in terms of data release restricting the possibility for the public to use and re-use data sets.

Fast-trackers: have significantly accelerated their Open Data journey, having either a policy or a portal that is substantially developed, however, they still face a small number of shortcomings in reaping the full benefits of either their policy or portal.

Leaders – Trend Setters: have implemented an advanced Open Data policy with extensive portal features and national coordination mechanisms across domains.

In addition, the 2016 country factsheets depicting the specific situation of each country will be updated with the new information. Country factsheets also contain further information with regard to the impact, best practices and main barriers faced for further publication of data and its re-use.

The results will equally be published in the form of a dashboard and presented on the European Data Portal. Country factsheets will also be made publicly available. To guarantee they are fit for publication, a validation step will be conducted with the individual countries from mid-June to mid-August.

The picture below depicts the overall timing of the completion of the landscaping.
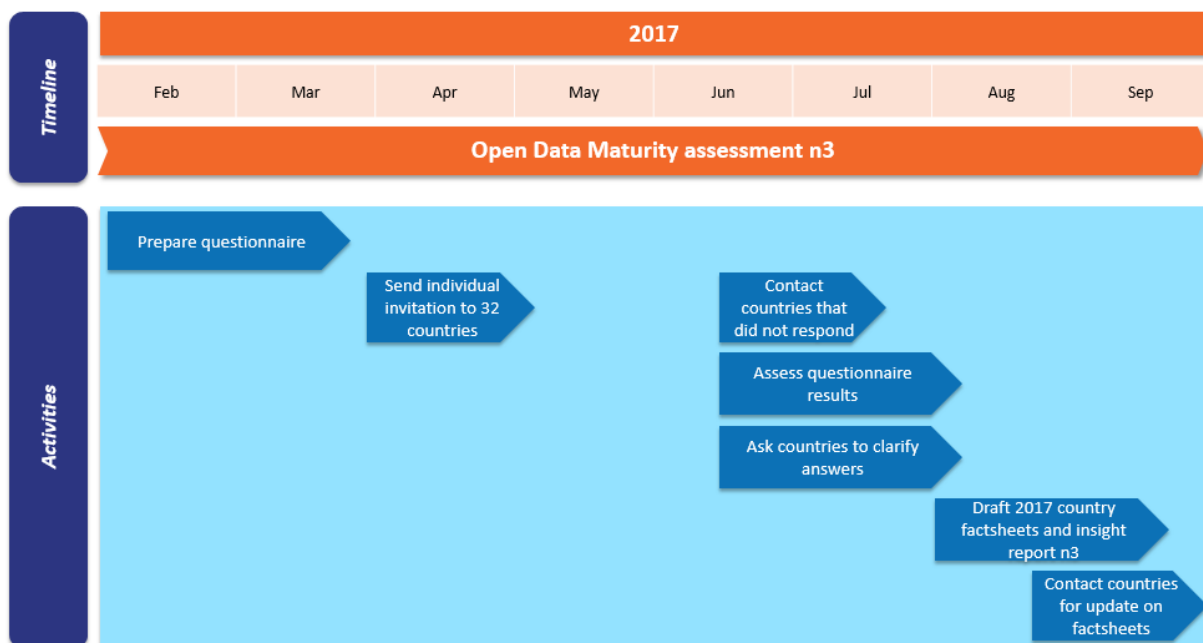
The questionnaire should be returned to info@europeandataportal.eu or cnect-g1@ec.europa.eu no later than 2 June 2017, to ensure there is enough time for assessment and additional desk research and the review of the factsheets with the countries.

Please note that all responses and personal details provided will be dealt with confidentially by the contractor of the European Commission responsible for the landscaping. The detailed factsheets and scoring will be published, once reviewed by the Member States.

2 Pan-European Open Data Maturity Landscaping Questionnaire

2.1 Information on the respondent

Q	Background information
1.1	Country:
1.2	Organisation:
1.3	Name:
1.4	Position:
1.5	Email:

Important Disclaimers

1. The specific scope of Open Data used within the European Data Portal project is data published by public administration, which is authorized by public administration. The focus is not on community data.

2. To adopt an internationally recognised approach in structuring datasets, the consortium uses the domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter.[7] The full list of domains is available in Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter.

<u>Note:</u> To check the box of the correct answer, please double click on the grey box.

2.2 Presence of (Open) Data policy

2.2.1 (Open) Data Policy

Q2.1. Is there an (Open) Data policy in your country?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes,*
  - *What is the title of your Open Data policy?*
  - *Could you describe the main highlights in a few words?*
  - *Is there an URL available to access the policy document?*
- *If not, when do you think the policy will be ready?*

Q2.2A. Are there policies supporting the <u>re-use</u> of Public Sector Information (within public administration, by the private sector)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q2.2B. Is your Open Data Policy the same as your Public Sector Information Policy?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If no, what is the difference between the Open Data and PSI policies?*

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7 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/207772/Open_Data_Charter.pdf

Q2.2C. Was the (Open) Data policy in your country updated since April 2016?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> • *If yes, what were the major updates on the (Open) Data policy in your country?*

Q2.3A. Is there a national (Open) Data portal in your country?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> • *If yes,*
>   o *What is the URL of the national Open Data portal?*
>   o *When was the current version of the portal launched?*
> • *If not, when do you think a national portal will be launched?*

Q2.3B. Are there also regional, local portals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> • *If yes,*
>   o *How many regional / local portals are there?*
>   o *Could you provide the URL's?*

Q2.4. Can all the different Public Sector Data Holders (ministries, departments, etc.) upload data themselves to the portal?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

> • *If yes, what is the agreed approach?*
> • *If no, why not?*

Q2.5. To what extent is the data uploaded automatically?

☐ 100 % ☐ 90-99% ☐ 75-89% ☐ 50-74% ☐ 25-49% ☐ <25%

> • *Are there specific reasons to upload data automatically or manually?*

Q2.6. What is the frequency in collecting the data from the relevant public sector data holders?

☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Less frequently
☐ Not standardized ☐ Not applicable ☐ All of the above

Q2.7A. Is there a pre-defined approach to ensure the datasets are up-to-date?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

> • *If yes,*
>   o *Which agreements exist?*
>   o *With which organisations?*
> • *If no, why not?*

Q2.7B. Has your approach on how to open data changed since mid-2016?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, what were the major changes?*

Q2.8. Are there priority domains for the release of data?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Not applicable

- *If yes,*
  - *Which are the priority domains?*
    Please list the domains listed in Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter if applicable

Q2.9. Are these priority domains the same as the ones identified previously?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Not applicable

- *If no, could you explain why?*

Q2.10. Is Open Data used in decision making (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence to be included in evidence based policy making)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, could you provide some examples?*

Q2.11. Have there been national or regional events (e.g. hackathon, events) held <u>annually</u> to promote Open Data and PSI re-use (organised by whichever organisation or group)?

Large countries: Poland; Spain; Italy; United Kingdom; France and Germany

☐ Yes, less than 4 ☐ Yes, between 4 and 8 ☐ Yes, more than 8

☐ No

- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. Title, date, location of the event and url*

Average countries: Sweden; Hungary; Portugal; Czech Republic; Greece; Belgium; Netherlands and Romania

☐ Yes, less than 3 ☐ Yes, between 3 and 5 ☐ Yes, more than 5

☐ No

- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. Title, date, location of the event and url*

Small countries: Austria; Malta; Luxembourg; Cyprus; Estonia; Latvia; Slovenia; Lithuania; Croatia; Ireland; Slovakia; Finland; Denmark and Bulgaria

☐ Yes, less than 2 ☐ Yes, between 2 and 3 ☐ Yes, more than 3

☐ No

- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. Title, date, location of the event and url*

Q2.12. Who organises most events? (rank the 4 options with 1 being the most, 4 being the least)

National public administrations	
Local administrations (cities and regions)	
Civil society/not for profit	
Private sector	
I don't know	

Q2.13. Is there a national strategy in terms of Open Data for the next five years?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes,*
  - o *Could you provide the key points?*
  - o *Could you provide the URL?*

2.2.2 Extent of Coordination at National Level

Q2.14. Do you have national guidelines on the publication of Public Sector Information?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes,*
  - o *What aspects do they cover?*
  - o *Could you provide the URL?*

Q2.15. Do cities or regional governments run their own Open Data initiatives (e.g. dedicated data policies, portals, etc.)?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable

- *If not applicable, please explain why:*

Q2.16. Would you describe the number of city/regional Open Data initiatives in your country as very few / some / many initiatives?

☐ Very Few ☐ Some ☐ Many
☐ Not applicable

- *Could you provide some examples?*
- *If not applicable, please explain why:*

Q2.17A. Are city/regional portals and datasets integrated into the national Open Data portal?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

- *If not applicable, please explain why:*

Q2.17B. If yes, how many portals are integrated?

☐ Few ☐ Some ☐ Many ☐ All

- *Could you describe the process in a few sentences?*

Q2.18. Are all your data initiatives coordinated at the national level?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> • *Could you describe how this works within your country and what is the rationale?*

Q2.19. Is there a possibility for private companies and NGOs to share their datasets on the national portal?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

2.2.3 Licensing Norms

Q2.20. Is **all data** available on the portal free of charge?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Q2.21. What proportion of the data available on the portal is open licensed (i.e. open licence included in the metadata)?

☐ 100 % ☐ 90-99% ☐ 75-89% ☐ 50-74% ☐ 25-49% ☐ <25%
☐ Not applicable

Q2.22. Is there a national data policy that provides or stimulates the use of a standard licence (or suite of licences, for example Creative Commons licences)?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

> • *If yes, the use of which licence is suggested?*

Q2.23. Does your country recommend the use of Creative Commons for publishing Open Data?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not applicable

> • *If yes, is this mandatory (e.g. prescribed by law) or recommended (e.g. soft law)?*
> • *If no, please describe the licence you recommend the use of:*

2.3 Use of Open Data

Q3.1. How many unique visitors[8] go to your Portal every month?
☐ The average number per month is: ...
☐ I don't know

Q3.2. Is your national Open Data portal accessible via a specific API[9]?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Q3.3A. What is the typical profile of your visitors?
☐ Mostly private sector
☐ Mostly public sector
☐ Mostly citizens
☐ A bit of everything, no clear dominant group
☐ I don't know

Q3.3B. What percentage of your visitors is *foreign*?
☐ ... %
☐ I don't know

Q3.3C. What proportion of traffic towards the portal is generated *by API* (i.e. Machine traffic)?
☐ ... %
☐ I don't know

Q3.3D. What are the top ten users/stakeholders of your portal (to the best of your knowledge)?
☐ I don't know
☐ Indicated in the table below

Top 10 users / stakeholders	Name of the user / stakeholder
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

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8 Unique visitors refer to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit. Visits refer to the number of times a site is visited, no matter how many visitors make up those visits. When an individual goes to a website on Tuesday, then again on Wednesday, this is recorded as two visits from one visitor source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unique_visitor#cite_note-Marketing_Metrics-1
9 Application Programming Interface

Q3.4. Which datasets are most often consulted? Please check the appropriate boxes from the 14 domains identified by the G8 as shown in Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter.

- ☐ Companies (business register)
- ☐ Crime and Justice (crime statistics, safety)
- ☐ Earth observation (meteorological/weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting)
- ☐ Education (schools; performance of schools, digital skills)
- ☐ Energy and environment (pollution levels, energy consumption)
- ☐ Finance and contracts (transaction spend, contracts let, call for tender, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spent)
- ☐ Geospatial (topography, postcodes, national maps, local maps)
- ☐ Global development (aid, food security, extractives, land)
- ☐ Government accountability and democracy (Government contact points, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts)
- ☐ Health (Prescription data, performance data)
- ☐ Science and research (Genome data, research and educational activity, experiment results)
- ☐ Statistics (national Statistics, Census, infrastructure, wealth, skills)
- ☐ Social mobility and welfare (Housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits)
- ☐ Transport and infrastructure (Public transport timetables, access points broadband penetration)
- ☐ I don't know

- • *If other, please specify:*

Q3.5. What are the **top five domains**, 1 being the **most consulted**?
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Indicated in the table below

Top Domains	Title of the **domain** from the Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Q3.6. What datasets are **most** often **downloaded**?
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Indicated in the table below

Top Datasets	Title of the **dataset**
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Q3.7.   What are the **least consulted** domains, 1 being the least consulted?

☐   I don't know
☐   Indicated in the table below

Lowest Domains	Title of the **domain** from the Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Q3.8.   What are the **least downloaded** datasets, 1 being the least downloaded?

☐   I don't know
☐   Indicated in the table below

Lowest Datasets	Title of the **dataset**
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Q3.9.   What do you believe are the main reasons explaining the popularity?

☐   I don't know
☐   Indicated in the box below

> - *Could you explain why the most downloaded datasets/domains are most popular?*
> - *Could you explain why the least downloaded datasets/domains are less popular?*

Q3.10. What actions are you planning at national level to increase up-take of the data?

☐   No actions are planned
☐   Indicated in the box below

> - *What actions are planned on the national level to stimulate the re-use of Open Data?*

Q3.11A. Would you be willing to share further information on traffic statistics and high level profiles of your portal's users?

☐   Yes   ☐   No

Q3.11B. If yes, are you the relevant contact point to collect this information?

☐   Yes (no need to provide details again)
☐   No (please indicate the contact details below)

Organisation:	
Name:	
Position:	
Email:	

Q3.12. Did you see any changes in the re-use of data since mid-2016?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q3.13. Do you conduct specific activities to support the re-use of Open Data?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> - *If yes, how do you support the re-use of Open Data?*

Q3.14. Did you launch any specific communication activities to promote your Portal or Open Data in general?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> - *If yes, please describe your communication activities*

Q3.15. Do your public administrations re-use open datasets published by other administrations?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

> - *If yes, could you provide some examples?*

Q3.16. Is understanding the re-use of Open Data something that matters in your public administration?

☐ Yes, very much   ☐ Yes, somewhat
☐ Yes, but it's not our current focus   ☐ No, not at all

Q3.17. Have you conducted activities to measure the re-use of Open Data in your country since mid-2016?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> - *If yes, please describe your activities*
> - *Please provide the url*

Q3.18. Are you planning to conduct activities to measure the re-use of Open Data in your country in the upcoming year?

☐ Yes ☐ No

> - *If yes, please describe your activities*
> - *Please provide the url*

2.4   Impact of Open Data

*The preferred way of estimating the impact of Open Data is by carrying out a study including measurements. However, please answer the questions below based on your **best estimate** if no research is done yet.*

2.4.1   Political Impact

Q4.1.   Since June 2015, have you launched any activities to monitor the political impact of Open Data?

☐   Yes   ☐   No

- *If yes, please describe at least 2 monitoring activities launched*
- *Could you provide the URL*

Q4.2.   Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government efficiency and effectiveness?

☐   Low   ☐   Medium   ☐   High
☐   I don't know

- *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased efficiency? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
- *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased effectiveness? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
- *Could you provide the URLs*

Q4.3.   Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing transparency and accountability in the country?

☐   Low   ☐   Medium   ☐   High
☐   I don't know

- *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased transparency? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
- *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased accountability? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
- *Could you provide the URLs*

2.4.2   Social Impact

Q4.4.   Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on environmental sustainability in the country?

☐   Low   ☐   Medium   ☐   High
☐   I don't know

- *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased environmental sustainability? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
- *Could you provide the URLs*

Q4.5. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high on increasing the inclusion of marginalized groups[10] in policy making and accessing government services?

☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High

☐ I don't know

> - *Could you provide an example how Open Data increased the inclusion of marginalized groups? Minimum of 2 examples if impact is estimated to be high; 1 example if impact is estimated to be medium.*
> - *Could you provide the URLs*

2.4.3 Economic Impact

Q4.6. Have there been macro-economic studies assessing the market value of Open Data (i.e. estimating the euro value of Open Data in your country) since 2015?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ I don't know

> - *Could you list the economic studies?*
> - *Could you provide the URL?*

Q4.7. Have there been studies on assessing better service delivery for users of public services since 2015?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ I don't know

> - *Could you list the better service delivery studies?*
> - *Could you provide the URL?*

Q4.8. Are there any additional studies on the impact of Open Data in your country since 2015 that you would like to share with the research team?

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ I don't know

> - *Could you list other studies that are not provided yet?*
> - *Could you provide the URL?*

Q4.9. What kind of funding model[11] has been developed when setting up the portal?

☐ Profit Maximizing ☐ Average Cost/Cost Recovery

☐ Marginal Cost (Zero Cost) Model ☐ I don't know

> - *Could you explain why this funding model is chosen?*

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[10] Inclusion of marginalised groups describes the process in which individuals or entire communities of people that were blocked from politics, various rights, opportunities and resources previously, are now able to participate in society.

11 **Profit Maximizing** is aimed at selling data for a high price to increase public sector's profit. **Cost recovery** is aimed at selling data to get the costs of releasing data back. **Marginal / Zero Cost Model** is aimed at providing data for the costs of processing the data request only or is free of charge.

2.5   Best Practices

> *Could you describe two best practices?*
> - *First best practice: an example of a **publishing** best practice that demonstrates the level of Open Data maturity in your country*
> - *Second best practice: showcase **re-use** made of Open Data*

Q5.1.   Best Practice 1: publishing best practice

Best Practice 1: publishing best practice	
Title	
Organisation publishing data	
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain the best practice is part of ☐ Companies (business register) ☐ Crime and Justice (crime statistics, safety) ☐ Earth observation (meteorological/weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ☐ Education (schools; performance of schools, digital skills) ☐ Energy and environment (pollution levels, energy consumption) ☐ Finance and contracts (transaction spend, contracts let, call for tender, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spent) ☐ Geospatial (topography, postcodes, national maps, local maps) ☐ Global development (aid, food security, extractives, land) ☐ Government accountability and democracy (Government contact points, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts) ☐ Health (Prescription data, performance data) ☐ Science and research (Genome data, research and educational activity, experiment results) ☐ Statistics (national Statistics, Census, infrastructure, wealth, skills) ☐ Social mobility and welfare (Housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits) ☐ Transport and infrastructure (Public transport timetables, access points broadband penetration)
Short description	• *How does the organisation publish data?* • *Why did you choose this example as a best practice?*
Key Benefits:	Was the main benefit ☐ Political, ☐ Social, ☐ Economic, ☐ Environmental, ☐ Other? Check the appropriate box. • *Could you describe the impact of this best practice?*
URL to the best practice	• *Could you provide the URL?*

Best Practice 2: show-casing the re-use made of Open Data	
Title	
Organisation responsible for the best practice	
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain the best practice is part of ☐ Companies (business register) ☐ Crime and Justice (crime statistics, safety) ☐ Earth observation (meteorological/weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ☐ Education (schools; performance of schools, digital skills) ☐ Energy and environment (pollution levels, energy consumption) ☐ Finance and contracts (transaction spend, contracts let, call for tender, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spent) ☐ Geospatial (topography, postcodes, national maps, local maps) ☐ Global development (aid, food security, extractives, land) ☐ Government accountability and democracy (Government contact points, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts) ☐ Health (Prescription data, performance data) ☐ Science and research (Genome data, research and educational activity, experiment results) ☐ Statistics (national Statistics, Census, infrastructure, wealth, skills) ☐ Social mobility and welfare (Housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits) ☐ Transport and infrastructure (Public transport timetables, access points broadband penetration)
Short description	• *How does the organisation publish data?* • *Why did you choose this example as a best practice?*
Key Benefits:	Was the main benefit ☐ Political, ☐ Social, ☐ Economic, ☐ Environmental, ☐ Other? Check the appropriate box. • *Could you describe the impact of this best practice?*
URL to the best practice	• *Could you provide the URL?*

2.6 Barriers to Further Implementing Open Data

Q6.1a. Which barriers exist for <u>further publication</u> of Open Data in your country? Please check the boxes that apply.

Which barriers apply?	Main challenges faced for the <u>publication</u> of datasets?	Activities planned to overcome those barriers?		
☐ Political	• *Could you describe what the political barriers are to publish more data?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Legal	• *Could you describe what the legal barriers are to publish more data?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Technical	• *Could you describe what the technical barriers are to publish more data?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Financial	• *Could you describe what the financial barriers are to publish more data?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Other	• *Could you describe what the other barriers are to publish more data?*	☐	Yes No	☐

> • *Please provide more information about these barriers?*

Q6.1b. What was done in 2016 to address these barriers?

Which barriers apply?	What was done in 2016 to address barriers for the publication of datasets?
☐ Political	
☐ Legal	
☐ Technical	
☐ Financial	
☐ Other	

Q6.2a. Which barriers exist for <u>further use</u> of Open Data in your country? These barriers can apply to any type of third parties as well as governments themselves. Please check the boxes that apply.

Which barriers apply?	Main challenges faced for the <u>re-use</u> of datasets?	Activities planned to overcome those barriers?		
☐ Little Awareness	• *Could you describe what the barriers are to re-use Open Data looking at awareness?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Low Availability	• *Could you describe what the barriers are to re-use Open Data looking at availability?*	☐	Yes No	☐
☐ Legal	• *Could you describe what the barriers are to re-use Open Data looking at the legal aspect?*	☐	Yes No	☐

			Yes			
☐	Technical	• *Could you describe what the barriers are to re-use Open Data looking at the technical aspect?*	☐	Yes	☐	
				No		
☐	Financial	• *Could you describe what the barriers are to re-use Open Data looking at the financial aspect?*	☐	Yes	☐	
				No		
☐	Other	• *Could you describe what other barriers exist that prevent re-use?*	☐	Yes	☐	
				No		

> • *Do you want to provide more information about those barriers?*

Q6.2b. What was done in 2016 to address these barriers?

Which barriers apply?	What was done in 2016 to address barriers for the re-use of datasets?
☐ Political	
☐ Legal	
☐ Technical	
☐ Financial	
☐ Other	

2.7 Portal features

This part of the questionnaire is only applicable for countries with a **national Open Data portal**. The research team will crawl the different portals in an automated fashion in order to verify this information. The scoring method does not discriminate smaller from larger countries as quantity is not measured, rather availability of features.

2.7.1 Usability of the portal

Q7.1. Does your national Open Data portal offer a *feedback mechanism* on datasets?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes,*
  - *How does this feedback mechanism work?*
  - *Is it possible to provide feedback per dataset?*

Q7.2. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *contribute* to datasets?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, how does this contribution mechanism work?*

Q7.3. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *download* datasets?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.4. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *access* datasets?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.5. Do you provide a newsletter?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, what is the frequency?*

Q7.6. Do you offer the possibility for users to tailor automated messages they could receive on the availability of new data (RSS feeds, ATON feeds, etc)

☐ Yes ☐ No

2.7.2 Re-usability of the portal

Q7.7. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to download all datasets *at once* (in bulk, with one click)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.8. Assessment of percentage of the data that is machine readable.

☐ ≥90% ☐ 70-89% ☐ 50-69% ☐ 40-49% ☐ 25-39% ☐ <25%
☐ 0%

Q7.9. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *search on file format*?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.10. Does your national Open Data portal include the possibility to request datasets?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.11. Does your national Open Data portal include a news section?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.12. Does your national Open Data portal include examples of the re-use of Open Data?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2.7.3 Spread of data across domains

Q7.13. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *search per data domain*?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.14. Does your national Open Data portal distinguish between more than 10 data domains?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.15. Does your national Open Data portal include datasets from more than five data publishers (departments, institutions)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q7.16. Has your national Open Data portal been updated since mid-2016?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, what were the main changes?*

Q7.17. Do you plan to update your national Open Data portal in the next 12 months?

☐ Yes ☐ No

- *If yes, what changes are planned?*

2.8 Pilot indicators

You are invited to respond to the questions in this section on a **voluntary** basis. The data collected will be used in the Insight Report to provide further illustrations of

2.8.1 The DCAT-Application Profile

Q8.1.   Are you aware of the <u>DCAT-Application Profile</u> for metadata standards?

☐ Yes, very well ☐ Yes, a little, ☐ No

Q8.2.   Are you planning on using the DCAT-Application Profile for the metadata on your national data portal?

☐ Yes, as it is ☐ Yes, after adaptation ☐ No

Q8.3.   Are you already using the DCAT-AP to structure the metadata on your national portal?

☐ Yes, as it is ☐ Yes, after adaptation ☐ No

> - *If yes, after adaptation, what changes are you planning on making?*

Q8.4.   What are the main benefits you see in using the DCAT-AP?

> o *Main benefits:*

Q8.5.   What are the main barriers in implementing the DCAT-AP?

> o *Main barriers:*

2.9   Any additional information you wish to share?

Q9.1.   Is there any additional information you would like to share? This can be first-hand information, studies conducted, additional best practices, reading material for the research team.

☐   Yes   ☐   No

- *If yes, what would you like to share?*

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Annex I: Domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter

To adopt an internationally recognised approach in structuring datasets, the consortium uses the domains listed in the G8 Open Data Charter[12].

Data Category* (alphabetical order)	Example datasets
Companies	Company/business register
Crime and Justice	Crime statistics, safety
Earth observation	Meteorological/weather, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting
Education	List of schools; performance of schools, digital skills
Energy and Environment	Pollution levels, energy consumption
Finance and contracts	Transaction spend, contracts let, call for tender, future tenders, local budget, national budget (planned and spent)
Geospatial	Topography, postcodes, national maps, local maps
Global Development	Aid, food security, extractives, land
Government Accountability and Democracy	Government contact points, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts
Health	Prescription data, performance data
Science and Research	Genome data, research and educational activity, experiment results
Statistics	National Statistics, Census, infrastructure, wealth, skills
Social mobility and welfare	Housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits
Transport and Infrastructure	Public transport timetables, access points broadband penetration

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