

----European Data Portal

Landscaping Questionnaire

Fifth edition, 2019

Addressed to Member State Representatives of the PSI Expert Group

The questionnaire should be returned to info@europeandataportal.eu and cnect-g1@ec.europa.eu no later than **17 May 2019.**

Should you have any questions, please contact:

Daniele Rizzi Daniele.Rizzi@ec.europa.eu

Gianfranco Cecconi gianfranco.cecconi@caggemini.com

Cosmina Radu cosmina.radu@caggemini.com.

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 exercise. The detailed factsheets and scoring will be published on the European Data Portal, once validated by the Member States.

Table of Contents

Pan-European Open Data Maturity Landscaping Questionnaire	3
Information on the respondent	3
Dimension 1: Open Data Policy	3
1.1. Policy framework.....	3
1.2. Governance of open data	10
1.3. Open data implementation	15
Dimension 2: Open Data Impact	18
2.1. Strategic awareness	18
2.2. Political impact.....	22
2.3. Social impact.....	24
2.4. Environmental impact.....	26
2.5. Economic impact	30
Barriers to publication and re-use of open data	31
Dimension 3: Open Data Portal	33
3.1. Portal features.....	34
3.2. Portal usage	37
3.3. Data provision	40
3.4. Portal sustainability	41
Dimension 4: Open Data Quality	43
4.1. Currency and completeness	43
4.2. Monitoring and measures	44
4.3. DCAT-AP Compliance.....	46
4.4. Deployment quality and linked data.....	48
Additional information	49
Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Categories.....	50

Pan-European Open Data Maturity Landscaping Questionnaire

Information on the respondent

Q	Background information	
1.1	Country:	Bulgaria
1.2	Organisation:	State e-Government Agency
1.3	Name:	Svetlogor Kirov
1.4	Position:	Head of Data Department
1.5	Email:	s.kirov@e-gov.bg; rborisova@e-gov.bg

Please note:

- In light of the recast of the Public Sector Information Directive we invite you to consider any kind of information published in any “document” on the national data portal as “data”.¹
- The answer “I don’t know” will be scored with 0 points.
- The answers “Not applicable” and “Other” will be scored only if an additional explanation to support this answer choice is provided in the respective text box.

Dimension 1: Open Data Policy

1.1. Policy framework²

1. Is there an open data policy in your country?

Yes No Other³

The policy has been included in the Access to Public Information Act and the Ordinance on the standard terms and conditions for public sector information reuse and its publishing in open format, containing specific provisions regarding publishing and reuse of public information in open format. The Act and the Ordinance settle the social relationships regarding the right of access to public information, as well as the reuse of the public sector information.

The Initiative was institutionalized by the adoption of the amendments to the Access to Public Information Act in 2016 as the following engagements are imposed:
Article 7c of the Electronic Government Act provides for that the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency (SEGA) must issue methodical guidelines and support the administrations in the defining of the structure and contents of the sets of data to be published on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria under the Access to Public Information Act.

¹ See also Recital 16 in the “Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the re-use of public sector information (Recast) - Preparation for the informal trilogue” available [here](#).

² Please note that this section differentiates between open data *policy* and open data *strategy*. Whereas a policy in the sense referred to here can be the transposition of the PSI Directive into national legislation, a strategy refers to a document outlining the concrete vision, mission, objectives, measures to be implemented, timeline and responsible. An open data strategy would ideally include information on the open data governance structure and operating model.

³ The answer option “Other” should be selected by countries that do not have a specific open data policy in place but have a national policy (on data, digitalisation, artificial intelligence, eGovernment or similar) that explicitly includes open data in its text and scope.

Article 58a of the same Act sets forth the mandatory requirements upon the preparation of terms of reference to the projects and activities in the field of electronic governance, which provides for that upon the preparation of technical and functional terms of reference for the conduction of public procurements for the development, upgrade or implementation of information systems or electronic services administrative authorities must mandatorily include in the terms of reference the following requirements: to implement automated interfaces for the provision of free public access to the electronic documents, information and data in machine-readable open format, including through publication on the Open Data Portal, under the procedure of the Access to Public Information Act.

The role of the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency in the pursuit of the state policy in the field of public-sector information in machine-readable format is set out in the Access to Public Information Act.

Article 15c of the Access to Public Information Act provides for that on a proposal of the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency, the Council of Ministers shall on an annual basis adopt a list of sets of data, which are to be published in open format on the internet.

In the same Act, article 43 provides for the administrative-punishing authority, and namely the violations under this Act will be established by officials appointed by the Minister of Justice in the cases referred to in article 3, paragraph 2 or by the respective authority in the other cases. The violations under article 15d, paragraph 2 shall be identified by the officials authorized by the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency.

The functions of the State e-Government Agency are regulated in the Regulations on the Activity, Structure and Organization of the State e-Government Agency. There is a structure created in the Data Department in the Information Systems and Interoperability Directorate, which supports the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency upon the performance of the responsibilities related to the performance of activities in the sphere of open data – data analysis, digital literacy in the administration, etc., provided for in strategic and programme documents.

Details:

The changes obliged all public sector organizations to publish prioritized public information in open format on the Open Data Portal. Public organizations are obliged to elaborate publication schedules on an annual basis, to open pro-actively data sets in machine-readable format with priority and to upload those to the Open Data Governmental Portal. The Act and the secondary legislation settle the public information reuse in open format and data licenses.

URL for access to the policy document:

<https://www.e-gov.bg/bg/94>

<http://www.strategy.bg/Publications/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=192&y=&m>

- Access to Public Information Act (APIA);
- Ordinance/Regulation on the standard terms and conditions of public sector information reuse and its open format publishing on the Open Data Portal;
- Decision No. 103 of the Council of Ministers (CoM) dated 17 February 2015 on approving the List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format;
- Decision No. 214 of the Council of Ministers dated 25 March 2016 on approving the List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format;
- Decision No. 897 of the Council of Ministers dated 21 October 2016 on amending and supplementing of Decision No. 214 of the CoM dated 25 March 2016

- Decision No. 436 of the Council of Ministers of 04 August 2017 on the adoption of a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal
- Decision No. 54 of the Council of Ministers of 01 February 2019 on the adoption of a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal

<http://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?Id=892>

- Strategy for Development of Electronic Governance in the Republic of Bulgaria 2014-2020
- Roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy for Development of Electronic Governance in the Republic of Bulgaria for the period of 2016-2020

<http://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=891>

- Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2014-2020
- Roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2015-2020;

Second Action Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria under the “Open Government Partnership”:

<http://www.strategy.bg/Articles/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=15&y=&m=&d>

Third Action Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria under the “Open Government Partnership”:

<http://www.strategy.bg/PublicConsultations/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=2130>

The Fourth Action Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria under the “Open Government Partnership” is under preparation.

<http://www.strategy.bg/Articles/List.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=17>

National Reform Program 2020 of the Republic of Bulgaria:

<http://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=762>

A draft of Digital Bulgaria 2025 and the Roadmap thereto is under preparation, as they are in a process of interdepartmental coordination:

<http://www.strategy.bg/PublicConsultations/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=3399>

- If yes, please provide the title of and URL to the policy document and describe the main highlights.
- If ‘Other’, please provide a brief explanation to support your answer choice and indicate the policy section (accessible via the URL) which explicitly references open data.

2. Is there an open data strategy² in your country?

Yes No Not applicable⁴

Bulgarian Open Data Strategy is developed in details in several layers of strategic documents, all of them quoted in the justification section of the previous question:

1. National documents on good governance and development of the central administration;
2. National documents on sustainable governance;
3. National plans for compliance with the strategy Europe 2020.

In particular, the Bulgarian Open Data Strategy is part of the Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2014-2020 - Strategic Objective Open and accountable governance; Roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2015-2020 - Key priority: Developing the Open Government Partnership Initiative and publishing available public information in an open format.

⁴ The answer option “Not applicable” can be selected if e.g. there is no specific strategy in place, but the existing policy refers to the objectives, actions/measures to be implemented, delivery timelines, responsible etc. Should this be the case, please indicate the policy section (and URL) which covers these aspects. Should another explanation apply in your case, please provide it in the text box.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3. OPEN AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Improving data sharing and public awareness, opening data
<https://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=891>

- If yes, please provide the URL to the strategy and describe the main highlights.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

3. Has this strategy/policy been updated in the past 12 months?

Yes No

New List of priority datasets was adopted in 2019 - Decision No. 54 of the Council of Ministers of 01 February 2019 on the adoption of a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal where the new data sets are 60.

Public Sector Information Act

Platform for access to public information

Art. 15c. (New - SG 97/2015, in force from 01.06.2017) (1) The Administration of the Council of Ministers shall establish and maintain a platform for access to public information.

(2) The platform shall provide for the possibility of submitting requests for access to information.

(3) (Amended, SG No. 17 of 2019) Any obliged entity under Art. 3, para. 1 published on the platform under para. 1 the applications submitted through the platform, the decisions on them and the public information provided, subject to the data protection requirements of the applicant.

Public sector information that is not re-usable, Art. 41b, 10. (new - SG 97/2015, in force from 12.01.2016, amended, SG 17/2019) containing personal data whose re-use is an inadmissible access or inadmissible processing of personal data according to the requirements for their protection .;

Additional provisions

§ 1 For the purposes of this Act: 2. (Amended, SG No. 17/1919) "Personal data" shall mean the concept within the meaning of Art. 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95 / 46 / EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119/1 of 4 May 2016).

Transitional and Final Provisions

TO THE LAW ON AMENDMENT AND ADDITION TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSED CODE

(Official Gazette, No 77 of 2018, in force from 01.01.2019)

§ 156. The law shall enter into force on 1 January 2019, with the exception of:

1. Paragraphs 4, 11, 14, 16, 20, 30, 31, 74 and § 105, paragraph 1, relating to sentences 1 and 2, which shall enter into force on 10 October 2019;

Updated National Reform Program 2020 of the Republic of Bulgaria:

<http://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=762>

- If yes, please briefly describe the main changes.

4. Does the strategy/policy include an action plan with measures to be implemented in the open data field?

Yes

No

Establish measures for:

- Amendments in the existing legal framework (APIA and relative Ordinance);
- Appoint responsible persons (data officers) from each public body for opening and monitoring the usage of their own data;
- Support public bodies to define their data which to be provided in an open machine readable format;
- Issue guidelines for defining the structure and content of datasets and metadata;
- Motivate public bodies to prioritize datasets and to publish in maximum details high value datasets;
- Develop a channel of communication between public bodies and re-users;
- Increase citizens' awareness;
- Initiate activities to explore the opinion of the potential users of the open data portal and promote the portal and priority datasets;
- Create a forum/working group with all stakeholders in open data process to engage data community
- Create mechanism for benchmarking of data openness and maturity on national level;
- Conduct a pilot project for cooperation among institutions for measuring the re-use;
- Take action to ensure that consumers are confident about the timeliness of the information by introducing mandatory binding of categories of information in the list within the meaning of Article 15a p.3 of APIA with active links to the place of their publication;
- Develop and validate internal rules / procedures for the maintenance and operation of the Open Data Portal
- If yes, please briefly describe the main measures described by the action plan.

5. Does the strategy/policy outline measures to incentivize the publication of and access to real-time or dynamic data⁵?

Yes

No

Under the eGovernment Act in Article 58a lays down mandatory requirements for the implementation of automated interfaces for ensuring free public access to electronic documents, information and data in a machine-readable format, including through publication in the open data portal, in accordance with the Public Information Access Act to projects and actions in the field of eGovernment. Details are set out in Article 15 of the Ordinance on the general requirements for information systems, registers and electronic administrative services.

⁵ Dynamic data is data that changes asynchronously over time is periodically updated, as new information becomes available. Real-time data is data that changes and needs updating at very frequent intervals, in most cases several times a minute. Access to dynamic and/or real-time data is most commonly provided via application programming interfaces (APIs).

According to Art. 15d. from Access to public information act (amend. State Gazette 17/26 Feb 2019) the State Agency "Electronic government" shall create and maintain a portal for open data. The obligation has to be defined further with an ordinance, adopted by the Council of Ministers - Ordinance on the standard terms and conditions of public sector information reuse and its open format publishing on the Open Data Portal.

Art. 7 of the Ordinance reaffirms the implementation of the APIs in the process of publication of data on behalf of the public sector bodies.

- If yes, please explain briefly what these measures are.

6. Does the strategy/policy outline measures⁶ to support the re-use of open data by the public sector?

Yes No

- If yes, please explain briefly what these measures are.

Each public sector body shall annually plan the phased publication on the Internet in an open format of the data sets and resources it maintains, access to which it is free. The executive authorities shall include in the annual activity objectives of the relevant administration under Article 33a of the Administration Act aims to ensure the phased publication on the Internet of the data and resources included in the Lists of annual priority data sets.

7. Does the strategy/ policy outline measures⁷ to support the re-use of open data by the private sector?

Yes No

Each public sector organisation shall annually plan the phased publication on the Internet in an open format of the data sets and resources it maintains, access to which it is free. The executive authorities shall include in the annual activity objectives of the relevant administration under Article 33a of the Administration Act aims to ensure the phased publication on the Internet of the data and resources included in the Lists of annual priority data sets.

- If yes, please explain briefly what these measures are.

8. Does the strategy/policy mandate cities/regions and/or public bodies at national level to carry out and maintain a data inventory?

Yes No

- If yes, please briefly describe the policy requirement and how this is implemented at regional/local or public body level.

⁶ Such measures should promote concepts such as data-driven government, policy-making and decision-making.

⁷ Such measures should promote concepts such as smart cities, smart regions, smart countries etc.

- Where applicable, please provide the URL(s) to these examples.

9. If yes, do these data inventories also include the data collected by public bodies that cannot be published as open data?

Yes No

10. In response to the PSI Directive, is opening Public Sector Information mandatory or recommended in your country?

Mandatory Recommended

- If recommended, please provide a brief explanation.

11. Have high-value domains and/ or data sets been identified and prioritized for publication in your country?

Yes No Not applicable

- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

- If yes, which are these domains / data sets?

Please mark the domains below, in line with the DCAT-AP Categories described in Annex I.

If the list refers to data sets, please map the data sets to their respective domains below.

Data category	Yes/No	Data set name
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food		
Education, culture and sport	Yes	
Environment	Yes	
Energy		
Transport		
Science and technology		
Economy and finance	Yes	
Population and social conditions	Yes	
Government, public sector	Yes	
Health		
Regions, cities	Yes	
Justice, legal system, public safety		
International issues		
Other (please specify)		

12. Are there measures in place to assist other stakeholders' involvement⁸ in this prioritisation process?

- Yes, we carry out regular consultations
 Yes, through other measures [please specify them in the text box]
 No, no activities of this kind take place

⁸ Open data re-users (business, civil society) or other actors that might not be direct re-users of the data (e.g. engaged or interested citizens).

We prepare a survey as an implementation of activity No 3 of project BG05SFOP001-2.001-0001 "Improving the processes related to the provision, access and re-use of public sector information" funded by OP "Good governance". The project aims to support the open-data publishing process by identifying and prioritizing those that are of greatest interest to citizens and businesses. As a result of the performance of the activities under this contract, the contractor should submit a report including:

1. analysis of the results of the national representative survey carried out among the two target groups;
2. identified 500 sets of data from the respondents in the national representative survey;
3. identified 150 sets of the 500s of greater public relevance;
4. identified the 15 most common major issues in re-use of public sector information.

Based on the survey's results, the identified datasets with high priority will be included in the next Decision of the Council of Ministers, adopted on the ground of APIA art. 15b (3), according to which "The Council of Ministers shall annually, on the proposal of the Chairperson of the State Agency "Electronic government", adopt a list of data sets to be published in open format on the Internet".

- If yes, please provide a brief description of the process by which stakeholders' involvement is ensured.

1.2. Governance of open data

13. Is there a governance structure in place that enables the participation and/or inclusion of various open data stakeholders⁹?

Yes No

State eGovernment Agency is such structure in the country. There are working groups, informal Open Data Forum Group and good national coordination policy.

- If yes, please briefly explain how this participation is ensured.

14. Are the governance structure and its operating model¹⁰ published online and accessible to the public?

Yes No

⁹ Open data stakeholders refer to engaged actors at different public body and government level (national, local, regional) as well as private and third sector actors active in the open data field.

¹⁰ The operating model refers to the way the various open data stakeholders are interacting and involved in the decision-making processes around open data. Should the open data strategy not include the governance structure, then the governance structure should be made available in a different way to the broader public (e.g. in the form of organigram or document published on national portal).

https://e-gov.bg/bg/about_us/structure

<https://e-gov.bg/bg/142>

- If yes, please provide the URL where this information is published.

15. Does the governance structure¹¹ assist data providers with their open data publication process?

Yes No

Article 7c of the Electronic Government Act provides for that the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency (SEGA) must issue methodical guidelines and support the administrations in the defining of the structure and contents of the sets of data to be published on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria under the Access to Public Information Act.

There are trainings, also Help Desk. <https://e-gov.bg/bg/145>

State e-Government Agency is the main administrator of the National Open Data Portal and manages data providers' profiles and roles of other agencies and assists them in publication process on daily basis.

- If yes, briefly describe how this support takes place.

16. Does the governance model include the appointment of data officers / stewards at public body level?

Yes No

Pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Ordinance on the standard terms and conditions for public sector information reuse and its publishing in open format the heads of public sector bodies designate officials - administrators of profiles who upload the data for the organization concerned and publish the information of the Open Data Portal. This figure is a version of the role of "data officer" in the public sector bodies. A draft of ordinance is prepare, where we clarify the duties of the data officer and the term "administrator of profile" is to be replaced with "data officers". The governance model also includes working group activities, online meetings/communication between administrators of profiles and state for: reports with questionnaires addressed to administrators of profiles; feedback, problems and communication via emails; online support from the main administrator of the National Open Data Portal.

- If yes, please describe how this task is fulfilled at public body level (e.g. the data steward is the data officer, communications officer or a separate role was defined).

17. Are **all** the open data initiatives (local/ regional/ national) coordinated at the national level?

Yes No Not applicable¹²

¹¹ E.g. a task force/ agency that is in charge of promoting and assisting the data publication process at national and/or regional and local levels (where applicable).

¹² This answer choice should be selected by countries with a federal system that does not allow for coordination beyond the national level. Small size countries that do not have a local or regional level, but do perform such coordination activities, should select the answer option "yes".

- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

18. What is the model used for governing open data in your country?

- Top-down (strong central coordination and guidance)
 Bottom-up (initiatives are developed and pursued at local level, with little central guidance)
 Hybrid (a mix of both)

A centralized approach is chosen because it helps the efficient implementation of the open data policy. It allows SEGA to track difficulties encountered by data publishers and data users which leads to a faster improvement throughout the received feedback from data users.

Strong central coordination is used for creating basic administrative capacity in the leading administration in conducting the open data policy.

As a result from coordinated and joint work led by the State e-Government Agency, only a key expert from each administration is involved in the open data processing of the respective public body. This will reduce the administrative burden in other administrations.

Public bodies use a single person of contact regarding open data in the State e-Government Agency.

- Could you briefly describe why this model was chosen/ works best for your country?

19. Do local or regional governments conduct their own open data initiatives¹³?

- Yes No Not applicable¹⁴

The most important initiative in which a regional structure participate and coordinate is the Digital Transition Partnership within the European Urban Agenda (Sofia is a coordinator together with Oulu, Finland and Estonia). Responsibilities are developing in a Partnership Action Plan to better regulation and fund the digital transition, including open data, beyond 2021.

<http://www.sofia-da.eu/стратегически-партньорства/дигитален-преход/342-дейности/1113-включете-се-в-консултативния-процес-по-плана-са-действие-дигитален-преход-на-европа.html>

Vision for Sofia is an initiative to create a shared and long-term development strategy for Sofia and the suburban territories and is based on open data. The project has the ambition to describe the city in which we want to live and to improve urban planning by including all the people and organizations involved in creating the general future of Sofia: municipal authorities, non-governmental organizations, investors, researchers, experts and citizens. Tasks of the Vision are an analysis of the current state of Sofia and the establishment of mechanisms for sustainable interaction between stakeholders and identifying shared goals. The project is an initiative of Sofia Municipality and will serve as a basis for all future strategies for the development of the city by 2050.

¹³ By initiatives we mean policies, strategies or portals that focus on the respective local/regional level.

¹⁴ Please select this answer option, if there is no local or regional level.

<https://vizia.sofia.bg/>

Another initiative is the Linked Open Statistics (LOS) in European statistical system (ESSnet) Project of the National Statistical Institute, in collaboration with the DIGICOM Work Package 3 team and Eurostat. Main values are 1) Demonstrate the value of LOD for the ESS and for users and stakeholders; 2) Deliver sustainable solutions that can be relied on and reused by other institutes; 3) Build a community of practice within the ESS and the international community of official statistical offices. The project is focused on two areas: 1) LOD Pilots, User Assessment and Recommendations and Horizontal Topics and 2) ESS Networking, Cooperation and Capacity Buildings. Also it helps to exchange views on Linked Open Data strategies and joint efforts in the future.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/flagship-event-linked-open-data-european-statistical-system_en

- If yes, please list some examples to support your answer.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

20. If yes, what percentage of local / regional governments conduct such initiatives?

91-100% 76-90% 51-75% 26-50% 1-25%

21. Is there any support provided to local and/ or regional bodies to set up their own open data initiatives?

Yes No Not applicable¹⁵

Organizational and expert support of the initiatives

- If yes, please briefly describe what the support activities consist of.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

22. Is there a regular exchange¹⁶ between the different public sector bodies active in the open data field?

Yes No

The main public stakeholders, such as State e-Government Agency, Council of Ministers, Ministry of the transport and information technologies of Bulgaria, etc., are involved in the so called "working groups". This form of organization allows them to be in constant and interrupted relation through the year. Members of this groups from the different public bodies, are the recognized in the field of re-use of public sector information and open data state experts.

Besides that, the participants in those working groups exchange information several times per year via e-mail. Main topics to be discussed are:

¹⁵ Please select this answer option, if there is no local or regional level or the local/regional level is out of scope (e.g. in countries with a federal system).

¹⁶ Such exchange could take the form of a "jour-fixe" meeting (virtual/physical) that takes place at regular intervals, with an ideal frequency of at least twice a year.

- reports/questionnaires, to be prepared;
- ask specific questions;
- spread updated information among main administrators on accounts of public sector bodies who are registered users of the Open Data Portal, which they use for sharing their data
- If yes, please briefly describe how this exchange takes place and provide evidence supporting your answer (e.g. meeting agendas, URLs to news items)

23. Is there a regular exchange¹⁷ between public sector bodies and open data re-users?

No, but is planned to be done.

- If yes, please briefly describe how this exchange takes place and provide evidence supporting your answer (e.g. meeting agendas, URL to the news item).

24. Are there annually held national, regional or local events (e.g. hackathons, conferences, users meet-ups) to promote open data in your country?

Large countries: France, Germany, Italy, Poland; Spain

Yes, 3-5 Yes, 6-9 Yes, >9 No

- If yes, please provide examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event) and the URL(s).

Medium size countries: Belgium; the Czech Republic; Greece; Hungary; The Netherlands, Portugal; Romania; Sweden.

Yes, 2-3 Yes, 4-6 Yes, >6 No

- If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event and URL)?

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

Yes, 1 Yes, 2-3 Yes, >3 No

<https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathon/>

<https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathon/sofia-air-case-datathon-2019/>

- If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event and URL)?

25. Who organises most open data related events?

Rank the 4 main organisers, with 1 being the most frequent and 4 being the least frequent organiser.

National public administrations	4
Local / regional administrations	3
Civil society / Non-profit organisations/ universities	2

¹⁷ Exchanges can take place via formal formats (e.g. round-tables, conferences) or less formal formats (e.g. meet-ups).

Private sector	
Mix of different actors	1
I don't know	

1.3. Open data implementation

26. Is there a guidebook at national level to assist data providers in their publication process?

Yes No

Technical Guidelines and Instructions for uploading data sets in open format on the National Open Data Portal (<http://www.strategy.bg/FileHandler.ashx?fileId=7339>)
 Instruction for installing the Automated Data Input Tool
 (<https://data.egov.bg/document/view/6>)
 User instructions for the Open Data Portal (<https://data.egov.bg/help>)
 Instructions for the main administrators, roles and functions of the Open Data Portal

- If yes, please provide the URL and briefly highlight the key aspects covered.

27. Are there data publication plans in place at national/regional/local or public body level?

Yes No

- Each year, since the Directive 37/2013/EU was implemented in the national legislative framework, the Council of Ministers adopts action plans for gradual opening of the numerous datasets in prioritised fields. This action plans are in the form of a Decision of the Council of Ministers, which includes also the list of datasets to be published in the current year by the public bodies. So far, the adopted decisions are as follows: Decision No. 103 of the Council of Ministers (CoM) dated 17 February 2015 on approving the List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format;
 - Decision No. 214 of the Council of Ministers dated 25 March 2016 on approving the List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format;
 - Decision No. 897 of the Council of Ministers dated 21 October 2016 on amending and supplementing of Decision No. 214 of the CoM dated 25 March 2016
 - Decision No. 436 of the Council of Ministers of 04 August 2017 on the adoption of a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal
 - Decision No. 54 of the Council of Ministers of 01 February 2019 on the adoption of a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal
- If yes, please provide some examples of such publication plans.

28. Is there a monitoring¹⁸ in place at national level to track progress of data publication against these plans?

Yes No

¹⁸ Ideally such monitoring would provide an overview of the progress made by each public body against their data publication plans.

State eGovernment Agency prepare annual reports to track progress of data publication against these plans. Each administration fulfill online form for its progress which form is verified from SEGA employee. We monitor if: 1. Administration is published new datasets in open machine-readable format for the relevant year; 2. Datasets are included to annual priority lists or are published proactively from the administrations; 3. Datasets are included in approved schedule for publishing or not; 4. Datasets are published on time, with delay or are not published at all.

- If yes, please briefly describe the mechanism by which this monitoring takes place.

29. If yes, what is the percentage of public administrations that have completed these plans?

- 91-100% 76-90% 51-75% 26-50% 1-25%

30. Is there a monitoring of the public sector bodies that are charging for data above marginal cost?

- Yes No I don't know

31. If yes, *and from a reversed perspective*, what percentage of public sector bodies is not charging any fees for the publication of their data?

- 91-100% 76-90% 51-75% 26-50% 1-25% 0%

32. How has this percentage changed compared to the previous year?

- increased decreased remained the same I don't know

33. Are local/regional data sources discoverable via the national portal?

- Yes No Not applicable

- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

34. If yes, what percentage of the existing local/regional sources is harvested?

- 91-100% 76-90% 51-75% 26-50% 1-25%

It is new Portal launched in February 2019 which has not fully developed mechanism for harvesting. We are working on it.

- If ≤75% of existing sources is harvested by the national portal, please briefly explain why.

35. Are there activities conducted at national level to assist real-time and/or dynamic data¹⁹ holders in their publication process?

- Yes No

In the Ordinance on the general requirements for information systems, registers and electronic administrative services to the Electronic Government Act as a mandatory requirement is

¹⁹See footnote 5 for a definition of dynamic and real-time data

introduced to ensure API interfaces for automated presentation of data sets in open form on the Open Data Portal upon the development of any information systems and registers

- If yes, please provide some examples of such activities.

36. Is there a professional development/ training plan²⁰ for civil servants working with data?

Yes No

There are 4 trainings organized from the developer of the National Open Data Portal – Finite Software Systems for administrators of profiles basic functions and features of the Portal.

The training were in September 2018 and were held for a total of 83 employees from the central administration. <https://data.egov.bg/>

In September 2018 there were 4 trainings for administrators of profiles in Public Information Access Platform in which participated 81 employees from the central administration.

<https://pitay.government.bg/PDoiExt/>

The Institute of Public Administration in the period from June 2018 to May 2019 organized the following trainings:

“Analysis and Preview of Databases” - 5 groups with 70 trainees for 2018.

Under Module “Development of e-management IT”, 2 trainings with 50 trainees.

New 9 people will be involved in the post-graduate “Impact Assessment” Programme.

- If yes, please briefly describe these training activities.

37. If yes, do these training activities offer a publicly recognised certification and are they formally recognised as professional development training within the public bodies?

Yes No

Trainings are organized from the Institute of Public Administration, which is the official organization for trainings and educations for civil servants/employees and has right to certify them.

- If yes, could you please explain how this is done?

²⁰ Ideally such trainings are organised in the frame of the professional development programmes for civil servants and address both data literacy and skills

Dimension 2: Open Data Impact ²¹

2.1. Strategic awareness

1. Do you see a trend in the public bodies in your country towards the re-use of the data published by other public bodies?

Yes No I don't know

Municipalities use published data at regional departments of education. For example, Burgas Municipality used to publish data on the regional management of education in Burgas: <http://www.rioburgas.org/>, also on regional health inspection: <http://www.rzi-burgas.com/registri%20RZL.htm>

Reports are carried out in different registers from public bodies, for example:

1. A register of occupational health services accessible on the website of the Ministry of Health;
2. A list of valid licenses for performing private security activities maintained by the Ministry of Interior;
3. Register of persons performing maintenance, renovation and reconstruction of high-risk facilities maintained by the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance;
4. A register of the persons holding documents for carrying out activities with waste maintained by the Executive Environment Agency;
5. A public register of independent assessors maintained by the Chamber of Independent Appraisers in Bulgaria;
6. A central professional register of the builder maintained by the Bulgarian Construction Chamber;
7. "CIS legal persons", available on the site of the Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Agency. The data shall be used to carry out reports on persons registered in the registers in order to comply with the legislation in force when concluding service contracts.

NSI data on households and heating methods, address registrations according to fuel used, etc. similar - target: Focus on the municipal program for the replacement of solid fuel stoves (<http://www.sofia->

²¹ Assessing the impact of open data is still generally considered a new field, with no consensus, for example, on the definition, or methodologies to measure impact. Nonetheless there are several elements that are considered essential to demonstrating impact, such as monitoring mechanisms, and proxies of impact – such as the degree of re-use of published open data. The impact dimension in this questionnaire captures these elements. The re-use examples or each section (political, social, environmental, economic) help infer a degree of open data impact in the respective field. The countries are encouraged to provide, whenever possible, new examples of re-use for each section. This will also provide a good indication for the EDP and the questionnaire respondents themselves of an increase in reuse of data from certain domains compared to previous year(s). Please note that the scoring will also take the diversity in examples vs previous year(s) into account.

Please note that although the impact dimension sets a strong focus on open data re-use cases, the European Data Portal does not consider the availability of re-use examples as a direct evidence of impact.

da.eu/%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%83%D0%B0%D0%BB%D0%BD%D0%B8/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82-%D0%B7%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D1%81%D0%BE%D1%84%D0%B8%D1%8F/%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%B9%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8.html);

GPS data of the Sofia Municipality and Urban Mobility Center for buses' movement, location and number of pupils in the municipal schools - aim: updating the urban transport routes, analyzing the effect of the eventual introduction of school buses (see Sofia Innovation Workshop Report ;

Sofia Municipal Budget - Goal: analysis, trend tracking.

Postcodes published by Bulgarian Posts EAD

- If yes, please provide a few examples of re-use of open data by other public bodies.

2. Is open data re-use by other public bodies in your country defined as priority at national level?²²

Yes No I don't know

Another priority is standardization and open data. In fact, these are data that must be structured in a machine-readable format so that they can be automatically exchanged rather than creating complex interfaces to exchange information between individual registers. The automated exchange that will take place after the key registers in the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Work and the Ministry of Interior are built will allow this automatic data exchange, which will significantly reduce the need for the use of certification services.

<http://www.cc.bas.bg/wwwBG/Annonsment/R.%20Zhelyazkov-forum-speech.pdf>

REGIX – register of registers

<https://e-gov.bg/bg/143>

<http://regixaisweb.egov.bg/regixinfo>

- If yes, please provide the URL to the document and the section outlining this as priority.

3. Do you see a trend in the public bodies in your country to understand the re-use of their own data?

Yes, there is a focus on understanding open data re-use
 Yes, but the focus on understanding open data re-use is still very limited
 No, no focus at all

- Many administrations in the country are on their website under the Access to Public Information menu, have created an Explanatory Information section or have published internal rules and clarifications on the terms and conditions for re-use of public sector information.
- <https://www.plovdiv.bg/announcements/information/>
- http://www.dobrich.bg/bg/info_pages/120

²² Please note that the “yes” answer can only be scored if evidence is provided to support this answer choice. Evidence can be a strategy document that defines open data re-use by the public sector as a priority in its text and scope.

- <https://www.mon.bg/bg/153>
- <http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/258/basic-page/%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8A%D0%BF-%D0%B4%D0%BE-%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%8F-%D0%BF%D0%BE-%D0%B7%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B8>
- <http://www.noi.bg/aboutbg/accinformation>
- <https://www.lovech.bg/bg/dostap-do-informatsiya/>
- <https://crc.bg/bg/rubriki/535/dostyp-do-informaciq>
- <https://www.mfa.bg/bg/aktualno/dostap-informacia/dostap-obshtestvena-informacia>
- <https://www.e-gov.bg/bg/92>
- <https://www.strategy.bg/Publications/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=192&y=&m=>
- <https://www.infograf.bg/dictionary/72>
- <http://www.opendata.ngolinks.eu/30/page.html>
- If yes, what activities / efforts have you observed within public bodies that support your observation?

4. Do public bodies in your country conduct activities to monitor the re-use of their own data?
 Yes No I don't know

- If yes, please briefly describe these activities and provide the URLs to support the answer.

5. Do public bodies in your country conduct activities²³ to boost the re-use of their own data?
 Yes No I don't know

- Burgas Municipality: For citizens' enquiries, they are directed to information published on the Open Data Portal.
- Regional administration Kyustendil: The Administration website in the "For access to public information" menu, a section "Explanatory information" was created, which in point third contains information on terms and conditions for re-use of public sector information.
- Sofia Development Association: We have, for example, published our annual report in machine readable format, but due to the lack of any interest, we now publish and disseminate our open data of public significance, such as GPS data for the city's green cover, parks, gardens, forests, green areas, etc. e.g. http://www.sofia-da.eu/images/projects/Zelena_Sofia/Mrejovi_analiz-3.jpg
- National Statistical Institute: Where possible, links to statistical data and metadata, published on the website of the National Statistical Institute and the Information System "Infostat", shall be provided.
- If yes, please briefly describe these activities and provide the URLs to support the answer.

²³ Examples of such activities could be regular information sessions and/or promotion of published data at conferences and other events.

6. Is there any mechanism in place at the national level to monitor the re-use of the data featured via the national portal?

Yes No

- Usage of Open Source Software (Google Analytics) to monitor number of downloads, the number of views for datasets, number of changed datasets, number of linked datasets, number of links to new apps based on published datasets, etc.
- If yes, please describe how this mechanism works.

7. Are there other activities in place to support public bodies in monitoring the re-use of their own open data?

Yes No

- Amendments in the existing legal framework (APIA and relative Ordinance);
 - Appoint responsible persons (data officers) from each public body for opening and monitoring the usage of their own data;
 - Support public bodies to define their data which to be provided in an open machine readable format;
 - Issue guidelines for defining the structure and content of datasets and metadata;
 - Motivate public bodies to prioritize datasets and to publish in maximum details high value datasets;
 - Develop a channel of communication between public bodies and re-users;
 - Increase citizens' awareness;
 - Initiate activities to explore the opinion of the potential users of the open data portal and promote the portal and priority datasets;
 - Create a forum/working group with all stakeholders in open data process to engage data community
- Activities are started or planned to be done in the next 2-3 years.
- If yes, please describe the efforts undertaken towards this end.

8. Beyond monitoring, do you plan on conducting any activities to measure²⁴ the re-use of open data in your country in the coming year?

Yes No

- Create mechanism for benchmarking of data openness and maturity on national level;
- Conduct pilot project for cooperation among institutions for measuring the re-use;
- If yes, please describe the envisaged activities.

9. Do you have a methodology²⁵ in place to measure the impact of open data?

Yes No

²⁴ While for the monitoring of re-use a qualitative assessment of re-use may suffice, for measuring activities a more quantitative assessment is required.

²⁵ By methodology we refer to practices, frameworks, methods developed/employed, regardless of their maturity level.

- If yes, please briefly describe the key points of this methodology.

2.2. Political impact

10. Have you or other public bodies performed any activities in the past year to monitor the political impact of open data³⁰?

- Yes No I don't know

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.

11. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government efficiency, e.g. reducing operational costs?

- Low Medium High I don't know

- https://vizia.sofia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Danni_SO.pdf
- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples, if low: 1 example.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples; if low: 2 examples.

12. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government effectiveness, e.g. improving quality of service delivery?

- Low Medium High I don't know

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples; if low: 1 example.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples; if low: 2 examples.

13. Has open data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing transparency and accountability²⁶ in your country?

- Low Medium High I don't know

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the datasets and the respective use cases.

Transparency

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 3 examples; if medium: 2 examples; if low: 1 example.

²⁶ Examples could be data that provides information on the work (voting, amendments) and/or wages of government officials/Members of Parliament, public procurement, public spending, party and/or campaign spending and funding etc.

LARGE countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 3 examples; if low: 2 examples.

Accountability

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 3 examples; if medium: 2 examples; if low: 1 example.

LARGE countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 3 examples; if low: 2 examples.

14. Is open data used in policy-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence for the problem identification and policy formulation)²⁷?

Yes No I don't know

A public register of the Chamber of Independent Appraisers in Bulgaria in connection with activities with the disposal of State Property. [http://public.ciab-](http://public.ciab-bg.com/index.php?action=registrar&setElsPerPage=50&account_type=personal)

[bg.com/index.php?action=registrar&setElsPerPage=50&account_type=personal](http://public.ciab-bg.com/index.php?action=registrar&setElsPerPage=50&account_type=personal)

The most frequently used open data are related to air pollution: <https://air.sofia.bg>;

<https://airbg.info>; <http://eea.government.bg/airq/bulletin.jsp>, etc. The aim is to improve the

strategy, measures and actions on air pollution.

- If yes, could you provide some examples? Where applicable, please provide the URLs.

15. Is open data used in decision-making processes in your country (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence to be included in their daily operations)²⁸?

Yes No I don't know

As part of the daily work in the administration, open data are not used but are useful for consulting employees from other directorates who have no access to certain data from another directorate.

These are the data used in the councils and committees of the regional administration Gabrovo (regional transport scheme, the register of military monuments, the dam register, the State Property Register).

On registration of persons performing activities related to the provision of medical devices and auxiliary tools, facilities and facilities for persons with disabilities shall be checked in the Commercial Register of company data.

- If yes, could you provide some examples? Where applicable, please provide the URLs.

16. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the political field?

²⁷ Examples could be the use of open data by policy makers in identifying a problem and designing a new policy act. Example: "the latest statistics show that there is a lack of data scientists in a given industry. The new policy introduces data science related subjects into the curriculum of professional schools as mandatory subjects."

²⁸ Examples could be the use of open data in daily decision-making processes. Example: A head of school benchmarks his/her budget allocation against open data on budget allocation of similar schools in his/her city/country. Thanks to this benchmarking, he/she decides to increase budget spending for meals and address a problem already raised by parents and teachers. Another example could be the deployment of additional police force (increase of police patrols; deployment of specialised police force) in certain areas based on recent data on crime and type of crime in different neighbourhoods.

Yes No I don't know

The NGO Links project aims to develop an open-ended citizen participation model that includes administration, citizens and business by analyzing open data policy in Bulgaria to achieve open and responsible governance.

The project focuses on "data providers": national, regional and local administrations publishing data in the Open Data Portal and "users": non-governmental organizations, businesses, public. In view of the objectives set, the project has been developed in four main groups of activities: 1) analytical, covering economic, statistical and sociological analysis; 2) monitoring - developing a civil monitoring model based on open data; (3) knowledge sharing and experience exchange between suppliers and data users to expand open data policy; 4) Information - to raise public awareness of the open data capabilities of public policy monitoring.

NGO Links will develop recommendations related to the following 3 themes: Prioritization of data sets to open in machine-readable data, Enhancement of data processing capacity of the administration, and implementation of public policy monitoring model based on open data will be proposed to include in the National Action Plan of the Open Government Partnership Initiative.

<http://2020.eufunds.bg/bg/0/0/Project/Details?contractId=hEwhwvSnyd0%3D&isHistoric=False>

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.

2.3. Social impact

17. Have you or other public sector stakeholders²⁹ active in this field launched any activities in the past year³⁰ to monitor the social impact of open data?

 Yes No I don't know

- If yes, please describe these activities. Please included URLs for these examples.

18. Has open data had a low/medium/high on increasing the inclusion of marginalized groups³¹ in society?

 Low Medium High I don't know

According to Decision №463 of the Council of Ministers, the Persons with Disabilities Agency published in an open format a register of specialized enterprises and cooperatives of and for

²⁹ We refer to ministries, agencies or other national institutes active in this field. The social field includes (but not exhaustively refers to) public bodies active in the fields of labour and social affairs, education, culture, health, migration and integration.

³⁰ Since January 2018.

³¹ Inclusion of marginalised groups describes the process by which individuals or entire communities of people (e.g. migrants, refugees, socially deprived groups or individuals, physically or mentally impaired) that are prevented from fully interacting with the rest of society, can interact with and integrate in their communities. Social deprivation can be caused by a broad range of correlated factors that contribute to social exclusion: mental illness, physical disability, low socio-economic status etc.

persons with disabilities in the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria
(<https://data.egov.bg>).

The Disability Agency's information system uses data from the Uniform Classifier of Administrative-Territorial and Territorial Units.

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples; if low: 1 example.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples; if low: 2 examples.

19. Has open data had a low/medium/high on raising awareness concerning housing in the city³²?

Low Medium High I don't know

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples; if low: 1 example.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples; if low: 2 examples.

20. In your view and in light of your answers to the previous questions, has open data had a low/medium/ high impact on society in your country?

Low Medium High I don't know

21. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the social field?

Yes No I don't know

Open Parliament is an online platform for independent data analysis structured in specific MPs' profiles, tracking their links with the public and private sectors and their parliamentary work. The "Open Parliament - Citizens' Voices" blog is part of the platform and strives to lead the debate on the use of open-ended journalism in civil journalism. The blog is an independent online media providing information on the work of the legislature and executive in the country, investigating institutional abuse and protecting the public interest.
<https://openparliament.net/>

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.

22. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year³⁰ that focus on the social impact of open data?

Yes No I don't know

³² Data that provides information on the housing market, rental market, property valuations, sales, planning, zoning, census data on socio-economic variables for cities and/or neighbourhoods, other housing issues such as homelessness, empty dwellings, gentrification.

- Sociological Survey of Quality of Life in Sofia
- If yes, please provide the URLs for these studies.

2.4. Environmental impact

23. Have you or other public sector stakeholders³³ active in this field launched any activities in the past year³⁰ to monitor the environmental impact of open data?

Yes No I don't know

For example, the Sofia Innovation Workshop, organized jointly with DG JRC, one of the challenges of which was to improve urban transport. (See report from the event http://www.sofia-da.eu/images/resources/JRC_PILOT_PROJECT_report-s2.pdf - challenge 2, description page 18-19)

Another example is the hacking (or datathon) that is regularly organized by setting up a task / challenge that we are looking for, and providing the relevant available open data. Examples - <https://balkanhackathon.eu>; <http://eskills.tto-bait.bg/datathon-2019/>; <http://fond.sofia-da.eu/bg/constructions/hack4health.html> and others.

- If yes, please describe these activities. Please include URLs for these examples.

24. Have there been any studies conducted/commissioned to assess the impact of open data in the environmental field or a sub-dimension of this field³⁴?

Yes No I don't know

- Sociological Survey of Quality of Life in Sofia
- digitised data for components and environmental factors in Sofia Municipality – maps [Software]
- feasibility study for green wedges in Sofia Municipality – Maps [Software]
- Inventory of biodiversity in Sofia Municipality – maps, photographs, video [Software]
- questionnaire replies of 82 public consultations for the period 09.2017 – 10.2018 [Software]
- identified datasets of Sofia Municipality – for descriptions [Software]
- Response to the questionnaire for describing the data sets of Sofia Municipality [Software]
- Pedestrian connectivity in Sofia:- Space Syntax - graph Files [Software]; Urban Network analysis; Network analysis – maps [Software]; Network analysis - Space Files [Software]
- city morphology – maps and charts for buildings and population in urban units [Software]
- city morphology – data for buildings in urban spatial planning units [Software]
- sports grounds – GIS, reports and presentations [Software]
- digitised data for components and environmental factors in Sofia Municipality – GIS [Software]
- feasibility study for green wedges in Sofia Municipality – GIS [Software]
- pedestrian network [Software]
- Biodiversity inventory in Sofia Municipality – GIS [Software]
- Examination: how many inhabitants can take Sofia? [Software]

³³ We refer to the ministries responsible for environment and energy, agencies or other government institutes active in this field

³⁴ A sub-dimension can relate to water quality, air quality, environmental-friendly mobility, green energy, ecological waste management at city level etc

- Comparison of status analysis by environmental factors and components in areas in Sofia Municipality – Report [Software]
- transit traffic through central urban part – report [Software]
- accessibility to public transport jobs – report [Software]
- Satisfaction rate of Sofia Municipality staff – report [Software]
- quantitative and qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of public discussions – report [Sofdesign] Identification of performance indicators in the operation of Sofia Municipality – Report [Software] Quality of data in terms and potential for the provision of cross-sectoral relationships in Sofia Municipality – Report [SET-Sofia]
- Competitiveness of Sofia as a tourist destination according to the Lugano model – report [Sofdesign] Preparation of economic profiles of Sofia Municipality areas – report [Sofdesign] Studies of biodiversity in Sofia Municipality – Report [Software] Report on Pedestrian Connectivity in Sofia – Report [Software]
- city morphology study – report [Software]
- social impact of the arts on the city, in particular on the free creative stage – a report [Sofiproject] The role of Sofia – a divorce, brand, vision – a report [Sofdesign] Role of employers for sustainable transport [GIS + Green Sofia] Schools for enrolment in schools in Sofia Municipality [GIS Sofia]
- trees with trees [satellite Copernicus]
- Green System OCS – Sofia City [Software]
- noise map [GIS Sofia]
- Water quality in surface water bodies and groundwater bodies in Sofia and the suburban areas [Executive Agency under Environment]
- quantities of waste generated (total, in neighborhoods) [Executive Agency under Environment]
- quantities of waste treated (total, in neighborhoods) [Executive Agency under Environment]
 - If yes, please provide the URLs for these studies.

25. Are there examples of open data that has been used to develop applications that raise awareness on the water and/or air quality in your country³⁵?

Yes No I don't know

For the air quality and waste applications of Sofia Municipality.

<https://waste.sofia.bg/information/>

<https://airsofia.info/>

<https://air.sofia.bg/>

<https://data.egov.bg/organisation/e3d162cf-10ab-4808-a065-cd5380fbafca/datasets>

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: 2 examples.

³⁵ Applications can refer to mobile or web-based applications that use available open data to tackle an aspect relevant to the environmental field (water, air quality, noise level in cities, waste management etc)

MEDIUM countries: 3 examples.

LARGE countries: 4 examples.

26. Are there examples of open data that has been used to develop applications that raise awareness on the noise level in cities³⁶?

Yes No I don't know

<http://www.isofmap.bg> – maps of noise, bicycle lanes, validation and many others

○ Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: 3 examples.

27. Are there examples of open data that has been used to develop applications that deal with waste management aspects³⁷?

Yes No I don't know

<https://waste.sofia.bg/information/>

○ Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to both the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: 3 examples.

28. Are there examples of open data that has been used to develop applications that enable more environmental-friendly transport systems in cities³⁸?

Yes No I don't know

○ <https://ednodarvo.io/locations/o4LrvXYb> - site for monitoring, protection and conservation of trees in Sofia.

³⁶ Applications can refer to mobile or web-based applications that are based on available open data that raise awareness on noise levels in cities. An example of impact of such application can be a policy implemented based on this knowledge (e.g. a policy that limits traffic/ traffic speed limits in those areas).

³⁷ Applications can refer to mobile or web-based applications that are based on available open data and encourage the recycling of materials, show waste collection points for paper/cardboard, plastics, glass, raise awareness and educate the public on recycling, waste sorting and disposal etc.

³⁸ Applications can refer to mobile or web-based applications that are based on available open data and encourage cycling, the use of electrical cars or car-sharing systems, show carsharing points, bicycle rental spots, electrical car/bike charging stations etc.

○ [https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fplay.google.com%2Fstore%2Fapps%2Fdetails%3Ffid%3Dcom.Luminous.GuideAR%26fbclid%3DIwAR0o279DWT0BnwLxOEdmXpjm9slzABNE78L_K0xcuxkgdJmN6jScenVklul&h=AT09fFnOjFWZLvkbts4W8B2a-](https://l.facebook.com/l.php?u=https%3A%2F%2Fplay.google.com%2Fstore%2Fapps%2Fdetails%3Ffid%3Dcom.Luminous.GuideAR%26fbclid%3DIwAR0o279DWT0BnwLxOEdmXpjm9slzABNE78L_K0xcuxkgdJmN6jScenVklul&h=AT09fFnOjFWZLvkbts4W8B2a-r_6AdMTevGOq1Q50ciNTfpjt_ZCdXoH8RdlvTKtuCQGRZDe5pD_GxlcczkXoYvB9nVf8pAzumPN99kd0AUFZGiOlZiofkzz9SM2-wbmDvFNaj2-)

0AUFZGiOlZiofkzz9SM2-wbmDvFNaj2- mobile application with added reality - a guide for Sofia

- [navigation with public transport with Google Earth, and other mobile applications - Sofbus 24, moovit and others.](#)
(<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=bg.znestorov.sofbus24.main>;
<https://moovitapp.com/>)

○ Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs to the data sets and the respective use cases.

SMALL countries: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: 3 examples.

29. In your view and in light of your answers to the previous questions, how open data had a low/ medium/ high impact on the environment in the country?

Low Medium High I don't know

30. Are there civil society initiatives that are open data driven and aim to tackle a problem identified in the environmental field?

Yes No I don't know

Digital Transition Partnership

The objective of the **Digital Transition Action Plan** is to provide improved public services to citizens, to support European cities in exploiting the possibilities of digitalisation and assist European businesses to develop new innovations and create new business opportunities for global markets. .

Provide value through free and fair access to open/public/personal data:

- [Draft Action 6](#): Build a data taxonomy at a European level;
- [Draft Action 7](#): Access and reuse of private sector data of general interest by the public authorities;
- [Draft Action 8](#): Specify and monitoring of standardized Planned Land Use data for formal and informal urban planning participation processes; and
- [Draft Action 9](#): MyData in digital transition – Elaboration of a European roadmap on “mydata”.

<http://investsofia.com/v-sofia-s-place-na-webit-2018-be-predstaveno-partnyorstvoto-cifrov-prehod-v-koeto-sofiya-e-grad-koordinator/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/digital-transition/introduction-draft-action-plan-partnership-digital-transition>

- <http://investsofia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Digital-transition-partnership-Webit-Sofia-2018.pdf>

AIRTHINGS project aimed at protecting the cleanness of atmospheric air in the context of global climate and environmental changes. The project envisages the use of modern technologies and trends for monitoring the atmospheric air. An intelligent internet platform will be developed to visualize and store air data.

In addition to the sensors, within the project, an Open Data System will be developed and maintained to visualize and store all the data collected by the atmospheric air quality sensors installed in all participating cities. The data will allow them to be published in machine readable formats to be used by external developers to create different types of applications aimed at promoting a sustainable lifestyle. These smart applications are expected to engage citizens by providing new, innovative ways of contributing to sustainable growth and environmental protection, with a focus on reducing air pollution and climate change.

In Sofia, the system will consist of 22 atmospheric air quality measurement stations and will measure the most common air pollutants (PM, CO, NO₂, SO₂), temperature, humidity and pressure in real time via sensors. Each station will send information about the indicators to a system that will be built on the Open Data System. It will use the benefits of cloud technologies combined with analytical functionalities and advanced Machine Learning opportunities to enable partners to take timely action to improve the quality of the ambient air. The interface of the system will provide the general public with visualization and machine-readable data available through the web and smartphone and tablet notifications.

<https://sofia.bg/web/guest/airthings>

[http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER1.pdf)

[balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER1.pdf](http://www.interreg-balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER1.pdf)

[http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/Newsletter/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER2-converted.pdf)

[balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/Newsletter/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER2-converted.pdf](http://www.interreg-balkanmed.eu/gallery/Files/Projects_News/AIRTHINGS/Newsletter/AIRTHINGS_NEWSLETTER2-converted.pdf)

- Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.

2.5. Economic impact

31. Have you or other public sector stakeholders³⁹ active in this field launched any activities in the past year³⁰ to monitor the economic impact of open data?

Yes No I don't know

- Please provide examples to support your answer.
- Where applicable, please provide URLs for these examples.

³⁹ We refer to the Ministry of Environment, environmental agencies or other relevant institutes active in this field.

32. Have there been any macro-economic studies conducted in the past year³⁰ to assess the open data impact at macro-economic level in your country?

Yes No I don't know

Bulgarian National Audit Office Report for Performance Audit "Transparency and Publicity in the Activities of State Administration and Access to Public Information " for the period from 01.01.2016 to 30.06.2018

<http://www.bulnao.government.bg/bg/application/download/12479/od-prozrachnost-160519.pdf>

o Please list the studies and provide the URLs for the example(s).

SMALL countries: 1 example.

MEDIUM countries: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: 3 examples.

33. Have there been any micro-economic studies conducted in the past year³⁰ to assess the open data impact at micro-economic level in your country?

Yes No I don't know

o If yes, please list the studies and provide the URLs for the example(s).

34. Have there been any studies conducted in the past year³⁰ that assess the economic benefits of open data for public administrations⁴⁰?

Yes No I don't know

o If yes, please list the studies and provide the URLs for the example(s).

Barriers to publication and re-use of open data

1. What are the most frequently encountered barriers to open data publication in your country?

Please check the boxes that apply.

Barrier	Main challenges for the <u>publication of open data</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance (incl. political)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	The portal is currently under the Administration of the Council of Ministers, who perform the updates of the content and create new and close administrators profiles. We are in procedure, pursuant to the law, the portal to be transfer officially to SEGA which will become main administrator of the portal, will create profiles, give rights, control publication process/content/quality of datasets and will coordinate all activities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisational	Slow procedure for presentation, coordination and summarization of the information. It is necessary to optimize the coordination mechanism.

⁴⁰ Studies that assess the efficiency gains from the use of open data by public bodies.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical (incl. semantic)	<p>Technical issues related to automatic exchange of data with administrations that maintain and collect information. Bring the data in compliance with the technical requirements for publishing open data. Lack of information security standards in place, resulting in reduced trust towards the domain.</p> <p>The format of some administrative registers does not meet the requirements for open data publishing. Converting those into an appropriate format requires time and resources as well as a qualified staff for this purpose. This issue has been solved for some of the archives, by having introduced electronic registers with the ability to retrieve information in a machine-readable format, but it is still an issue with the remaining archives. Issues are expected to be resolved after finishing migration process of data sets and profiles in the new version of the National Open Data Portal.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial	Lack of knowledge and experience about funds to create registers and information systems with the local administration leads to the impossibility of publishing data in open format which would be important to local communities.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

2. What was done in the past year³⁰ to address these barriers?

Barrier	Measures to address these barriers
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance (incl. political)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	We are on the final stage with preparing of legal documents for official transferring of the rights from Council of Ministers to State eGovernment Agency.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisational	We are in the beginning of the procedure and rules for collection, prioritization, publication and control of data sets in machine readable format on the ODP with mechanism for coordination among data provider administrations in it.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical (incl. semantic)	Starting to refine and standardize data sets on the new portal, convert most important data in machine readable open format (json) at the same time with migration of basic data package.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial	Exploring opportunities for financing with different EU funds
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

3. Which are the most frequently encountered barriers to **open data re-use** in your country?

These barriers can apply to both third parties and public bodies.

Please check the boxes that apply.

Barrier	Main challenges for <u>re-use</u> of open data
---------	--

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low awareness	Insufficient understanding and grasp on the part of citizens and organizations, regarding the functioning of the national portal and access to the data provided.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low availability	Because of the bad quality of the data sets on the previous portal during migration of the data sets quality is not good enough and is necessary additional work on the data sets r is not visible at all (on the new portal <u>all</u> information is in machine readable open format).
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical	The low quality of some data sets limits their larger scale use. Synchronizing the information provided to the databases.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

4. What was done in the past year³⁰ to address these barriers?

Barrier	Measures to address these barrier
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low awareness	Renewing the communication process with the re-users and participation of the SEGA in conferences with the accent of open data.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low availability	Developer of the new ODP, together with experts from Council of Ministers, State eGovernment Agency and other administrations is working on this.
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical	Developer of the new ODP, together with experts from Council of Ministers, State eGovernment Agency and other administrations is working on this.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Dimension 3: Open Data Portal

This part of the questionnaire is dedicated to assessing the solution your country chose for making the available open data discoverable. Typically, this is achieved through a **national open data portal**. For simplicity, the following section will refer to this solution as the “national portal”. Please provide where requested the URLs to the features inquired with the respective question. If access to the feature is restricted (back-end feature, log-in required), please provide a screenshot. **Please note: Should neither a URL nor screenshot be provided, the answer will not be scored.**

1. Is there a national portal in your country for making open data and PSI discoverable?

Yes No

URL: <https://data.egov.bg/>

- If yes, please provide the URL of the national portal⁴¹.

⁴¹ Please answer the questions below only in relation to the portal you indicated as the national portal of reference. Only URLs documenting the features available on *this* portal will be considered and scored.

- If no, how do you ensure the discoverability of the open data available in your country?

3.1. Portal features

2. Does the national portal offer an advanced data search function (multiple field search, filter options etc.)?

Yes No

3. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to download data sets?

Yes No

4. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by file format?

Yes No

5. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to search by data domain?

Yes No

6. Does the national portal offer a SPARQL search query feature?

Yes No

The portal offer Elastic search Query DSL (Domain Specific Language) based on JSON to define queries.

URL: <https://data.egov.bg/data/linkedData>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

7. Does the national portal offer a feedback mechanism at data set level?⁴²

Yes No

Each resource in a dataset has an option to provide feedback.

<https://data.egov.bg/data/resourceView/b2fd0aa8-af28-46ee-94fb-68c4bffca946>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

8. Does the national portal offer a general feedback mechanism⁴³ for users?

Yes No

<https://data.egov.bg/kontakti?section=2&item=2>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

⁴² The feedback mechanism can be a “feedback button” at data set level or a comment/ discussion section under the data set. The feedback mechanism does not include the possibility of a user to send in an email to a general address/ the helpdesk.

⁴³ The feedback mechanism refers to an option for visitors to send in general feedback concerning the portal. This feedback mechanism may be a “Contact us” or “Feedback” button that is placed in a visible spot on the portal. A general email address does not count as feedback mechanism in the sense of this question and will not be scored as such.

9. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to request data sets⁴⁴?

Yes No

URL: <https://data.egov.bg/request>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

10. If yes, what is the frequency of these requests?

daily weekly monthly less frequently

11. Are these requests and their progress status presented in a transparent manner on the national portal⁴⁵?

Yes No

A transparent presentation of these requests may be a machine-readable file on the national portal, or a separate section on the national portal that lists these requests. By providing a list of these requests, duplication of requests can be avoided, and time saved in filtering and answering these duplicate requests.

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this page.

12. Does the portal team monitor the extent to which these requests result in the publication of the requested data?

Yes No

The portal team has access to all the requests sent. It can contact the dataset source organization to require the data and can monitor if this data has been provided.

- If yes, please describe how this monitoring is conducted.

13. If yes, what percentage of these requests results in the publication of the requested data?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10%

14. Does the national portal allow users to see what data exists but cannot be made available as open data?⁴⁶

Yes No

⁴⁴ Please note also that a specific "Request data" button is meant here. Should the data request function be accomplished by a general help desk contact form that has a specific field for data requests, please describe this as such in the text box below.

⁴⁵ A transparent presentation of these requests may be a machine-readable file on the national portal, or a separate section on the national portal that lists these requests. By providing a list of these requests, duplication of requests can be avoided, and time saved in filtering and answering these duplicate requests.

⁴⁶ This function can be useful towards reducing the amount of Freedom of Information requests for data that is transparently justified why is cannot be opened. The national portal might also publish the reasons for preventing publication, e.g. national security.

- If yes, please provide the URL to an example and briefly describe the approach used to ensure this transparency.

15. Does the national portal offer the possibility for users to receive notifications when new data sets are available on the national portal (RSS, ATOM feeds, email notifications etc)?

Yes No

<https://data.egov.bg/datasets/rss>

On organisation level:

<https://data.egov.bg/datasets/b93a0a74-4f8d-430a-884c-35e68c2d05b8/rss>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

16. Does the national portal provide a mechanism for users to rate data sets⁴⁷?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

As “reported” datasets, the Portal users can rate the quality of the dataset and require improvement of the service.

- <https://data.egov.bg/data/reported>

17. Does the national portal offer the possibility to link documentation and supporting materials⁴⁸ to a given data set?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature / to an example documenting this feature.
- It is possible by “Add resource” functionality (for registered users only)
- <https://data.egov.bg/admin/organisations/cfaae345-6199-4c4c-8ded-c327a146ab29/dataset/resource/create/5c01e367-bd72-4c27-a8d5-ee2c61cc0d50>

18. Does the national portal have a designated area to showcase use cases?

Yes No

<https://data.egov.bg/visualisations?section=1&item=9>

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this page.

19. Does the national portal provide the possibility for users to submit their own use cases?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this feature.

⁴⁷ Such mechanism could be a star rating system or similar voting/rating mechanism.

⁴⁸ An example of such supporting material could be relevant studies or reports associated with the data set e.g. documenting how the data was produced, the methodology etc.

20. Does the national portal reference the data sets that the showcased use cases are based on?

Yes No

If yes, please provide the URL to this feature/ to an example documenting this feature.

21. Does the national portal include a discussion forum for users⁴⁹?

Yes No

If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this page.

22. Does the national portal offer a preview function for tabular data?

Yes No

<https://data.egov.bg/data/resourceView/08f8db3a-97eb-459c-a6b8-ed5a41635d91>

If yes, please provide the URL to an example documenting this feature.

23. Does the national portal offer a preview function for geospatial data?

Yes No

If yes, please provide the URL to an example documenting this feature.

24. Does the national portal provide guidelines and tools for data publishers to improve the quality of their data publication?⁵⁰

Yes No

Technical Guidelines and Instructions for uploading data sets in open format on the National Open Data Portal (<http://www.strategy.bg/FileHandler.ashx?fileId=7339>)
 Instruction for installing the Automated Data Input Tool (<https://data.egov.bg/document/view/6>)
 User instructions for the Open Data Portal (<https://data.egov.bg/help>)
 Instructions for the main administrators, roles and functions of the Open Data Portal

If yes, please provide the direct-URL to this page.

3.2. Portal usage

25. Is the national portal mobile responsive⁵¹?

Yes No

⁴⁹ Whether data providers or re-users.

⁵⁰ Guidelines (check-lists) can enable publishers provide their data in *open* and machine-readable formats (.csv or .xml instead of *proprietary* non-machine-readable formats). Other tools can assist publishers to clean up the actual data (e.g. OpenRefine, programming languages such as R).

⁵¹ The portal renders well on both mobile and desktop

26. Are log analytics performed on the portal to gain insights into its usage?

Yes No

Google Analytics, own portal tool for analytics

If yes, which tool(s) do you use?

27. If yes, are these insights⁵² used to improve the portal?

Yes No

If yes, what insights did you gain last year from the reviews of these analytics?

28. How many unique visitors⁵³ visit the national portal on average per month?

Average number per month: ___5000_

I don't know

29. What is the typical profile of the portal visitor?

Mostly businesses

Mostly public sector

Mostly citizens

A bit of everything, no clear dominant group

I don't know

30. Does this profile match the type of audience your national portal wants to cater to?

Yes, entirely Only partially No

If only partially, please specify which audience groups are missing. – more active re-users

If no, please briefly explain why.

31. What percentage of the visitors to the national portal is foreign?

7 %

I don't know

32. Do you monitor what keywords are used to search for data and content on the portal?

Yes No

33. Do you take measures to optimise the search and discoverability of content (data and editorial)?

Yes No

If yes, please briefly describe the measures.

⁵² Usage and traffic statistics.

⁵³ Unique visitors refer to the number of distinct individuals accessing pages on the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit that website. Visits refer to the number of times a website is visited, no matter how many visitors make up those visits.

- There is an appointed meeting with the Open Data Portal developer representatives on which is going to be discussed and specified details about improvements of the Bulgarian Open Data Portal and the **searching tool/mechanism** will be one of the main points.

34. Do you monitor the most and least consulted pages?

Yes No

35. What are the **top five data categories on the portal**, with 1 being the most popular one?

I don't know
 Indicated below

	Title of the category in line with Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Categories
1	Regions, cities
2	Economy and finance
3	Education, Culture and Sports
4	Agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, food
5	Environment

36. What data sets are **most frequently consulted on the portal**, with 1 being the most popular one?

I don't know
 Indicated below

	Title of the data set
1	Payment Information in the Electronic Budget Payments System
2	Commercial register
3	Free workplaces
4	Results from schools of national external evaluation
5	List of Contractors under Public Procurement Contracts

37. Is the metadata on your portal available in clear plain language⁵⁴ as well to enable both humans and machines to read and understand it?

Yes No

- If no, please briefly explain why.

38. Is the metadata describing the data sets accessible via a publicly available API⁵⁵?

Yes No

39. Do you run log analytics on the API usage?

Yes No

⁵⁴ Language that can be read and understood by humans, as opposed to language that can only be read by machines.

⁵⁵ Application Programming Interface

40. If yes, what percentage of outgoing⁵⁶ portal traffic is generated by API usage only?

%

I don't know

3.3. Data provision

41. Do all public sector data providers⁵⁷ contribute⁵⁸ data to the portal?

Yes

No

Art. 15b. (new, SG No. 97 of 2015, effective 12.01.2016) (1) each public sector organisation shall annually plan the phased publication on the Internet in an open format of the data sets and resources it maintains, access to which it is free.

(2) The executive authorities shall include in the annual activity objectives of the relevant administration under Article 33a of the Administration Act aims to ensure the phased publication on the Internet of the data and resources under paragraph. 1.

(3) (Add. – SG, iss. 50 of 2016, effective 01.07.2016) The Council of Ministers shall, on a proposal from the Chairperson of the State eGovernment Agency, adopt a list of datasets to be published in an open format on the Internet.

The changes obliged all public sector organizations to publish prioritized public information in an open format on the Open Data Portal. Public organizations are obliged to elaborate publication schedules on an annual basis, to open pro-actively data sets in machine-readable format with priority and to upload those to the Open Data Governmental Portal. The Act and the secondary legislation settle the public information reuse in open format and data licenses.

- If yes, what is the agreed approach?
- If no, please briefly explain why (e.g. technical incompatibilities, governance aspects, low awareness etc).

42. If no, did you identify the data providers that are not yet publishing data on the national portal?

Yes

No

43. Were there concrete actions taken to assist these data providers with their publication process?

Yes

No

There were trainings and handbooks to help them in publication process. There are consultations by email or by phone if necessary.

- If yes, could you provide some examples of the actions taken in this regard.

44. Does the national portal enable access to real-time or dynamic data?

Yes

No

Not applicable

⁵⁶ Here we are interested in distinguishing the volume of traffic generated by human users vs the traffic generated programmatically by API usage. We ask for *outgoing* traffic as it is more relevant than incoming traffic: the former is generated by the enquiries, but the latter by the responses.

⁵⁷ At federal, regional and local level.

⁵⁸ Directly or indirectly, via direct uploading or harvesting of metadata.

- If yes, please provide URLs to real-time and/or dynamic data featured via the national portal.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

45. If yes, what percentage of metadata links to such data?

- 1-5%
 6-10%
 11-15%
 16-20%
 21-30%
 >30%

46. Does the national portal provide a section where non-official data⁵⁹ can be published?

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable

There are two basic sections – for organisations and for citizens (non-official).

<https://data.egov.bg/organisation?type=1>

- If yes, please provide the URL to this section.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

3.4. Portal sustainability

47. Does the national portal have a strategy⁶⁰ to ensure its sustainability?

- Yes
 No

- If yes, please provide the URL to this document.

48. Does this strategy include a description of the portal's target audience and measures to reach this audience?

- Yes
 No

49. Do you take actions⁶¹ to promote the national portal's activities and the available open data?

- Yes
 No

- In the project for the National ODP there are two conferences – in the beginning and in the end of the project. The end conference will be in September 2019. There are also several trainings (information is already included in this questionnaire) and three events with different stakeholders on local level during the past year. In April 2019 SEGA was host for a Study visit from Republic of Kosovo on the topic of Open Data Initiative in the country, where was presented detailed information about the portal.
- If yes, please provide at least one example of such activities.

⁵⁹ Data that does not stem from official sources, such as crowd-/ community-contributed data.

⁶⁰ A strategy could be a brief document and/or action plan listing the activities planned to ensure the portal's sustainability over time.

⁶¹ Actions could be regular promotion of the portal's data and activities at events, an active social media presence, organising webinars to present the available data sets, use cases, the portal's features to the broader public etc.

50. Is your national portal active⁶² on social media⁶³?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the URL(s) to your social media accounts.
- <https://twitter.com/DataEgov>

51. Are the portal's source code as well as relevant documentation and artifacts made available to the public⁶⁴?

Yes No

GitHub
<https://github.com/governmentbg/data-gov-bg>

- If yes, which platform do you use?
- If yes, please provide the URL to the portal's account on this platform.

52. Was there a user satisfaction survey concerning the national portal conducted in the past year³⁰?

Yes No

- If yes, please briefly describe the key findings gained through this survey.

53. Is there a process by which the portal is reviewed and improved regularly?

Yes No

- If yes, please briefly describe this process.

54. If yes, what is the frequency of these reviews?

quarterly bi-annually annually less frequently

55. Does the portal provide a monitoring of performance indexes in terms of the number of data sets published, the distribution across categories, number of visitors and how these changed over time?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the URL/ screenshot to this dashboard/ monitoring mechanism.

56. If yes, by what percentage has the number of datasets available on your portal changed compared to the same period last year?

<= 0% 1-20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50% >50%

- If the number decreased, could you explain why?

⁶² By active we refer to an account that publishes new materials at least once a day.

⁶³ A social media presence may include a Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn account that regularly published open data related content. Ideally a social media account would help promote the open data and more specific portal activities and increase visibility of the open data published on the national portal.

⁶⁴ On platforms such as GitHub or GitLab.

57. Does this monitoring allow data publishers to view the main performance indexes for their metadata or data featured on the national portal? ⁶⁵

Yes No

If yes, please provide the direct-URL or screenshot to this feature.

Dimension 4: Open Data Quality

4.1. Currency and completeness

1. Is there a pre-defined approach to ensure that metadata is kept up-to-date⁶⁶?

Yes No

If yes, please briefly describe your approach.

2. What percentage of the metadata is obtained from the source automatically, rather than edited manually?

100 % 90-99% 70-89% 50-69% 30-49% <30%

3. What percentage of the data sets available on the national portal is updated within 1 day from the moment its primary source is updated?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

What type of data does this mainly concern?

4. What percentage of the data sets available on the national portal is updated within 1 week from the moment its primary source is updated?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

What type of data does this mainly concern?

5. What percentage of the data sets available on the national portal is updated within 1 month from the moment its source is updated?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

What type of data does this mainly concern?

⁶⁵ Such mechanism could refer to statistics that show publishers statistics concerning their data: the volume of published datasets / metadata records, information on quality of publication (formats, DCAT-AP compliance, licensing information), usage statistics such as downloads, visits, use cases uploaded to the national portal referencing their data

⁶⁶ Please note that a regular updating of metadata refers here to an updating that is in line with the characteristics of the data set in question. Different data sets have different requirements of currency. For example, a gazetteer of city streets only changes when new buildings and roads are built, or street names are changed, whereas the data on current weather conditions may be updated in quasi-real time.

6. For historical records, what is the percentage of the data sets on the national portal whose coverage goes back up to 2 years?⁶⁷

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

7. For historical records, what is the percentage of the data sets on the national portal whose coverage goes back between 2 and 5 years?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

8. For historical records, what is the percentage of the data sets on the national portal whose coverage goes back more than 5 years?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% 0%

4.2. Monitoring and measures

9. Do you monitor the quality of the metadata available on your portal?

Yes No

- If yes, please briefly explain how this monitoring takes place. If applicable, please provide the URL/ screenshot to this monitoring mechanism.

10. Do you publish information⁶⁸ on the quality of the metadata available on the portal?

Yes No

- If yes, please provide the URL to this section. If the information is published e.g. as .csv file, please provide the link to this source.

11. Do you publish guidelines⁶⁹ (e.g. written materials) and have tools⁷⁰ in place, to assist publishers in choosing an appropriate licence for their data?

Yes No

There is information about licences/term of uses on the portal and in the Ordinance on Standard Terms for Reusing Public Sector Information and Publishing it in Open Format.

"Terms of Use" - Under the Ordinance on Standard Terms for Reusing Public Sector Information and Publishing it in Open Format, the Terms of Use for Publishing Data include the items listed in the drop-down menu. If you wish to post your data sets under different conditions, you can request a new Terms of Service Portal Administrator by selecting the "New Terms" button. In

⁶⁷ This applies both to individual data sets that change in time and to archives of the same data set, e.g. one every year, every month etc. Administrative geography is an example of data that changes regularly. When new houses are built, new postcodes may be created, and the areas referred by pre-existing postcodes may change. Making available previous versions of a postcode reference file enables the re-user to correctly interpret the meaning of a postcode vs the relevant time context.

⁶⁸ Such information can be made available as visualisations (e.g. the MQA tool of the EDP), or as downloadable file (ideally in .csv format) on the national portal.

⁶⁹ Such guidelines can take the form of a document or tools (a licensing assistant) available on the national portal

⁷⁰ An example of such tool is the EDP Licensing Assistant: <https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/content/show-license>

the window that appears, you can fill in the "Description" field of the Terms of Use that you want to add. The rest of the information is filled in automatically.

<https://data.egov.bg/help/view/19/22#>

According to Ordinance on Standard Terms for Reusing Public Sector Information and Publishing it in Open Format are available the following standard conditions in annexes:

1. "Creative Rights Sharing." Sharing Shares. - according to Annex 3;
2. "Recognition of copyrights" No derivative and assembly work. " - according to Annex 4;
3. "Recognition of copyrights", without commercial use. - according to Annex 5;
4. "Recognizing copyrights, not using for commercial purposes." Sharing the shared. - according to Annex 6;
5. "Recognition of copyright" No commercial use. "No derivative or collective work." - according to Annex 7.

<https://lex.bg/bg/laws/ldoc/2136867758>

- If yes, please provide the URLs to these materials and/or tools.

12. Did you develop your own open licence / licencing suite to foster the publication of open data in your country?

Yes No Not applicable⁷¹

- If yes, please provide the URL to the document in which this licence is described.
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

13. If yes, what were the main reasons that led to this development? What are the main differences between your country's open licence and the CC licencing suite?

- Please briefly describe here the main reasons and difference.

14. Do your open data publication/licensing guidelines provide recommendations for the use of Creative Commons (CC) licences⁷² or of your own licensing suite?

Yes, CC licences Yes, own licence No Not applicable

- If yes, is this mandatory (e.g. prescribed by law) or recommended?
- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

15. What percentage of the open data available on the national portal is accompanied by licensing information?

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

- If not applicable, please briefly explain why.

⁷¹ Please also select the answer option 'Not applicable' if the CC licencing suite is explicitly recommended for the licencing of open data in your country. Please provide the explanation for this answer choice in the text box.

⁷² CC BY; CC SA;

16. How has the percentage of data sets accompanied by licencing information changed compared to the same period last year⁷³?

Increased decreased remained the same I don't know

17. Across all data sets you distribute, how many different licences are used on your portal?

1-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 >20

18. Are there regular activities⁷⁴ conducted⁷⁵, or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of data in machine-readable formats?⁷⁶

Yes No

- If yes, could you please briefly describe the activities conducted and mechanisms in place?

19. Are there regular activities⁷⁷ conducted⁷⁸, or mechanisms in place, to incentivise and / or assist data providers in the publication of high-quality metadata?^{76 79}

Yes No

- If yes, could you please briefly describe the activities conducted and mechanisms in place?

4.3. DCAT-AP Compliance

20. Do you supply data providers with documentation on DCAT-AP (e.g. EDP factsheets, materials published on the EC websites such as the JoinUp platform⁸⁰, your own documentation)?

Yes No

<https://data.egov.bg/news/view/14>

- If yes, please provide examples of this documentation and the respective URLs.

21. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that is DCAT-AP compliant, in terms of mandatory classes?⁸¹ (agent, catalogue, data set, literal, resource)

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10%
 DCAT-AP compliance is not a priority for the portal

⁷³ Please note that the 2018 answers and the EDP MQA results will be consulted for consistency.

⁷⁴ Such activities could include e-learning modules and materials, webinars, meetings with the main data providers.

⁷⁵ By 'regularly' we mean a bi-annual or at least annual frequency for such activities.

⁷⁶ Incentivisation can include the promotion of good quality data sets, e.g. featuring them on the portal homepage, showcasing the publishers as best practices at data providers' events. Assistance can be provided through formal processes (e.g. data audits), training sessions with data providers, other training and/ or awareness raising activities ('roadshows') etc. Additionally, tools/tips can be provided to assist the conversion of non-machine-readable into machine-readable formats.

⁷⁷ Such activities could include learning materials, e-learning classes, webinars or physical meetings with data providers.

⁷⁸ By 'regularly' we mean a bi-annual or at least annual frequency of such activities.

⁷⁹ By 'high-quality metadata' we refer to metadata that provides information in plain language – accurate, current and complete, on all DCAT-AP mandatory fields as well as relevant recommended and optional DCAT-AP fields.

⁸⁰ See <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/>.

⁸¹ For more information, please see <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/distribution/dcat-ap-version-11>

- If DCAT-AP is not a priority for the portal, please explain why.

22. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that is DCAT-AP compliant, in terms of recommended classes? (category, category scheme, distribution, licence document)

- >90%
 71-90%
 51-70%
 31-50%
 10-30%
 <10%
 The use of recommended classes is not a priority for the portal

- If the use of recommended classes is not a priority for the portal, please explain why.

23. What is the percentage of metadata on your portal that is DCAT-AP compliant, in terms of optional classes? (catalogue record, checksum, document, frequency)

- >90%
 71-90%
 51-70%
 31-50%
 10-30%
 <10%
 The use of optional classes is not a priority for metadata records on the portal

- If the use of optional classes is not a priority for the portal, please explain why.

24. Do you monitor the most common causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?

- Yes
 No

25. If yes, what are the main causes for the lack of DCAT-AP compliance?

#	Main causes	Occurrence (%)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

26. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to where the data can be downloaded, or its API accessed (“download-URL” in the DCAT-AP specification⁸²)?

- >90%
 71-90%
 51-70%
 31-50%
 10-30%
 <10%
 0%

27. What is the percentage of data sets whose metadata provides a reference to a web page from where the data can be accessed (“access-URL in the DCAT-AP specification⁸³)?

- >90%
 71-90%
 51-70%
 31-50%
 10-30%
 <10%
 0%

28. Is there a national extension of the DCAT-AP standard developed for your country?

- Yes
 No

- If yes, please briefly outline the reasons for this decision, and what the main differences between the national variation and the EU standard are.
 If applicable, please provide the URL to the documentation of the national DCAT-AP extension.

⁸² Acc. to the DCAT-AP definition, the ‘download URL’ property contains a URL that is a direct link to a downloadable file in a given format.

⁸³ Acc. to the DCAT-AP definition, the ‘access URL’ property contains a URL that gives access to a distribution of the data set. The resource at the access URL may contain information about how to obtain (download/ receive access to) the data set.

4.4. Deployment quality and linked data

29. Do you use a model such as the 5-Star Open Data⁸⁴ to assess the quality of deployment of data in your country?

Yes No

- Before the end of the year will be use 5-Star Open Data Model.
- If you use a different model than the 5-Star, please briefly describe it.

30. Do you conduct activities to familiarise data providers with deployment quality models such as the 5-star Open Data⁸⁵ and the linked data concept?

Yes No

- If yes, please briefly describe the activities conducted.

When assessing the deployment quality...

31. What percentage of data sets is made available *under an open licence*, in any format (1 star in the 5-stars model)⁸⁶?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59%

60-70% 71-80% 81-90% >90%

32. How has the percentage of data sets accompanied by licencing information changed compared to the same period last year⁸⁷?

Increased decreased remained the same I don't know

33. What percentage of data sets is made available under an open licence and *in a structured* format (2 stars in the 5-stars model)⁸⁸?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59%

60-70% 71-80% 81-90% >90%

34. What percentage of data sets is made available under an open licence, in an *open* and *machine-readable* format (3 stars in the 5-stars model)⁸⁹?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-70%

71-80% 81-90% >90%

⁸⁴ For more information, please visit: <http://5stardata.info/en/> or <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inline-files/W3C04.pdf>.

⁸⁵ For a short overview, please visit: <https://5stardata.info/en/>

⁸⁶ One-Star Data refers to open data that is available on the web under an open licence.

⁸⁷ Please note that the 2018 answers and the EDP MQA results will be consulted for consistency.

⁸⁸ Two-Star Data refers to open data that is available on the web under an open licence, in a structured format (=machine-readable format that is proprietary, such as .xls; .xlsx). Please note that formats such as .pdf; .jpeg; .png; .doc(x) are not considered machine-readable formats and should hence not be counted towards this answer.

⁸⁹ Three-Star Data refers to open data that is published in an open (=non-proprietary) machine-readable format. A non-proprietary format is a format for which a user does not require a proprietary software package (such as Microsoft Office Excel) to explore. An example of an open format is the comma-separated values (CSV) format for tabular data.

35. How has the percentage of machine-readable data sets changed compared to the same period last year⁸⁷?

Increased decreased remained the same I don't know

36. What percentage of data sets is made available under an open licence, in an open and machine-readable format, and *uses consistently Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs; 4 stars in the 5-stars model)*⁹⁰?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-70%
 71-80% 81-90% >90%

37. What percentage of data sets is made available under an open licence, in an open and machine-readable format, and links to other renowned sources to provide additional context for the users (5 stars in the 5-stars model)⁹¹?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% 60-70%
 71-80% 81-90% >90%

Additional information⁹²

What is the size of your national open data team?

 5 Core team

 0 FTE

What is the annual budget allocated for updating and maintenance activities⁹³ of the national portal? *This should include the budget for the national open data team, whether internal team or external contractors.*

<200.000 EUR 200-400.000 EUR 400-600.000 EUR
 600-800.000 EUR 800-1.000.000 EUR > 1.000.000 EUR

Thank you for your cooperation!

⁹⁰ Four-Star Data refers to open data whose comprising objects are accompanied by unique identifiers. An identifier may be the object's name (e.g. city name 'Luxembourg', or '10717' -- a Berlin postcode), or a word describing the object ('population'; 'gender'), or another arbitrary identifier such as 'XYZO', an identifier that makes sense only in the context of that data set. Choosing identifiers based on known standards should be the common practice though, to facilitate data integration and linked data.

⁹¹ Five-Star-Data refers to open data that is linked to other data on the web and contextually enrich both data sets.

⁹² This information will be used internally, for statistical purposes. These questions will not be scored, nor will the answers be made public or associated with any country.

⁹³ It refers to all portal activities (portal development and maintenance, promotion and awareness raising activities).

Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Categories

To adopt a European approach and help foster the uptake of DCAT-AP across Europe, the questionnaire refers to the data categories specified in the DCAT-AP standard, and listed below.

Data Category	Example data sets
Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food	Farming, agricultural land means of agricultural production, agricultural activity, forestry and fisheries policy, fishing resources, fishing grounds, plant production, processed animal and agricultural produce, food technology, food products
Education, culture and sport	Educational institutions, performance of schools, digital skills, cultural institutions, sport institutions
Environment	Meteorological/weather, natural environment, deterioration of the environment, waste management, water management, pollution
Energy	Energy policy, coal and mining industry, oil industry, electric industry, energy consumption
Transport	Transport policy, organisation of transport (means, modes, destination of transport), marine and inland waterway, air and space transport, public transport timetables,
Science and technology	Research data and intellectual property, genome data, educational activities, experiments and research results
Economy and finance	Economic policy, economic growth, economic structures, monetary relations, financial institutions and credit, financing and investment, budget, taxation, trade and tariff policy, consumption, international trade
Population and social conditions	Demography, composition of population, census data, employment, social policy, housing, health insurance and unemployment benefits, family, social security
Government, public sector	Political structures and frameworks, electoral procedures and voting, election results, legislation and statutes, salaries (pay scales), hospitality/gifts
Health	Health care professions, illness, nutrition data, pharmaceutical data, medical science
Regions, cities	Regions and communities in Europe and the globe, economic geographies, political geographies, overseas territories
Justice, legal system, public safety	Sources and branches of law, organisation of legal systems, legal professions,
International issues	International organisations, foreign policy, international agreements, conflict, peace and security, armed forces, military equipment