

European Data Portal

Landscaping Questionnaire – Overview

Fourth edition, 2018

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 **15 June 2018.**

Should you have any questions, please contact:

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

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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:	Alexander Yolovski
1.4	Position:	Deputy Chairperson
1.5	Email:	ayolovski@e-gov.bg

Disclaimers

1. The specific scope of Open Data used within the European Data Portal project is data published by public administrations, which is authorised by public administration. The focus is not on community-sourced data.
2. To adopt a European approach in structuring data sets, the consortium uses the DCAT-AP data domains. The list is available in Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Domains

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

1. Dimension 1: Open Data Policy

1.1. Policy framework

Q1.1. Is there an (Open) Data policy in your country?

Yes No

Title of the Open Data Policy:

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.

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;
- 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

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

Q1.2. Has the (Open) Data policy in your country been updated since April 2017?

Yes

No

Decision No. 436 of 4 August 2017 of the Council of Ministers is adopted, which approves a List of data sets by priority area to be published in open format on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria. The new data sets are 149.

All public-sector organizations are bound to publish prioritized public information in open format on the Open Data Portal. Public organizations are bound, every year, to draw up schedules for the publication, to open on a pro-active basis data sets with a priority in machine-readable format and to publish them on the National Open Data Portal. The law and the regulations regulate the reuse of public information in open format and the data licenses.

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

Q1.3. How would you describe your Open Data Policy in comparison to your Public-Sector Information Policy?

The same

More ambitious

Not applicable

Both the Open Data Policy and the Public Sector Information Policy are stipulated in the Access to Public Information Act.

The right to access to public information is a reactive activity and the right to reuse of the information from the public sector is a proactive activity. The Access to Public Information Act provides for, with respect to:

Access to public information

For the purpose of ensuring transparency in the activity of the administration and for facilitating as much as possible the access to public information each head of an administrative structure in the system of the executive branch shall periodically publish current information on the webpage of the administrative structure in the system of the executive branch.

In the “Access to information” section on the webpages under paragraph 1 the data referred to in article 15, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 4 and 11 shall be announced, as well as the annual reported referred to in paragraph 2, the existing internal regulations on the access to public information, the standards for the costs for provision of access to information under article 20, paragraph 2 and reuse of information from the public sector under article 41g, the procedure for access to the public registers kept by the administrative structures in the system of the executive branch.

Every head referred to in article 15, paragraph 1 shall on an annual basis announce an updated list of the categories of information that is subject to publication on the internet for the sphere of activity of the respective administration, as well as the formats, in which it is accessible.

Reuse of the information from the public sector

Every public-sector organization shall on an annual basis plan the stage-by-stage publication on the internet in open format of the data arrays and resources maintained by it, the access to which is free.

The Council of Ministers shall on an annual basis, on the basis of a proposal of the Chairperson of the State e-Government Agency adopt a list of data sets to be published in open format on the internet.

Lists shall be published on an annual basis by functional fields with data sets in open format under a schedule of the Open Data Portal approved for publication by a Decision of the Council of Ministers.

- *If selected answer “more ambitious”, could you briefly explain the difference?*

Q1.4. Now that the PSI Directive has been transposed into national law, is opening Public Sector Information *mandatory* or *recommended* in your country?

Recommended

Mandatory

- *If recommended, could you briefly explain why.*

Q1.5. Are there policies within the public administrations supporting the re-use of Public Sector Information by the private sector?

Yes

No

The Strategy for Development of the State Administration lays down the policies and he concerned parties on a strategic level, and the Initiative “Open Government Partnership” supports the assistance between the administration, business and citizens.

There are several public organizations (Ontotex, Mozaika, NGO Links, DataScience Society, Forum Citizen Participation, Bulgarian Center for Non-for-profit law, Obshtestvo.bg, ext.) working jointly with the government in developing the Open Data Initiative in Bulgaria.

As of 1st January 2018, amendments to the Non-Profit Legal Entities Act entered into force, providing for the establishment of a Civil Society Council at the Council of Ministers to develop and implement policies to support the development of civil society (including re-use of the information). The law includes the following commitments to the future Council - to give opinions on draft legislation and strategies related to the activities of civil organizations; to coordinate the

implementation of the Civil Society Support Strategy; to develop a financial plan to support projects of non-governmental organizations and to control the effective spending of public funds.

- *If yes, please explain briefly what these policies are.*

Q1.6. Is there a national strategy in terms of Open Data for the next five years?

Yes No

The strategic and operational objectives related to the open data initiative are included in the Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2014 – 2020 and the Roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy for Development of the State Administration 2015 – 2020, which will be updated.

The introduction of the open data initiative is dictated by problems concerning the possibility for reuse of the public information possessed in the public sector.

The submission of the data in open format (in a digital form), which allows everyone to perceive, modify and create information, without being bound by the used software product or specific producer, shall be an important tool for strengthening the potential for innovations and optimal use of the information resources.

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

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

Q1.7. Is there a comprehensive list published comprising the government data that is available to the public?

Yes No

- 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 in accordance with an approved schedule.

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

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

Yes, It is available on the National Open Data Portal.

<http://info.opendata.government.bg/>

- *If yes, could you provide the URL?*
- If yes, is this list made available on the national Open Data portal as well?*

Q1.8. Are there legitimate justifications for not releasing open government data?

Yes No

According to the Access to Public Information Act and the Ordinance thereto (Regulation on the standard terms and conditions for public sector information reuse and its publishing in an open format), the conditions for reuse of public sector information must be conformed to the principles of open access to information for encouraging the elimination of the limits to its reuse, which are:

1. enabling multiple reuse of public sector information;
2. transparency in the provision of public sector information;
3. prohibition of discrimination in the provision of public sector information;
4. prohibition of the restriction of the free competition.

The provision of the data sets in open format shall be subject to the restriction to exclude the information that is classified, sensitive, personal or is secret.

There may be no restrictions of the right of access to public information and of reuse of public sector information, unless when it is classified information or another protected secret in the cases provided for by a law.

- *If yes,*
 - *Could you provide the key justifications?*

Q1.9. Is this list with legitimate justifications systematically updated and made publicly available online?

Yes No

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

Q1.10. Are there priority domains identified for the release of data?

Yes No Not applicable

Decisions of Council of Ministers No.103/2015, No.214/2016, No.897/2016 and No.436/2017 approved lists containing a total of 576 data arrays with data from priority spheres, which were published in open format on the Open Data Portal in 2015, 2016 and 2017. A new list of data sets, which will be opened in 2018, is to be promulgated.

The priority functional areas are 16: education, health, transport and infrastructure, environment, statistics, crime, food, economy, culture, justice, regional development, ICT, labour and social policy, tourism, finance, governmental accountability and democracy.

Grouping is forthcoming in established fields/priority domains in the new Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria.

- *If yes,*
 - *Which are the priority domains?*

Please list the domains, as per Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Domains if applicable

Q1.11. Have you expanded to other priority domains, other than the ones identified previously?

Yes No Not applicable

The priority areas are 16 but with an expanded scope.

By enforcing Decision No. 436, the Bulgarian Open Data Portal are published 149 new data sets by the end of 2017. Priority was given to national data sets, as well regional and local ones. National Open Data are added in the domains of health, crime and justice, education, finance and accountability, environment and tourism. Regional Open Data is complemented with data sets on the activities of district commissions and councils, for instance in the field of construction, tourism and public procurement. Bulgarian municipalities provided new data sets on education, environment, finance and transport.

- *If yes, what was the rationale behind this expansion?*
- *What domains were added? What domains were removed? Why?*
- *If no or not applicable, why not?*

1.2. Coordination at national level

Q1.12. Do you have national guidelines regarding the publication of Public Sector Information?

Yes No Not applicable

The national guidelines refer to standards, formats, licenses, frequency of refreshing; term for renewal and automation; data sets and their priority.

They are set out in details in the Regulation on the standard terms and conditions for public sector information reuse and its publishing in an open format:

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

Available are the Technical Guidelines for maintaining the data in an open format and its publication on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria

<http://info.opendata.government.bg/>

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

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

Q1.13. Are **all** your data initiatives (local/ regional/national) coordinated at the national level?

Yes No Not applicable

All initiatives related to the data on a national, local and regional level are highly coordinated. The initiatives and acts are directed towards administrations are result from coordinated and joint work given an essential role of the State e-Government Agency, as per the functional competences according to an organizational plan. The initiatives organized by the NGO sector and the business are not coordinated on a national level but in most cases the responsible administrations are invited as lecturers and co-organizers.

A plan of the initiative "Open Government Partnership" is drawn up on two years basis, where measures covering all initiatives on a national, regional and local level are included under thematic area Open Data. The local initiatives are expressed in trainings, forums and seminars. Meetings are organized on a periodical basis with local self-government representatives at positions of power.

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

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

Q1.14. Do you maintain an active or passive national coordination strategy?
(Are regional/local administrations operating independently or with strong guidance from the national level?)

Active Passive Not applicable

Bulgaria maintains an active coordination strategy. There are no separate strategies, which are independent from the national strategy.

The Administration of the Council of Ministers does on two years basis collect the proposals of the interested parties – the organizations (business, research and civil), citizens and administrations for measures under thematic areas, including for thematic area Open Data. The proposals are published and then discussed under thematic groups in accordance with a schedule published in advance. The adopted measures are laid down in the new national plan for the respective year and their implementation is monitored.

- *Could you please explain your answer choice?*

Q1.15. Are there data publication plans in place in the public administrations in your country?

Yes No Not applicable

Lists are drawn up on an annual basis with data sets by priority area to be published according to a schedule on the National Open Data Portal. They are approved for publication by a Decision of the Council of Ministers.

- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

Q1.16. If yes, what is the percentage of public administrations that have completed their data publication plans?

91-100 % 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% <30% Not applicable

Q1.17. Is there a monitoring in place of the number of public sector bodies that are charging for data above marginal costs?

Yes No I don't know

If yes, what percentage of public sector bodies are charging above marginal costs?

0% 1-10% 11-20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50% >50%

Q1.18. Do local or regional governments have their own Open Data initiatives (e.g. dedicated data policies, portals, etc.)?

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

1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-90% 91-100% No Not applicable

The open data policy in Bulgaria is centralized however includes all provinces (oblasts), municipalities and districts.

Profiles are created on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria of the regional and municipal administrations, which are in excess of 250. At this time 2 017 data sets are published. The "Opening of data on a local level" measure is additionally adopted in the Thematic Area "Open Cities" of the Third Plan of the Initiative "Open Government Partnership", where the following pilot initiative are intended:

The first open data initiative for the region between the students and the IT business in Varna, in partnership with the Varna Free University "Chernorizets Hrabar", the main objective of which is the enhancement of the culture of use of open data by the young people and creation of an

active attitude towards an improvement of the urban environment.

<http://ictclustervarna.com/Events>

<https://projects.varna2017.bg/bg/vote-for-project/1105/отворени-данни-за-умни-градове>

Evidence of the adaptation of local administrations to the modernization trends are the initiatives for the creation of local open data portals of the Capital Municipality and the Gabrovo Municipality.

The open data portal of the Capital Municipality of the city of Sofia:

<http://opensofia.info/>

Open data portal of the Gabrovo Municipality.

<https://opendata.gabrovo.bg/>

- *If yes, could you provide some examples?*
- *If no or not applicable, could you please explain?*

Q1.19. Are local/regional portals and data sets systematically harvested by the national Open Data portal?

Yes No Not applicable

- *If no, could you please explain?*

Q1.20. If yes, what percentage of the existing portals is harvested?

1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-90% 91-99% 100%

- *If no more than 75% of existing portals is harvested by the national Open Data portal, could you explain why?*

Q1.21. Is the interoperability of data across different levels of government seen as important by the national level?

Yes No Not applicable

- *If no or not applicable, could you briefly explain why?*

Q1.22. If yes, are there efforts made at the national level to increase interoperability of data?

Yes No Not applicable

The State e-Government Agency does pursuant to the Electronic Government Act have powers to coordinate and control the interoperability of the data in four aspects – legal, organizational, technological and semantic interoperability of the data and systems and the registers maintaining them. The agency is a competent body responsible for the creation and maintenance of a register of the registers; register of the standard and register of the information sites. All these interoperability registers are in compliance with the European Interoperability Framework and the Bulgarian National Interoperability Framework for the data, data sets, their unified, formalized description in a format (WSDL, XSD). At this time an update version is being prepared of the Bulgarian National Interoperability Framework for the data in accordance with ISA2 Core Vocabulary.

- *If yes, could you please explain?*

Q1.23. What actions are you planning at the national level to increase the uptake of data supply?

- No actions are planned
 Yes, indicated in the box below

The following two measures are laid down in the Third Plan of the initiative:

“Events for Open Data Promotion” Measure. The conduction of public events for promoting the advantages of open data among the consumers and collection of actual examples for the economic and social benefits is intended.

The main objective is to activate the use of open data in the formulation of policies, the creation of services and products based on data, exercising of control over the institutions.

Actions: Organizing and conducting different open data events: trainings, hackathons, conferences, seminars, meetings, etc.

“Open Data Manual” Measure for the preparation and dissemination of an open data handling manual.

Data handling is a relatively new skill for all consumers and in particular for the representatives of the administration. Main objective: Encouraging public servants to use data upon the fulfilment of their obligations and enhancement of their skills for data processing and analysis. The ambition is to use data more and more actively in the development of policies.

Action: Creation of an open data manual.

<http://www.opendata.ngolinks.eu/30/page.html>

- Please list here the planned actions. If applicable, please provide URLs.

Q1.24. What actions are you planning at the national level to increase the re-use of Open Data?

- No actions are planned
 Yes, indicated in the box below

Elaboration of a new portal with additional functionalities and interfaces for automation of the process of data set publication.

Organization of Open Data trainings, conferences, hackathons and round tables for the state administration and non-governmental organizations.

Encouraging the research activity related to the reuse of open data; innovations and potential new data applications; cooperation among data consumers and data creators.

- Please list here the planned actions. If applicable, please provide URLs.

Q1.25. Have you conducted consultations with publishers and re-users to identify priority data domains and/or high-value data sets?

- Yes No

As a competent authority in the field of open data, according to the organic rules, the State e-Government Agency performs on an annual basis an interdepartmental consultation with the administrations (publishing data) in the country for prioritizing the data sets to be published according to a schedule on the National Open Data Portal in the respective year. The prepared draft resolution for the publication of data sets in open format is published on the Public Consultations Portal and the stakeholders’ opinions must be collected and reflected within one month.

C.R.: We refer here to consultations with re-user community (companies, developers, ect.)

RB: We had consultations with publishers (administrations), consultations with civil society and organizations and also discussions with re-users on hackathons and other events.

Within the framework preparation of the Open Government Partnership, the Fourth National Plan of the Republic of Bulgaria were collected proposals for concrete measures to be taken into account in the future plan by representatives of civil organizations, ministries, government agencies and other stakeholders in the field of Open Data. Also were conducted thematic discussions of proposals from the society:

<http://www.strategy.bg/Articles/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=30&y=&m=&d=>

- *If yes,*
 - *Could you provide the key points?*
 - *Could you provide the URL?*
- *If no, why not?*

Q1.26. Are there annually held national, regional or local events (e.g. hackathons, other Open Data events) to promote Open Data and PSI re-use (organised by public, private or third sector organisations)?

Large countries: France, Germany, Italy, Poland; Spain; United Kingdom.

Yes, 1-3 Yes, 4-5 Yes, >5 No

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

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

Yes, 1-2 Yes, 3-4 Yes, >4 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

Open data seminar for school and university students for the essence and use of open data, data storage and access technologies and possibilities for creating applications for smart cities with open data on 19 September 2017, Varna
<http://ictclustervarna.com/Events>

First seminar on the topic concerning the Use of open data in the investigation and confiscation of illegally acquired property on 10-12 October 2017 within the international project "Better Investigation and Recovery of Assets Related to Trafficking in Human Beings". The project is implemented by 3 organizations, the coordinator being the Freedom House foundation from Romania, the RiskMonitor Foundation from Bulgaria and the Research Center on Security and Crime, Italy. The project is co-financed by the Internal Security Fund-Police programme of the Migration and Home Affairs Directorate General of the EC.

<https://riskmonitor.bg/bg/news/first-seminar-on-open-source-intelligence-osint-and-asset-recovery>

Competition for extraction of data 14-15 October 2017, Varna (<http://queryada.com/>)

The Tableau Experience Day forum in Sofia on 24 October 2017 with conducted lectures dedicated to the Tableau software solution, as well as an introductory training for working with it. The example is based on a survey that includes information for the plants extracting solar, thermal, geothermal, hydro, wind energy, biogas, etc. It is based on data published in the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria. Within the analysis, the Renewable Energy Sources sector is presented by regions, administrative regions, number of the sites and the aggregate installed capacity (MW).

<http://sofiapress.com/pazardzhik-i-dobrich-sa-pyrvinci-po-vyzobnovqemi-energiini-iztochnici/>

13th national conference on e-education “E-skills of the new digital generation” on 26 October 2017, Sofia, organizer ICT MEDIA, with the support of the European Commission Representation in Bulgaria and with the assistance of the Ministry of Education and Science. Learning through annotations, use of open data in the process of learning and Training 3.0.

<https://events.ictmedia.bg/event/53>

Information seminar on the following topic: “Between Sofia and Oslo: analysis of health data” on the initiative of NGO Links and the Norwegian research and technical association TEKNA in the field of open data in the system of healthcare on 30 October 2017 in Sofia.

<http://www.opendata.ngolinks.eu/2/page.html>

Two-day seminar (On 6 and 7 December 2017,

<http://www.kreativen.com/%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%8A%D1%82-gate-%D1%89%D0%B5-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D0%B8-%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%BE-%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B6%D0%B8/>) in the Business incubator of Sofia Tech Park on the basis of the project Big Data for Smart Society – GATE for determining the main priorities of the research and science activity and pilot application projects, which are to be laid down in the business plan of the future top achievements centre – the GATE projects. The Swedish initiative is relation to an application of the big data (BigData@Chalmers), incl. of open public data. For two days in a series of meetings with representatives of the academic and research society, the state and municipal administration, non-governmental and business organizations, the main expectations from the future Top Achievements Centre in the field of big data were identified.

<http://www.gate-coe.eu/publications/Gate-broshure-2-Columns.pdf>

#Datathon2018: Datathon 2018: The First Online Data Challenge (9-11.02.2018;

<https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathons/datathon-2018/>) is a practical educational challenge related to the data processing and analysis. This was the third edition of the Data hackathon, organized by the Data Science Society. The first Datathon Bulgaria: The first practical data challenge in Central & Eastern Europe (24-27 March 2017,

<https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathon-2017/>) presented more than 15 cases and about 80 participants. One of the tasks for the teams in it was called “Let’s hack the Commercial Register of Bulgaria” and its objective was the development of innovative solutions for enhancing the efficiency of the register. The next hackathon was directed towards the resolution of a specific case and namely Hack The FakeNews, where a fake news recognition model was elaborated. The fourth Academia Datathon (27-29.04.2018,

<https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathons/academia-datathon-2018/>). One more (fifth) hackathon is to be conducted by the end of the year Global Datathon 2.0 (28-30.09.2018, <https://www.datasciencesociety.net/datathon/>).

Civic Audit of Active Transparency 2018 on 18 April 2018 in Sofia in the National Press Club of BTA, Access to Information Program presented the results of the annual audit of the Institutions'

websites, Active Transparency Ratings 2018 and Map of Financial, Budget Transparency and Integrity of municipalities 2018.

http://www.aip-bg.org/news/%D0%93%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B6%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B0%D0%BA%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B7%D1%80%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82_2018/20180418006380/

A second seminar on the Use of Open Data in the Investigation and Recovery of Illegally Acquired Assets on 9-11 May 2017 in Borovets, within the international project “Better Investigation and Recovery of Assets Related to Trafficking in Human Beings”.

<https://riskmonitor.bg/bg/news/the-second-seminar-on-open-source-intelligence-and-confiscation-of-criminal-assets-took-place-in-borovets>

Economic forum “The Complex Context of Growth” in Plovdiv (21 June 2018

<https://debatibg.com/razshiryavaneto-na-evrozona-i-regionalnoto-razvitiie-sa-temi-na-ikonomichestkia-forum-v-plovdiv/>). During the event key challenges to the economic growth were identified and evaluated. The discussed themes included, inter alia: visions for the future of the EU, geopolitics of the region, expansion of the Eurozone, the EU energy union, the EU banking union, prospects to the Western Balkans, capital formation and developments in the field of direct foreign investments in Bulgaria, corruption and grapple of the state, regional development and economic clusters, improvements in the educational results, demography, penetration of open data, robots and artificial intelligence, rule of law and security of the property rights.

“Better cooperation better data quality” conference of the users of European statistical information in Bulgaria on 25 June 2018 in Sofia. A forum where the producers and users of statistical information, incl. of open data, meet.

<http://www.nsi.bg/bg/node/16153>

“Public procurement data for EU businesses and policies”. The event „Superpower of Procurement Data“ is conducted in Brussels by the Publications Office of the European Union under the auspices of the Bulgarian presidency, 29-30 May 2018 in Brussels, Belgium.

<https://www.mtitc.government.bg/en/category/249/mtitc-experts-presented-good-bulgarian-practices-public-procurement-data-eu-businesses-and-policies-conference>

<https://www.mtitc.government.bg/en/category/1/deputy-minister-genovski-opening-procurement-data-aids-business-60-billion-euro-market-share>

Digital Assembly 2018, 25 and 26 June in Sofia, Bulgaria. It is an event co-organised by the European Commission and the Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

<https://eu2018bg.bg/en/events/610>

An Open Data Conference is forthcoming in September 2018, organized by the Administration of the Council of Ministers.

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

Q1.27. 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 of events)

National public administrations	2
Local / regional administrations	3
Civil society / Non-profit organisations/ universities	1
Private sector	4

I don't know	
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Q1.28. How often have civil servants participated in events aimed at promoting the re-use of Open Data among public administrations?

Large countries: France, Germany, Italy, Poland; Spain; United Kingdom.

Yes, 1-3 Yes, 4-6 Yes, >6 No

- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event and URL)?*
- *If no, could you please explain?*

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

Yes, 1-2 Yes, 3-5 Yes, >5 No

- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event and URL)?*
- *If no, could you please explain?*

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

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

- One meeting between the senior officials of the State e-Government Agency and the National Association of the Secretaries of the Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria – on 19 September 2017, two meetings between the State e-Government Agency and the National Association of the Municipalities on 6-7 July 2017 and 19 April 2018 and 19 conducted trainings for “Open Data in Governance”, “Analysis of Database Visualizations”, Management of Information Resources and Cyber Resistance in Public Sector (for IT leaders) Module “IT Development for E-Government”.
- *If yes, could you provide a few examples (e.g. title, date, location of the event and URL)?*
 - *If no, could you please explain?*

Q1.29. Have you organised (Open) Data related trainings for civil servants in the past 12 months?

Yes No Not applicable

The Public Administration Institute conducted in the period June 2017 – June 2018 a total of 12 trainings on the following topic: “Open Data in Governance”, as 289 employees from the central and territorial administration were trained. The number of participants holding managerial positions (secretaries, directors of directorates, heads of departments) is 60. 5 trainings are conducted on the topic: “Database Analysis and Visualizations”, as 70 employees from the central and territorial administration were trained. The number of participants holding managerial positions (secretaries, directors of directorates, heads of departments) is 7. 2 Trainings are conducted on the topic: Management of Information Resources and Cyber Resistance in Public Sector (for IT leaders) Module “IT Development for E-Government”, as 50 employees from the central and territorial administration were trained. The number of participants holding managerial positions (secretaries, directors of directorates, heads of departments) is 22.
http://www.ipa.government.bg/sites/default/files/katalog_obuchenia_ipa_2018_210x210.pdf.pdf_0.pdf

A post-graduate impact assessment programme is opened as well. It presents the basics of the data and information analyses (Self-service Business intelligence), which allows independent handling of data without any need of practical or academic experience in statistical analysis. The participants acquaint with the National Open Data Portal of the state administration and their knowledge and competent in working with open data are enhanced.

[http://phls.uni-](http://phls.uni-sofia.bg/documents/articles/2410/Impact%20assessment%20postgraduate%20%20study.pdf)

[sofia.bg/documents/articles/2410/Impact%20assessment%20postgraduate%20%20study.pdf](http://phls.uni-sofia.bg/documents/articles/2410/Impact%20assessment%20postgraduate%20%20study.pdf)

Once the new Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria is constructed trainings how to work with it are intended to be conducted.

- *If yes, could you please explain?*
- *If no or not applicable, could you please explain?*

Q1.30. Do these events also involve public servants with managerial/leadership positions?

Yes No Not applicable

Directors and directorates and heads of departments from the central administration and secretaries of municipalities from the local and regional administration participate – a total of 84 trained holder of managerial positions.

- *If yes, could you please explain?*
- *If no or not applicable, could you please explain?*

1.3. Licensing norms

Q1.31. What percentage of (meta)data available is licensed free of charge?

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

Q1.32. What percentage of the (meta)data available on the portal provides information on the type of open licence under which the data is published for re-use?

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

Q1.33. How many different licences do you provide on your portal?

1-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 >20 Not applicable

Q1.34. Do you provide guidelines (e.g. written materials) on how to license Open Data?

Yes No Not applicable

Instructions for licensing are described in detail in the Regulation on the standard terms and conditions of public sector information reuse and its open format publishing, where:

Article 15. (1) The information referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraphs 1 - 3, as well as information referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph 4 that does not contain an object of copyrights and neighbouring rights shall be submitted by the public sector organization unconditionally or under such conditions as correspond to the standard conditions under appendix No.1.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph 1 may only be accompanied by a notice “No copyrights. You are allowed to use, reproduce, modify and distribute the information, including for a commercial purpose, without needing the consent of any third party”.

Article 16. (1) The conditions for the provision of information under article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph 4 shall be specified in accordance with the standard terms and conditions under appendix No.2, if the information is:

1. protected by copyrights and neighbouring rights of the public sector organization, or
2. protected by copyrights and neighbouring rights of third parties, the term of protection of which has expired.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph 1 may only be accompanied by a notice: “You are allowed to use, reproduce, modify and distribute the information, including for a commercial purpose, without needing the consent of any third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use”.

Article 17. (1) Public-law organizations, museums, archives and libraries that have copyrights and neighbouring rights in objects (works) contained in the information referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, subparagraph 4 may make available this part of the information except under the conditions of article 16, paragraph 1 and under the following standard conditions:

1. “Recognition of the copyrights. Share Alike.” – according to appendix No.3;
2. “Recognition of the copyrights. No derivative and collective works.” – according to appendix No.4;
3. “Recognition of the copyrights. No use for commercial purposes.” – according to appendix No.5;
4. “Recognition of the copyrights. No use for commercial purposes. Share alike.” – according to appendix No.6;
5. “Recognition of the copyrights. No use for commercial purposes. No derivative and collective works.” – according to appendix No.7.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph 1 may be accompanied by a notice:

1. “You are allowed to use, reproduce, modify and distribute the work and to create derivative and collective works, including for a commercial purpose, without needing the consent of a third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use. When you modify the work and create derivative and collective works, you may only distribute them under the same conditions as those under which you received the original work for reuse.”, if the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 apply;
2. “You are allowed to use, reproduce and distribute the work, including for a commercial purpose, without needing the consent of a third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use. You do not have the right to distribute derivative and collective works.”, if the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 apply;
3. “You are allowed to use, reproduce, distribute and modify the work, and to create derivative and collective works, without needing the consent of a third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use. You are not allowed to use the work for a commercial purpose.”, if the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 3 apply;
4. “You are allowed to use, reproduce, distribute and modify the work, and to create derivative and collective works, without needing the consent of a third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use. You are not allowed to use the work for a commercial purpose. When you modify the work and create derivative and collective works, you may only distribute them under the same conditions as those under which you received the original work for reuse.”, if the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 4 apply;
5. “You are allowed to use, reproduce and distribute the work without needing the consent of a third party, provided however that you indicate the name, nickname or another sign identifying the author in any use. You are not allowed to use the work for a commercial purpose. You do

not have the right to distribute derivative and collective works.”, if the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 5 apply.

(3) The applicable standard terms and conditions shall be determined by the public sector organization under paragraph 1 in compliance with the rules of article 14, paragraph 3 and for the purpose of easing as much as possible the reuse of the information.

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

Can you provide URL to the licenses on the BG Portal?

R.B.: <https://opendata.government.bg/>

Licenses are situated on the left in the bottom of the website under organizations and labels.

They are:

- Creative Commons CC (7461)
- License Not Specified (314)
- Other Public Information License (157)
- Creative Commons Non-commercial (58)
- Open Data Commons Open Database License ODbL (28)
- Other Open License (19)
- Open Data Commons Attribution (18)
- Public Domain Dedication and License PDDL (15)
- GNU Free Documentation License (14)
- Creative Commons Attribution (7)
- Other Attribution License (6)
- Other Non-commercial (5)
- Other not Open License (1)
- Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike (1)

- *If yes, could you provide the URLs to these materials?*

Q1.35. Does your country recommend the use of Creative Commons for publishing Open Data?

Yes No Not applicable

Yes, this is mandatory and is provided for in article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Regulation on the standard terms and conditions for public sector information reuse and its publishing in an open format, cited herein above in the answer to question Q1.34. The standard terms are analogous to the CC0 (Public domain) and the other CC standards. Standard terms and conditions for providing information containing commercial and manufacturing secrets have been developed.

A basic standard for state bodies is the standard under Appendix 1 to the Ordinance, which is analogous to CC0.

- *If yes, is this mandatory (e.g. prescribed by law) or recommended (e.g. soft law)?*
- *If no, please describe the licence your country recommends.*
- *If not applicable, please briefly explain why.*

Q1.36. Should another licence be recommended in your country, is this licence compatible with the Creative Commons licence?

Yes No Not applicable

2. Dimension 2: Open Data Impact

2.1. Metrics

Q.2.1. Do you measure the extent to which the (meta)data available on your portal has increased over time?

Yes No

The data sets published on the portal are counted and visualized (in the left corner), as this number can be compared to outline the change in time. Annual reports are outlined on the progress of the published data sets in open format. Google Analytics is also used for references and analyses.

- *If yes, could you explain how?*

Q2.2. If yes, by what percentage did the (meta)data available on your portal increase compared to last year?

1-10% 11-20% 21-30% 31-40% 41-50% >50%

Q2.3. Do you monitor the extent to which public administrations in your country re-use Open Data published by other public administrations?

Yes No I don't know

Mostly, in their practice administrations use: Payment Information in the Electronic Budget Payments System, Trade Register, List of contractors under public procurement contracts and a number of other registers. The information provided by those registers is used by the administration to avoid its repeated collection from the business and the public.

- *If yes, could you explain how?*
- *If no, why not?*

Q2.4. Do public administrations in your country concern themselves with understanding the re-use of Open Data?

Yes, to a high extent Yes, to a very limited extent
 Yes, but it's not a current focus No, not at all

Q2.5. Do you conduct specific activities to support the re-use of Open Data?

Yes No

Putting in place the practice to use open data in Statistical Reports and reports in the specific topical area.

Trainings are conducted by the Public Information Institute and cooperation is maintained with research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the local administration in view of encouraging them to reuse the information from the Open Data Portal

Elaborating a new portal featuring additional functionalities.

Conducting discussions and organizing events.

The State e-Government Agency undertook an initiative for the purpose of revising the lists of data sets by priority area to be published in open format, adopted by Decision No.103 of 2015, Decision No.214 of 2016 of the Council of Ministers and Decision No.436 of 2017 of the Council of Ministers, in which the administrations provided the following information:

- description of the data – data set name;
- responsible administration – name of the administration that creates and maintains the information;

- date for starting the publication of the data set in open format on the Open Data Portal;
- an administrative act, under which the administration is bound to maintain the data set;
- frequency of publication (weekly, monthly, annually) of the data set;
- format, in which the data set is maintained;
- proposals for eventual removal of a data set that is no longer required to be maintained by the administration or is wrongfully recorded as an obligation of the administration.

The information is used for review and analysis of the published data.

An example of support for reuse is the provision of detailed and regular information to the Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications of an Open Data Banner dedicated to the problem:

<https://www.mtitc.government.bg/bg/category/212>

- *If yes, what activities do you conduct to support Open Data re-use?*

Q2.6. Did you see any changes in the re-use of Open Data since April 2017?

- Yes No I don't know

There is an increased use of open data in scientific studies, projects and in competitions. New free mobile applications and platforms are created to serve the public.

- *If yes, in what sense?*

Q2.7. Have you conducted activities to measure Open Data re-use in your country since April 2017?

- Yes No I don't know

Pursuant to Art. 41a, para. 1 of the Access to Public Information Act the various Administrations shall introduce "Internal rules for the order and the organization for providing information for re-use", according to which a register shall be kept of the application requests submitted regarding the re-use information. A report on the submitted applications for re-use of information, which is part of the annual reports under Art. 2, para. 1 of the Administration Act shall be elaborated each year.

- *If yes, please describe your activities and provide the URL(s).*

Q2.8. Are activities to measure Open Data re-use in your country planned for the upcoming year?

- Yes No I don't know

A report on the submitted applications for re-use of information, which is part of the annual reports under Art. 2, para. 1 of the Administration Act shall be elaborated each year by the Administrations.

It is intended that in the development of the new Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria statistics will be provided with respect to the work of the portal itself – traffic and visits, seeking and downloading data, users and other statistical data in full scope, in the form of information statement. The information statement must be able to be visualized in the form of analytical charts, tables, etc.

- *If yes, please describe the envisaged activities.*

Q2.9. Have you supported projects from civil society organisations aimed at identifying solutions to public policy challenges by using open government data since April 2017?

Yes No I don't know

The "Open Data for Smart Cities" project of ICT Cluster – Varna and Association "Varna – European Youth Capital" in partnership with the Varna Free University "Chernorizets Hrabar". An open database is created for immovable cultural valuables and other famous buildings on the territory of the city, which includes key data for the sites (texts, photographs, geolocation). The information is presented also through an interactive map, which will be published on the site of the Municipality of Varna.

The result from the project has contributed to an improvement in the culture of use of open data (publicly accessible data) by young people and to the creation of an active attitude towards the improvement of the urban environment.

<https://projects.varna2017.bg/bg/vote-for-project/1105/отворени-данни-за-умни-градове>

- *If yes, please describe at least one project and provide the URL(s).*

Q2.10. Do you conduct activities to systematically record and document impact?

Yes No

For the time being we do not conduct such activities because the focus is on the publication and improvement of the quality of the information.

- *If yes, please describe the nature of activities conducted. Please included URLs for these examples.*
- *If no, could you please briefly explain why.*

Q2.11. Do you keep track of the number of data start-ups in your country?

Yes No

<http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/13208/%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B1%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81-%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0>

<https://angel.co/bulgaria>

<https://www.sme.government.bg/en/uploads/2018/02/innovationship-edit-report-2016.pdf>

<http://edit.bg/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/innovationship-2017-14-11-bg-print1.pdf>

<http://edit.bg/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/innovationship-2017-14-11-EN-print.pdf>

<http://gemorg.bg/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/GEMBG1516-Annual-Report-BG.pdf>

<https://www.sme.government.bg/en/uploads/2018/02/innovationship-edit-report-2016.pdf>

<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/22382/attachments/4/translations/en/renditions/native>

<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/26562/attachments/4/translations/en/renditions/pdf>

- *If yes, what is the approximate number of data start-ups in your country?*
- *How did this number change in comparison to previous years?*

Q2.12 Do you conduct activities to enhance the impact of Open Data (e.g. round tables/ meet-ups with re-users)?

Yes No

Events are organized in the form of seminars, forms and data extraction competitions. Lectures and presentations are given at conferences and meetings are held with multiple data users, such as the representatives of the local administration.

<http://iped.bg/bg/publication/2015-05-29-opendata>

<http://ictclustervarna.com/Events>

<https://riskmonitor.bg/bg/news/first-seminar-on-open-source-intelligence-osint-and-asset-recovery>

<http://queryada.com/>

<http://sofiapress.com/pazardzhik-i-dobrich-sa-pyrvinci-po-vyzobnovqemi-energiini-iztochnici/>

<https://events.ictmedia.bg/event/53>

<http://www.opendata.ngolinks.eu/2/page.html>

<http://www.gate-coe.eu/publications/Gate-broshure-2-Columns.pdf>

<https://www.naso-rb.org/deinosti/forumi/471-informatzionna-sreshta>

- *If yes, please describe the nature of activities conducted. Please included URLs for these examples.*
- *If no, could you please briefly explain why.*

Q.2.13. Do you have a structured approach in place focusing on the Open Data impact aspect?

 Yes No

- *If yes, please briefly describe your approach.*

Q2.14. Do you rely on external sources (e.g. studies/reports by the private sector, non-governmental organisations, international organisations) to demonstrate the impact of Open Data in your country?

 Yes No

<https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/resources/reports-about-open-data>

[Open Data Maturity in Europe](#)

https://www.europeandataportal.eu/sites/default/files/edp_landscaping_insight_report_n3_2017.pdf

[Open Data Barometer](#)

<https://opendatabarometer.org/doc/4thEdition/ODB-4thEdition-GlobalReport.pdf>

[Open Data Index](#)

<https://index.okfn.org/place/>

[Digital Economy and Society Index \(DESI\) 2018 Country Report Bulgaria](#)

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2018-20/bg-desi_2018-country-profile_eng_B43F6DD5-FDA8-134C-B36DA7214990F864_52215.pdf

[State of Data Innovation in EU](#)

<http://www2.datainnovation.org/2017-data-innovation-eu.pdf>

[Open Data Inventory 2017 Annual Report A progress report on Open Data](#)

<http://odin.opendatawatch.com/Downloads/otherFiles/ODIN-2017-Annual-Report.pdf>

<http://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/countryProfile/BGR?appConfigId=4>

[Open data and transparent governance](#)

http://www.ipa.government.bg/sites/default/files/open_data_and_open_government.pdf

Towards a Cross-border Open Data Agenda

http://topofdigital.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/OPEN-DATA-2017-WEB-A4_22-12.pdf

Annual reports on the state of the access to public information in Bulgaria

<http://www.aip->

[bg.org/publications/%D0%93%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B8_%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B8_%D0%B7%D0%B0_%D1%81%D1%8A%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%8F%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE_%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8A%D0%BF%D0%B0/206338/](http://www.aip-bg.org/publications/%D0%93%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%88%D0%BD%D0%B8_%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B8_%D0%B7%D0%B0_%D1%81%D1%8A%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%8F%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5%D1%82%D0%BE_%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%B4%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D1%8A%D0%BF%D0%B0/206338/)

Open Data: Policy and Implementation in Bulgaria 2015

https://mpr.aub.uni-muenchen.de/68799/1/MPRA_paper_68799.pdf

Open Data Benchmarking for Higher Education: Management and Technology Perspectives

<http://e-university.tu-sofia.bg/e->

[publ/files/2581_University%20benchmarking%20using%20open%20data%20-%20paper%20one%20-%20Bucharest.pdf](http://e-university.tu-sofia.bg/e-publ/files/2581_University%20benchmarking%20using%20open%20data%20-%20paper%20one%20-%20Bucharest.pdf)

The Open Data Initiative in the State Administration – Between transparency and Economic Growth

http://www.ipa.government.bg/sites/default/files/opendata_unwe5_bfu.pdf

- *If yes, could you please provide example of specific national reports that were not commissioned by the public administration which you have been leveraging?*

SMALL countries: 1 example. MEDIUM countries: 2 examples. LARGE countries: 3 examples.

- *If no, could you please explain why.*

Q.2.15. Do you have an established approach to map published data sets to use cases developed based on that data?

Yes No

The administration works in cooperation with universities, which have set in their courses practical training with the published data sets on the Open Data Portal. In this way the published data sets are popularized and the introduction thereof in practices and models is stimulated.

- *If yes, please briefly describe the approach.*

Q2.16. Do you have a methodology in place to measure the impact of Open Data?

Yes No

Methodology is not developed to measure the impact of open data because it is intended to be a part of the methodology for defining the structure and contents of the data sets to be published in the open data portal and the methodology for the access to information and its reuse, which are currently under construction.

- *If yes, please briefly describe the key points of this methodology. If applicable, please included the URL.*
- *If no, could you please explain why.*

Q2.17. Do you plan on developing a methodology to measure the Open Data impact in the upcoming year?

Yes No

Development of specialized methodology for measuring the impact of open data is not intended, since the State e-Government Agency is intended to develop jointly with external experts in the field of open data by the end of 2018 a methodology for the defining of the structure and contents of the data sets to be published on the National Open Data Portal and a methodology for the access to information and its reuse, where the requirements for measuring the impact of open data will also be defined.

- *If yes, please briefly describe the planned actions.*
- *If no, could you please explain why.*

2.2. Political impact

Q2.18. Have you launched any activities to monitor the political impact of Open Data since April 2017?

Yes No

Observation, case-studies, interviews and surveys.

Data is an indispensable tool for decision and policy making. In this respect, some of the registers that were published, and comparisons of data on annual basis showed interesting results. An example of that is the visualization of analysis of data on crime in recent years made with the data provided by the Ministry of the Interior. Data from the healthcare system were also visualized, which helped not only to raise public awareness but also to analyze the health policy. Other data on pollution, address registrations, public procurement, business register was also published in open format and that facilitated access and use of data by citizens and business, and also by other administrations, leading to better servicing and services.

- *Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples. SMALL countries: 1 example. MEDIUM countries: 2 examples. LARGE countries: 3 examples.*

Q2.19. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing government efficiency and effectiveness?

Low Medium High I don't know

Administrative Authorities should no longer require data from other departments when data are published on the Open Data Portal.

Officials shall use open data to develop policies, analyzes, and assessments.

The development of open data in Bulgaria leads to increased administrative responsibility and accountability, improved public information disclosure mechanisms regarding open source and reused information, and therefore facilitates the use of public data by citizens and the businesses. Easy and free access to public information. Transparency and comparability of data. Fast response capabilities for Policymaking and Decision Making.

Over the last years, some socially significant registers have been published in open data format. On the one hand, that improved the accountability and transparency of the administration. Both citizens and businesses now have access to information which previously was difficult to find. On the other hand, the open format made it possible for the information to be reused, as a result of which visualizations of certain socially significant data were created.

<http://viz.opendata.government.bg/>

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/valentina.protopopova#!/vizhome/VUZ/sheet5>
https://public.tableau.com/profile/valentina.protopopova#!/vizhome/IPA_0/sheet9
<https://public.tableau.com/profile/dss.bulgaria>
<http://mapteka.bg/pharmacies.html>
<http://www.postal.e-docs.eu/>
<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/air-polution-sofia>
<http://chistvazduh.org/2016/11/28/da-dishame-li-v-sofiya-dnes/>
<https://yurukov.net/blog/2017/danni-za-transporta/>
<https://yurukov.net/blog/2017/bgde/>
<https://yurukov.net/blog/2017/izbori-2017-sekcii/>
<https://yurukov.net/blog/2015/hubava-si-moq-goro/>
<http://opendata.yurukov.net/kat/>
<https://agenti.bivol.bg/>
<https://forest.bivol.bg/>

- Could you provide examples of how Open Data increased **efficiency**? Please include URLs for these examples.
 SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
 MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
 LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples.
- Could you provide examples of how Open Data increased **effectiveness**? Please include URLs for these examples.
 SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
 MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
 LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples.

Q2.20. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on increasing transparency and accountability in the country?

Low
 Medium
 High
 I don't know

Transparency:

Citizens and the businesses now have access to data they were previously required to request specifically. The deadline for processing requests for information under the Access to Public Information Act is 14 days, while access to open data is immediate.

Accountability:

Open election data were made use during debates on the changes to the Electoral Code, held by civilian advocates of electronic voting in favour of the Bulgarians abroad.

An example of improving the accountability of the administrations is the publication in open data format of data on the implementation of the budget. The media have shown considerable interest in certain registers published in open format — the Public Procurement Register, the Commercial Register, the List of screened former State Security collaborators, etc. Citizens and businesses have shown great interest and willingness to use the data not only for commercial purposes, but also for their involvement in governance.

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/tbprobckn-pernctbp>

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/cnncbk-ha-n3nbjihntejin-no-dorobopn-3a-o6wectbehn-nopbhkn>

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/cnncbk-c-npobepehn-jinua>

- Could you provide examples of how Open Data increased **transparency**? Please include the URLs for these examples.
SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples.
- Could you provide examples of how Open Data increased **accountability**? Please include URLs for these examples.
SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium: 4 examples.

Q2.21. Is Open Data used in decision making (i.e. are public administrations making use of the data as evidence to be included in evidence-based policy making)?

Yes No I don't know

The priority services to be included in the first stage of the large-scale Electronic Government project in Bulgaria have been determined on the basis of processing open data taking into account the use of services and accessibility.

The open data are used in developing various strategic documents and reports. The level of statistical information in the country increases constantly, as higher and higher quality data in open format is distributed.

<http://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/countryProfile/BGR?appConfigId=4>

<http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/15991/българската-статистика-е-осма-в-света-по-статистически-данни-в-отворен-формат>

For Local Policies - National Statistical Institute data on registers for health establishments, schools, etc.

Examples:

The Energy Regulatory Commission is a state regulator in 4 sectors in Bulgaria - electricity, heating, gas and drinking water supply. As a regulator the Commission makes use of public information (open) data from the National Statistical Institute, for example - the number of inhabitants of certain settlements; Information on inflation in the country; Household incomes per region. This information is important for the pricing of water supply-related services and the preparation of business plans on part of water operators. When laws are to be coined and introduced, data from the archives of the Cadastre Agency, the Registry Agency, the Public Procurement Agency should be used.

Daily bulletin on air quality in the country

Payments to **SEBRA** (Electronic budget payments system) and other payments to the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB)

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/sebra-nf-ejednevni-plashtania>

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/mf-plashtania-sebra-prb-vrb-vseki-raboten-den>

“Municipality Debts” Register

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/mf-registar-obshtinski-dalg>

- If yes, could you provide some examples? If applicable, please provide the URLs.
- If no, why not?

Q2.22. Do you organise activities to enable the use of Open-Data for evidence-based policy making?

Yes No I don't know

- If yes, could you briefly explain.
- If no, why not?

2.3. Social impact

Q2.23. Have you launched any activities to monitor the social impact of Open Data since April 2017?

Yes No

The regular publication of data on the Open Data Portal for the air and soil pollution by different indicators, the forest ecosystem monitoring programme, etc. allowed detailed monitoring of the pollution indicators, which is important not only for the activities of the institutions, but also for the education and awareness of the people who must be aware of the extent of pollution and be able to exert civil control over the taking of measures for the mitigation thereof.

Such data is published on a regular basis both by the Executive Environment and Water Agency and on a local level by the Regional Inspectorates for Environment and Waters.

Daily newsletter for the quality of the atmospheric air in the country. On the basis of the monitoring and the public response measures were taken for developing and adopting a National Atmospheric Air Quality Programme.

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/3a-nepnoda-01-07-31-07-2018-r-exedhebeh-6iojietnh-3a-kahectboto-ha-atmocqpephnr-bb3dyx-b-ctpahata>

Uniform information system for exchange of the data from the monitoring of the waters

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/danni-ot-edinnata-informatsionna-sistema-voda>

Ozone – Real time data from the National Atmospheric Air Quality Control System

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/ozon-danni-ot-natzionalnata-sistema-za-kontrol-na-kachestvoto-na-otmosfernia-vazduh>

<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/air-polution-sofia>

<http://chistvazduh.org/2016/11/28/da-dishame-li-v-sofiya-dnes/>

- If yes, please describe the monitoring activities launched. Please included URLs for these examples.
- If no, please explain why.

Q2.24. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high on increasing the inclusion of marginalised groups¹ in policy making and accessing government services?

Low Medium High I don't know

By publishing the data on a single portal it possible to facilitate the search and finding of information. Like anyone else, marginalized groups have an increased access to relevant public

¹ Inclusion of marginalised groups describes the process in which individuals or entire communities of people that were prevented from fully participating in politics, enjoy now full rights, opportunities and resources and are now able to participate in society.

information for commercial or non-commercial purposes. This will create one more opportunity for the active involvement of marginalized groups in policy making.

On the basis of an open data analysis, the Strategy for Educational Integration of Children and Students from Ethnic Minorities (2015-2020) and its Action Plan were elaborated.

<http://www.mon.bg/?go=page&pageId=74&subpageId=143>

On the basis of data from the study of the budgets of the households in the Republic of Bulgaria that the National Statistical Institute presents to the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, a draft Decree of the Council of Ministers for determining the amount of the poverty line of the country is created on an annual basis. The official poverty line is a tool intended to guarantee satisfaction of the minimum vital needs, such as caloric intake and structure of consumption of food and non-food goods and services of the poorest part of the population. It is updated on an annual basis in order to measure objectively the poverty, reflecting the economic reality.

<http://www.strategy.bg/PublicConsultations/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=3618>

- *Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.*
SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium, 4 examples.

Q2.25. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high social impact on society in general in your country?

Low Medium High I don't know

- *Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.*
SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium, 4 examples.

Q2.26. Have you supported civil society initiatives that identify policy solutions to challenges faced by marginalised communities since April 2017?

Yes No I don't know

- *Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.*
SMALL countries: if high: 2 examples; if medium: 1 example.
MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.
LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium, 4 examples.

2.4. Environmental impact

Q2.27. Have you launched any activities to monitor the environmental impact of Open Data since April 2017?

Yes No

- *Please provide examples to support your answer. Please include URLs for these examples.*
SMALL countries: 2 examples. MEDIUM countries: 3 examples. LARGE countries: 4 examples.

Q2.28. Has Open Data had a low/medium/high impact on environmental sustainability in the country?

Low Medium High I don't know

The Environment Executive Agency (EEA) with the MOEW elaborates air quality bulletins for the country on a daily basis. It contains information on the levels of some basic air quality characteristics pursuant to the national and the European legislation. On the basis of this information, the competent administrative authorities make operational decisions on reducing the level of atmospheric air pollution.

It is on the basis of these data that the Municipality of Sofia has adopted the Program for the Improvement of Ambient Air Quality in the period from 2015 to 2020 envisaging measures on limiting the high levels of fine dust particles, which are the main pollutant of Sofia.

<http://eea.government.bg/airq/bulletin.jsp>

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

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

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium, 4 examples.

Q2.29. Have you supported civil society initiatives that aimed to identify policy solutions to environmental challenges faced by your country since April 2017?

 Yes No I don't know

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

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

MEDIUM countries: if high: 4 examples; if medium: 2 examples.

LARGE countries: if high: 6 examples; if medium, 4 examples.

2.5. Economic impact

Q2.30. Have you launched any activities to monitor the economic impact of Open Data since April 2017?

 Yes No

The use of data for commercial purposes strengthens the positive impact of the initiative in economic terms. The costs for finding data and its subsequent processing go down. This saves resources, which could be relocated elsewhere.

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

- SMALL countries: 1 example; MEDIUM countries: 2 examples; LARGE countries: 3 examples.

Q2.31. Have there been any macro-economic studies conducted to assess the market value of Open Data (i.e. estimating the euro value of Open Data in your country) since April 2017?

 Yes No I don't know

- Could you list the economic studies? Please provide URLs for the examples.

(i.e. Studies estimating the euro value of Open Data in your country)?

SMALL countries: 1 example. MEDIUM countries: 2 examples. LARGE countries: 3 examples.

Q2.32. Have there been any reports/studies published focusing on the micro-economic value of Open Data since April 2017 (e.g. in a priority domain)?

- Yes No I don't know

• If yes, could you list the studies? Please provide the URLs for the example(s).

Q2.33. Have there been any studies published that assesses the economic benefits for public administrations (since April 2017)?

- Yes No I don't know

• If yes, could you list the studies? Please provide URLs for the example(s).

Q2.34. Are there any additional studies on the impact of Open Data conducted in your country since April 2017?

- Yes No I don't know

• If yes, could you list these studies? Please provide URLs for the examples.
SMALL countries: 1 example. MEDIUM countries: 2 examples. LARGE countries: 3 examples.

Best Practices

Could you describe two best practices from your country?

- First best practice: an example of a **publishing** best practice that demonstrates the level of Open Data maturity in your country
- Second best practice: showcase **re-use** of Open Data

Best Practice 1: publishing best practice

Best Practice 1: publishing best practice	
Title	Publish metadata
Organisation publishing data	National Statistical Institute
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain ² the best practice is part of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science and technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety <input type="checkbox"/> International issues

² For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

Short description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the organisation publish data? Publish metadata in open SDMX standard structured formats. Metadata for statistical information presented in standardized European format - for users ESMS format, metadata for manufacturers ESQRS format. Why did you choose this example as a best practice? Use open standards for metadata.
Key Benefits:	<p>Was the main benefit?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you further describe the impact of this best practice? Improving the quality of open data.
URL Best Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you provide the URL? http://www.nsi.bg/bg/node/11349 http://www.nsi.bg/bg/node/15005/

Best Practice 1: publishing best practice	
Title	Electronic Service "Generating Dynamic Reports on Statistics"
Organisation publishing data	National Social Security Institute
Domain of the best practice	<p>Please select out of this list, which domain³ the best practice is part of:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Energy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Science and technology</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> International issues</p>
Short description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the organisation publish data? Service is aimed at facilitating users and is available on the website of the institute under the heading NSSI/Statistics/ Online Statistics. Why did you choose this example as a best practice? Data can be obtained for specific ages or groups of basic monthly pension sizes. Thanks to this, consumers will be able to consult both the number of pensioners and the average basic monthly amounts of pensions in different cuts.
Key Benefits:	<p>Was the main benefit?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you further describe the impact of this best practice? For the time being there is no comprehensive assessment of the impact of the practice. The Electronic Service for Generating Dynamic Reports on Statistics is designed to provide users with immediate access to the available statistical databases of the National Social Security Institute

³ For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

	<p>(NSSI) and to enable them to generate reports containing the necessary statistical information themselves.</p> <p>At this stage, the service provides access to statistical information on pensions paid by state social security by generating references to the number of pensioners and average basic monthly amounts of pensions.</p>
URL Best Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you provide the URL?</i> <p>https://appreports.nssi.bg/elserviceStatData/</p>

Best Practice 1: publishing best practice	
Title	Data set of the Agrostatistics Department
Organisation publishing data	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Department of Agrostatistics
Domain of the best practice	<p>Please select out of this list, which domain⁴ the best practice is part of:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Environment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Energy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Transport</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Science and technology</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> International issues</p>
Short description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How does the organisation publish data?</i> • <i>Why did you choose this example as a best practice?</i> <p>The Agrostatistics Department publishes the information from all the annual surveys it performs, the published data being exhaustive in nature and categorized by six statistical regions as well as a whole country. The data set is updated annually, with a data archive from 2000 to 2017.</p>
Key Benefits:	<p>Was the main benefit?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you further describe the impact of this best practice?</i> <p>Better and easier access to farm information and a wide range of agricultural statistics interested in statistics that would contribute to the successful planning of their development strategies and would have a positive impact on the development of agriculture at national level.</p>
URL Best Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you provide the URL?</i> <p>https://opendata.government.bg/dataset/agrostatistika</p> <p>http://www.mzh.government.bg/bg/statistika-i-analizi/</p>

Best Practice 2: show-casing the re-use made of Open Data

⁴ For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

Best Practice 2: show-casing the re-use made of Open Data	
Title	Use Open Metadata in Infostat Information System
Organisation responsible for the best practice	National Statistical Institute
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain ⁵ the best practice is part of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science and technology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety <input type="checkbox"/> International issues
Short description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the organisation publish data? Via URL to relevant metadata Why did you choose this example as a best practice? Reduces authors' load when publishing data, ensuring metadata relevance. Automated execution of queries will save time and resources (data provision will accelerate significantly) and will make it easier for citizens and businesses to eliminate most of the on-site requests for information.
Key Benefits:	Was the main benefit? <input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you further describe the impact of this best practice? NSI Information System provides statistical information on the demographic and socio-economic situation and development of Bulgaria. Users have the ability to create data tables on different metrics as well as to graphically visualize them. The system allows the results and their metadata to be downloaded in the following formats: <i>xlsx, csv and pdf</i>. Improves the quality of metadata in the system.
URL Best Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you provide the URL? https://infostat.nsi.bg/infostat/pages/external/login.jsf

Best Practice 2: show-casing the re-use made of Open Data	
Title	Introduction of electronic services
Organisation responsible for the best practice	Pomorie Municipality
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain ⁶ the best practice is part of <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food <input type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport

⁵ For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

⁶ For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Transport <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science and technology <input type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities <input type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety <input type="checkbox"/> International issues
<p>Short description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How does the organisation publish data?</i> • <i>Why did you choose this example as a best practice?</i> <p>Every citizen can benefit from the innovations in the municipal administration; it is enough to create and activate its own account for free, following the instructions given in the site.</p>
<p>Key Benefits:</p>	<p>Was the main benefit?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><i>Could you further describe the impact of this best practice?</i></p> <p>For faster and more efficient service of the citizens, Pomorie Municipality introduced its first ten electronic administrative services in January 2016.</p> <p>The facilities provided are available on the official website of the municipality www.pomorie.bg in the E-services section.</p> <p>Five of the services are included in the "Civil Registration and Actuation" section and through them can be issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Birth certificate - duplicate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marriage certificate - duplicate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family ties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certificate of marital status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copy-extract from a death certificate - for the second and the next time <p>The rest of the list of services includes the issue of "Territory layout" documents, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit for removing earth masses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certificate for completing a cadastral plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permission to excavate street and pavement pavements and inner quarters <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finding protocols and degree of completion of construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geodetic data on cadastral and regulatory plans <p>Along with this change, the municipality also introduced an affordable e-service providing citizens with the opportunity to pay their taxes quickly, cheaply and easily, without having to print the printed messages or fill in any documents.</p> <p>In addition to the Easypay cashiers or the Internet via the ePay system, electronic payment of local taxes and fees has become available as a service on the official site of Pomorie Municipality. Through a virtual POS terminal, payments can be made from different points in Bulgaria and abroad. Payment is made in real time and is free of any additional charges.</p>
<p>URL Best Practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you provide the URL?</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://2017.pomorie.bg/25309/
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Best Practice 2: show-casing the re-use made of Open Data	
Title	Regional registers of Regional Health Inspectorate (RZI) Varna
Organisation responsible for the best practice	Regional Health Inspectorate Varna
Domain of the best practice	Please select out of this list, which domain ⁷ the best practice is part of <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food <input type="checkbox"/> Education, culture and sport <input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Energy <input type="checkbox"/> Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Science and technology <input type="checkbox"/> Economy and Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Population and social conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Government and public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Regions, cities <input type="checkbox"/> Justice, legal system, public safety <input type="checkbox"/> International issues
Short description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>How does the organisation publish data?</i> The Open Data Portal and the site of RZI-Varna <i>Why did you choose this example as a best practice?</i> A large amount of accessible information is available for all specialized outpatient care establishments on the territory of Varna District, which is regularly updated and used not only by the permanent residents but also by the temporary residents
Key Benefits:	Was the main benefit? <input type="checkbox"/> Political, <input type="checkbox"/> Social, <input type="checkbox"/> Economic, <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, <input type="checkbox"/> Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Could you further describe the impact of this best practice?</i> Providing information and better access to medical care
URL Best Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Could you provide the URL?</i> https://opendata.government.bg/organization/rzi-varna http://www.rzi-varna.com/registers.php

Barriers to further implementing Open Data

Which barriers exist for **further publication** of Open Data in your country?
Please check the boxes that apply.

Which barriers ⁸ apply?	Main challenges for the <u>publication</u> of data sets	Activities planned to overcome these barriers?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance (incl. political)	The structural changes concerning the change of the open data contact authority on the part of the state brought about a slight delay in the rates of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

⁷ For a detailed overview of the DCAT-AP data domains, please refer to Annex I.

⁸ The barrier clustering aims for a better alignment with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) layers.

	<p>implementation of the open data policy, which is already overcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you describe the governance related barriers to publishing more data?</i> 	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	<p>Legislative controversies exist regarding the functions performed by SEGA under the Access to Public Information Act and as to who, at the current moment, shall maintain the National Portal for Open Data. The portal is currently with the Administration of the Council of Ministers, who perform the updates. It is then expected, pursuant to the law, to be migrate to the servers of SEGA which shall take over the functions related to its maintenance and administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you describe the legal barriers to publishing more data?</i> 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organisational	<p>Slow procedure for presentation, coordination and summarization of the information. It is necessary to optimize the coordination mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you describe the organisational barriers to publishing more data?</i> 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical (incl. semantic)	<p>Technical issues related to automatically 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. 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 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 launching the new version of the National Open Data Portal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you describe the technical barriers to publishing more data?</i> 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial	<p>Lack of 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Could you describe the financial barriers to publishing more data?</i> 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<p>There is no sufficient administrative capacity for opening data in Bulgaria. This data is generally not in good order or is not available but measures are taken 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 introduced to ensure interfaces for automated presentation of data sets in open form on the Open Data Portal upon the development of any information systems and registers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could you describe the other barriers to publishing more data? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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• *Could you please provide more information about these barriers?*

What was done in 2017 to address these barriers?

Which barriers apply?	What was done in 2017 to address barriers for the publication of data?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance (incl. political)	SEGA was founded, which, within the framework of its mandate given in accordance with the National Strategy for the Development of Electronic Governance in the Republic of Bulgaria 2014-2020 and the Electronic Governance Act, performs functions related to electronic registers and open data under the Access to Public Information Act.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	A new Decision of the Council of Ministers has been prepared to adopt a list of data sets by priority area, to be published in 2017 in open format on the Open Data Portal, which will contain 149 new data sets. The contradictions in the legal framework are currently being worked on. Regular meetings are organized between the State e-Government Agency and the Administration of the Council of Ministers. Works is being performed in close cooperating on the current tasks and a discussion is going on about the update of the legal framework and on the clearing of the discrepancies in it..
<input type="checkbox"/> Organisational	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical (incl. semantic)	A project has been launched to update the National Open Data Portal and to develop the API as well as the application-program interfaces for data holders.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial	Local initiatives were set up with financing under operational and other programmes. Additional possibilities were investigated for financing with European Funds
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	A mandatory requirement was put in place to ensure interfaces for automated presentation of data sets in open format on the Open Data Portal upon the development of any information systems and registers in the Ordinance on the general requirements to the information systems, registers and electronic administrative services to the Electronic Government Act

Which barriers exist for **further re-use** of Open Data in your country?
 These barriers can apply to any type of third parties as well as governments themselves.
 Please check the boxes that apply.

Which barriers apply?	Main challenges for <u>re-use</u> of Open Data	Activities planned to overcome these barriers?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Awareness	Open data is a new concept for Bulgaria and few consumers are aware of their benefits. Insufficient understanding and grasp on the part of citizens and organizations, regarding the functioning of the national portal and access to the data provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you describe the barriers to Open Data re-use when looking at awareness? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Low Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you describe the barriers to Open Data re-use when looking at availability? 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	There are data that, pursuant to third laws, are accessible upon payment of fee and the access to them is strictly regulated and available only for administrations, such access being granted through the network infrastructure of the state administration, strictly following the requirements on confidentiality and security. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you describe the barriers to Open Data re-use looking at the legal aspect? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical	The low quality of some data sets limits their larger scale use. Synchronizing the information provided to the databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you describe the barriers to Open Data re-use when looking at the technical aspect? 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could you describe what other barriers exist that hinder Open Data re-use? 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Do you want to provide more information about those barriers?

What was done in 2017 to address these barriers?

Which barriers apply?	What was done in 2017 to address barriers for re-use of data sets?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Little Awareness	Arrangement of many events, trainings, hackathons, competitions, meetings etc. for promoting open data
<input type="checkbox"/> Low Availability	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal	A survey was made for the public registers in the state to identify the organizations that must publish data and what data exists and is subject to publication in open format, in order to take measures towards regulation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical	Certain technical requirements are laid down in the Open Data Portal project that contribute to automated data extraction and publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	(Empty cell)

3. Dimension 3: Open Data portals

This part of the questionnaire is only applicable for countries with a **national Open Data portal**. The research team will crawl the different portals in an automated fashion to verify this information. The scoring method does not differentiate along the country size dimension, as quantity is not measured here. The focus lies on the availability of features on the national portal.

Q3.0. Is there a national (Open) Data portal in your country?

Yes No

Националният портал за отворени данни работи от 2014 година. В момента на него са публикувани над 8000 набори данни от над 450 институции от обществеността сектор . Създадени са профили на над 500 администрации на централно, регионално и местно ниво, както и граждански профил за публикуване на приносите на гражданите.

<http://opendata.government.bg/>

A new portal is created under Project BG05SFPO001-2.001-0001 "Improvement of the processes related to the provision, access and reuse of public sector information" financed under Operational Programme "Good Governance"

<http://customerprofile.government.bg/vieworder.php?id=483fb008-db25-11e7-9486-f04da2031065>

<https://www.targove.info/tendera/otkrita-procedura-b38ce09a9805e8f13b73c6be001a75bc-1058314>

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

3.1. Portal functions

Q3.1. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *download* data sets?

Yes No

Q3.2. Does your national Open Data portal offer an advanced search function (multiple field searches, filters etc.)

Yes No

Q3.3. Does your national Open Data portal offer a SPARQL search query feature?

Yes No

Q3.4. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *search on file format*?

Yes No

Q3.5. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *search per data domain*?

Yes No

Q3.6. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility to *access* data sets?

Yes No

Q3.7. Does your national Open Data portal offer a *feedback mechanism* on data sets?

Yes No

Yes, on a request basis. After receiving the request, the contact person who administers the portal forwards the request to the consumer administering the profile of the organization that published the respective data set.

- *If yes,*
 - *How does this feedback mechanism work?*
 - *What is the frequency of this feedback?*
 - *Is it possible to provide feedback at dataset level? If yes, who does this feedback reach the data holder?*

Q3.8. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility for users to *contribute* to data sets?

Yes No

Civil profile created on the Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria, in which users can publish their contribution.

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

Q3.9. Does your national Open Data portal include the possibility to *request* data sets?

Yes No

Requests are infrequent.

- *If yes, what is the frequency of these requests? (daily, weekly, monthly)*
- *If no, please briefly explain why.*

Q3.10 What percentage of these requests result in the publication of the requested data sets?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% I don't know

Q3.11. Does your national Open Data portal have a designated area to showcase use cases?

Yes No

Q3.12. Does your national Open Data portal provide the possibility for users to submit (their own) uses cases?

Yes No

Q3.13. Does your national Open Data portal map use cases to the correspondent data sets?

Yes No

Q3.14. Does your national Open Data portal provide a newsletter?

Yes No

“News and Information” section is set up. At this time only information for the initiative is published – main documents and instructions how to work with the portal.

- *If yes, what is the frequency with which newsletters are sent?*

Q3.15. Does your national Open Data portal include a news and/or blog section?

Yes No

Q3.16. Does your national Open Data portal include a designated space for advanced users to exchange (e.g. 'developers' corner')?

Yes No

Q3.17. Does your national Open Data portal offer visualisation tools for geospatial data?

Yes No

Q3.18. Does your national Open Data portal offer visualisation tools for tabular data?

Yes No

Q3.19. Does your national Open Data portal offer data tools for potential re-users to start working with the data?

Yes No

Q3.20. Do your national Open Data portal offer tools for data publishers to improve the quality of their data?

Yes No

Q3.21. Does your national Open Data portal offer the possibility for users to receive notification messages on availability of new data sets (RSS feeds, ATON feeds, etc)?

Yes No

Q3.22. Does your national Open Data portal include data sets from more than 10 data publishers (departments, institutions)?

Yes No

Q3.23. Does your national Open Data portal distinguish between more than 10 data domains?

Yes No

Q3.24. Has your national Open Data portal been updated since April 2017?

Yes No

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

Q3.25. Do you plan to update your national Open Data portal in the next 12 months?

Yes No

A new portal, which contains better technological capabilities, is currently under construction under project BG05SFPO001-2.001-0001 "Improvement of the processes related to the provision, access and reuse of public sector information", financed under Operational Programme "Good Governance" of the Council of Ministers, with deadline for performance of the public procurement contract – 31 December 2018.

Work is being performed on the construction of a new portal with better technological capabilities.

Работи се по изграждането на нов портал с по-добри технологични възможности.

- *If yes, what changes are planned?*

3.2. Portal usage

Q3.26. Is your national Open Data portal mobile friendly?

- Yes No

Q3.27. Is your national Open Data portal accessible via a specific open API⁹?

- Yes No

Q3.28. What percentage of traffic towards the portal is generated **by API** (i.e. Machine traffic)?

- 14 %
 I don't know

Q3.29. How many unique visitors¹⁰ go to your Portal every month?

- The average number per month is: 3544
 I don't know

Q3.30. What is the typical profile of your visitors?

- Mostly private sector
 Mostly public sector
 Mostly citizens
 A bit of everything, no clear dominant group
 I don't know

Q3.31. What percentage of your visitors is **foreign**?

- 13 %
 I don't know

Q3.32. Do you employ analytics tools on your portal to gain insights into the use of your portal?

- Yes No

The tool used is Google Analytics.
 Information is received for the number of visitors; the number and duration of the sessions; the number of visited pages; location of the visitors; buffer used when working with the portal, demographics – age, interests, etc.

- *If yes, which tool(s) do you use?*
- *What insights did you gain with these activities?*

Q3.33. Do you use these insights (use analytics, traffic statistics) to develop/prioritise future updates of the national portal?

- Yes No Not applicable

Portal updates will be made on the basis of the obtained results for the purpose of better functionality and interactivity.

- *If yes,*

⁹ Application Programming Interface

¹⁰ Unique visitors refer to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit. Visits refer to the number of times a site is visited, no matter how many visitors make up those visits. When an individual goes to a website on Tuesday and again on Wednesday, this is recorded as two visits from one visitor source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unique_visitor#cite_note-Marketing_Metrics-1

What insights did you gain with these activities? Are any updates to the portal planned based on these insights?

Q3.34. Do you keep API logs?

- Yes No

Q3.35 Do you track users through API keys?

- Yes No

3.3. Data provision

Q3.36. Can all the different Public-Sector Data Holders (ministries, departments, etc.) upload data themselves to the portal?

- Yes No Not applicable

The owners of public sector data have their own registrations and access to the portal and publish data arrays independently, in accordance with the predefined publicly accessible schedule for publication. The process is coordinated and managed by the Administration of the Council of Ministers (ACM). The head of the administration must determine a profile administrator of the respective administration. They send a name and email, and then the ACM creates a username and password, as well as the administration profile itself.

The data update is carried out by the use of an online form. The obligation entered into force in accordance with an amendment to the Access to Public Information Act of 13 September 2016. Data publication guidelines are published on <http://opendata.government.bg/> <http://www.strategy.bg/FileHandler.ashx?fileId=7339>

- *If yes, what is the agreed approach?*
- *If no or not applicable, why not?*

Q3.37. What are the **top five priority domains**, 1 being the **most consulted on the portal**? What is the percentage of (meta)data in these domains?

- I don't know
 Indicated in the table below

Top Domains	Title of the domain as per Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Domains	% of metadata ¹¹
1	Economy and Finance	
2	Population and social conditions	
3	Education, culture and sports	
4	Regions, cities	
5	Government, public sector	

¹¹ Please select one of the following ranges: 0%; 1-5%; 6-10%; 11-15%; 16-20%; >20%.

Q3.38. What data sets are **most often consulted on the portal**?

I don't know

Indicated in the table below

Top Data sets	Title of the dataset
1	Payment Information in the Electronic Budget Payments System
2	Commercial register
3	Free workplaces
4	Results from schools of national external evaluation
5	Register "Municipal Debt"
6	Register of state aid paid
7	Register of new Maintenance Plans by 2010
8	Accommodation and dining establishments
9	List of Contractors under Public Procurement Contracts
10	List of verified persons

Q3.39. What are the main reasons explaining the popularity of these domains?

I don't know

Indicated in the box below

The most frequently downloaded data sets are:
 Information for the payments in the Electronic Budget Payments System and the Commercial Register is used for seeking data by and for the business.
 The data for vacant jobs is used for job seeking by unemployed citizens. The information is updated on a daily basis and is up-to-date.
 The data for the schools (results from examinations) is widely used by the parents for the choice of a school for their children.
 The main reasons for the popularity of the field are based mostly on the fact that the data is free, as well as that the data is presented in its full range.
 The development of cybersecurity policy in Bulgaria and the implementation of the cybersecurity strategy increase the need to use open data.

- *Could you explain the popularity of the most downloaded data sets/domains?*
- *Could you explain the lack of popularity of the least downloaded data sets/domains?*

Q3.40. Did you undertake any actions to enhance the popularity of the less frequently consulted domains?

Yes

No

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

Q3.41. Does your national Open Data portal provide (meta)data on gender-disaggregated data¹²?

Yes

No

Statistical data in the demographic area (e.g. births by municipality and sex)

- *If yes, please explain what type of data is provided and in which domains?*

¹² Data (e.g. statistics) that is differentiated by gender.

Q3.42. Do you provide real-time (meta)data on your portal?

Yes No Not applicable

Such functionality is not available.

- *If no or not applicable, could you explain why?*

Q3.43. If yes, what percentage of (meta)data is represented by real-time data?

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

Q3.44. Do you plan on providing real-time (meta)data on your portal in the coming year?

Yes No Not applicable

- *If no or not applicable, could you explain why?*

3.4. Portal sustainability

Q3.45. Does your national Open Data portal have a strategy to ensure its sustainability?

Yes No

There are SHPC (State hybrid private cloud) policies set, which determine the sequence of the actions to be taken in case of a system failure in order to guarantee permanent access to the portal.

In view of achieving high sustainability, transparency and interoperability a requirement is laid down in Operational Programme "Good Governance" to envisage in the projects for development of new and/or upgrading of the functionality of existing information systems or registers the development and implementation of an online interface for open free public access to the documents, information and data in an open machine-readable format in a structured form, in accordance with all requirements of Directive 2013/37/EU.

- *If yes, could you please explain?*

Q3.46. What type of funding model¹³ do you use to sustain the national Open Data portal?

Profit Maximizing Average Cost/Cost Recovery
 Marginal Cost (Zero Cost) Model I don't know

The substantiation of the cost model is that the data collection and processing is a part of the responsibilities of public servants and that the costs are covered by public funds. Therefore, the access to data is free, except when additional processing is necessary.

- *Could you explain why this funding model was chosen?*

Q3.47. Have you explored alternative funding models for your national Open Data portal?

Yes No I don't know

- *If yes, could you please explain which one(s)?*

¹³ **Profit Maximizing** is aimed at selling data for a high price to increase public sector's profit. **Cost recovery** is aimed at selling data to cover the costs of releasing data. **Marginal / Zero Cost Model** is aimed at providing data for the costs of processing the data request only, respectively providing the requested data free of charge.

Q3.48. Do you attend/organise (online) sessions to promote the portal activities and the available data sets?

Yes No I don't know

- *If yes, please describe at least one example and provide the URL(s).*

Q3.49. Have you conducted a user satisfaction survey concerning your portal in the last two years?

Yes No

- *If yes, please briefly describe the key findings.*

Q3.50. Do you plan on conducting a/ another user satisfaction survey in the coming year?

Yes No

- *If no, please briefly explain why.*

4. Dimension 4: Open Data Quality

4.1. Automation

Q4.1. To what extent is the data uploaded automatically to the national Open Data portal?

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

A tool for automatic open format data upload from a local server to the Portal was created. Administrators have difficulty installing and using it, so they upload the data manually.

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

Q4.2. Is there a pre-defined approach to ensure the data sets are up-to-date?

Yes No Not applicable

The frequency of updates depends on the data set. Some data sets do not require frequent updates, as they do not change frequently. Others are updated on a daily basis or once a week. Pursuant to Art. 21, para. 1 of the Ordinance on the re-use of public sector information and its publication in open data format in relation to provision of information for reuse, the public sector organization shall indicate the date on which the information provided shall be considered up to date.

Instructions have also been given to public sector organizations to include in the name of the data set the date on which it is updated.

Amendments have been made to the Access to Public Information Act, pursuant to which data shall be open in compliance with it, however, this is not applicable as at the current moment. Changes to the electronic version of the National Open Data Portal are pending, with view to introducing this functionality. The project, under which the new electronic version is to be released, has been approved under the Operational Program "Good Governance" and will be completed in the end of 2018.

Currently, data opening is carried out through the Council of Ministers Decision.

- *If yes,*
 - *Which agreements exist?*

○ *With which organisations?*

- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

Q4.3. What percentage of your data is machine readable?

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

Q4.4. What percentage of (meta)data available on your portal is not updated in an automated way?

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

- *What type of data does this mainly concern?*

4.2. Data actuality

Q4.5. What percentage of (meta)data available on your portal is updated daily?

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

Data for vacant jobs, data from the payment system SEBRA.

- *What type of data does this mainly concern?*

Q4.6. What percentage of (meta)data available on your portal is updated weekly?

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

Registers, which are updated on a weekly basis.

- *What type of data does this mainly concern?*

Q4.7. What percentage of (meta)data available on your portal is updated monthly?

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

Registers, which are updated on a monthly basis (e.g. the ones maintained by the Customs Agency)

- *What type of data does this mainly concern?*

Q4.8. What percentage of (meta)data available on your portal is updated less frequently?

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

Data for the schools (e.g. results from external assessment of pupils)

- *What type of data does this mainly concern?*

Q4.9. What is the percentage of (meta)data offered on your portal that provides data going back 2 years?

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

Q4.10. What is the percentage of (meta)data sets offered on your portal that provides data going back more than 2 years, and up to 5 years?

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

Q4.11. What is the percentage of (meta)data sets offered on your portal that provides data going back more than 5 years in time?

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

Q4.12. What is the percentage of downloadable data sets on your national portal?

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

Q4.13. What is the percentage of download-URLs on your national portal?

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

4.3. DCAT-AP Compliance

Q4.14. Do you provide online materials on what metadata should include?

Yes No Not applicable

Operating Manual for the Open Data Portal.
<http://www.strategy.bg/Publications/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=192&y=&m>

- *If yes,*
 - *Which type of online materials?*
 - *Could you provide the URL?*
- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

Q4.15. Do you provide links to already existing materials on the DCAT-AP (e.g. EDP factsheets, materials available on the JoinUp platform)?

Yes No

Such information is not published for the time being. Soon will be provided.
<https://e-gov.bg/bg/99>

- *If yes, could you provide the URLs?*
- *If no, please explain why.*

Q4.16. Is it obligatory to provide metadata in clear plain language?

Yes No Not applicable

The published manual contains a description of the requirements to the metadata.

- *If yes, could you further explain?*
- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

Q4.17. Do you monitor the quality of the (meta)data available on your portal?

Yes No

If a signal for incorrectly published data is filed to the administrators of the Portal, the administrators of the organization, from which the data is published, are notified thereof so as to ensure that the said data is corrected.

- *If yes, could you further explain?*

- *If no, please explain why.*

Q4.18. Do you offer visualisations of the quality of your (meta)data on your portal?

Yes No

<http://viz.opendata.government.bg/>
 The metadata type can be seen from the “formats” filter in the “data” section –
<https://opendata.government.bg/dataset>

- *If yes, could you please provide the URL.*
- *If no, do you have other means to make the monitoring results available to the public?*

Q4.19. What is the percentage of DCAT-AP compliance of your portal in terms of mandatory classes?¹⁴ (agent, catalogue, dataset, literal, resource)

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

Q4.20. What is the percentage of metadata that is overall compliant with the DCAT-AP?

>90% 71-90% 51-70% 31-50% 10-30% <10% I don't know

Q4.21. What is the percentage of DCAT-AP compliance of your portal in terms of recommended classes? (category, category scheme, distribution, licence document)

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

Q4.22. What are the main DCAT-AP violations observed?

I don't know
 As indicated in the box below

#	DCAT-AP violations	Occurrence (%)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Q4.23. What is the percentage of DCAT-AP compliance of your portal in terms of optional classes? (catalogue record, checksum, document, frequency)

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

Q4.24. Have you developed a national variation of the DCAT-AP?

Yes No

- *If yes, what were the key reasons for doing so?*

Q4.25. Have you conducted any activities in the past 12 months to improve the quality of the (meta)data?

Yes No Not applicable

¹⁴ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/distribution/dcat-ap-version-11>

Trainings are conducted with representatives of the administrations, which publish data on the portal. During the trainings attention is paid to the importance of publishing the data with quality metadata.

- *If yes, could you please briefly describe the activities conducted?*
- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

Q4.26. Do you plan on conducting any activities in the coming 12 months to improve the quality of the (meta)data?

Yes No Not applicable

The plan is to continue conducting the trainings mentioned under the previous question (Q4.26.).

- *If yes, could you please briefly describe the activities planned?*
- *If no or not applicable, please explain why.*

5. Pilot indicator: Linked Open Data

You are invited to respond to the questions in this section on a **voluntary** basis. The answers to these questions will be affect the assessment of the country performance in the 2018 measurement.

Q5.1. Do you use the 5-Star Open Data Model¹⁵ to assess the quality of (meta)data on your portal?

Yes No

- *If no, could you please explain why?*

Q5.2. Do you promote the 5-Star Open Data Model (e.g. by providing information on your portal)?

Yes No

- *If no, could you please explain why?*

Q5.3. Did you conduct any activities to familiarise data publishers with the 5-Star Open Data Model?

Yes No

Q5.3. What percentage of your (meta)data is using the 5-star approach?

<10% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59% ≥60%

Not used at all

- *If the 5-Star approach is not used, could you please explain why?*

Q5.4. What percentage of your (meta)data meets the 5 stars requirements?

0% 1-5% 6-10% 11-15% >15%

Q5.5. What percentage of your (meta)data meets the 4 stars requirements?

0% 1-5% 6-10% 11-15% 16-20% >20%

Q5.6. What percentage of your (meta)data meets 3 stars?

¹⁵ For more information, please visit: <http://5stardata.info/en/> or <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/inline-files/W3C04.pdf>.

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

Q5.7. What percentage of your (meta)data meets 2 stars?

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

Q5.8. What percentage of your (meta)data meets 1 star?

0-9% 10-19% 20-29% 30-39% 40-49% 50-59%
 60-69% 70-79% 80-89% 90-99% 100%

6. Additional information

Is there any additional information you would like to share? This can refer to further studies conducted, additional best practices, further reading material for the research team.

In 2018 are received over 300 submitted questionnaires as well as 26 letters and comments, showing the awareness level and engagement on PSI issue

In 2018 an audit was carried out by the Bulgarian National Audit Office with respect to the "Transparency and Publicity in the Activity of the State Administration and Access to Public Information", including in the field of open data for the period from 01 January 2016 to 30 June 2018 in the entire administration on the territory of the country with included recommendations, proposals, measures and indicators. A review was made of the legal framework, the open data portal, the roles and functions of the administrations and employees, as well as the performance of the overall activity in the above field.

On 25 April 2018, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a revision of the PSI Directive, which was presented as part of a package of measures aiming to facilitate the creation of a common data space in the EU:

<https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/proposal-revision-public-sector-information-psi-directive>

Bulgarian Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications elaborated a framework position on the issue and it is adopted by the Council for European Affairs (CEA) at the Council of Ministers on 11 June 2018 as well as uploaded to the EUNET system.

Open Data:

<http://www.strategy.bg/Publications/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&categoryId=&Id=192&y=2015&m=7&d>

<https://www.e-gov.bg/bg/92>

<https://www.mtitc.government.bg/bg/category/212>

<https://www.mtitc.government.bg/archive/page.php?category=668>

- Please list here the additional information and if applicable the URLs.

Thank you for your kind cooperation!

Annex I: DCAT-AP Data Domains

To adopt a European approach and help foster the uptake of the DCAT-AP across Europe, the consortium will be using the DCAT-AP data domain as listed below.

Data Category (alphabetical order)	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