EGOVIS – Prague 2013

Open Government Data – A key element in the Digital Society

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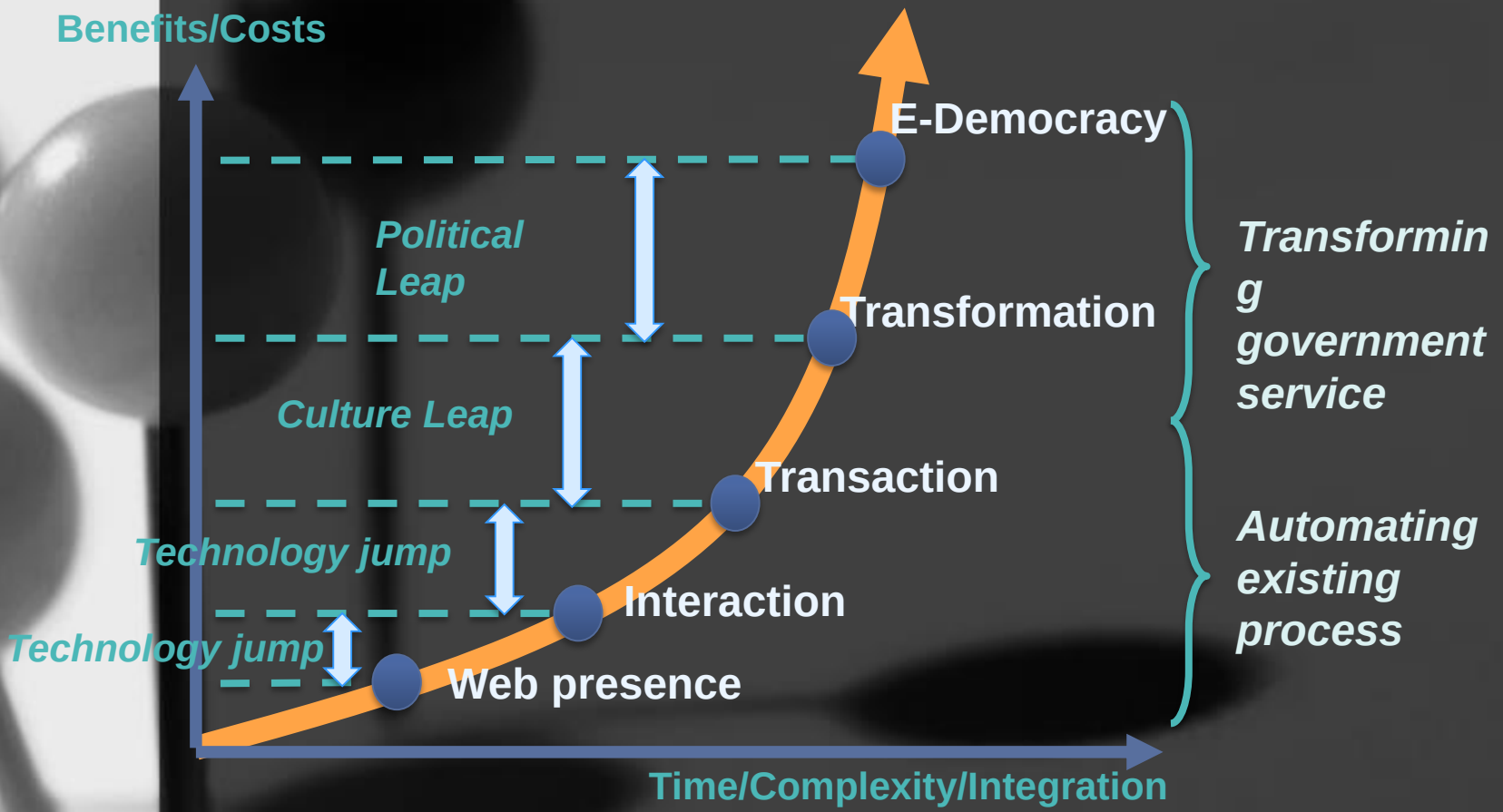
SDI Research Group

Presentation overview

- Background
- The Danish implementation strategy
- The way forward
- Concluding remarks

Transforming government – and society



Five-stage model of e-government (Siau & Long, 2005)

The EU Digital Agenda

- The EU Digital Agenda is the first of 7 flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy aiming at getting most out of digital technologies
- The Digital Agenda contains 7 pillars regarding the development of the digital society
- Pillar 1 addresses a European 'Digital Single Market'
- One of the actions (no. 3) hereunder is concerned with 'opening up public data resources for re-use'

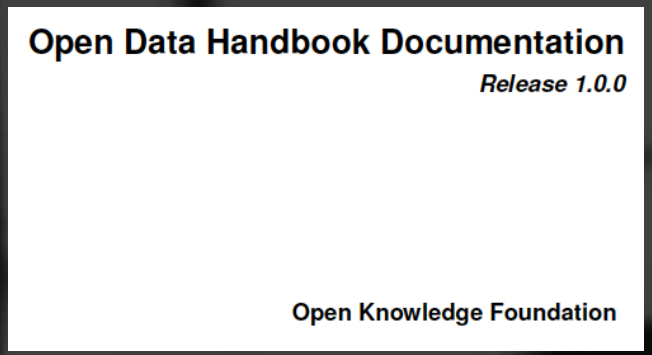
Implications of the PSI and INSPIRE directives

- The PSI Directive was implemented in July 2005 aiming at regulating and stimulating PSI
- Originally the idea was to make all PSI available for re-use
- Pressures from some member states lowered the ambitions to just encouraging freeing public sector information
- A key objective of the INSPIRE Directive is to make more and better spatial information available for Community policy-making
- A fundamental principle is that 'spatial data needed for good governance should be available on conditions that are not restricting its extensive'

Open Government Data

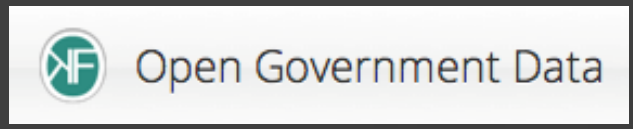
- Project under the Open Knowledge Foundation
- Open for everyone interested in Open Government Data
- Has produced a Handbook on OGD December 2012

Open Government Data



- 'Open Data' means 'data free for anyone to use, re-use, and redistribute
- 'Government data' refers to 'data and information produced or commissioned by government or government controlled agencies'

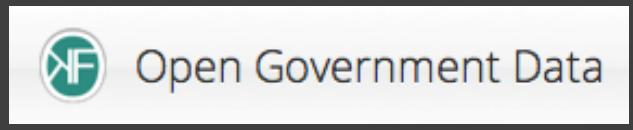
Advantages of OGD



- Transparency and democratic control
- Public participation
- Self-empowerment
- Improved or new private products and services
- Innovation

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of public services
- Impact measurement of policies
- New knowledge from combined data sources and patterns in large data volumes

OGD Principles

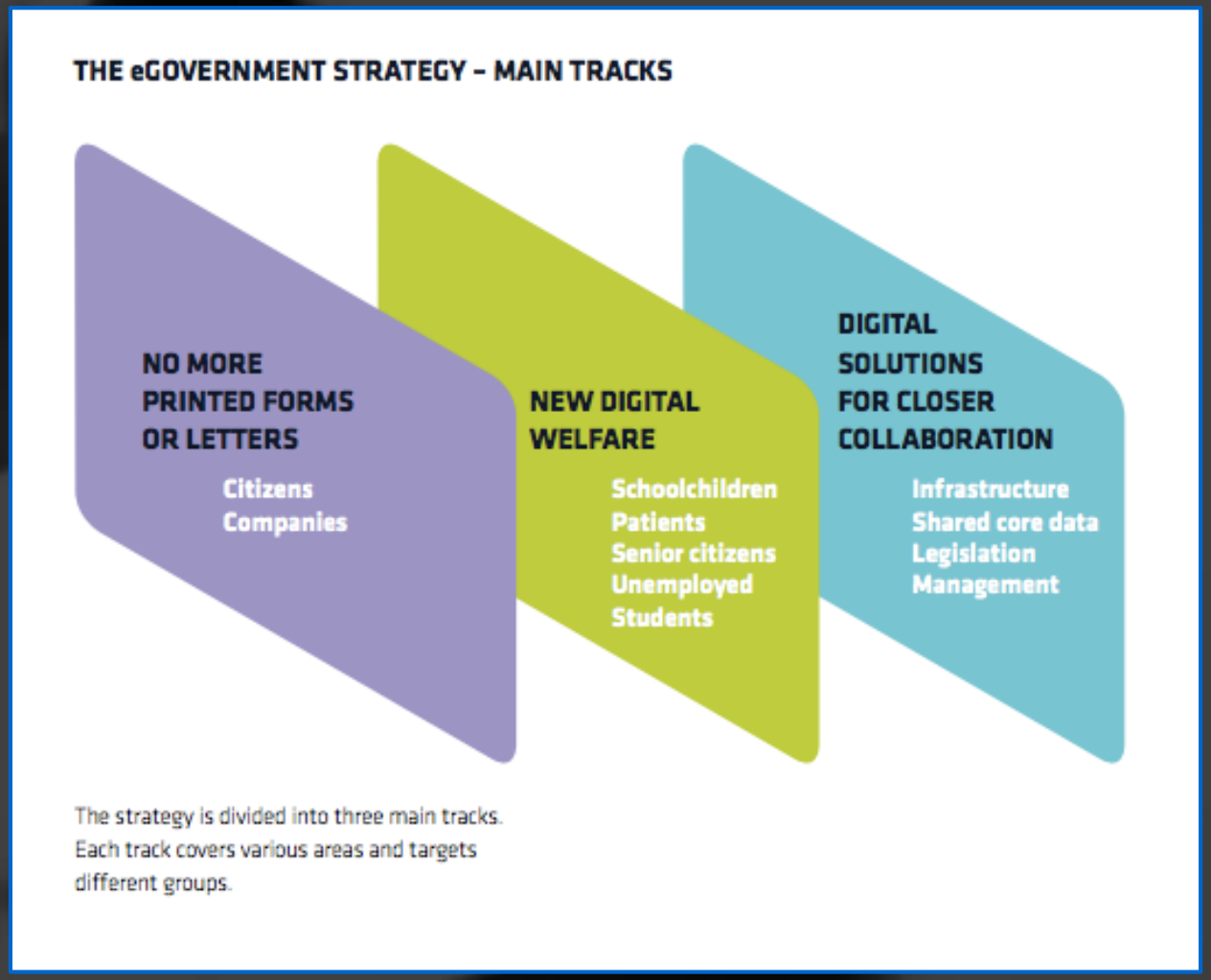


- Data must be complete
- Data must be primary
- Data must be timely
- Data must be accessible
- Data must be machine processable
- Access must be non-discriminatory
- Data formats must be non-proprietary
- Data must be license free
- Compliance must be reviewable

The Danish e-Government Strategy

- No more printed forms or letters
- New digital welfare
- Digital solutions for closer public sector collaboration

E-government strategy



Transition to mandatory self-service for citizens

	WAVE 1	WAVE 2	WAVE 3	WAVE 4
AREAS IN FOCUS	Danish Tax and Customs Administration (SKAT), services for individual citizens such as management of student loans	Citizen-focused services provided by local authorities and the state	Employment, housing, construction and the environment	Employment, social services and integration
EXAMPLES OF TASKS	Moving Medical cards Self-service tax declaration (for submitting information to the Danish Tax and Customs Administration) Signing up for after-school clubs, daycare and schools Student loans Passports	Driving licenses Marriages Birth registration Name registration Admission to higher education	Town planning and roads Income support Construction Vehicle registration License plates	Benefit pre-validation for senior citizens and people with disabilities Reimbursement and social support services Maternity and paternity benefits Old age pension
	2012	2013	2014	2015

Digital Solutions for closer public sector collaboration

- Robust digital infrastructure
- Shared core data for all authorities
- Legislation in support of digital services
- Effective management of e-Government

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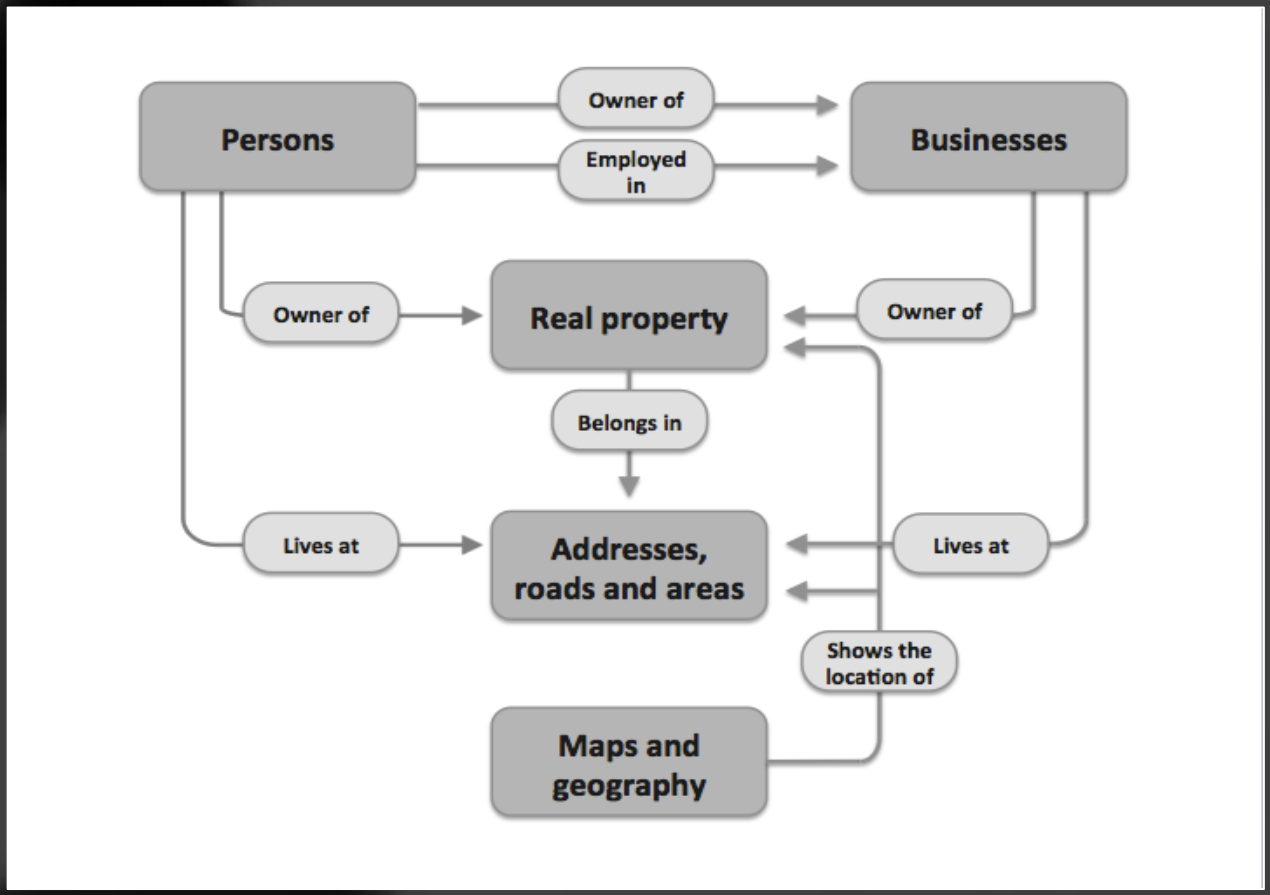
Shared core data for public authorities - Initiatives

- More detailed geographical data
- Re-using data on property, buildings and addresses
- Improvements of data in the Central Person Register
- Improvements of data in the Central Business Register
- Improvements of data regarding income

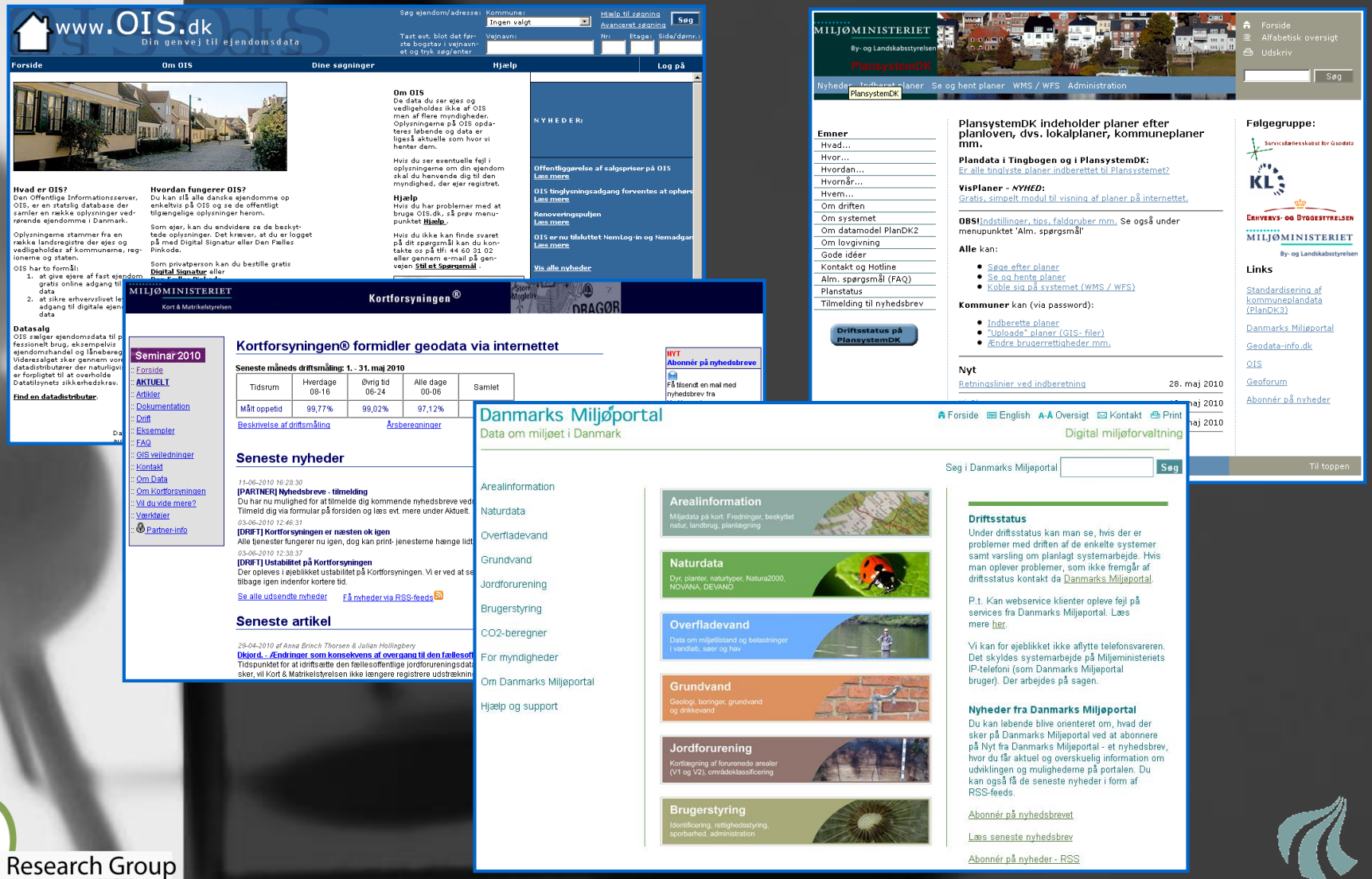
The Basic Data Concept



The Stepwise Approach to OGD

- Access to environmental information has been open and free since the late nineties (Aarhus Convention)
- The Building and Dwelling Register (incl. addresses with geographic locations) became 'freely' available for everyone in 2002
- Free flow of spatial information among central government agencies and institutions in 2009
- Free flow of spatial information within the whole public sector from 2010
- Shared production of technical (municipalities) and topographic maps (National Mapping Agency) came fully in operation from 2012
- Open and free government data from January 2013

National Geoportals



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Organisation and Funding

- A cross-sectional Basic Data committee will be established to ensure efficient and coordinated development
- A common Data Distributor service will distribute data from the Digital map Supply and the Public Information server
- An agreement has been made between the Ministry of Finance and Local Government Denmark concerning sharing the costs of map maintenance and other derived tasks

Cost benefit / Expected impact

- The direct societal benefits from the free and open access to addresses (2005–2009) were more than 60 M€
- The analysis assumes that the economic value corresponds to:
  - The price users earlier paid for addresses 78 M€
  - Reduced with 25% (19 M€) to reflect the general price lowering for data
  - Added with savings estimated to 5 M€ due to reduced time used for negotiations, agreements and delivery
- All together annual benefits at about 13 millions € - but not including derived benefits

Cost benefit / Expected impact

- Based on the previous calculations the Ministry of Finance tried to estimate to costs and benefits from the new open government initiative
- After full implementation in 2020 the yearly public benefits are expected to be around 36 M€
- Private benefits are expected to be about 65 M€

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
The Ministries	-14	-11	-7	-3	1	1	4	6
The Municipalities	-3	3	11	19	22	23	23	24
The Region	0	1	3	4	6	6	6	6
Net effect	-17	-7	7	20	29	30	33	36

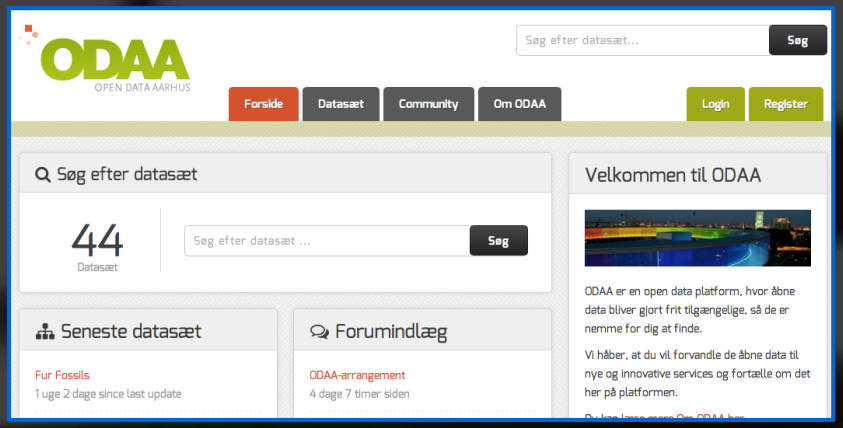
PPP-innovation and open data

- http://codeunited.dk/kulturarv/

The smart approach – Aarhus

- http://www.smartaarhus.dk

- http://www.odaa.dk



The way forward

- A stepwise plan for the coming years until 2015 is outlined as part of Digital Government Strategy
- Milestones for 2015
  - High quality and cohesive core data
  - All authorities re-use core data
  - Core data is distributed more smoothly and efficient than today

OGD Principles – comparison

OGD principles	DK	FIN	IS	NL	UK	ES
Data must be complete	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓
Data must be primary	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓
Data must be timely	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓		
Data must be accessible	✓✓	✓✓	✓			
Data must be machine processable	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓			
Access must be non-discriminatory	✓✓	✓✓	✓			✓
Data formats must be non-proprietary	✓	✓✓	✗	✓		✓✓
Data must be license free	✗	✗	✗	✓		✗

On going research

Conclusion and further research

- There is a major moment towards open and free government data in Europe as part of a more transparent and innovative government
- The approach and extent varies from country to country
- The Danish example illustrates the importance of having top ministries like the Ministry of Finance as the driving force
- On-going research analyses and compares the different open government data strategies between 6 European countries

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Thank you for your attention

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