OECD Survey on Open Government Data 5.0

May 2022

Introduction

In Provision 3 of the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies [OECD/LEGAL/0406] (hereinafter the "Digital Government Recommendation"), the OECD Council recommends countries to create a data-driven culture in the public sector, by:

> i) developing frameworks to enable, guide, and foster access to, use and re-use of, the increasing amount of evidence, statistics and data concerning operations, processes, and results to (a) increase openness and transparency, and (b) incentivise public engagement in policy making, public value creation, service design and delivery.
>
> ii) balancing the need to provide timely official data with the need to deliver trustworthy data, managing risks of data misuse related to the increased availability of data in open formats (i.e., allowing use and re-use, and the possibility for non-governmental actors to re-use and supplement data with a view to maximise public economic and social value).

In the Digital Government Recommendation, the OECD Council also instructs the Public Governance Committee to "monitor the implementation of this Recommendation and to report thereon to the Council no later than three years following its adoption and regularly thereafter, notably in consultation with the Committee on Digital Economy Policy." Considering the above, the main purpose of the OECD Survey on Open Government Data is to enable the Secretariat to monitor the Recommendation's implementation and continued relevance. The OECD Recommendation on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data [OECD/LEGAL/0463], adopted in 2021, further acknowledges the benefits of open data given its non-discriminatory nature, and the need for long-term investments to ensure the sustainability of open data initiatives, including within the public sector.

Lastly, the OECD's work on open government data further contributes to supporting the broader public sector reform agenda across OECD countries, including public sector integrity, public procurement, anti-corruption, open government, public sector innovation, and public budgeting. OECD legal instruments such as the Recommendations on Public Integrity [OECD/LEGAL/0435], and Recommendation on Open Government [OECD/LEGAL/0438], both highlight the contribution of open data to good governance. The Recommendation on Budgetary Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0410] also recommends to "Ensure that budget documents and data are open, transparent and accessible", comparable, accessible, and clear to, among others, "promote effective decision making, accountability and oversight".

Acknowledgements

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which were part of a task force created in 2020 for this purpose. The OECD Secretariat would like to warmly thank them for their contributions.

Scope of this Survey

With few exceptions (which are clearly indicated), respondents are asked to provide information or data on the policies and practices in place at the central/federal government level. While this choice limits the scope of the responses and will not capture the activities of subnational governments (which account for a substantial proportion of open government data initiatives), it is made in recognition of the complexity of aggregating comprehensive and accurate information from all sub-national levels and to ensure that the collected data are comparable across all responding countries.

This survey was launched in May 2022. **Answers to the survey should reflect the situation in your country between January 2020 and December 2021.**

Information before responding to this Survey

While a number of public officials representing different public institutions will be involved in answering the different sections of this Survey, you should identify one main respondent to coordinate the inputs and submit the final answers **through the dedicated online survey platform**. The main respondent is asked to kindly facilitate the process and take ownership and responsibility for the accuracy of the final submission. Only one centralised response should be submitted per country.

A **Glossary of Terms** has been produced to help public officials respond to this survey. Please refer to the Glossary when responding to the Survey.

The deadline to respond to the survey is June 14, 2022.

Data validation

As you submit your response, the Secretariat will validate them to ensure the accuracy and quality of the data collected. If the Secretariat finds that any supporting information is missing, that responses are inconsistent either over time or across sections of the survey, or that the responses cannot be validated for other reasons, they will reach to the country in question to ask for supplementing information or clarifications. Once the data is validated from the Secretariat's side, the country will be asked to confirm the final validated data.

For any questions related to the Survey, please reach to Arturo RIVERA (jacobarturo.riveraperez@oecd.org) and Cecilia EMILSSON (cecilia.emilsson@oecd.org).

Survey main respondent

The main respondent will act as the contact point for the Survey

First name:

Last name:

Organisation:

Position:

Email address:

Please provide information on any other respondent that contributed to providing responses to the Survey:

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Special section on COVID-19

A. In your view, has the COVID-19 pandemic had any *positive* impact on the work on open government data at the central/federal level in your country? Please explain.

B. In your view, has the COVID-19 pandemic had any *negative* impact on the work on open government data at the central/federal level in your country? Please explain.

C. In your view, what has been the main challenges faced by the central/federal government in publishing and using open government data in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic? Please explain.

D. In your view, what has been the main impact achieved as a result of the publication of open government data in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic? Please explain.

E. If available, please describe and provide URLs to the most relevant COVID-related datasets published as open data by public sector organisations in your country, including examples of their re-use (e.g. type of re-use, type of user, frequency of re-use):

URL	Description of dataset	Examples and frequency of re-use

Governance of open government data

Policy and strategy for open government data

Q.1. Does the central/federal government have a policy for open government data?

Explanation: An explicit policy defines a vision which in turn helps to establish targets and points of reference for the short and medium term. **A policy is not a medium-term strategy or action plan,** which are normally more insightful in terms of milestones, timelines, responsibilities, and accountability. The availability of a medium-term strategy or action plan is covered in Q. 11.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide details about the policy:

Name and scope of the policy	
Date of adoption	
Time period (if specified)	
URL	

Q.1.1. If yes, what are the main <u>explicit</u> objectives, if any, of the policy?

Select all that apply

- ☐ Contribute to making the government 'open by default' broadly in terms of the proactive sharing of government data, source code, policy decisions, and processes
- ☐ Increase government transparency
- ☐ Increase government accountability
- ☐ Facilitate public monitoring of government activities
- ☐ Facilitate public participation in policy debate
- ☐ Facilitate public engagement in policy making
- ☐ Empower citizens to make informed decisions
- ☐ Support civic innovation
- ☐ Support sustainable development
- ☐ Design and deliver public services more efficiently by improving the use of data inside the public sector
- ☐ Design and deliver public services more efficiently by enabling their co-design and co-delivery with external stakeholders
- ☐ Facilitate data access and sharing between government and external stakeholders
- ☐ Facilitate data access and sharing inside the public sector
- ☐ Facilitate the proliferation of AI-systems and other emerging technologies
- ☐ Support business innovation
- ☐ Support scientific research
- ☐ Support climate change action

- ☐ Other:
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ All the above

Q.2 To your knowledge, do subnational governments in your country publish open data?

Explanation: Subnational governments are the sum of state governments and local/regional governments.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, please explain and provide supporting information:

Q.2.1. If yes, how can users access the data published by subnational governments?

- ○ On the central/federal open government data portal – if available
- ○ On the respective website or portal of the subnational governments
- ○ On both the central/federal open government data portal and the subnational governments' respective websites or portals
- ○ Other:
- ○ I do not know

If you selected "central/federal open government data portal" provide supporting information, including the number of subnational governments that publishes data on the portal, if available:

Q.3. To your knowledge, does the judiciary in your country publish open data, or are open data initiatives being developed around justice?

Explanation: The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets, defends, and applies the law in the name of the state.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.4. To your knowledge, does the legislature in your country publish open data?

Explanation: Legislature refers to the group of (usually) elected politicians in a country with the power to make and change laws (legislative power), e.g., national parliaments.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.5. To your knowledge, between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government implement open government data initiatives that considered aspects of community data ownership or data sovereignty?

Explanation: Data sovereignty refers to the idea that data are subject to specific data governance frameworks as defined by the owners or subjects of the data, such as a jurisdiction, population group, or community. For example, in some national instances and contexts, data sovereignty could be applied to the ownership of data by indigenous communities and the rights these groups have over the data they generate. In others, it could apply to the ownership of data generated collectively by neighbourhoods.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.6. To your knowledge, between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government implement open government data initiatives that considered data ethical aspects, such as the granularity, quality, or representativeness of government data opened to the public?

Explanation: Data ethics can be described as non-binding, values-based approaches to data management (generation, access, sharing, storing, deletion, retention, use and re-use) which may include fairness, inclusion, representativeness, and integrity. In the context of open government data, data ethics can relate to how representative and granular (disaggregated) the data is that is being published by public sector organisations, and how this impacts how the data accurately reflects the reality, including different geographical areas and population groups. While related and complementary, data ethics is not a synonym to binding data protection or personal privacy regulation.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.7. To your knowledge, between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government implement open government data initiatives that supported the fight against mis- and dis-information?

Explanation: Misinformation refers to false or inaccurate information disseminated without the intention of deceiving the public. Disinformation refers to false, inaccurate, or misleading information deliberately created, presented, and disseminated to deceive the public. In counteracting mis- and dis-information, some national governments are taking actions to channel individuals to trusted information and data sources so that they can better judge and fact-check the trustworthiness and reliability of other information sources accessible or available.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, explain and provide supporting information, including relevant examples:

Q.8. To your knowledge, between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government implement open government data initiatives that supported the work on fighting climate change and its negative consequences?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, explain and provide supporting information, including relevant examples:

Q.9. Has the central/federal government identified a list of specific key government datasets that should be released as open data for the purpose of monitoring and fighting climate change?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide more information about this list and how it was established:

Q.10. Between 2020 and 2021, was open government data covered explicitly in any other central/federal government policies or strategies for the following areas?

	Yes	No	Not applicable/Policy does not exist	If yes, provide supporting information	If no, to your knowledge have open data initiatives been implemented in the area?
Public sector transparency and/or open government	○	○	○		
Public sector integrity and anti-corruption	○	○	○		
Public procurement	○	○	○		
Public communication	○	○	○		
Environmental protection and climate change	○	○	○		
Digital economy	○	○	○		
Artificial Intelligence	○	○	○		
Digital government	○	○	○		
A national data strategy, including other issues beyond open data e.g., data ethics, protection, data sharing within and outside the public sector	○	○	○		
Public sector innovation	○	○	○		
Business innovation and SMEs	○	○	○		
Open science	○	○	○		
Natural risk management	○	○	○		
Public health	○	○	○		
Urban planning	○	○	○		
Gender	○	○	○		
Youth	○	○	○		
Other:	○	○	○		

Q.11. Does the central/federal government have a medium-term strategy or action plan for open government data?

Explanation: A medium-term strategy or action plan sets a strategic direction and establishes the prioritised actions to be implemented to achieve the overarching directives and principles of the open government data policy. Strategies and action plans typically are time-bound (e.g., 4-year, biannual, yearly), and define the main actions, actors, milestones, deliverables, and systems of monitoring (indicators) that are to be implemented to fulfil the open government data policy. For example, see the open government data strategies of **Ireland** and **Switzerland**.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide details about the strategy or action plan:

Name of the strategy or action plan	
Date of adoption	
Time period	
URL	

Q.11.1. If yes, does the scope of the strategy or action plan explicitly cover:

	Yes	No	If yes, provide supporting information
The development of open data initiatives by subnational governments	○	○	
The development of open data initiatives by the judiciary, or around justice	○	○	
The development of open data initiatives in the legislature	○	○	
Aspects related to community data ownership and sovereignty	○	○	
Data ethical aspects, such as the representativeness of data opened up	○	○	
the use of open government data to fight mis- and disinformation	○	○	
the use of open government data to fight climate change	○	○	
The use of open government data to design and deliver public services	○	○	
Other:	○	○	

Requirements to publish open data

Q.12. In your country, are there any requirements for public sector organisations at the central/federal government level to make data available as open data (unless there are legitimate justification to restrict access)? This in line with the principle of '*open by default.*'

Explanation: In the OECD Digital Government Policy Framework, 'open by default' refers to the proactive and open sharing of technologies, processes, and data to engage stakeholders in policy making and service design. When applied to data, open by

default refers to the proactive sharing of data in open formats, in line with the OECD definition of open data, to generate social, economic, and environmental value. According to the first principle of the Open Data Charter, "open by default says that there should be a presumption of publication for all [data]. Governments need to justify data that is kept closed, for example for security or data protection reasons." 'Requirements' refers to a condition or capability that must be met or possessed of, and which is described and provided in an official government document, for example a law or directive. In this survey, public sector organisations include all central/federal level ministries and publicly controlled or financed agencies and entities that deliver public programs, goods, or services. It does not include public undertakings.

- ○ Yes, requirements exist that apply to all public sector organisations
- ○ No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- ○ No

Provide supporting information, including the year the requirements were established:

Q.13. Is there a list of legitimate justifications in place specifying when data at the central/federal government level should not be released as open data?

Explanation: A list of legitimate justifications, in one or several official documents, laying out the conditions for when data by public bodies should not be made available as open data. This often takes the form of one or several laws and regulations, such as ATI laws, privacy, and personal data protection regulations.

- ○ Yes, a common list for all public sector organisations
- ○ Yes, but the list varies across public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- ○ No

Provide supporting information including the year the list was established:

Q.13.1. If yes, which of the following elements are covered by the list?

Select all that apply

- ☐ Privacy and personal data protection
- ☐ Commercial confidentiality
- ☐ Statistical confidentiality
- ☐ National security, defence, and public security
- ☐ Intellectual property
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other:

Q.13.2. Is the list available in one single official document?

- Yes
- No, it is provided through a mix of official documents

Q.13.3. Is the list available online to the public?

- Yes
- No

Provide supporting information:

Q.14. If a user requests a specific dataset to be released as open data, are there any requirements for public sector organisations to explain why the data cannot be released?

- Yes, there are overarching requirements that apply to all public sector organisations
- No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.15. Are there any requirements for public undertakings that provide services of general interest to make data available as open data (under specific rules and unless there are legitimate justifications to restrict access)?

Explanation: A public undertaking refers to any undertaking over which the public authorities may exercise directly or indirectly a dominant influence by virtue of their ownership of it, their financial participation therein, or the rules which govern it, including state-owned enterprises. Services of general interest are services provided by either the private or public sector and that are of general interest, such as transport, postal services, energy, and water. "Requirements" refers to a condition or capability that must be met or possessed of, and which is described and provided in an official government document, such as law or directive. For this question, requirements may or may not apply to documents and data related to activities directly exposed to competition.

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.16. Are there any requirements for private undertakings that provide services of general interest to make data available as open data (under specific rules and unless there were legitimate justifications to restrict access)?

Explanation: A private undertaking refers to any undertaking that does not receive public funding or is not on public lands. Services of general interest are services provided by either the private or public sector and that are of general interest, such as public transport, postal services, healthcare, communications, social security schemes, employment services, and social housing. "Requirements" refers to a condition or capability that must be met or possessed of, and which is described and provided in an official government document, such as law or directive. For this question, specific rules might apply to private undertakings given their nature.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.17. Are there any requirements to make data of public interest generated from publicly funded projects and public procurement processes available as open data (unless there are legitimate justifications to restrict access)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.18. In *practice*, is data of public interest generated from publicly funded projects and public procurement processes made available as open data (unless there are legitimate justifications to restrict access)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information, including relevant examples:

Q.19. Are there any requirements for research performing organisations and research funding organisations to make publicly funded research data available as open data (unless there are legitimate justifications to restrict access)?

Explanation: Research data includes statistics, results of experiments, measurements, observations resulting from fieldwork, survey results, interview recordings and images. It also includes metadata, specifications, and other digital objects. Research data is different from scientific articles reporting and commenting on findings resulting from their scientific research. "Publicly-funded research data" refers to research data that have resulted in any form from public funding, and that have been conducted by research performing organisations or research funding organisations. **Research performing organisations and research funding organisations could be organised as public sector bodies or public undertakings, but for this question, it only applies to such organisations in their capacity of conducting research.** "Requirements" refers to a condition or capability that must be met or possessed of, and which is described and provided in an official government document, such as law, directive.

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Data governance, institutional arrangements, and funding

Q.20. In your opinion, from an open government data policy perspective, what does "data stewardship" mean in the context of the public sector in your country?

Explanation: This question is seeking to understand how different countries are approaching the topic of "data stewardship," including expected responsibilities of "data stewards" and its connection to open government data. There is no right or wrong answer.

Q.21. In your opinion, from an open government data policy perspective, what does "data governance" mean in the context of the public sector in your country?

Explanation: This question is seeking to understand how different countries are approaching the topic of "data governance" in the public sector. There is no right or wrong answer.

Q.22. Does your country have an overarching data governance framework in place that supports the implementation of the open government data policy, strategy, or action plan?

Explanation: This question is seeking to understand how different countries are approaching the topic of "data governance" in the public sector. There is no right or wrong answer. A data governance model/framework for the public sector defines the components, actions, actors, regulations, infrastructures, and tools that should be in place to enable data access and sharing. In the context of the public sector, this can take place in the form of a high-level model or framework included in a policy document (e.g. included in a national data policy, roadmap, or strategy); a comprehensive data governance model or framework covering data strategy and leadership, regulation, coordination, data management, infrastructure, and architecture within the entire public sector, for all types of data; or data governance models or frameworks dedicated to privacy and data protection, open government data, statistics, etc.

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information including what year it was established:

Q.23. What central/federal ministry or department is responsible for *formulating* the central/federal open government data policy or strategy?

Q.24. Is there a government body or unit responsible for *coordinating* the work on open government data at the central/federal government level?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what is the name of this body or unit and where is it located?

Q.25. Is there a government body or unit responsible for providing implementation support to public sector organisations on open data?

Explanation: Implementation support could include helping organisations prepare data for publication or providing technical and operational guidance allowing organisations to publish data in line with existing standards.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.25.1. If yes, what responsibilities does this body or unit have?

Select all that apply

- ☐ Approve data release on the central / federal open government data portal
- ☐ Set standards (e.g., for data management, use, exchange, harmonisation, sharing, publishing)
- ☐ Provide guidelines for data publishing and metadata
- ☐ Build skills and capacities related to open government data within the public sector
- ☐ Increase awareness within the public sector about open government data
- ☐ Increase awareness across society about open government data
- ☐ Help public sector organisations release open government data
- ☐ Provide support on regulatory issues related to open government data
- ☐ Monitor compliance with existing rules and guidelines concerning open government data
- ☐ Manage the central / federal open government data portal
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other:

If yes, what is the name of the body or unit and where is it located?

Q.26. Is there a steering committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the open government data policy at the central/federal government level?

Explanation: A steering committee is a form of governance body made up by individuals that provide strategic oversight and guidance over a project within an organisation.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, explain the mandate and activities of the committee (e.g., only open government data or other areas as well) and the year it was established:

Q.26.1. If yes, who participates in the steering committee?

Select all that apply

- ☐ Public sector organisations
- ☐ Large tech companies or other industries
- ☐ SMEs and start-ups
- ☐ Industry organisations
- ☐ Public undertakings
- ☐ Civil society organisations
- ☐ Subnational governments
- ☐ Academia
- ☐ Journalists
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ Other:

Q.27. In your country, are there any requirements (e.g., legal/regulatory instruments, decrees, ordinances, etc.) assigning the responsibility/mission of whole-of-government data leadership to a specific public sector organisation or position?

Explanation: The data leadership/responsibility can be attributed in diverse ways based on national contexts. These may include the appointment of one-person positions (e.g., Government Chief Data Officer) or the data leadership task being allocated as part of the mission of a Central Data office, a Digital Government Agency, or the National Statistical Office, among other.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.27.1. If yes, do the assigned responsibilities cover open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Please explain and provide supporting information, including the year the requirements were established:

Q.28. *In practice*, is there currently a public sector organisation or position in place with the responsibility/mission of whole-of-government data leadership across the public sector?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, explain and indicate whether it is also responsible for open government data:

Q.29. In your country, are there any requirements (e.g., legal/regulatory instruments, decrees, or ordinances) establishing institutional roles or functions responsible for data leadership across the public sector (within individual public sector organisations)?

Explanation: Examples of names of such roles or functions for data leadership within an individual organisation could be "Chief Data Officer," "Data steward," or other role or function with leadership responsibility and mandate for data inside the organisation. This role or function does not have to be specific to open government data. For example, the United States' Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 instructs the head of each federal government agency to designate a non-political appointee employee in the agency as the Chief Data Officer of the agency, and requirements concerning the qualifications and functions of the Chief Data Officers.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.29.1. If yes, do the assigned responsibilities cover open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Provide supporting information, including the year the requirements were established:

Q.30. Overall, how is open government data funded in your country?

	Yes	No	If yes, explain and provide the approximate annual funding derived from this source **if information is available**
The central/federal government assigns its own line of financing to the central/federal open government data policy (e.g., ring-fenced funds based on yearly/quarterly budget allocation)	○	○	
The central/federal government allocates funding to other public sector organisations to implement their open government data initiatives	○	○	
Each public sector organisations finances their own initiatives related to open government data	○	○	
Co-funding in partnership with the private sector	○	○	
Co-funding in partnership with civil society	○	○	
Grants from international organisations or development banks	○	○	
Royalties for data sharing	○	○	
Fee-based access to APIs (application programming interfaces)	○	○	
EU structural funds	○	○	
Other:	○	○	

Q.31. To your knowledge, how does the central/federal government secure long-term funding and financial sustainability of open government data sharing arrangements, initiatives, and projects?

Explanation: This question is used to explore how different countries approach long-term investments and funding of its open data policy and related initiatives, there is no right or wrong answer.

Q.32. To your knowledge, how does the central/federal government secure long-term funding and financial sustainability of API (Application Programming Interface) development and maintenance?

Explanation: This question is used to explore how different countries approach funding of APIs and real-time access to open government data, there is no right or wrong answer. Examples of how governments may approach funding of APIs are: 1) Making API-access a fee-based service (E.g. gradual increase in fees based on number of API calls/requests); 2) APIs are funded entirely by the government, and therefore API access is provided for free; 3) External actors support API development and bear some of the costs in exchange for a service; 4) API development and maintenance, and its funding, is the responsibility of each individual public sector organisation.

Incentives and training for public servants

Q.33. In your country, are there any incentive mechanisms in place to promote the publication of open government data by central/federal public sector organisations?

Explanation: In this survey, incentive mechanisms refer to external incentives (such as rewards, prizes, rankings) or other mechanisms with the explicit aim to incentivise public sector organisations to publish their data as open data.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information, including the year the incentive mechanisms were established:

Q.34. Are there any indicators or other mechanisms in place to monitor the compliance of public sector organisations with open data requirements?

- ○ Yes

- No

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.34.1. If yes, are the results available for public access?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.35. Between 2020 and 2021, did the body in charge of coordinating the work on open government data (Q.24 or 25) organise any information sessions (e.g., webinars or seminars) with public servants to raise awareness about open government data?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

Q.35.1. If yes, how often were such information sessions organised between 2020 and 2021?

- Very often (10+ times)
- Often (6-9 times)
- Sometimes (3-5 times)
- Rarely (1-2 times)

Provide supporting information:

Q.35.2 If yes, did any of the information sessions *specifically* target public servants with managerial positions?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.36. Between 2020 and 2021, was there a training programme in place to train public servants on how to prepare and publish open data (open data literacy)?

Explanation: In this survey, open data literacy refers to the knowledge, competence and skills required to prepare and publish open data. A programme is a set of plans, services or projects organised to reach specific goals and objectives.

- Yes, an overarching programme that applied to all public sector organisations
- No, but programmes had been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the programme was established:

Q.37. Between 2020 and 2021, how often were training sessions organised to train public servants working at the central/federal government level on how to prepare and publish open data?

- Very often (10+ times)
- Often (6-9 times)
- Sometimes (3-5 times)
- Rarely (1-2 times)
- Never
- I do not know

Provide supporting information:

Q.37.1. Who was most often in charge of organising these training sessions?

- Public sector organisation coordinating the open government data policy (Q.24 or 25)
- Individual public sector organisations
- School of public administration, government academy, or similar
- It was a joint effort among different public sector organisations
- Other:

Please explain:

Q.38. Between 2020 and 2021, was there a training programme in place to train public servants at the central/federal government level on how to interpret, analyse and re-use data in their work (data literacy)?

Explanation: Data literacy refers to having the ability to read, write and communicate data in context, including an understanding of different data sources and constructs, analytical methods and techniques applied. It is a taught skill that empowers public servants to pose the right questions of machines and data and communicate meaning to others. A programme is a set of plans, services or projects organised to reach specific goals and objectives.

- Yes, an overarching programme that applied to all public sector organisations
- No, but programmes had been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the programme was established:

Q.39. Between 2020 and 2021, how often were training sessions organised to train public servants working at the central/federal government level on how to interpret, analyse and re-use data in their work?

- Very often (10+ times)
- Often (6-9 times)
- Sometimes (3-5 times)
- Rarely (1-2 times)
- Never
- I do not know

Provide supporting information:

Q.39.1. Who was most often in charge of organising these training sessions?

- Public sector organisation coordinating the open government data policy (Q.24 or 25)
- Individual public sector organisations
- School of public administration, government academy, or similar

- It was a joint effort among different public sector organisations
- Other:

Please explain:

Monitoring impact

Q.40. Between 2020 and 2021, were any assessments made to evaluate the impact of open government data on public sector performance?

Explanation: Examples of how open government data may affect public sector performance include its impact on public spending, service delivery, trust in the public sector, or the ability of the public sector to support the implementation of national policies and objectives.

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.41. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government conduct or finance research to evaluate the *economic impact* of open government data?

Explanation: The economic impact of open government data may include the direct and indirect impact of open government data on growth, productivity, revenues, costs, employment, market size, business creation and innovation. For example, in 2016 Denmark carried out an analysis of the socio-economic value of open geospatial data.

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.42. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government conduct or finance research to evaluate the *social impact* of open government data?

Explanation: Social impact refers to a significant positive change that addresses a pressing social challenge, for example the inclusion of marginalised groups or the countering of mis- and disinformation. For examples of research on the social impact of open government data, see Keserű and Kin-Sing Chan (2015).

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.43. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government monitor what specific types of uses (e.g., services, processes, products) with potential economic value were being developed or enhanced (e.g., by businesses) from the re-use of open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide at least two concrete examples of such a service, process, or product:

Q.44. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government monitor what specific types of services, processes or products with potential social value were being developed or enhanced from the re-use of open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide at least two concrete examples of such a service, process, or product:

Requirements, guidelines, and resources to support data availability and accessibility

Q.45. Are there any guidelines available for public sector organisations to ensure that the publication of open government data complies with national regulations and rules in terms of:

	Yes	No	If yes, provide supporting information including the year the guidelines were published
Privacy and personal data protection	○	○	
Commercial confidentiality	○	○	
Statistical confidentiality	○	○	
National security, defence, and public security	○	○	
Intellectual property	○	○	

Q.46. Are there any guidelines available for public sector organisations at the central/federal government level on how to de-identify and anonymise data containing personal data before it is published as open data?

Explanation: De-identification is the process by which personal data are removed from data to protect personal privacy. De-identified data may not necessarily be anonymised data as personal data may be able to be re-associated with the data at a later point. Data anonymization is the process by which personal data is permanently and completely removed from data. Once anonymised, data can no longer be associated with an individual, nor re-associated.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the guidelines were published:

Q.47. Has the legal framework for open government data in your country ever been evaluated to ensure that it is sufficient with regards to ensuring:

	Yes	No	I do not know	If yes provide supporting information, **including the year when the most recent evaluation** was conducted
Privacy and personal data protection	○	○	○	
Commercial confidentiality	○	○	○	
Statistical confidentiality	○	○	○	
National security, defence, and public security	○	○	○	
Intellectual property	○	○	○	

Q.48. Between 2020 and 2021, were there any training sessions organised to train public servants on how to understand and apply national privacy- and personal data protection regulations in the preparation and publication of open data?

Explanation: Increasing the understanding of the scope and application of national privacy- and data protection regulation can help public sector organisations to better maximise open government data publication while managing risks associated with the protection of privacy and personal data.

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.49. Are there any requirements for public sector organisations at the central/federal government level to maintain a data inventory?

Explanation: A data inventory refers to a fully described record of all data assets maintained by an organisation. These records can be made public or not. The inventory should record basic information about each data asset including its name, contents, update frequency, use license (if any), owner/maintainer, privacy considerations, data source, and other relevant details. A requirement refers to a condition or capability that must be met or possessed of, and which is described and provided in an official government document, such as law or directive. A data inventory is not a synonym to an open data portal.

- Yes, there are overarching requirements that apply to all public sector organisations
- No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Q.49.1. If yes, do these requirements cover data that cannot be published as open data?

- Yes
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.49.2. Are there any requirements for public sector organisations to publish their data inventories online to the public?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.50. Is there a governance mechanism in place to ensure that data inventories are maintained by public sector organisations in practice?

Explanation: A governance mechanism can refer to a specific internal process or arrangement allowing a specific body (e.g., the central coordination body) to monitor the implementation of a specific requirement. In this context, the mechanism would refer to a specific data governance arrangement that helps to ensure data inventories are developed and maintained in practice by public sector organisations.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Provide supporting information including the year the governance mechanism was established:

Q.51. Are there any guidelines available for public sector organisations on how to create and manage a data inventory?

Explanation: A data inventory refers to a fully described record of all data assets maintained by an organisation. These records can be made public or not. The inventory should record basic information about each data asset including its name, contents, update frequency, use license (if any), owner/maintainer, privacy considerations, data source, and other relevant details.

- ○ Yes, such guidelines are available that apply to all public sector organisations
- ○ No, but guidelines have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- ○ No

Provide supporting information including the year the guidelines were published:

Q.52. Between 2020 and 2021, were any assessments made to evaluate the quality of public sector organisations' data inventories?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.53. Are there any requirements for public sector organisations to publish open government data:

Explanation: This question asks about requirements that apply to government data when released as open data. This excludes data that cannot be released due to legitimate justifications such as the protection of privacy and personal data; national security, defence, and public security; statistical and commercial confidentiality; or intellectual property.

Free of charge refers to data that is provided free of charge, at most charged for the marginal cost of dissemination
Open licence is an agreement that contains provisions that allow individuals and organisations to use, re-use, modify and distribute data for commercial and non-commercial purposes, with at most subject to requirements that preserve integrity, provenance, attribution, and openness.
Open format is a file format with no restrictions, monetary or otherwise, placed upon its use and can be fully processed with at least one free/libre/open-source software tool
Machine-readable format is a data format that can be automatically read and processed by a computer, such as CSV, JSON.
Metadata is data about data – that is, data describing the structure, content or use of some other data.
Metadata standard consist of defined fields for specific types of information aimed at establishing a common understanding of the semantics of the data in order to ensure correct interpretation and promote proper use of data by data holders and users. Metadata elements are the individual components that make up a schema and each element will contain a particular category information depending on the definition of that element.
Complete metadata refers to metadata that contains at least the following metadata elements: · Title · Description · Contact point · Keyword · Publisher · Spatial coverage · Temporal coverage · License · Frequency · Update / modification date
Disaggregation (of data) is the breakdown of observations, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken.
Timely manner refers to the proactive, timely release of data as open data and update/modification of data as part of its life cycle.
Central/federal open government data portal refers to a portal that centralises access to open government data released by central/federal public sector organisations. Data provision could take place either directly (data/metadata is hosted on the portal or harvested to the portal) or indirectly (the portal acts as a window to access the different locations where the data/metadata can be retrieved).

	Yes, there are requirements that apply to all public sector organisations	No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)	No	Provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established
Free of charge	○	○	○	
With an open license	○	○	○	
In an open format	○	○	○	
In machine-readable format	○	○	○	
With their associated, and complete, metadata	○	○	○	
With metadata that conforms to a metadata standard	○	○	○	
Disaggregated, when applicable	○	○	○	
In a timely manner, without undue delay	○	○	○	
With standard API access	○	○	○	
On the central/federal open government data portal, if available	○	○	○	

Q.54. Has the central/federal government adopted or implemented any of the following international open data standards?

	Yes	No	I do not know	If yes, provide supporting information including the year the standard was adopted
Open Contracting Data Standard	○	○	○	
Beneficial Ownership Data Standard	○	○	○	
CoST Infrastructure Data Standard (IDS)	○	○	○	
360Giving Data Standard	○	○	○	
Open Data Charter - Open Up Guide on Climate Data	○	○	○	
Open Data Charter - Open Up Guide on Using Data to Combat Corruption	○	○	○	
General Transit Feed Specification	○	○	○	
International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard	○	○	○	
Extractives Transparency Initiative	○	○	○	
None of the above	○	○	○	
All the above	○	○	○	
Other:	○	○	○	

Q.55. Is there a metadata registry in place at the central/federal level of government to support metadata management and the interoperability of published open data?

Explanation: A metadata registry is a registry of different metadata standards to be used when collecting, sorting, and publishing data. A metadata registry supports metadata management.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the metadata registry was made available:

Q.56. At the central/federal government level, is there a standard open licence that public sector organisations are required or recommended to use when publishing open data?

Explanation: For example, in the United Kingdom, the Open Government Licence (OGL) is a set of terms and conditions that facilitates the re-use of a wide range of public sector information free of charge, and which is part of the UK Government Licensing Framework (UKGLF). The OGL is the default licence for Crown bodies and recommended for use by other public sector bodies.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.56.1. If yes, what license conditions does this standard open license apply (as equivalent to Creative Commons license types)?

- Attribution must be given to the creator (CC BY)
- Attribution must be given to the creator; Adaptations must be shared under the same terms (CC BY-SA)
- Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted (CC BY-NC)
- Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted; Adaptations must be shared under the same terms (CC BY-NC-SA)
- Attribution must be given to the creator; No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted (CC BY-ND)
- Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted; No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted (CC BY-NC-ND)
- No conditions (CC Zero)
- Other:

Provide supporting information, including the year the standard licence was adopted:

Q.57. Are there any requirements for central/federal public sector organisations to systematically keep historical copies of open data available for users if they remain valuable?

- Yes, there are requirements that apply to all public sector organisations
- No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.58. When a dataset is no longer available as open data, are there any requirements for public sector organisations to explain why to users?

- Yes, there are requirements to proactively explain why to users when a dataset is no longer available
- Yes, there are requirements to provide reasons to users when users request it
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the requirements were established:

Q.59. Are there any mechanisms in place to monitor issues related to the quality or accessibility of open government data that has already been published?

Explanation: Mechanisms to monitor issues of quality or accessibility of already published open government data can include the monitoring of broken URLs, missing data or updates happening due to technical issues, etc.

- Yes, an overarching mechanism for all public sector organisations
- No, but such a mechanism has been adopted by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- No

Provide supporting information including the year the mechanism was established:

Q.60. Is there a body or function in place with responsibilities for addressing issues related to the quality or accessibility of open government data that has already been published?

Explanation: Addressing issues of lacking quality or accessibility of already published open government data can include addressing broken URLs and communicating and coordinating with data holders to address issues with specific datasets.

- Yes
- No, this is the individual responsibility of the organisations that publish the data
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the body or function was established:

Public sector organisations that hold data

Q.61. In your country, at the central/federal government level, which public sector organisations are the primarily holders of data belonging to the following categories of data?

Explanation: List the official names of the public sector organisations that primarily holds data belonging to each of the data categories below. Please note that the question is asking about data, not open data. List only one name per data category, for example, "National Statistical Office." The name should be provided for the organisation that holds the data, and that would publish the data in case made available as open data. The same organisation can be the primary holder of several types of data, for example "National Statistical Office" can be the organisation that primarily holds data for both "Vital statistics" and "Company

register." If you are unable to provide a name, write NA. If the data is not held by a public sector organisation but a public undertaking or state-owned enterprise, please specify it.

Please refer to the Glossary of Terms for the definition of each category of data

These same categories of data are assessed in Q.80

Category of data	Name of the public sector organisation that primarily holds data belonging to the category of data, or NA
Companies and company ownership	
Company register	
Company ownership	
Earth observation and environment	
Ortho imagery	
Satellite imagery	
Land cover	
Land use	
Geology	
Water bodies	
Water treatment plants	
Water supply networks	
Mineral resources	
Renewable energy resources	
Fossil fuel resources	
Air quality	
Water quality	
Noise pollution	
Protected areas	
Natural risk zones	
Forestry	
Agriculture	
Food security	
Fishing	
Hunting	
Energy consumption by end-users	
Geospatial	
Addresses	
Elevation	
Buildings	
Administrative units	
Geographical names	
Cadastral parcels	
Meteorological	
Meteorological observations	
Historical meteorological observations	
Weather forecasts	
Climatological observations	
Climate change predictions	
Climatological reference data	
Mobility	
Road transport networks	
Rail transport networks	
Water transport networks	
Public transport timetables	
Real-time traffic information	
Motor vehicle registrations	
Statistics	
Census and demographic indicators	
Vital statistics	
Economic indicators	
Connectivity	
Wealth	
Government finances and accountability	
Public procurement: Planning	
Public procurement: Call for tender	
Public procurement: Awards	
Public procurement: Contracts	
Public procurement: Implementation	

Detailed government budget	
Detailed government spending	
Election results	
Salaries of individual senior civil servants	
Government contact points	
International aid	
Hospitality and gifts	
Aggregated data on lobbying on public decision making	
Assets declarations of top-two-tiers of public employees	
Interest declarations of top-two-tiers of public employees	
Emergency and disaster relief	
Crime and statistics	
Draft legislation	
Laws and statues	
Members of parliament	
Judicial decisions	
Crime statistics	
Gender-based violence	
Education	
List of schools	
Location of educational facilities	
School performance	
Skills statistics	
Digital skills statistics	
Health and social welfare	
Medical prescriptions	
Levels of access to health care	
Health visitor data	
Location of healthcare facilities	
Health statistics	
Health insurance	
Social benefits	
Housing	
Publicly funded research	
Genome sequence data	
Experiment results	
Publicly funded research	

Q.61.1 How many of the public sector organisations listed in your response to Q.61 have a strategy or action plan for open data, or cover open data in a specific institutional strategy?

List the names and provide supporting information:

Q.61.2 How many of the public sector organisations listed in your response to Q.61 have a role or function in place for data leadership within their organisation, that covers open government data?

List the names and provide supporting information:

Q.61.3 How many of the public sector organisations listed in your response to Q.61 maintain a data inventory?

List the names and provide supporting information:

Q.61.4 How many of the public sector organisations listed in your response to Q.61 maintain a data inventory that is available online to the public?

Please list the names and provide supporting information:

Q.61.5 What license conditions do the public sector organisations listed in your response to Q.61 most often apply when publishing open data, if applicable?

- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator (CC BY)
- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator; Adaptations must be shared under the same terms (CC BY-SA)
- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted (CC BY-NC)
- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted; Adaptations must be shared under the same terms (CC BY-NC-SA)
- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator; No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted (CC BY-ND)
- ☐ Attribution must be given to the creator; Only non-commercial uses are permitted; No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted (CC BY-NC-ND)
- ☐ No conditions (CC Zero)
- ☐ Other:

Q.62. Explain if there are any specific licensing conditions that apply to commercial use of open data published by any of the organisations listed in your response to Q.61.

Central/federal open government data portal

Q.63. How can users access open data published by public sector organisations at the central/federal government level?

Explanation: In this survey, a central/federal open government data portal refers to a portal managed by the central/federal government that centralises access to open government data being published by different public sector organisations. Data provision could take place either directly (data or metadata is hosted on the portal or harvested to the portal) or indirectly (the portal acts as a window to access other portals).

- ☐ A central/federal open government data portal
- ☐ Thematic government data portals or websites (e.g., geo data- or procurement data portal)
- ☐ Portals or websites hosted by individual public sector organisations (e.g., website of the National Environmental Agency)
- ☐ Subnational government data portals or websites (e.g., Municipality website, municipal open data portal, state-level website)
- ☐ Regional portal or website (e.g., Pacific data portal, European data portal)
- ☐ Other:

Q.63.1. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," provide the URL:

Q.63.2. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," is data published directly, indirectly, or both on the portal?

- ○ Directly (Data is published directly on the portal, or harvested directly to the portal)
- ○ Indirectly
- ○ Both

Q.63.2a. If data is harvested to the portal, is data harvested also from non-government sources?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, data is only harvested from government sources
- ○ No, no data is harvested to the portal

If yes, explain and give at least two concrete examples:

Q.63.3. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," do users need to go through a registration process to carry out the following actions on the portal?

Explanation: For this question, “users” should be understood as non-governmental actors, thus excluding public servants or public sector organisations.

	Yes	No	Not applicable
Access or copy data	○	○	○
Download or use data	○	○	○
Provide feedback on data	○	○	○
Request data	○	○	○
Publish data	○	○	○

Q.63.4. If you selected “A central/federal open government data portal,” can users do the following on the portal?

Explanation: For this question, “users” should be understood as non-governmental actors, thus excluding public servants or public sector organisations.

- ☐ Register as data publishers
- ☐ Publish data
- ☐ Publish data reuse cases (e.g., displaying a visualisation, service, product, app)
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above

Provide supporting information:

Q.63.5. if you selected “Publish data,” can data publishers be notified about:

Explanation: For this question, “data publishers” should be understood as non-governmental actors, thus excluding public servants or public sector organisations.

- ☐ Reuse of their data
- ☐ Issues or discussions about their data
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above

Provide supporting information:

Q.63.6. If you selected “A central/federal open government data portal,” how many datasets were available on the portal as of December 31, 2021, or latest date available?

Q.63.7. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," what proportion of the data on the portal is provided:

	None (0%)	Few (1-25%)	Some (26-49%)	More than half (50-74%)	Almost all (75-99%)	All (100%)	Information is not available
Free of charge	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
With an open license equivalent to CC-BY, CC-BY-SA or CC-Zero	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Without specified license conditions	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
In an open, non-proprietary format	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
In machine-readable format	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
As structured data	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
With their associated, and complete, metadata	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
With metadata that complies with a metadata standard	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Disaggregated, broken down by detailed sub-categories	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
With URIs (e.g., RDF (Resource Description Framework)) to denote elements	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
With a standard API	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q.63.7a. If you answer was above 0% for "With a standard API", how are these APIs normally provided?

- ○ Directly with the respective dataset on the portal
- ○ Through a separate, dedicated portal
- ○ Both directly and through a separate dedicated portal
- ○ Other:

Please explain and provide supporting information:

Q.63.7b. Please indicate the main reasons that might be restricting the development and provision of APIs to access data on the portal:

- ☐ The development of APIs and data infrastructure is not a government priority
- ☐ There is a lack of financial resources to develop and provide APIs
- ☐ The underlying data infrastructure is not in place to develop and provide APIs
- ☐ The necessary human resources and skills are not available
- ☐ There is low demand from users in relation to the systematic provision of APIs
- ☐ Decisions on the development and provision of APIs is the direct responsibility of data holders/publishers
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other:

Please explain and provide supporting information:

Q.63.8. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," what does the metadata of the datasets on the portal usually cover?

- ☐ Title
- ☐ Description
- ☐ Contact point
- ☐ Keywords
- ☐ Publisher
- ☐ Spatial coverage
- ☐ Temporal coverage
- ☐ Access rights or Licence
- ☐ Frequency
- ☐ Update / modification date
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other:

Q.63.9. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," is there a mechanism on the portal whereby users can report invasions to legitimate interests (such as privacy and personal data protection, commercial confidentiality, statistical confidentiality, national security, defence and public security, and intellectual property)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.63.10. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," which of the following functions are available on the portal?

Select all that apply

- ☐ Search function
- ☐ Function to sort datasets by popularity
- ☐ Function to monitor the download frequency of individual datasets
- ☐ Discussion forums
- ☐ Function to create data visualisations directly on the portal (e.g., bar charts, dashboards)
- ☐ Function for users to provide an opinion on the quality and completeness of the datasets
- ☐ User feedback functionality
- ☐ Multilingual function
- ☐ Accessibility functions
- ☐ Possibility to receive notification when specific datasets are modified or added
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Other:

Q.63.11. If you selected "User feedback functionality," is the feedback provided through the user feedback functionality visible for all portal visitors?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.63.12. If you selected "User feedback functionality" do you collect and use information provided through the user feedback functionality (e.g., to identify data demand or improve the portal)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, explain and provide at least two concrete examples:

Q.63.13. If you selected "A central/federal open government data portal," are initiatives that re-use open government data displayed on the portal?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Q.63.14. If yes, what types of re-use initiatives are displayed on the portal?

- ☐ Application or service made by civil society
- ☐ Application or service made by businesses
- ☐ Application or service made by public sector organisations or public servants
- ☐ Press, blog article or other data-driven journalism
- ☐ Data visualisation
- ☐ Scientific research
- ☐ Other:

Provide URLs to validate your response:

Stakeholder engagement and consultations

Q.64. Are there any requirements for public sector organisations to regularly conduct consultations with stakeholders to inform their open data plans?

Explanation: A consultation is a more advanced level of participation that entails a two-way relationship in which stakeholders provide feedback to the government and vice-versa. It is based on the prior definition of the issue for which views are being sought and requires the provision of relevant information, in addition to feedback on the outcomes of the process.

- ○ Yes, there are overarching requirements that apply to all public sector organisations
- ○ No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.65. What forms of stakeholder consultation are most often used to inform open data plans?

Explanation: A consultation is a more advanced level of participation that entails a two-way relationship in which stakeholders provide feedback to the government and vice-versa. It is based on the prior definition of the issue for which views are being sought and requires the provision of relevant information, in addition to feedback on the outcomes of the process.

- ☐ Physical public meetings
- ☐ Virtual public meetings
- ☐ Formal consultations with selected stakeholders
- ☐ Advisory group or preparatory committees
- ☐ Informal consultations with selected stakeholders
- ☐ Ad hoc feedback channels (e.g., through user feedback functionalities, social media)
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ All the above
- ☐ Other:

Q.66. Are there any requirements for public sector organisations at the central/federal government level to consult stakeholders in the following cases:

Explanation: A consultation is a more advanced level of participation that entails a two-way relationship in which stakeholders provide feedback to the government and vice-versa. It is based on the prior definition of the issue for which views are being sought and requires the provision of relevant information, in addition to feedback on the outcomes of the process.

	Yes, there are overarching requirements that apply to all public sector organisations	No, but requirements have been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)	No	Provide supporting information
To understand what data they need as open data	○	○	○	
To determine and discuss the structure of data	○	○	○	
To determine and discuss changes to the supply of open data	○	○	○	
To discuss, determine and collect feedback on the accessibility of open data	○	○	○	
To discuss, determine and collect feedback on data integrity and completeness	○	○	○	
To discuss and determine the methods through which data should be accessible (e.g., APIs).	○	○	○	

Q.67. Are the following elements available to support effective consultations with stakeholders on open government data plans?

Explanation: A consultation is a more advanced level of participation that entails a two-way relationship in which stakeholders provide feedback to the government and vice-versa. It is based on the prior definition of the issue for which views are being sought and requires the provision of relevant information, in addition to feedback on the outcomes of the process.

	Yes, element is available for all public sector organisations	No, but element has been developed by some public sector organisations (provide 2 examples)	No	Provide supporting information
Written guidance on how to conduct consultations with data users	○	○	○	
Requirements to use data inventories to inform open data plans when conducting user consultations	○	○	○	
Requirements regarding minimum periods for stakeholders to have the chance to respond to a consultation on open government data	○	○	○	
Requirements to systematically publish online the results of consultations with stakeholders on open government data	○	○	○	

Q.68. Between 2020 and 2021, were the following types of stakeholders consulted at least once to inform open government data plans?

Explanation: A consultation is a more advanced level of participation that entails a two-way relationship in which stakeholders provide feedback to the government and vice-versa. It is based on the prior definition of the issue for which views are being sought and requires the provision of relevant information, in addition to feedback on the outcomes of the process.

	Yes	No	I do not know
Businesses, in particular SMEs	○	○	○
Citizens, journalists, civil society organisations or academia	○	○	○

Public servants	○	○	○

Q.68.1. If yes, between 2020 and 2021, how often were the stakeholders consulted to inform open government data plans?

Explanation: This question excludes ad hoc comments' transmissions from users, for instance through feedback sections on a central / federal open government data portal.

	Rarely (1-2 times)	Sometimes (3-5 times)	Often (6-9 times)	Very often (10+ times)	I do not know	Provide supporting information
Businesses, in particular SMEs	○	○	○	○	○	
Citizens, journalists, civil society organisations or academia	○	○	○	○	○	
Public servants	○	○	○	○	○	

Q.68.2. Who was most often in charge of these consultations?

- ○ Public sector organisation coordinating the open government data policy (Q.24 or 25)
- ○ Individual public sector organisations
- ○ Other:

Q.68.3. Were any of the consultations with businesses specifically aimed at assessing their data demands (what data they need as open data)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.68.4. Were any of the consultations with citizens, journalists, civil society organisations or academia specifically aimed at assessing their data demands (what data they need as open data)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.68.5. Were any of the consultations with public servants specifically aimed at assessing their data demands (what data they need as open data)?

- Yes
- No
- I do not know

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.68.6. Are the results from these stakeholder consultations available online to the public?

- Yes, the results from all consultations are available online
- Yes, the results from some of the consultations are available online
- No

If yes, provide URLs to validate your response:

Q.69. Is there a governance mechanism in place to ensure that results from stakeholder consultations on open government data plans are effectively considered by public sector organisations in practice?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the governance mechanism was established:

Q.70. Does the central/federal government keep track of the type of stakeholders that respond to consultations on open government data?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.71. Does your country have an Access to Information (ATI) law?

Explanation: ATI laws refers to comprehensive legal frameworks that ensure that individuals and organisations have a fundamental right to access to information. While ATI laws (sometimes referred to as Freedom of Information laws) can vary from specific legal acts to possibilities such as general government transparency laws or articles in the constitution, ideally these regulations will state its objectives and scope, and include provisions for proactive disclosure, the process for filing requests, potential exemptions on granting information to the public, sanctions for non-complying public officials and encourage promotion of the law.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information including the year the ATI law was adopted:

Q.71.1. If yes, can citizens use ATI requests for requesting public sector information to be made available as open data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.72. Are public sector organisations at the central/federal government level actively encouraged to raise awareness among businesses, in particular SMEs, about open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, explain and provide supporting information:

Q.73. Are public sector organisations at the central/federal government level actively encouraged to raise awareness among civil society organisations about open government data?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.74. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government have any formal partnerships (or equivalent) with businesses to promote greater re-use of open government data?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.75. Between 2020 and 2021, did the central/federal government have any formal partnerships (or equivalent) with civil society organisations to promote greater re-use of open government data?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.76. Between 2020 and 2021, were any assessments conducted to better understand the main barriers to the re-use of open government data among businesses, in particular SMEs?

- Yes
- No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.77. Between 2020 and 2021, were any assessments conducted to better understand the main barriers to the re-use of open government data among civil society?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.78. Between 2020 and 2021, were the following types of activities organised <u>at least once</u>?

	Yes	No	I do not know
Information sessions (e.g., online seminar or seminars) with business representatives, in particular SMEs and start-ups, to present the benefits of open government data	○	○	○
Information sessions (e.g., online seminar or seminars) with civil society representatives to present the benefits of open government data	○	○	○
Co-creation events (e.g., development contest, hackathon) that involved the re-use of open government data by businesses, SMEs, or start-ups	○	○	○
Co-creation events (e.g., development contest, hackathon) that involved the re-use of open government data by civil society	○	○	○

Q.78.1. If yes, between 2020 and 2021, how often were the types of activities organised?

	Rarely (1-2 times)	Sometimes (3-5 times)	Often (6-9 times)	Very often (10+ times)	I do not know	Provide supporting information
Information sessions (e.g., online seminar or seminars) with business representatives, in particular SMEs and start-ups, to present the benefits of open government data	○	○	○	○	○	
Information sessions (e.g., online seminar or seminars) with civil society representatives to present the benefits of open government data	○	○	○	○	○	
Co-creation events (e.g., development contest, hackathon) that involved the re-use of open government data by businesses, SMEs, or start-ups	○	○	○	○	○	

Co-creation events (e.g., development contest, hackathon) that involved the re-use of open government data by civil society	○	○	○	○	○	

Q.78.2. Who was most often in charge of organising the activities?

- ○ Public sector organisation coordinating the open government data policy (Q.24 or 25)
- ○ Individual public sector organisations
- ○ Other:

Q.79. Between 2020 and 2021, did public sector organisations support any initiatives led by civil society or businesses that aimed to identify solutions to public policy challenges through the re-use of open government data?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Q.79.1. If yes, did any of these initiatives focus specifically on identifying policy solutions to challenges faced by vulnerable, underrepresented, or marginalised groups in society?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, provide supporting information:

Data category assessment

Q.80. For the following categories of data, read their definition in the Glossary of Terms and indicate:

- **If they are published as open data:** Check the first box *only* if the category of data is published as open data. If the category is not available as open data, move directly to the next category and skip the follow up questions.
- **If the category is available as open data, provide the URL to one reference dataset for assessment:** Provide the URL to one reference dataset for assessment that conforms to the definition of the category of data in the Glossary of Terms. While there might be several datasets that conform to the definition, you should only choose one reference dataset for assessment. If you would like to leave a comment about the data category or the reference dataset, please use the same space.

Assessment:

- **Registration:** Check the box if users need to register either to access or use the dataset
- **Open licence**: Check the box if the dataset is provided with an open licence equivalent to CC-BY, CC-BY-SA or CC-0
- **Free:** Check the box if the dataset is completely free of charge to access, share, modify, and use for any purpose
- **Machine-readable:** Check the box if the dataset is machine-readable
- **Up to date:** Check the box if the dataset is up to date: the data should be updated with X frequency – is it up to date?
- **Metadata standard:** Check the box if the metadata of the dataset conforms to a metadata standard (e.g., DCAT)
- **Complete metadata:** Check the box if the metadata of the dataset is complete and includes all the following metadata elements: · Title · Description · Contact point · Keyword · Publisher · Spatial coverage · Temporal coverage · License · Frequency · Update / modification date
- **Open format:** Check the box if the dataset is provided in an open (non-proprietary) format.
- **API:** Check the box if the dataset can be accessed via a standard API
- **Central portal:** Check the box if the dataset can be accessed via the central/federal open data portal if such as portal exists. If the dataset is published only on another portal or website, or your country does not have such a portal, please do not check this box

Companies and company ownership												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
Company register	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Company ownership	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earth observation and environment												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
Orthoimagery	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Satellite imagery	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Land cover	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Land use	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Geology	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water bodies	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water treatment plants	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water supply networks	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mineral resources	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Renewable energy resources	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Fossil fuel resources	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Air quality	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water quality	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Noise pollution	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Protected areas	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Natural risk zones	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Forestry	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Agriculture	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Food security	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fishing	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hunting	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Energy consumption by end-users	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Geospatial												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
Addresses	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Elevation	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Buildings	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Administrative units	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Geographical names	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cadastral parcels	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Meteorological												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
Meteorological observations	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Historical meteorological observations	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Weather forecasts	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Climatological observations	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Climate change predictions	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Climatological reference data	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mobility												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**

Road transport networks	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rail transport networks	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water transport networks	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public transport timetables	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Real-time traffic information	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Motor vehicle registrations	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Statistics												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**central portal**
Census and demographic indicators	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Vital statistics	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Economic indicators	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Connectivity	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wealth	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Government finances and accountability												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**central portal**
Public procurement: Planning	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public procurement: Call for tender	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public procurement: Awards	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public procurement: Contracts	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public procurement: Implementation	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Detailed government budget	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Detailed government spending	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Election results	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Salaries of individual senior civil servants	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Government contact points	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
International aid	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hospitality and gifts	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Aggregated data on lobbying on public decision making	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assets declarations of top-two-tiers of public employees	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Interest declarations of top-two-tiers of public employees	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Emergency and disaster relief	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Crime and justice												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**central portal**
Draft legislation	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Laws and statues	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Members of parliament	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Judicial decisions	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Crime statistics	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Gender-based violence	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Education												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
List of schools	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Location of educational facilities	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
School performance	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Skills statistics	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Digital skills statistics	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health and social welfare												
Data category	**Published as open data**	**URL**	**Registration**	**Open license**	**Free**	**Machine-readable**	**Up to date**	**Metadata standard**	**Complete metadata**	**Open format**	**API**	**Central portal**
Medical prescriptions	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Levels of access to health care	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health visitor data	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Location of healthcare facilities	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health statistics	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health insurance	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Social benefits	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Housing	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Publicly funded research data												

Data category	Published as open data	URL	Registration	Open license	Free	Machine-readable	Up to date	Metadata standard	Complete metadata	Open format	API	Central portal
Genome data	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Experiment results	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Publicly funded research	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐