

Belgium – Overview



Portal

- http://data.gov.be launched in 2011
- Some regional portals



Ranking

- Open Data Barometer Rank: #22
- Open Data Index Rank: #35

Transposition PSI Directive

✓ Yes, in part

Revised PSI Directive

Use of

Open Data



Open Data Policy

- ✓ Next Generation Open Data is part of the Digital Belgium policy
- ✓ National 5 year strategy
- ✓ Multiple priority domains identified
- ✓ Pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date
- Between 3 to 5 events held annually

61%





Licensing Norms

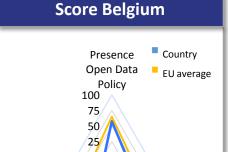
- ✓ Policy encourages to use a standard licence
- X Not all data is free of charge
- X Not all data is open licensed



National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ Some regional data initiatives
- ✓ Many of the regional portals are integrated on national portal







Usability of portal

- ✓ Possibility to give feedback
- Search data sets
- Download data sets
- X API accessible
- X Contribute to portal



Use & Re-usability of Open Data

- 1,500 (0.01% of the inhabitants in Belgium) unique visitors on average per month
- 22% of the visitors are foreign
- 90% of traffic generated by humans
- Typical profile of visitors is unknown
- Most data sets are available in WMS format
- About 50% of the datasets are machine readable

6274 data sets available



Top data set & domains

Impact of

Open Data

- Most downloaded data set: Energy consumption per energy type per city per sector and sub-sector.
- Priority domains: weather, legislation, national maps, election results, government budget, company register. Top 5 most consulted domains:



Population

- Energy
- **Environment**
- Companies
- Geospatial



Belgium – Impact and development



Impact

Political:

- No activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- Unknown impact efficiency
- Low impact transparency



Social:

- Unknown impact environmental sustainability
- Unknown impact inclusion of marginalized groups



Economic:

- No studies market value
- No studies better service delivery
- One other study on potential re-use
- Marginal (Zero) Cost Model





Barriers

Further publication

For further publication legal, technical and financial barriers exist.

- Legal barrier: Belgium has a strong privacy legal framework that makes the publication of some data sets difficult.
- Technical barrier: Standardisation is lacking for managing and publishing datasets. Every administration has own tools.
- *Financial barrier:* Some administrations are partially financed on the sale of data sets. A reorganisation of the funding will need to be addressed.

Further use

For further use low availability and legal barriers are present.

- Low availability: The most important datasets are not yet widely available.
- Legal barrier: Belgium is a federal country, resulting in four governments with each an open data policy and regulation.



Best practices

- Company register: the company register has been made available in 2014, either as a complete database for free with monthly update or as a web service for 50 euro per 2000 requests. The administration was convinced that it was time for a broader access to the database
- <u>Collaborative document</u>: A document is created that is accessible by anyone and lists examples of Open Data re-use in Belgium.



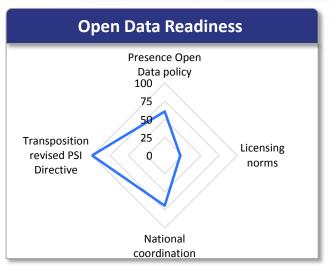
Progress on barriers

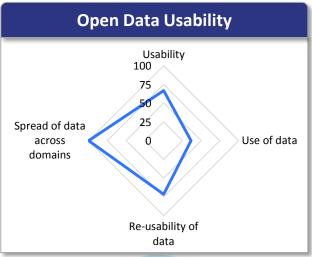
- Considering further publication, two out of three barriers are addressed. The launch of the new portal was done by a new task force Open Data, offering more support with technical choices. Also, the government intends to shift funding to administrations previously depending on the sales of data.
- The legal barrier preventing further use has been addressed by making the data sets from federal and regional governments available at one single place.

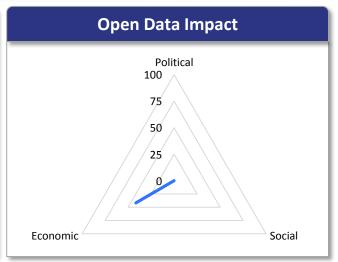


Belgium – Rankings





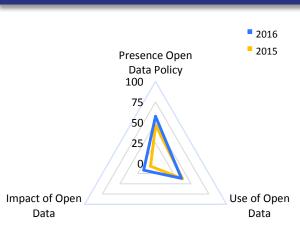




Major changes 2016

- Presence of the Open Data policy has increased, because more regional initiatives are present and included in the national portal.
- The Impact of Open Data has also increased, due to the presence of a Marginal (Zero) Cost Model as a funding model.
- The Use of Open Data has slighlty decreased, because less information is known about the visitors of the portal, although the number of visitors of the portal has increased and visitors now have the possibility to give feedback on the portal.





Open Data Barometer

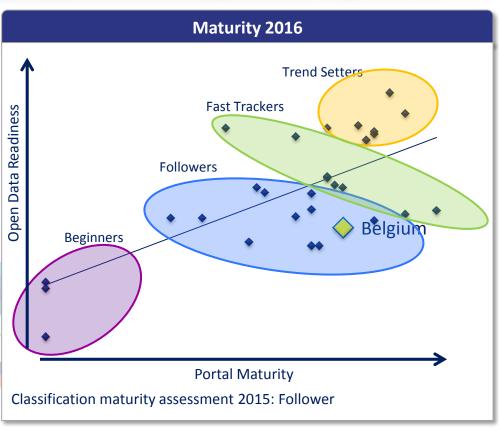




Belgium – Conclusion







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Next steps

- Develop URI (Unified Resource Identifier) for several governmental organisations, such that they can present the data as theirs
- Provide metadata of national portal
- Work together with start-ups: connect administrations with them

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Upcoming events

DYNAcity hackathon, 21st of October 2016 in Ghent