

OPEN DATA ACTION PLAN 2014-2018 for Slovenia

 **GEODETTIC INSTITUTE OF SLOVENIA**

Metadata

Title	“Open data action plan 2014-2018 for SLOVENIA“
Creator	Primož Kete, Blaž Barborič
Date	2014-05-15
Subject	Geodetic Institute of Slovenia’s Open Data Strategy and Action Plan
Status	Draft
Publisher	Geodetic Institute of Slovenia
Type	Text
Description	5 Year Open Data Strategy and Action Plan for Geodetic Institute of Slovenia.
Contributor	/
Format	application/pdf
Source	Not Applicable
Rights	Public
Identifier	GI_ODAP_2014_v0.2.pdf
Language	Eng
Keywords	open data, action plan, Slovenia, national open data portal,
Relation	Not Applicable

These are Dublin Core metadata elements. See for more details and examples <http://www.dublincore.org/>

Version number	Date	Modified by	Comments
0.1	2014-02-14	Primož Kete	First draft
0.2	2014-05-27	Blaž Barborič	Final document
0.3			
0.4			
0.5			
0.6			
0.8			
0.9			
1.0			

Executive summary

Slovenian

Namen dokumenta je predstaviti kratkoročne in srednjeročne strategije odpiranja podatkov javnega sektorja in ukrepe za izkoriščanje poslovnih priložnosti in ustvarjanje gospodarske rasti ter storitev na osnovi odpiranja informacij javnega sektorja. Gospodarska kriza je vzrok zmanjševanju proračunov držav, nasprotno pa narašča potreba po novih in učinkovitejših storitvah, kar postavlja javne uprave v pomembno vlogo ponudnikov odprtih podatkov in dejavnikov za ekonomsko rast in družbeni razvoj.

Akcijski načrt vsebuje časovno opredeljene aktivnosti in ukrepe za razvoj aplikacij in storitev s strani podjetij, državljanov in civilne družbe. Namen akcijskega načrta je evidentiranje in uporaba ekonomskih potencialov odprtih podatkov z mreženjem deležnikov in določevalcev v državi .

English

This document aims to highlight the strategies and actions in the short and medium term for providing business opportunities for citizens and enterprises and therefore the creation of economic growth and services deriving from exploitation of PSI. The economic crisis has caused the reduction of the budgets of countries. By contrast, a growing need for new and more efficient services puts the public administration in the important role of providers of open data and factors for economic growth and social development.

The Action Plan contains a time-bound actions and measures for the development of applications and services by businesses, citizens and civil society. Main purpose of Action Plan is evidencing of the economic potential of open data and networking with stakeholders and decision makers in the country.

Contents

OPEN DATA ACTION PLAN 2014-2018 for Slovenia.....	1
Metadata	2
Executive summary	3
List of Tables	4
1. Introduction.....	5
2. The Open Data Status for Slovenia.....	6
2.1. Description of Region and main-priority economic sectors	8
2.2. Open data obstacles & recommendations for adjustments to overcome them	10
2.2.2 Legal & policy obstacles and adjustments.....	10
2.2.3 Governance and management obstacles and adjustments.....	10
2.3. Funding and plan sustainability	10
3. Vision.....	11
3.1. Objectives.....	11
3.2 Outcomes	11
4. Action plan.....	12
5. Monitoring Indicators	15
6. Ensuring Funding and sustainability.....	15
7. Bibliography.....	16

List of Tables

Tables with Short Term 0-2 year Action Plan

Tables with Long Term, 3-5 year Action Plan

1. Introduction

Geodetic Institute of Slovenia is a public institute and as such not in a role of administrative authority. Therefore, all our actions, commitments and results within HOMER do not have the power and validity of an administrative authority. Despite this fact, we are committed, within HOMER, to deliver actual and representative results for our country, that have a potential to evolve to official status.

Our main approach for addressing most of the open issues in HOMER involves participation of responsible authorities on a national level. With their participation we can create possibility for further development of the results of HOMER in the official capacity.

Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration is responsible for implementation of the PSI Directive in Slovenia. They are also responsible for the national open data portal. Realization of their needs and goals represent the foundation for our Open data action plan.

2. The Open Data Status for Slovenia

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia recognizes the importance of open and transparent functioning of the entire public sector. A key tool in the fight for an open, transparent and therefore more accountable public administration is the right of access to public information, which in Slovenia is elevated to a constitutional level (Article 39 of the Constitution). The legal basis for proactive publication of information and data on the web by the public sector bodies is represented in the Access to Public Information Act (2003). It also regulates the re-use of public sector information, and in principle provides that all generally accessible public information is re-usable (it already includes the re-use right from the new 2013 PSI Directive). The full implementation of the new EU Open Data rules is planned for 2014.

In 2009, Slovenia became one of the first signatories to the Council of Europe Convention on Access to Official Documents.

Transparency of public sector bodies in the RS is reflected primarily through:

- The possibility of online public access to data from public records.
- Pro-active dissemination by the authorities.
- Public participation in rulemaking.
- Transparency of public spending and efforts to integrity and corruption prevention.
- Providing access to public information on individual requirements.
- Facilitating re-use of public sector information.

On the basis of article 31 of the Law on State Administration (Official Gazette. RS, no. 52/02, as amended), the Ministry of Public Administration is responsible for the access and re-use of public sector information.

On the basis of Public Information Access Act public sector bodies are obliged to actively disseminate and publish the most important public information in their possession. Each authority must publish its catalog of public information, which presents an overview of the main information and data. The authorities are encouraged to allow re- use of public information as much as possible.

Specialty of the implementation of the Directive 2003/98/EC in Slovenia is that the law distinguishes re-use for commercial and non-commercial purposes. Non-commercial re-use is always free (authority may levy only the material costs, which might arise from the transmission of data). Costs for commercial re-use may not exceed the cost of collection, production, reproduction and dissemination of information and reasonable return on investment.

Slovenia is one of the few countries where the applicants for the re-use of the data have a legal possibility of a complaint to the Information Commissioner. This form of control was established in 2005. It provides an important control in the case where a particular authority unduly restricts re-use of certain data. In the event of an unfavorable second instance decision, the applicant has the option to initiate an administrative dispute before the court.

Ministry of Public Administration in 2009 prepared a strategy for the development of electronic commerce and the exchange of information from official records - SREP, the purpose of which was to establish a framework and objectives for the further implementation of e-commerce in Public Administration.

This includes also possibilities for reuse of public sector information and related efforts to make them directly accessible free of charge via the Internet

Promoting opportunities for re-use of data from public records for the purposes of the general public is explicitly stated in SREP.

National e-Government portal represents a single web portal through which the public may have access to a large number of public sector information. Access to statistics on the Slovenian economy is via the website of the Statistical Office.

Other more frequently used records of public information, available to the public via the Internet are:

- Portal Prostor.
- INSPIRE geo-portal.
- Geoportal ARSO (Slovenian Environmental Agency).
- E- Land Registry.
- Register of Regulations RS.
- Court Register.
- Business Register of Slovenia.
- Central Population Register (insight into their own personal information).

Since 2010 Slovenia has the interoperability portal NIO. It is a basic cornerstone of the national interoperability framework in Slovenia. The portal enables publishing of different standards and guidelines for interoperability, interoperability assets - technical, semantic, legal and organizational. NIO portal enables publishing open data and applications. Data that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone. Application and tools developed are based in the reuse of the public sector information. Their aim is to illustrate the economic and social potential of the data managed by government bodies. For the sustainable development of NIO, a dedicated network of sectorial editors is established. NIO portal enables full electronic

support for the workflow of confirming the assets, from the proposal, commenting to the final decision. Besides the Slovenian version there is also a special version in English language, for publishing the assets of the international relevance.

NIO portal offers the possibility for searching among the published assets also for the non-registered users. The relevant news are being published on the portal, together with the links and other documents relevant in the context of interoperability.

In relation to the legal aspects of publication of the Public Sector Information, specifically the licensing regime, the Slovenian Government has decided on 27 July 2013 to set up the Inter-ministerial Working Group, which will prepare the Guidelines for the Copyright Management of the public sector information, including the guidelines on online Open Licenses and legal standards for Open Data. When adopted by the Government, the Guidelines will become a basis for the uniform practice of the public sector bodies. The Government plans to include the field of Open Data also within the scope of the Strategy of the Efficient Government as an important part of a wider theme of Open Government.

The Slovenian government has recognized that recommendations for the use of modern open standards and open codes for the development of e-Government are currently insufficiently defined and require further attention.

The Ministry of the Interior is a partner institution of the Share PSI 2.0 project of which the main goal is to prepare the common Guidelines in the field of Open Standards for web publication of public sector data. They will be in charge of preparing the localized version of these guidelines for Slovenia.

2.1. Description of Region and main-priority economic sectors

Main priority sector Among HOMER : environment, energy and agriculture.

Slovenia enjoys extraordinarily rich biodiversity and landscapes due to its location at the junction of several ecological systems. Approximately 62% of the total land areas is occupied by forests.

After independence in 1991 and membership of the EU in 2004, Slovenia experienced rapid economic growth. The main sectors driving growth have been credit and construction, as well as exports from cyclical industries such as manufacturing of automobile components.

Environment

Towards the end of the 2000s, environmental pressures were reduced due to the impact of the global and economic and financial crisis on Slovenia's economic performance.

Slovenia's Development Strategy (SDS) for 2005-13 has been the key mechanism for defining sustainable goals and targets.

Water quality in Slovenia's fast flowing rivers is good, but it is less so in lakes and groundwater, where there are higher concentrations of nutrients and pesticides.

Concentrations of air pollutants such as SO₂, NO₂ and CO in urban areas are below limit values. However, levels of seasonal exposure to particulate matter (PM) and Ozone (O₃) were among highest in the EU27.

The amounts of waste continue to increase as incomes converge with OECD and EU averages. Municipal waste increased during the decade at a slower rate than GDP.

Emissions from the manufacturing, commercial and residential sectors have decreased, but the total emissions of CO₂ during the decade has increased due to the increase in emissions from the transport sector.

Energy

Slovenia's energy intensity decreased since independence due to significant structural changes in Slovenia's economy but is still above EU average.

In the last decade Slovenia's total energy consumption increased. As a result of the global economic and financial crisis, Slovenia experienced a significant drop in energy supply and energy consumption.

Green house gas (GHG) emissions from energy sector increased in last decade. Increasing of GHG is slower in recent years. Growth in consumption of fuel and electricity for transport is a major reason for the continued growth of GHG emissions from the energy sector.

Agriculture

The apparent economic importance of Slovenian agriculture is low – and tending to decline – since it consistently accounts for less than 4.5 % of GDP and 6.2 % of employment. The relative share of crops and livestock in agricultural output has not changed substantially. Although agriculture is declining in macro-economic terms,

during the first years of independence it played and continues to play an important role in maintaining social and territorial equilibrium.

The intensity of agriculture in Slovenia is moderate and is going in the direction of improving working intensity of agricultural production and reducing labor input per unit area or the product.

Slovenia has successfully reduced emissions from agriculture. Slovenia will further promote integrated farming that more effectively uses nitrogen from livestock production for crop fertilization.

2.2. Open data obstacles & recommendations for adjustments to overcome them

2.2.1. Technical obstacles and recommendations

- Lack of technical knowledge at public bodies.
- National open data portal not user friendly.
- Unstructured data.
- Non-standardized data.

2.2.2 Legal & policy obstacles and adjustments

- Complicated and time-consuming process for potential re - users.
- Lack of knowledge of the role of the Institute among public sector bodies.
- Lack of understanding and unwillingness to cooperate with applicants for public sector information.
- There is no authority that would systematically monitor the implementation of legislation in the practice and take effective action in the event of systemic violation of laws.
- Ignorance of the "rules of the game".

2.2.3 Governance and management obstacles and adjustments

- Low interest of public bodies for opening of the data.
- National open data portal not very well known.

2.3. Funding and plan sustainability

- Venture capital.
- Public-private partnerships.
- Private investors.
- Public funds at national and local level.
- Eu funds.

3. Vision

Possibility of high added value jobs for young digital generation and generating income for new start-up companies through transparent functioning of the public administration and re-use of public sector data, that represent raw assets of the national economy.

3.1. Objectives

1. Short-term objectives:

- Enhance opportunities for economic growth, transparency and improved competitiveness throughout the Mediterranean Region through the embracement of Open Data solutions.
- To increase the number of visitors (users) of the national open data portal.
- Participating at strategic planning and development of national open data portal.
- Planning of functional improvements and user interface of national open data portal.

2. Long-term objectives:

- Develop and maintain strong and effective partnerships across central and local government, ensuring that developed Open Data solutions and standards are re-used as widely as possible.
- To enhance the development of services, based on the national open data portal data.
- Supervision of implementation and maintenance of national open data portal.
- Support by gaining new institutions for contributions to national open data portal.
- Support at promotion events for public sector and users of PSI.

3.2 Outcomes

Below are outlined the key outcomes envisaged from the implementation of the Action Plan.

1A) Substantive upgrade of the national open data portal.

1B) Upgrading of user experience of the national open data portal.

1C) Providing larger numbers of published content on the national open data portal.

1D) Promotion and awareness raising of public administration.

1E) Providing support at overcoming any ambiguities and difficulties regarding opening of the public sector data.

2A) Support and incentives to developers of services, based on the national open data portal data.

2B) Promotion and awareness raising of the public.

2C) Proposals for systematic changes at the national level that contribute to the development of services.

4. Action plan

Activities of action plan include common interest of Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration and Geodetic institute of Slovenia. We're in the process of consultations regarding funding of implementation activities. Realization of implementation plan therefore rely on availability of funds (national, EU).

Below is presented the short term 0- 2 year action plan and long term 3 to 5 year action plan.

4.1. Short term action plan

Short-term action plan		2014				2015			
No.	Description	H1		H2		H1		H2	
A	Substantive upgrade of the national open data portal - showcase in a pilot								
A1	introduction of standardized metadata descriptions of the content on the portal								
A2	introduction of licensing of the portal content								
A3	monitoring of the use statistics and indicators of any content on the portal								
A4	implementation of the possibility of social evaluation of any content on the portal								
A5	implementation of the data spatial viewer								
B	Upgrading of user experience of the national open data portal - showcase in a pilot								
B1	display of the use statistics and indicators of any content on the portal								
B2	display of the social evaluation of the portal content								
B3	display of the metadata								
B4	aggregation of content according to a specific topic								
B5	upgrade of the browsing experience								
B6	upgrade of the search engine								
B6.1	implementation of searching according to the selected values of metadata elements								
B7	implementation of users and data providers participation								
C	Providing larger numbers of published content on the national open data portal								
C1	development of a methodology for publishing of content on the national OD portal (NIO in an active role: identify-assign priority-choose-contact-animate-provide support-publish- maintain and expand)								
C2	preparation of an overview of the available content at the national level (already existing catalogs)								
C3	systematic integration of related initiatives at the national level (INSPIRE)								
C4	proposal for involvement of local communities on the national open data portal								
D	Promotion and awareness raising for public administration								
D1	promotional activities on the Internet, in printed media and "live"								
D2	awareness raising through targeted workshops for data providers and data users								
D3	proposal of integration of open data awareness raising in a compulsory training of civil servants and professional associations								
D4	technical workshops for the targeted audience								
D5	promotion and awareness raising of open data for decision-makers								
E	Providing support at overcoming any ambiguities and difficulties regarding opening of the public sector data								
E1	technical support								
E2	substantive support								

4.2. Long term action plan

Long-term action plan		2016				2017				2018			
No.	Description	H1		H2		H1		H2		H1		H2	
A	Support and incentives to developers of services, based on the national open data portal data												
A1	workshops with representatives of good practices from Slovenia and abroad												
A2	proposal for the implementation of substantive support to developers for open datasets												
A3	proposal for a simpler availability of technical documentation of open datasets												
A4	proposal for invitations for development developers services based on public sector information												
A5	proposal of competition for development of services based on open data												
A6	analysis of needs/ambitions of developers, and consequently targeted opening and publication of content that serve this needs												
B	Promotion and awareness raising of the public												
B1	promotional activities on the Internet, in printed media and "live"												
B2	awareness raising through targeted workshops												
B3	technical workshops for the targeted audience												
C	Proposals for systematic changes at the national level that contribute to the development of services												
C1	gradual introduction of data format standards that enable broad application (open source, machine-readable)												

5. Monitoring Indicators

Number of visits to Open Data portal

Who: To be monitored by OD portal administrator

When: Monthly

Target: Increase in number each period

Number of datasets opened

Who: To be monitored by OD portal administrator

When: every 6 months

Target: Increase in number each period

Number of datasets downloaded

Who: To be monitored by OD portal administrator

When: every 6 months

Target: Increase in number each period

Number of awareness meetings and events with national stakeholders

Target: Cover all major stakeholders

Number of public institutions that publish information on the portal

Who: To be monitored by OD portal administrator

When: annually

Target: Increase in number each period

6. Ensuring Funding and sustainability

Funding sources:

- National budget.
- European funding.
- Alternative sources of funding.
- Public-private partnerships.
- Private investors.

Methods for accessing funding sources:

- Applications on national and EU tenders.
- Workshops with economic associations.
- Support and cooperation with startup enterprises.

Activities of implementation plan include common interest of Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration and Geodetic institute of Slovenia. We're in the process of consultations regarding funding of implementation activities. Realization of implementation plan therefore rely on availability of funds (national, EU).

7. Bibliography

- Slovenia's Development Strategy (SDS) for 2005-2013.
- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews, Slovenia, 2012.