Studiedag: PSI & Open Data 18-11-2020

Open Data Task Force

(DAV / Kanselarij 1st Minister)

High Value Datasets

Documents the re-use of which is associated with important benefits for society, the environment and the economy, in particular because of their suitability for the creation of value-added services, applications and new, high-quality and decent jobs, and of the number of potential beneficiaries of the value-added services and applications based on those datasets.

- Such specific high-value datasets shall be:
    - (a) available free of charge, […];
    - (b) machine readable;
    - (c) provided via APIs; and
    - (d) provided as a bulk download, where relevant.
- The identification of specific high-value datasets […] shall be based on the assessment of their potential to:
    - (a) generate significant socioeconomic or environmental benefits and innovative services;
    - (b) benefit a high number of users, in particular SMEs;
    - (c) assist in generating revenues; and
    - (d) be combined with other datasets.

Impact assessment

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High Value Datasets.be

- The list of HVD's is a consolidated guide of good practices

- It will compensate our limited resources (shared experiences with members states)

- Legally binding > all HVD's will be available (2 years)

Draft list

Geospatial
List of HVDs and their value

Datasets	Short description	Use Cases
Administrative Units	Units of administration, dividing areas where Member States have and/or exercise jurisdictional rights, for local, regional and national governance, separated by administrative boundaries. Land Administrative Units and Maritime Units are the basic units. Land Administrative Units are covering mostly land surface, while Maritime Units are covering territorial waters.	Mapping or use as statistical units, manage emergency rescue, waste management plans, protect water ecosystems, find responsible party for policy implementation and administration, forest management, subsidies for farmers, forecast agricultural production, spatial planning, monitoring of regional and urban policy implementation using territorial typologies based on administrative units, maritime spatial planning, integrated coastal management
Place Names	Geographical names or place names (or toponyms) are the proper nouns applied to topographical features and settled (and used) places and spaces on the earth's surface. Toponyms represent an important reference system used by individuals and societies throughout the world.	Emergency response Economic, social and environmental analysis Cultural identity and heritage Mapping and navigation Providing a link / index function to other spatial and aspatial data
Addresses	Location of properties based on address identifiers, usually by road name, house number, postal code. The basic unit of addressing is a building; a permanent construction, intended or used for the shelter of people, having at least one entrance from publicly-accessible space.	Geocoding of statistical surveys, manage emergency rescue, locate where people are, accessibility studies, manage incidents; locate economic activities in ecosystem accounting
Buildings	Geographical location of buildings. Constructions above and/or underground, intended or used for the shelter of humans, animals, things, the production of economic goods or the delivery of services that refer to any structure permanently constructed or erected on its site [from INSPIRE Data Specifications on Buildings].	Buildings are 3D topographic objects and, as such, may influence the propagation of physical phenomena. These data are required for serving citizens (e.g. school, hospital), assessments for air and noise pollution or risk assessments to various kinds of risks (earthquake, fire, flood etc.), monitoring of land consumption, population concentration and access to services.
Cadastral Parcels	Single areas of Earth surface (land and/or water), under homogeneous real property rights and unique ownership, real property rights and ownership being defined by national law.	Protect state lands, reduce land disputes, facilitate land reform, agriculture, land management, taxation, disaster management, real Estate Market, Taxation, LPIS (Agriculture), Land consolidation, Infrastructure Management, Spatial Planning, Protection of Soil and Water, Statistics

Draft list

Geospatial
Expected costs & benefits

Cost components	Cost components description	Magnitude of costs (range)
Infrastructural costs	Establishment of the API and bulk download, adaptation of the IT infrastructure to real time provision	Initial investment (one time only) depending on the solution, in between 250,000 and 3,000,000 EUR. For further developments, depending on the country and the size, an example is the costs for data storage device: 450,000 EUR (once off)
Data transformation costs	Costs related to data processing including data cleaning, preparation of metadata, aggregation, anonymisation, etc.	In between 100,000 and 200,000 EUR (yearly)
Operational costs	Costs related to data updates, replies to user requests, corrections of errors in the datasets, etc.	In between 150,000 and 350,000 EUR (yearly)
(Lost) income for data supplier	(Share of) revenue related to the provision of the HVD	Depending on country. (e.g. Sweden:90mln SEK)
Other costs	Any other costs such as legal advice on GDPR, training costs, etc.	Not Available
Negative impact on competition	The estimated impact of competition distortion vis-à-vis private organisations active in the domain.	Not available

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Geospatial Lower intensity intervention – Recommended measures

	Description	Administrative units	Place Names	Addresses	Buildings	Cadastral parcels
Openness	License and terms of use	CC-BY 4.0				
	Format	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; CSV; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; CSV; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.
	Machine-readability	Mandatory				
	Availability of API, bulk download	Bulk download; INSPIRE distribution services; RestAPI (e.g. OGC API, ArcGIS RestAPI, Carto API).				Read-only mode (WMS service defined by INSPIRE).
Documentation	Metadata (dataset content description)	INSPIRE				
	Documentation (incl. structure and semantics)	INSPIRE; GeoDCAT-AP.				
	Data linking					
	Shared vocabularies/taxonomies	INSPIRE				
Completeness	Traceability	National Geodata Catalog and/or open data catalog				
	Update frequency and timeliness	Annual update	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary
	Granularity	From municipalities to countries; sea-frontiers.	National coverage.	Partial National coverage (e.g. most populated cities).	Partial National Coverage (e.g. most populated cities); Level of scale 1:5000.	National coverage; Level of scale 1:5000.
	Key attributes	National identification code; identification code of the upper administrative level; official name; country code; name in multiple languages (only for countries with more than one official language).	Name; name in multiple languages (only for countries with more than one official language); category; latitude and longitude (INSPIRE)	Latitude and longitude; house number; suffix of the number; name of the street; name of the municipality; national identification code of the municipality; last update.	Footprint of the building; entrances; floors; type of use.	Geometry of cadastral parcels; type of particle; particle code; references to the administrative area to which the particle belongs.

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Geospatial Higher intensity intervention

	Description	Administrative units	Place Names	Addresses	Buildings	Cadastral parcels
Openness	License and terms of use	CC0				
	Format	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; CSV; GeoJSON INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; CSV; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.	GeoPackage; GeoJSON; INSPIRE requirements.
	Machine-readability	Mandatory				
	Availability of API, bulk download	Bulk download; INSPIRE distribution services; RestAPI (e.g. OGC API, ArcGIS RestAPI, Carto API).				
Documentation	Metadata (dataset content description)	INSPIRE				
	Documentation (incl. structure and semantics)	INSPIRE / GeoDCAT-AP				
	Data linking					
	Shared vocabularies/taxonomies	INSPIRE				
Completeness	Traceability	National geodata Catalog and open data catalog.				
	Update frequency and timeliness	Annual update	When necessary	When necessary	When necessary	Continuous update (close to real-time).
	Granularity	From municipalities to countries; sea-frontiers.	National coverage	National coverage	National coverage; Level of scale 1:5000 (minimum requirement).	National coverage; Level of scale 1:5000 or beyond (1:2000).
	Key attributes	National identification code; identification code of the upper administrative level; official name; country code; name in multiple languages (only for countries with more than one official language).	Name; name in multiple languages (only for countries with more than one official language); category; latitude and longitude (INSPIRE)	Latitude and longitude; house number; suffix of the number; name of the street; zip code; name of the municipality; national identification code of the municipality; last update; type of position.	Footprint of the building; height; entrances; floors; type of use.	Geometry of cadastral parcels; type of particle; particle code; references to the administrative area to which the particle belongs.

Q & A

data.gov.be

opendata@belgium.be
bart.hanssens@bosa.fgov.be
christine.copers@bosa.fgov.be
martine.trznadel@premier.fed.be
jcq@premier.fed.be