WEBINAR

Exploring the potential of high-value datasets: connecting with real use cases



14 June 2024

10.00 — 11.30 CEST

Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded



For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat.



Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form



Introduction



Martin Page PhD
ODM Study
Lead, data.europa.eu



Martina Ramponi Research and Policy, data.europa.eu



Lenka Kováčová
Open Data Specialist, Digital
and Information Agency



Antti Helen
Ministerial Adviser for
EU Legal Affairs,
Ministry of Finance of
Finland



Jiří Pilař
Data Policy &
Innovation, European
Commission



Georg Hittmair
Head of Legal and Public
Affairs, Compass-Gruppe



Claudius Determann Legal and Public Affairs, Compass-Gruppe



Agenda

10.00 - 10.10	Opening and introduction – Martin Page			
Section 1: Findings from the report 'High-value datasets best practices in Europe'				
10.10 - 10.20	Main takeaways from the research report – Martina Ramponi			
10.20 - 10.30	High-value datasets' state of play from Czech Republic – <i>Lenka Kováčová</i>			
10.30 - 10.40	High-value datasets' state of play from Finland– Antti Helin			
10.40 - 10.50	Q&A session			

Section 2: Connecting with re-users

10:50 - 10:55	Introduction by DG CNECT – Jirka Pilar
10:55 – 11:15	Use case and experiences on evaluating the accessibility of company data – <i>Georg Hittmair & Claudius Determann</i>
11:15 – 11:30	Q&A session
11:30	Closing remarks – Martin Page



High-value Datasets Best Practices Report

Main takeaways

14 June 2024







Agenda

Introduction to the report	3
Methodology	5
Key highlights for best practices	8
Conclusion	10



Introduction to the Report The HVD implementing regulation







The high-value datasets implementing regulation entered into force on 9 June 2024

- What are high-value datasets (HVDs)?
 - Datasets that are particularly valuable thanks to their social and economic benefits.
 - List of six categories, provided in the <u>Annex I:</u> Geospatial data, Earth observation and environment, Meteorological data, Statistics, Companies and company ownership, Mobility.
- The HVD Regulation and the new requirements introduced:
 - Recital 2: free of charge;
 - Article 3: APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) + bulk downloads;
 - Article 4: machine readable format + open data licenses.



The aim of the Report

- Aim of the HVD Best Practices Report:
 - 1) Learn about challenges.
 - 2) Identify **best practices and actionable recommendations** to support the Member States in the implementation of HVD requirements.



Methodology
Interviews with Member
States







How did we gather information about best practices?

- Qualitative interviews with Member States representatives that are involved with the implementation of HVD requirements
 - The Member States are: Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, The Netherlands, Romania, and Finland*.
 - Interviews were based on a **questionnaire** which followed the legal analysis and used the ODM questionnaire as a starting point.
 - We interviewed first the less mature countries and, based on their anwers, we tailored the questions for the more mature countries to identify **best practices**.

*The order of the countries follows the EU protocol



Findings
Key insights of the identified
best practices







Key highlights for best practices





- Policy and legal framework:
 - Practice prioritisation and focus on achievable goals (*Czechia, Denmark*).

- Technical aspects, metadata quality and new requirements:
 - Adapt the business model gradually to provide free data (*Denmark*).



Key highlights for best practices



- Governance and processes:
- Promote sustainability through individual agency responsibility for their respective datasets (Czechia, Denmark).

 Utilise open data to address you challenges and find solutions (Estonia).



Conclusion Remaining Challenges & Suggested Roadmap



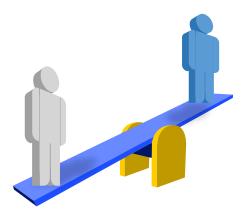




Remaining challenges

- Balancing data protection standards:
 - Estonia, Italy and the Netherlands

- Licence ambiguity:
 - Estonia, Denmark







Suggested roadmap

 The report includes a suggested roadmap to guide the Member States in the compliance with HVD implementing regulation.



Suggested HVD implementing regulation's compliance roadmap



HVD_BEST_PRACTICE_CZECHIA_

LENKA_KOVÁČOVÁ_

OVERVIEW_

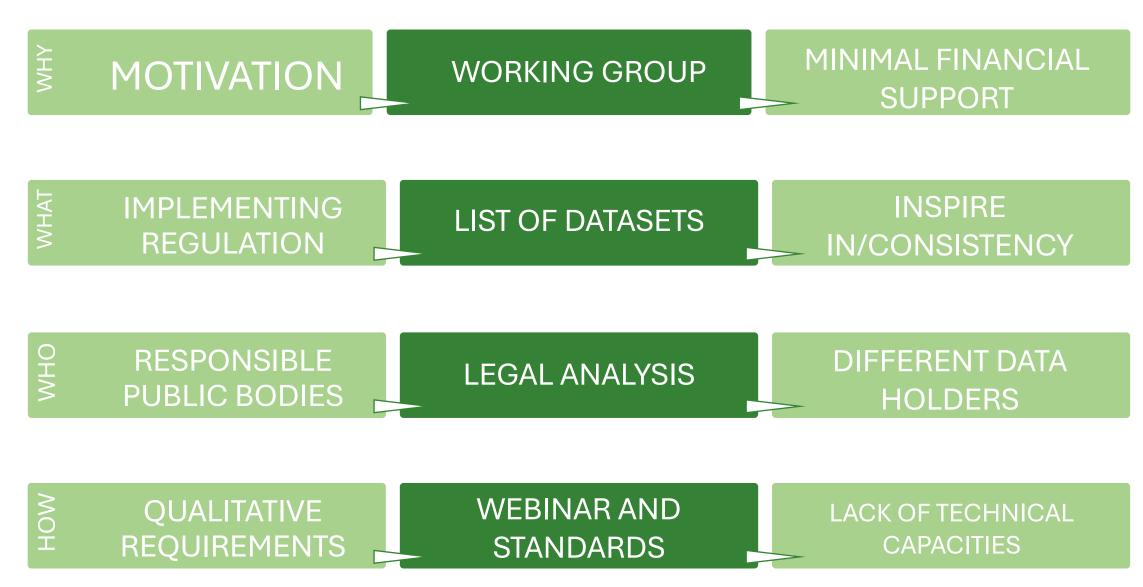
- 1. WHAT_SHOULD_HAVE_BEEN_DONE_?
- 2. WHAT_WE_DID_?
- 3. WHAT_CHALLENGES_HAVE_WE_ENCOUNTERED_?

MAIN_TASKS_

WHY MINIMAL FINANCIAL **MOTIVATION WORKING GROUP SUPPORT IMPLEMENTING INSPIRE** LIST OF DATASETS REGULATION IN/CONSISTENCY WHO **RESPONSIBLE DIFFERENT DATA LEGAL ANALYSIS PUBLIC BODIES HOLDERS** MOH **QUALITATIVE WEBINAR AND** LACK OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS **STANDARDS CAPACITIES**

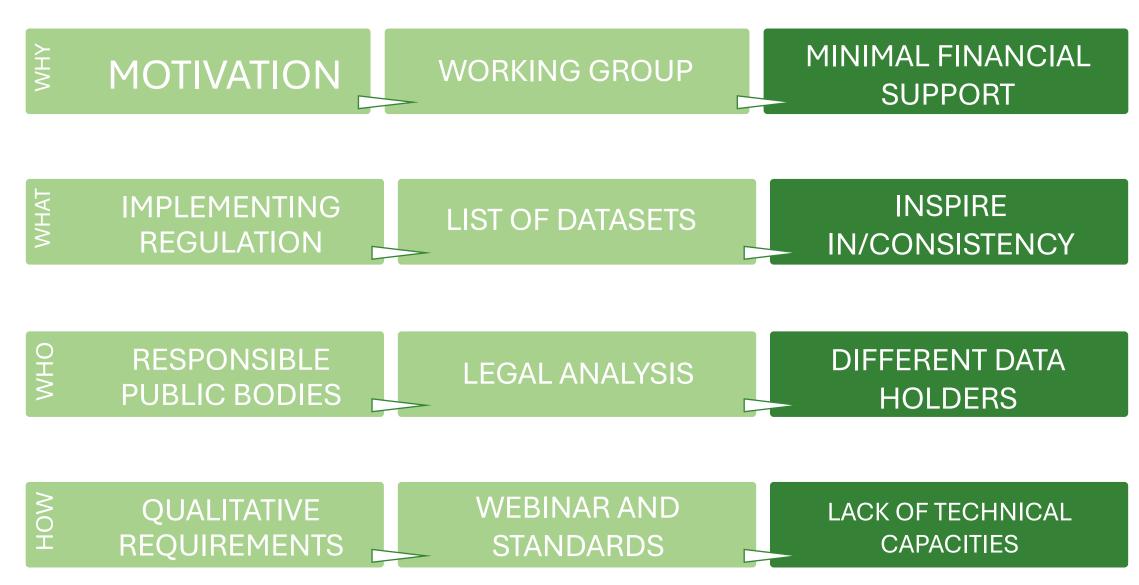
DIGITÁLNÍ A INFORMAČNÍ AGENTURA

ACTIVITIES_



DIGITÁLNÍ A INFORMAČNÍ AGENTURA

CHALLENGES_



DIGITÁLNÍ A INFORMAČNÍ AGENTURA

THANK YOU

LENKA.KOVACOVA@DIA.GOV.CZ
OTEVRENADATA@DIA.GOV.CZ



Implementing the HVD Regulation in Finland: Observations

ANTTI HELIN, MINISTERIAL ADVISER
PUBLIC ICT DEPARTMENT
14 JUNE 2024

Background

- The Open Data Program (2013-2015)
- Government Report on Information Policy and AI (2018)
- Utilizing and Opening Data Program (2020-2023)

- Act on Openness of Government Activities (1999)
- Act on Information Management in Public Administration (2019)



Act on Information Management in Public Administration

The objectives of the Act are:

- 1. to ensure harmonised and high-quality management and data secure processing of datasets of authorities to implement the principle of openness;
- 2. to enable secure and efficient exploitation of the datasets of authorities so that an authority may attend to its tasks and provide its services to public administration clients successfully and in a qualitative manner in compliance with good governance;
- to promote the interoperability of information systems and information pools.

The Act also mandated the creation of the Information Management Map of Public Administration



Tracking down the HVDs and their holders

- Locating the datasets and identifying the critical stakeholders using
 - the information management map
 - materials and reports from the 2021 implementation of the Open Data Directive
 - working groups and forums set up on the basis of the Act on Information Management



Getting to work: the 'HVD community'

- After identifying the critical stakeholders, we established three groups:
 - Working group for legal issues (ministries)
 - Cross-sectoral coordination group for practical and technical issues (ministries and public sector bodies)
 - Network of interested parties and stakeholders for feedback and discussion (all of the above + researchers, others in the open data community)
- Also involved: the Geospatial Data Advisory Board and its secretariat



At the end of the day, the easiest and fastest solution for tracking HVD status was...

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Outcomes and challenges

- Most HVD datasets, once tracked down and analyzed, were already nearly or completely compliant with the HVD Regulation.
- No major legal issues or questions were identified.
- The biggest challenges were related to understanding the interplay between INSPIRE and HVD/ODD.
 - The INSPIRE community was used to stricter and more technical specifications than what are in the HVDR
- Land use plan datasets, collected and maintained by Finland's 300+ municipalities, remain a challenge.
- Lack of technical know-how and expertise at the policymaker/ministry level remains another challenge.



Q&A



Antti Helen
Ministerial Adviser for
EU Legal Affairs,
Ministry of Finance of
Finland



Martin Page PhD ODM Study Lead, data.europa.eu



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Lenka Kováčová
Open Data Specialist, Digital
and Information Agency





High-value datasets: application and reporting by Member States

Data.europa.eu Academy webinar, 14 June 2024

Jiri PILAR, Michal KUBAN, European Commission

DG for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, unit G1

The beginning: public sector data open for re-use. Open Data Directive

Open Data Directive

of 2019
(its predecessor in place since 2003)

- The <u>Directive</u>: all publicly accessible data from the public sector should be easier and cheaper to re-use for innovation.
- Access to information rules are mostly set by the MS.
- Application of the Directive must fully respect the data protection rules, confidentiality, security, IPRs etc.



The beginning: public sector data open for re-use. Open Data Directive => high-value datasets.

Open Data Directive

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- The <u>Directive</u>: all publicly accessible data from the public sector should be easier and cheaper to re-use for innovation.
- Access to information rules are mostly set by the MS.
- Application of the Directive must fully respect the data protection rules, confidentiality, security, IPRs etc.
 - **Next level:** Commission Implementing Regulation started to apply from 9 June 2024.
 - <u>List of public sector datasets</u> with a high reuse potential for the society and economy that **have to be made** available:
 - for free, in machine-readable formats, via APIs and (where relevant) as bulk downloads.

Geospatial

Earth observation and environment

Meteorological

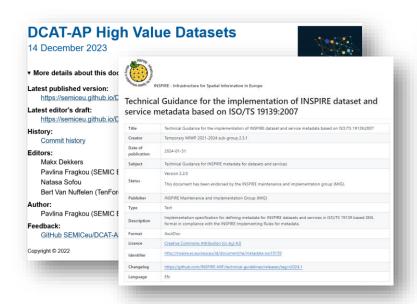
Statistics

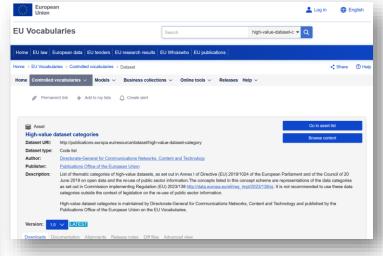
Companies and company ownership

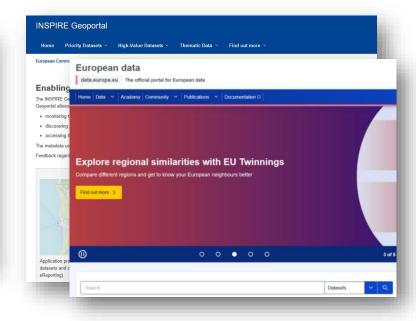
Mobility

Reporting: builds on existing (improved) common practices

Use existing metadata standards and metadata sharing networks of data portals







Metadata standards such as DCAT-AP HVD, INSPIRE HVD guidelines Shared code lists such as HVD categories, licences, ...

Harvesting networks and data portals such as data.europa.eu and INSPIRE data portal.



Member States to report on High Value Datasets

- Under Article 5(3) of the <u>Implementing Regulation</u> each Member State must "provide the Commission with a report on the measures they have carried out to implement this Implementing Regulation".
- The Commission made available tools to make the reporting simple, thanks to concrete SPARQL queries.
- By 9 February 2025 and then every 2 years.

Article 5 (3): The report shall contain the following information:

- (a) a list of specific datasets at Member State level (and, where relevant, subnational level) corresponding to the description of each high-value dataset in the Annex to this Regulation and with online reference to metadata that follow existing standards, such as a single register or open data catalogue;
- (b) persistent link to the licensing conditions applicable to the re-use of high-value datasets listed in the Annex to this Regulation, per dataset referred to in point a);
- (c) persistent link to the APIs ensuring access to the high-value datasets listed in the Annex to this Regulation, per dataset referred to in point a);
- (d) where available, guidance documents issued by the Member State on publishing and reusing their high-value datasets;
- (e) where available, the existence of data protection impact assessments carried out in accordance with Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (f) the number of public sector bodies exempted in accordance with Article 14(5) of Directive (EU) 2019/1024.

Beyond reporting: everyone will benefit from easier findability

Harmonised metadata from national portals harvested by <u>data.europa.eu</u>

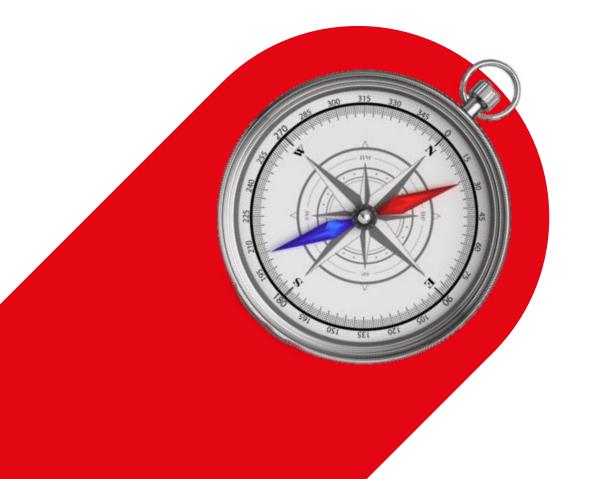


 Data users will be able to search for HVDs either through filters available at <u>data.europa.eu</u> or through <u>SPARQL queries</u>

• The process and tools (SPARQL queries) are described at https://dataeuropa.gitlab.io/data-provider-manual/hvd/what hvd/); ready to be tried and tested by anyone.



NB: As countries are still in the process of denoting high-value datasets on their national portals and making them accessible for harvesting, properly denoted high-value datasets are only gradually becoming available on data.europa.eu.



High-value datasets (HVDs) as a foundation for business models



Nothing really new at Compass for 150 years



Vorwort.

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Wo es nur immer möglich war, sind wir bei unseren Bearbeitungen auf die authentischen Quellen zurückgegangen, und durchwegs wurde auf die neuesten Veränderungen entsprechend Bedacht genommen. Dieses Vorgehen versetzt uns in die Lage, für die Richtigkeit unserer Angaben (am Tage der Drucklegung) fast ohne Ausnahme einstehen zu können.



Compass collects data from various sources...

Sparcaffen in Delterreich.

1867.

Erfte öfterreichische Sparcaffa in Wien.

Direction.

Ober. Curator: Anton Ritter von Schmerling. Dher . Enratore . Stellvertreter: Dr. Frang Egger.

Chren . Curator: Muguft Graf v. Breuner. Referenten: Friedrich Berr. Dr. Jacob Barton.

Leopold Badmanr. Bilbelm Ritt v. Bofdan. Carl Ritter v. Lucam. Samuel von Dioszeghy. 3oh. Bapt. Engl. Jofef Ritter v. Ettenreich. Samuel Jagermaber. Frang Anton Rillian. Sofef Dichael gowenthal Ritter p. Lingu.

|Conrad Len. Mlois Bunenleithner. Morig Ebler v. Menninger. Berthold Stabler. Mathias Poppenberger. 5. Fried. Albert Ritter von Ernft Ggontagh. Rogge. Dr. Frang Schmitt. Dt. A. Schopper.

|Frz. Frh. v. Sommaruga. Dr. Leopold Ebler v. Sonn. leithner. Mloie Jofef Stiebis. Bofef Ereitl. Anton Bagner. Friedrich Binter.

Wechsel-Cenforen der erften öfterreichischen Sparcalla.

Carl Bordenftein. Bilbelm Ritt. v. Bofcan. Jacob Branbeis. Arminio Cohn. August Roch. Frang Laver Dager.

Ritter v. Linau. Felix Bfeiffer. Jofef Bochtler. D. F. M. Ritt. v. Rogge. Laureng Scharmiter.

Bofef Dichael Lowenthal. Baul Schöller. Moria Anton Schopper. Mloie Jofef Stiebin. Ernst Szontágh. Unton Bagner. Friebrich Binter.

Um 31. December 1866 betrugen bie Capitale-Ginlagen fl. 36,479.784, bie Darleben auf Supotheten fl. 27,184.352, bas Bechfelportefeuille fl. 6,224.512, bie escomptirten Bartial-Supothetar-Anweisungen und Staatseffecten fl. 4,337.919, Die Borichuffe auf Berthpapiere fl. 1,160.410 und bas eigenthumliche Bermogen ber Sparcaffa (Referve-

Die Sparcaffa verwendet bie eigenen und eingelegten Capitalien: 1. In Darleben auf unbewegliche Buter, 2. in Borichuffen an Gemeinden gegen Solidarhaftung, 3. in Borfduffen an öffentliche gemeinnutige Anftalten, 4. in Borfduffen auf Staatspapiere und Bantactien, 5. im Escompte bon gezogenen Staatelofen und Biener Blat-Bechfeln, 6. im Antauf von Staatspapieren, 7. eventuell im Antauf beliebener Supotheten.

The most important elements are data from the Austrian company register



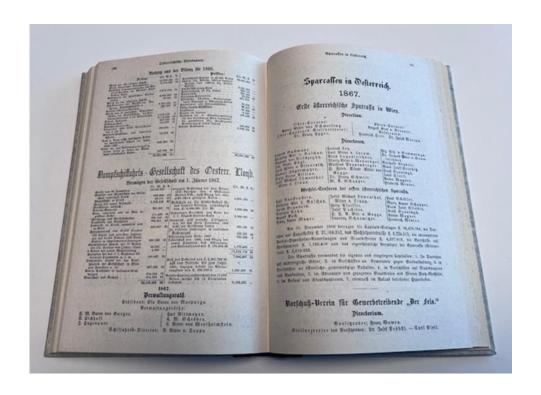
... combines interesting information,



150 years ago customs tariffs and the costs for telegrams were essential for doing business



...transfers the data to modern storage media,





...and sells it to our customers!



Some customers buy our data since more than 150 years.

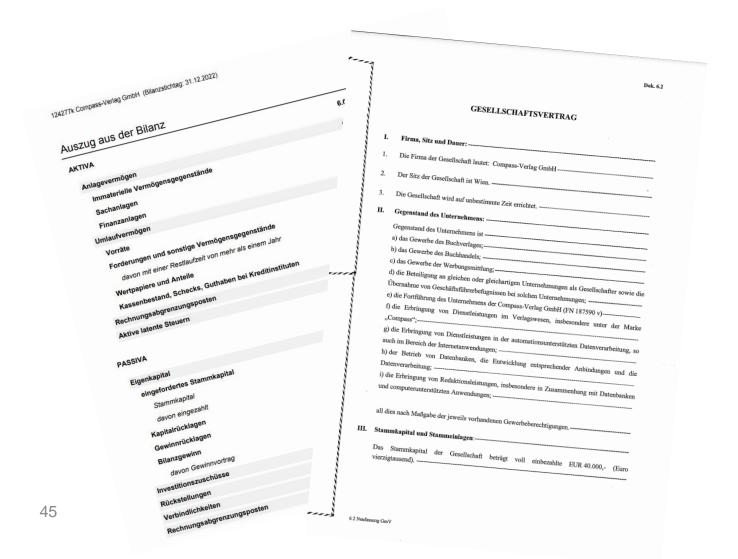


The business model is longstanding - storage media vary





Our service includes financial statesments and bylaws

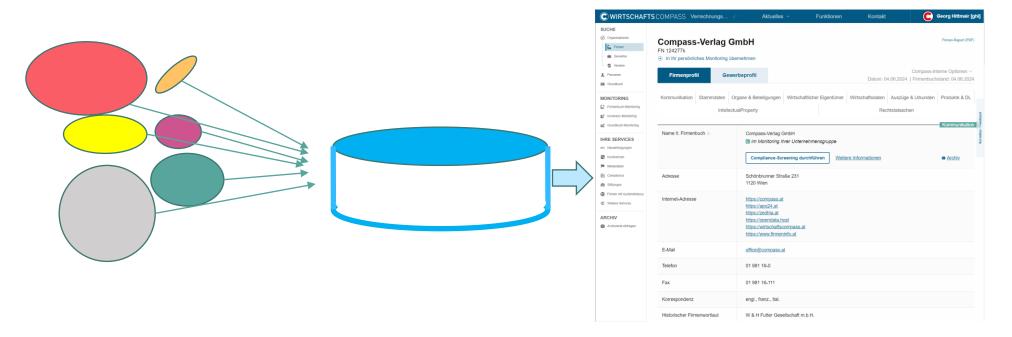


Compass collects all Austrian data licensed by the Ministry of Justice in accordance with the PSI Directive.



Over the years the number of sources has grown...

More than 40 data origins request complex matching mechanisms to present consistent datasets



...as has the number and the expertise of our IT specialists.



High-value datasets?

They offer(ed) the opportunity to scale up on a European level

- 2019: Assumption that the data category "Companies and company ownership"
 will contain all the disclosed company data according to European Law.
- Those data should be released as PSI according to the PSI directive anyway.
 - → The Annex to the Implementing regulation (EU) 2023/138 was a therefore a **big disappointment**, as **only 8 key attributes** were included to be released as HVDs.



Using HVDs for a business model

Precondition: A high level of consistency between Member States with regard to

- Data formats (API)
- Update cycle
- Included data categories



Using HVDs for a business model

Precondition: A high level of consistency between Member States with regard to

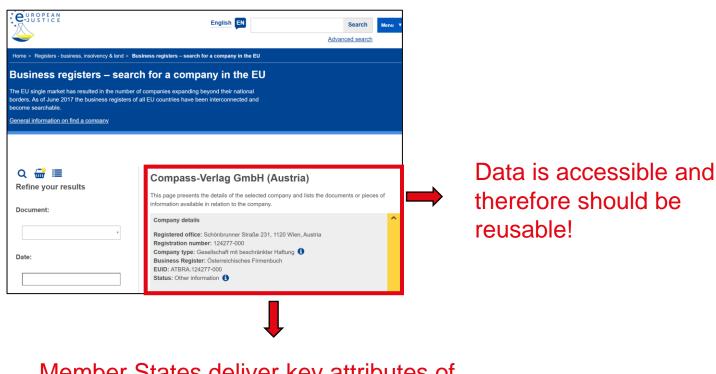
- Data formats (API)
- Update cycle
- Included data categories

Problem: **Unharmonized APIs** from all Member States require **investments and manpower for maintenance**:

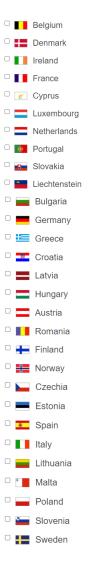
- Altough Metadata are standardised, the mandatory APIs are not:
 - "To provide information about the use of the API platform, the publisher provides OpenAPI technical documentation and an SLA to document the quality of service."
- organizing <u>access</u> to 27 different registers
- merging 27 different sources
- maintaining 27 different update cycles and temporal coverage



With BRIS a European solution already exists



Member States deliver key attributes of company data on a daily basis in an EU-wide harmonized format!





Advantages of using BRIS data

- High degree of topicality
- Uniform consolidation across Europe
- Harmonized data formats
- Ready to use

BRIS data is not available at the moment.



Reuse of bylaws and financial statements

According to recent Q & As for the Member States, the **obligation to provide HVDs is** weakened:

The HVD Implementing Regulation does not oblige Member State to create datasets (or key attributes) that do not exist in that Member State.

It is up to the Member States to decide how much personal data they provide for reuse:

Member States should make use of appropriate methods and techniques (such as generalisation, aggregation, suppression, anonymisation, differential privacy or randomisation), thus making as much data as possible available for re-use."



Reuse of business register information appart HVDs

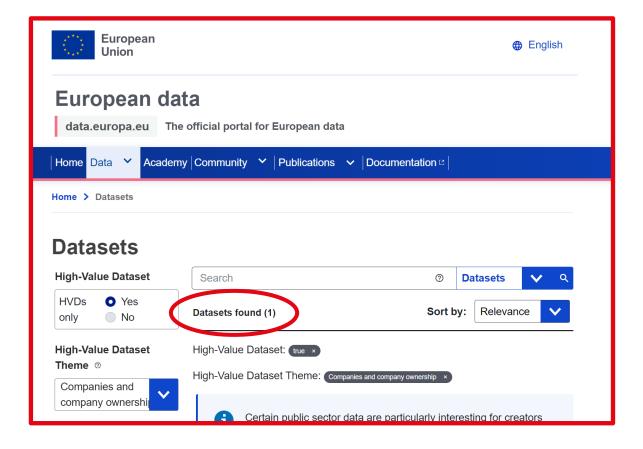
 Potential reusers have to search for the data and very often the obstacles described by "access info europe" are confirmed by the relevant public sector

bodies:

- No response to requests
- Free access is possible but only for record-by-record searches
- Record-by-record access is possible but must be paid for
- You have to know what you're looking for
- · Bulk access must be paid for
- Personal privacy is an obstacle... unless you can pay for the data
- There are limits on reusing the data



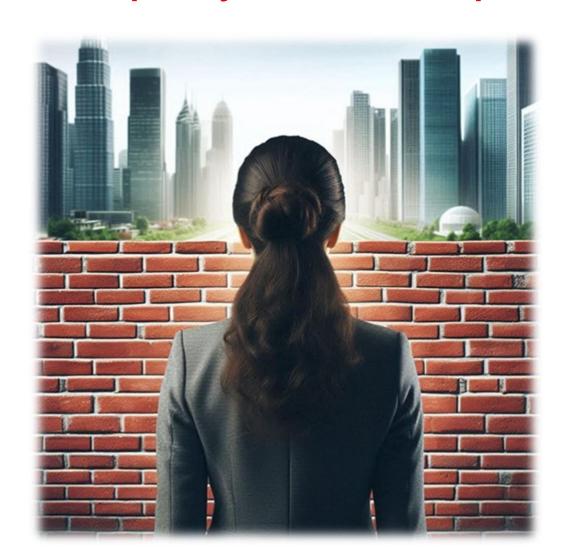
HVDs could be found easily, if available



So far, little data on companies can be found

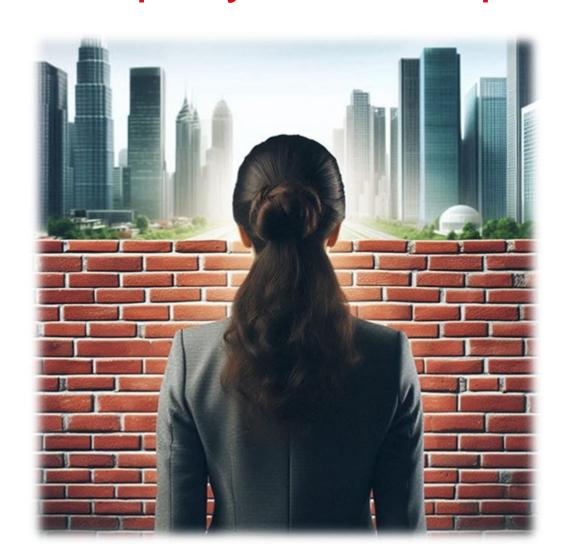


Barriers when reusing HVDs on companies and company ownership

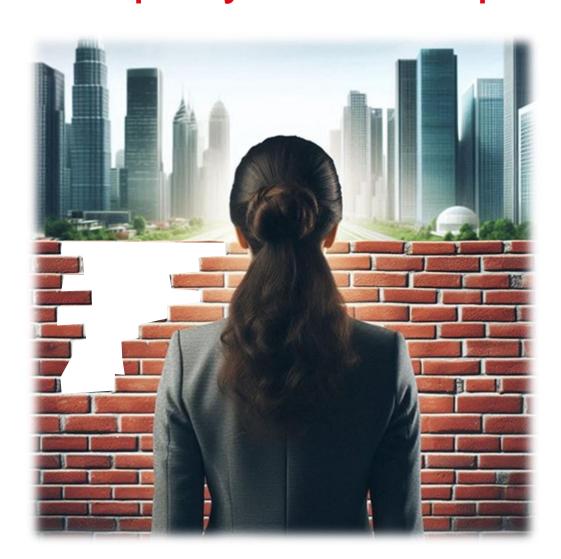


- No substantive coverage of HVDs on the central platform
- No usage of harmonized solutions
- Legal and administrative barriers



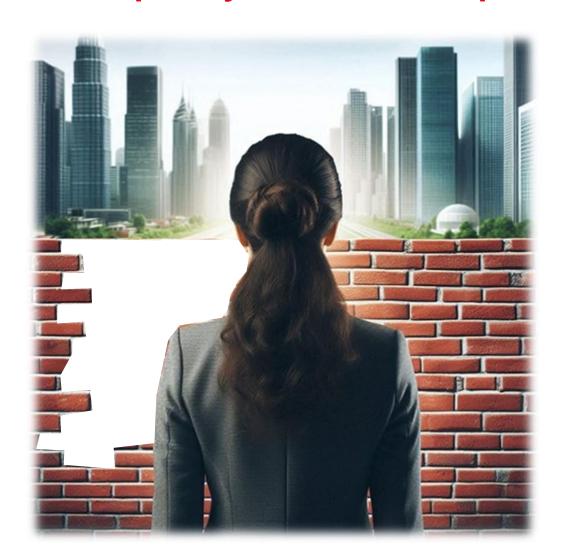






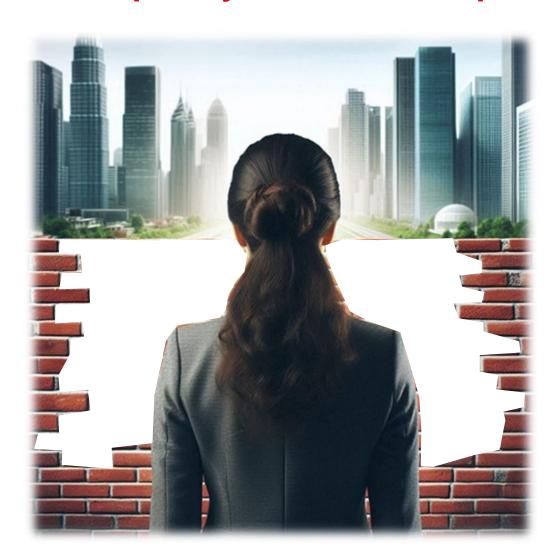
• Europeanwide data on a daily basis





- Europeanwide data on a daily basis
- Easy implementation: Members States should provide common interfaces if available





- Europeanwide data on a daily basis
- Easy implementation: Members States should provide common interfaces if available
- EU-wide scope without legal exceptions. Data protection impact assessments are necessary on a European basis that apply to all member states.





Compass-Verlag GmbH

Schönbrunner Straße 231, 1120 Wien

www.compass.at



Q&A



Jiří Pilař
Data Policy &
Innovation, European
Commission



Georg Hittmair
Head of Legal and Public
Affairs, Compass-Gruppe



Claudius Determann Legal and Public Affairs, Compass-Gruppe



Stay up-to-date on our 2024 activities!











Please provide your feedback!







Thank you



