



# Germany – Overview

### Portal

- <http://www.govdata.de> launched in 2013
- 8 out of 16 federal states have Open Data portals



### Ranking


- Open Data Barometer Rank: #14
- Open Data Index Rank: #24

### Transposition PSI Directive

✓ Yes


Revised PSI Directive

### Open Data Policy

- ✓ Open Data policy in place (bill passed in May 2017)
- ✓ 5 priority domains identified
- ✓ More than 8 events held annually
- ✓ 90-99% data uploaded automatically
- X No pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date
- X National 5 year strategy 85% 


### Licensing Norms

- ✓ Policy encourages to use Datenlizenz Deutschland 2.0
- ✓ 90-99% open licensed
- ✓ 100% free of charge

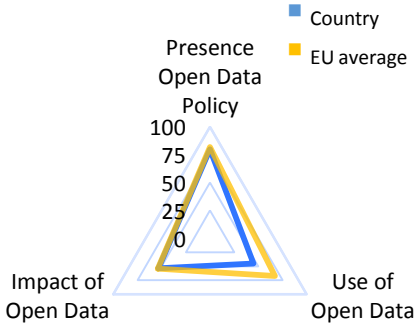
81% 

### National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ Some regional data initiatives
- ✓ Many regional portals integrated
- X Not all regional initiatives coordinated at national level

64% 


### Score Germany



Country (blue line), EU average (yellow line)


### Usability of portal

- ✓ API accessible
- ✓ Possibility to give feedback with login
- ✓ Search datasets
- ✓ Download datasets
- ✓ ≥90% of the datasets are machine readable
- X Contribute to portal




### Use & Reusability of Open Data

- 11,000 (0.013% of inhabitants in Germany) unique visitors on average per month
- 20% of the visitors are foreign
- Unknown proportion of traffic generated by humans
- Typical profile of visitors is unknown
- Most data sets are available in HTML format
- Data published by other administrations is re-used

**19965** datasets available 63% 

### Top data set & domains

- Most downloaded data set: Unknown
- Priority domains: transport and mobility, energy, public budget and spending, demographic change and infrastructure



Top 5 most consulted domains: Unknown



## Impact

### Political:

- No activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- Medium impact efficiency
- Medium impact transparency



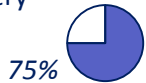
### Social:

- Medium impact environmental sustainability
- Medium impact inclusion of marginalised groups



### Economic:

- One study market value [1]
- Unknown studies better service delivery
- One other study [1]
- Marginal (Zero) Cost Model



## Barriers

### Further publication

For further publication political, legal, technical, financial & other barriers exist.

- Political barrier:** Within the federal structure of Germany, Open Data does not have the same weight everywhere
- Legal barrier:** Legislation is spread across different levels of federal structure
- Technical barrier:** Legacy systems, lack of metadata, different metadata standards, various different platforms to publish data
- Financial barrier:** Lack of additional personnel or budget for Open Data.
- Other barrier:** Capacity building within the administration

### Further use

For further use various barriers are present.

- Little awareness:** Open Data is well known to a relatively small community, but not to the broad public. Besides the funding programme mFUND, it is planned to raise awareness as part of the participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP)
- Low availability:** Data cannot be used as long as it is not open. A lot of interesting data, especially for citizens, is located at the local level. With the federal bill and the commitment of the federal states to also make respective legislation, the amount of published data will increase.



## Best practices

- GENESIS database:** The database gives easy and free access to the national statistics. Some premium functionalities, especially regarding convenience, are limited to paying users, but all users can access the same data.
- JedeSchule:** Finding the right school for children. The project uses many publicly available [data sources](#) to show information about the individual schools. It makes a lot of data, that would otherwise be hard to find and analyse, easily accessible and understandable for everyone.

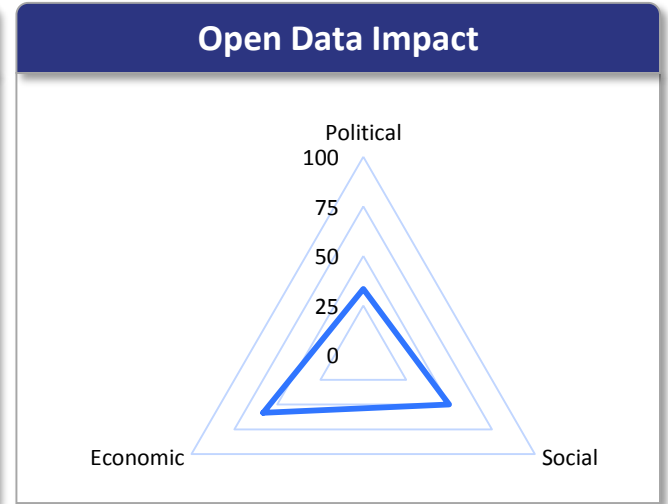
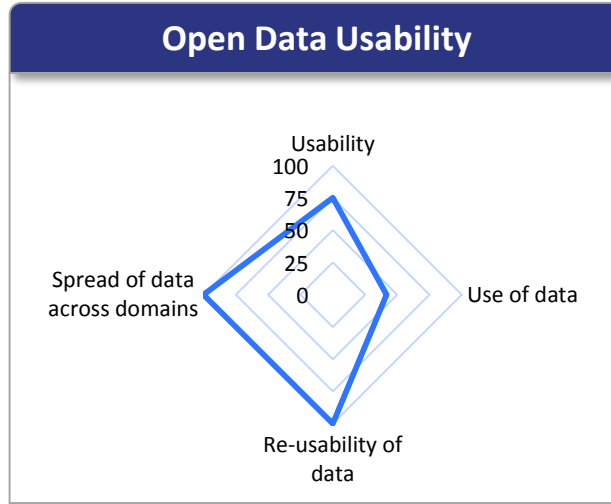
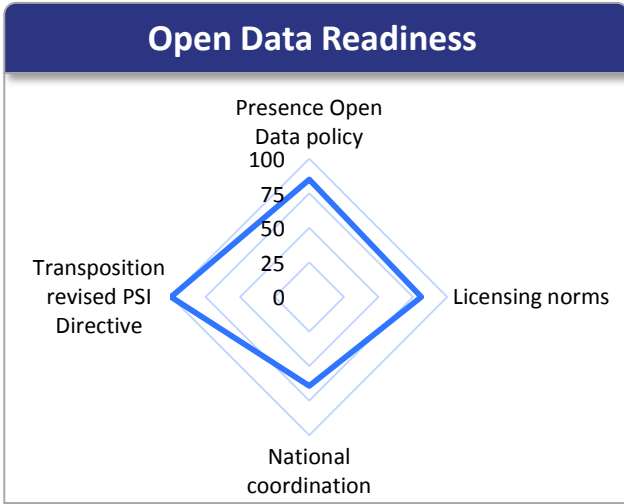


## Progress on barriers

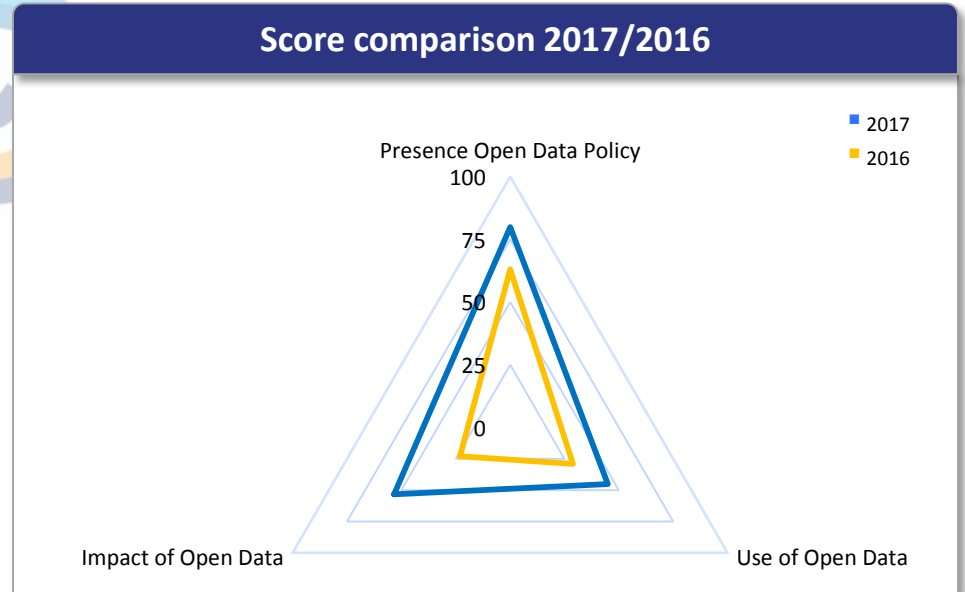
- To address the barriers existing for further publication, federal states committed themselves in 2016 to create Open Data acts if they did not have one already, at the federal level an Open Data bill was adopted, the DCAT-AP.de is being implemented as new metadata standard.
- The barriers that exist for further use were addressed. With the federal bill and the commitment of the federal states to also make respective legislation, the amount of published data will increase.



# Germany – Rankings



- ### Major changes 2017
- The Presence of an Open Data policy has increased thanks to: 90-99% of data is now uploaded automatically, all data is free of charge, 90-99% of data has an open license and many regional portals are now integrated, compared to only some portals in 2016.
  - The Use of Open Data has increased thanks to the launch of specific communication activities to promote the national Open Data Portal or Open Data in general and thanks to specific activities being conducted to measure the re-use of Open Data in Germany since mid-2016.
  - The Impact of Open Data has increased most significantly thanks to the estimated medium social and political impact that was measured as opposed to this impact not having been measured before. Also the economic impact indicator has increased thanks to studies conducted to assess the importance of Open Data in Germany.

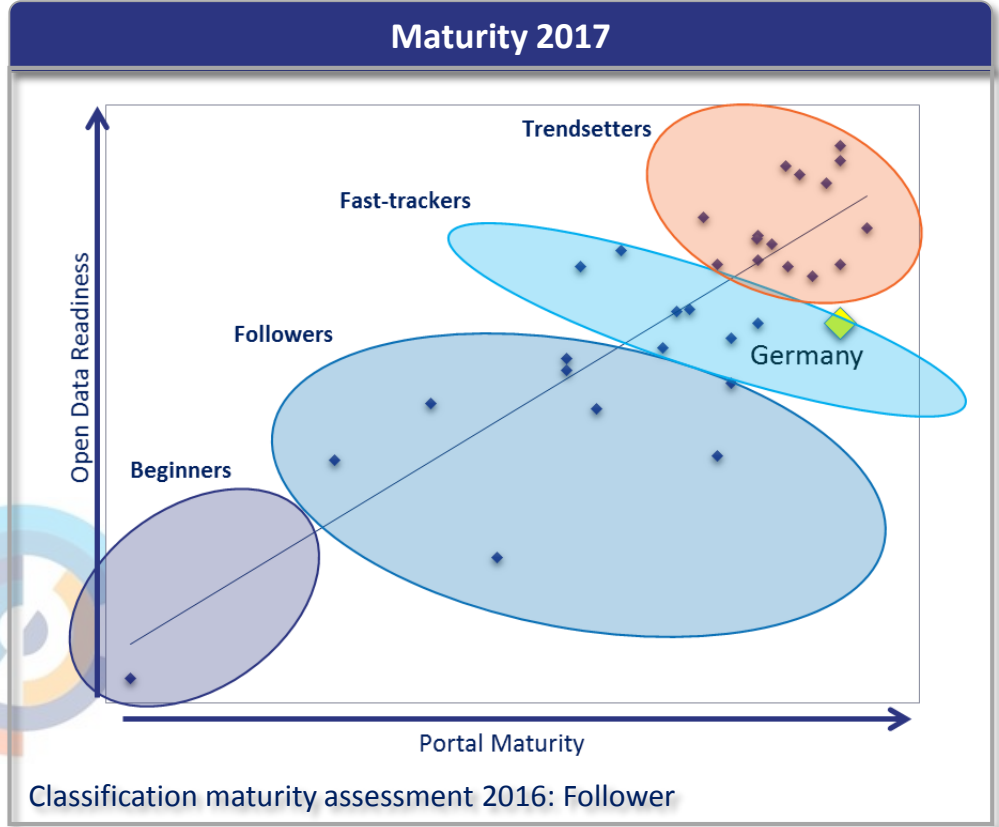




## Print screen portal

The screenshot shows the homepage of the German Open Data Portal (DCAT-AP.de). At the top, it says "Das Datenportal für Deutschland" and "Open Government: Verwaltungsdaten transparent, offen und frei nutzbar". Below this is a search bar with the text "Nach Datenbanken, Dokumenten und Apps suchen". A section titled "GovData entwickelt DCAT-AP.de" explains the portal's role as a metadata standard. A grid of icons represents various data categories such as "Bürgerwesen", "Bildung und Wissenschaft", "Gesundheit", "Justiz", "Kultur, Jugend, Sport und Freizeit", "Medizin und Soziales", "Politik und Medien", "Umwelt", "Transport und Verkehr", "Wirtschaft und Arbeit", "Wissenschaft", "Wirtschaft und Arbeit", "Wirtschaft und Arbeit".

## Maturity 2017



## Next steps

- Roll-out of DCAT-AP.de at the national portal
- Formal decision on DCAT-AP.de as national metadata standard
- Setting up a support unit for open data for the federal level



## Upcoming events

- 2 August 2017: mFUND conference, Berlin
- 12 October 2017: Open Government Day, Munich
- 6 December 2017: Open!2017, Stuttgart