

Open data maturity

2019



Netherlands

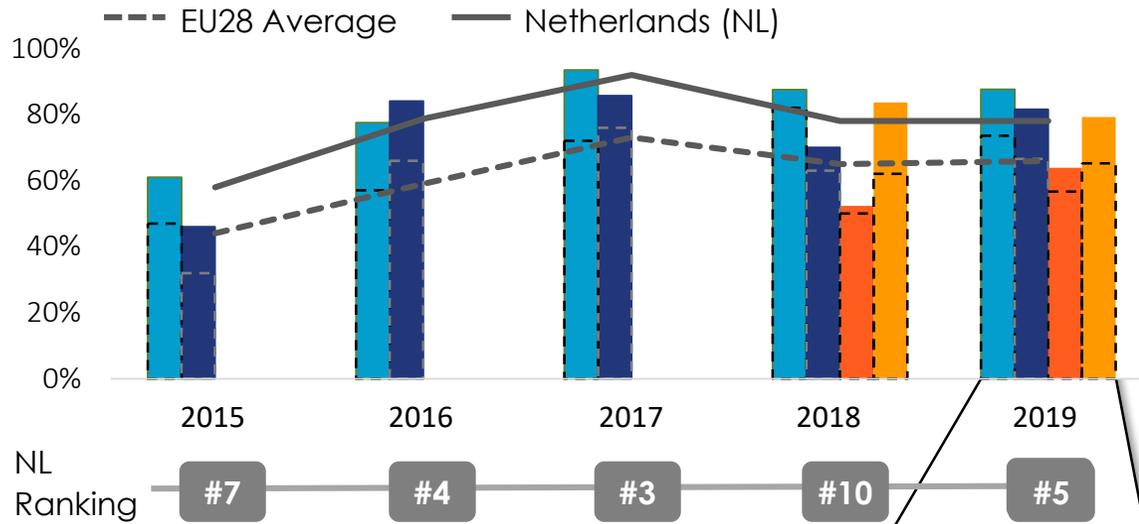


State-of-Play on open data - 2019

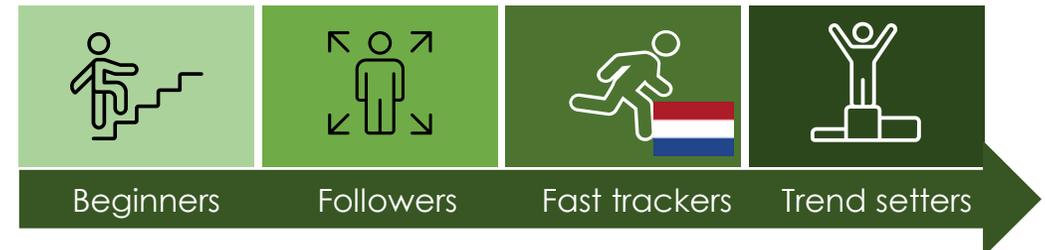
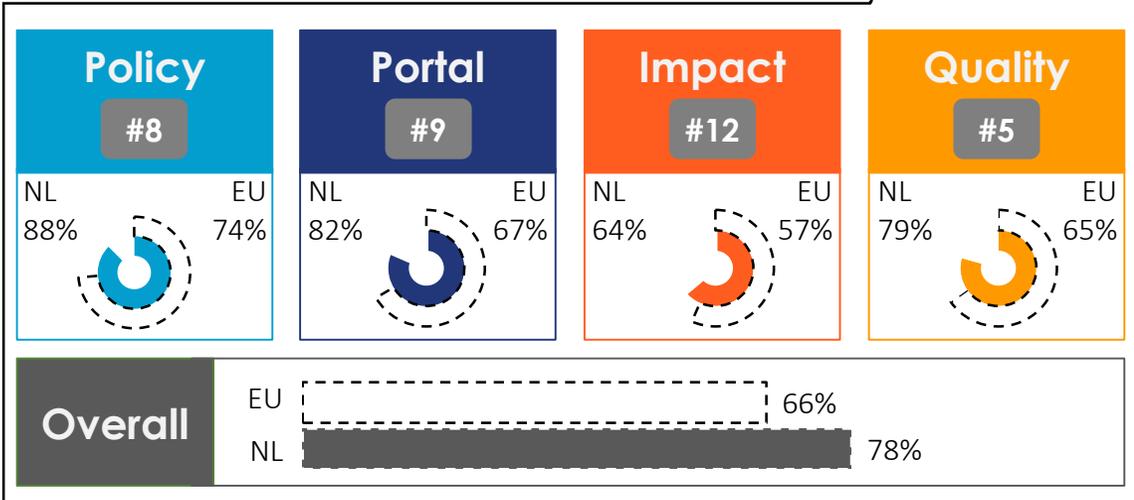
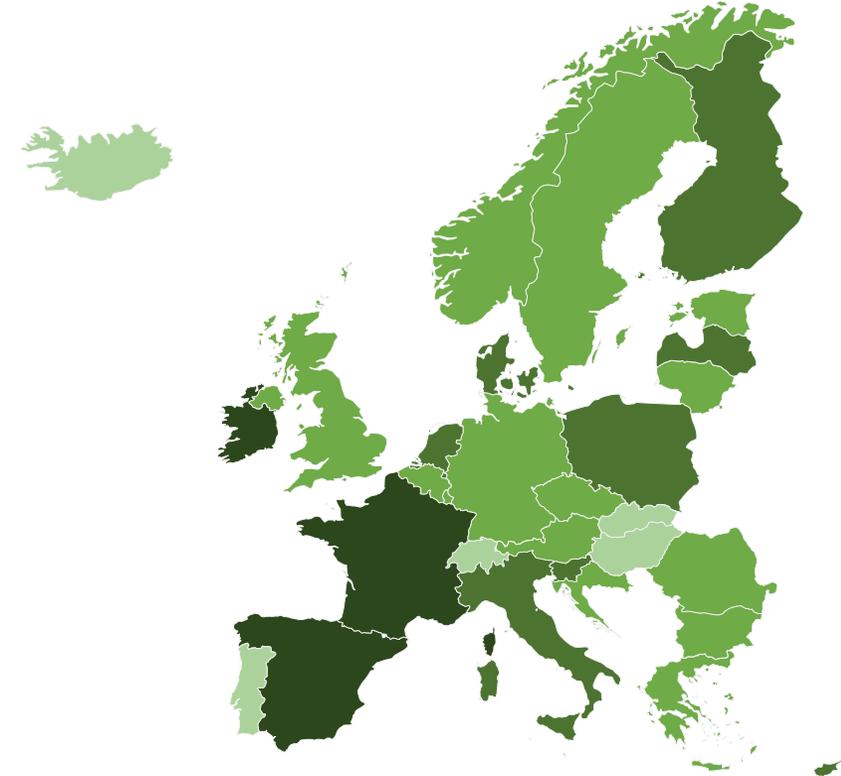
Netherlands



MATURITY LEVEL RATING

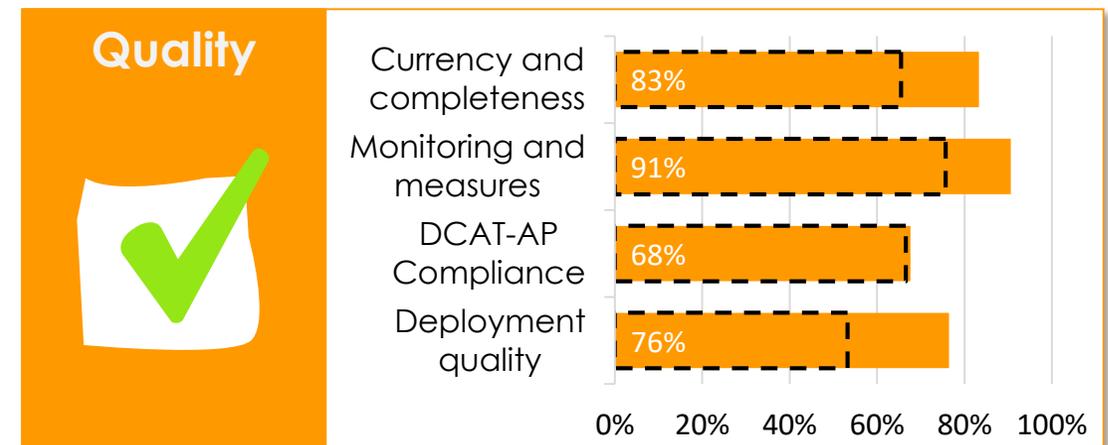
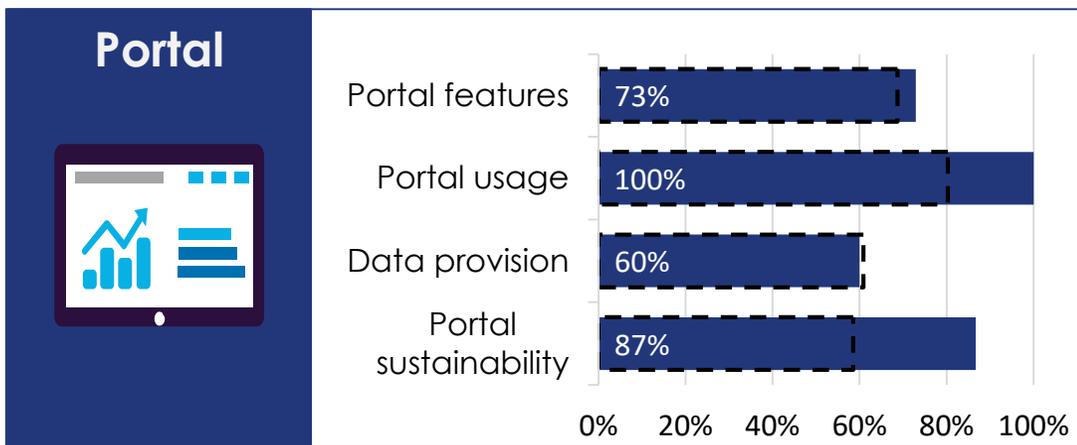
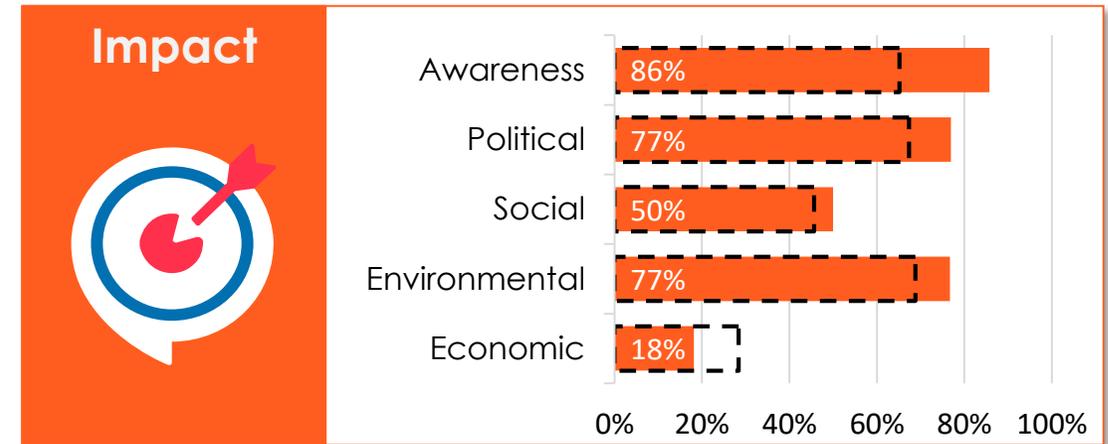
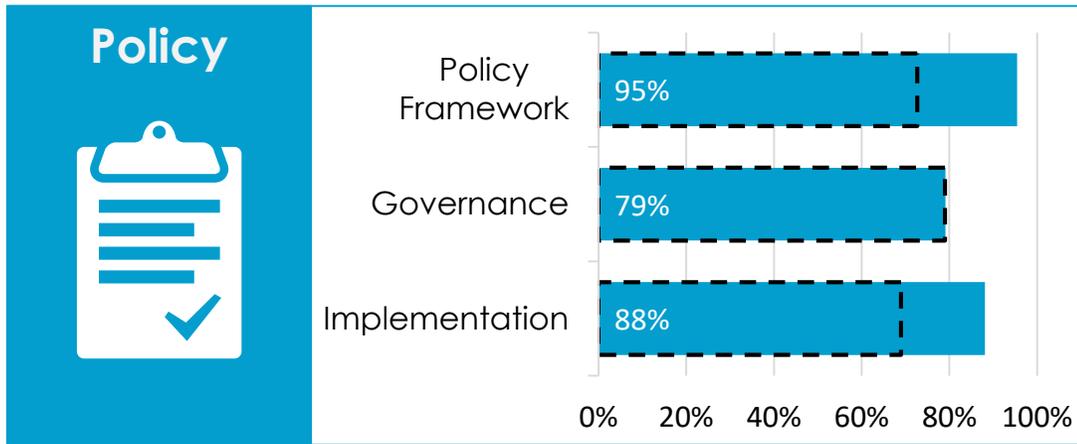


OVERALL MATURITY LEVEL SEGMENTATION





DIMENSION PERFORMANCE



EU28 Average
 X% Netherlands



ADDRESSING BARRIERS



Organisational

A challenge to open data publication in the Netherlands is the incentive structure and the allocation of resources vs the expected benefits. To make data fit for re-use, more investment is needed in quality and governance. To overcome the barrier of unbalanced incentives, the Netherlands invests in a more “on demand” approach: the Netherlands has observed that data publishers are more willing to provide their data when re-users are vocal and can articulate their needs. The Netherlands hence plans to invest more in creating a structural demand-supply dynamic, both in G2G, G2B and G2C. A community-centred approach will be used, prioritising those topics which are on the country's political agenda (e.g. CO2 emissions reduction, smart cities, smart mobility...).



Awareness

The Netherlands puts substantial effort in increasing the re-use of open data by public sector bodies. This is not considered necessarily as an open data initiative, but rather as part of a wider strategy for a data-driven public sector. This is exemplified by the development of the national data strategy, the set-up of a network for data-driven policy, and the investment in an infrastructure of data-driven public services with the involvement of the Central Statistics Office, “data labs” in each government department, urban data centres in every main city, and a network of academic centres focused on data.



OPEN DATA RE-USE

The Netherlands conducts multiple activities to boost the re-use of data and to engage with the community of re-users. Examples of such activities are the creation and maintenance of data dictionaries, discussion groups, portal user meetings, and hackathons. In addition, the Netherlands conducted research into its three largest open data platforms to find out more about user segmentation, satisfaction, needs, bottlenecks etc. The Dutch open data portal also provides a [designated area](#) to showcase open data use cases.

An interesting example of how open data is used for decision-making processes in the Netherlands comes from the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, that provides a “[dry monitor](#)” service. Because last summer the Netherlands was unusually warm and dry, water authorities were on high alert. Based on meteorological information and water levels, water was redistributed to dry areas and pumped *into* the territory instead of pumped *out*, which is the common practice instead, because of the country's geographical morphology.

An example of how open data is re-used to inform citizens is the “[voordat het nieuws was](#)” application (before it was news). The application makes the public aware of political decisions and actions that lead to events in the news. The application incentivizes the public to develop a better understanding of the usually less visible local and regional politics.