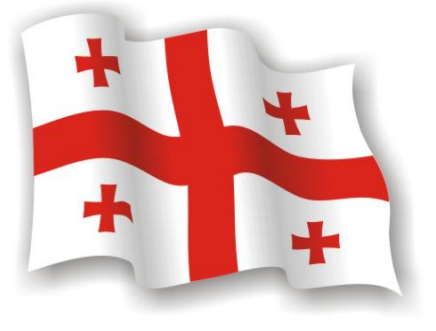
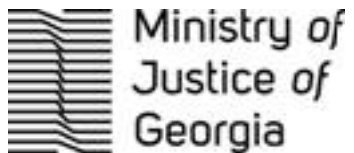




OPEN GOVERNMENT DAYS  
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
18-19 November



## OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ECOSYSTEM IN GEORGIA



NATA GODERDZISHVILI  
LEPL. DATA EXCHANGE AGENCY  
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA



# Open Government Memorandum

*“We will work together to ensure the public trust and establish a system of **transparency**, public **participation**, and **collaboration**.”*

*Openness will **strengthen** our **democracy** and promote **efficiency** and **effectiveness** in Government.”*

*Barack Obama ([www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/TransparencyandOpenGovernment](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/TransparencyandOpenGovernment))*

# Currency of 21st century – open data



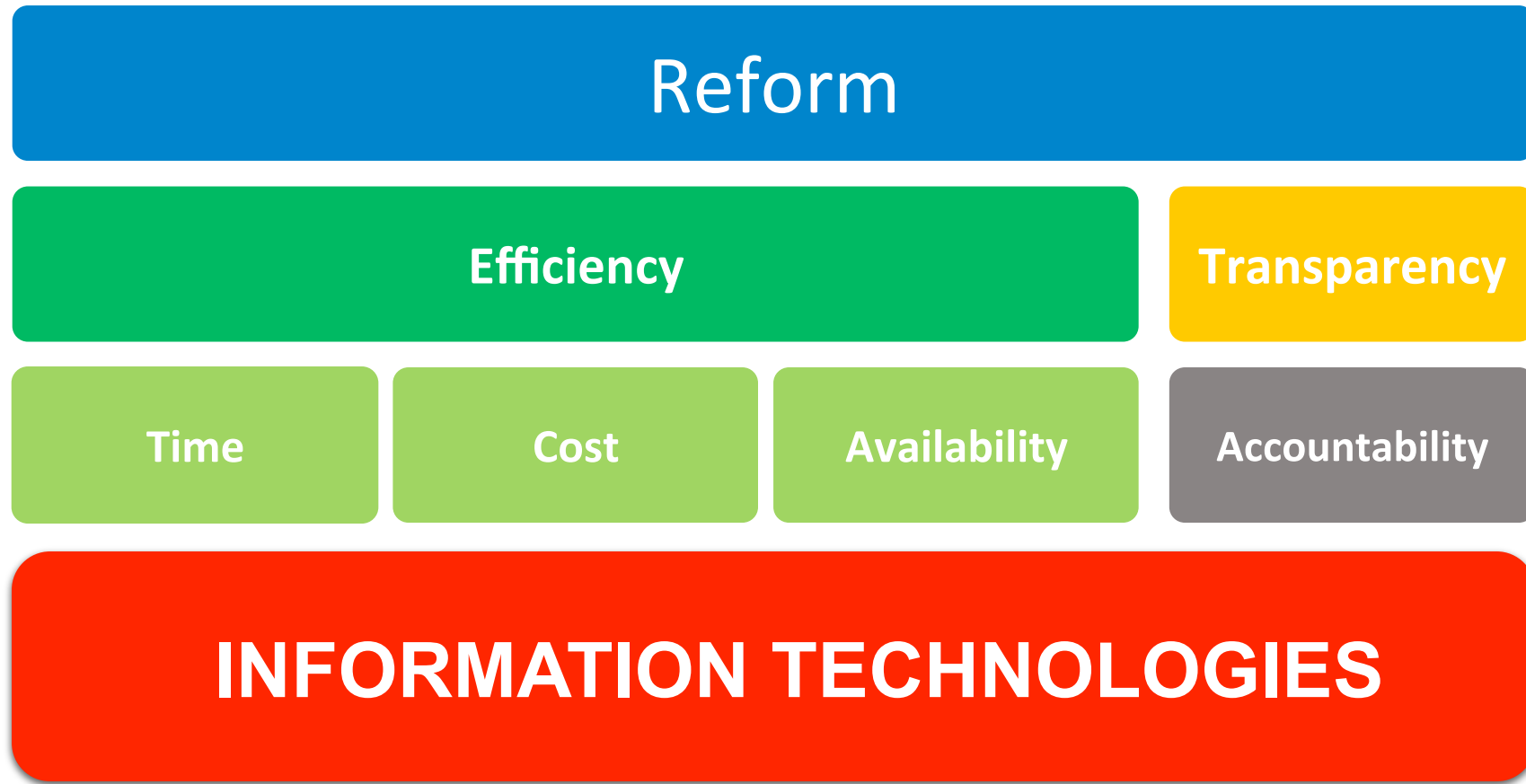
Information is the gold of the 21-century. The European Commission estimates the potential revenue from making Public Sector Information (PSI) available for reuse to deliver a €40 billion boost to the EU's economy each year.

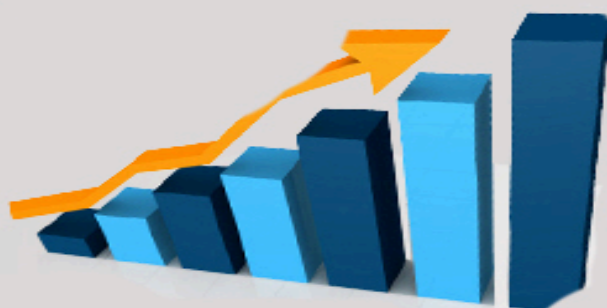
In order to unlock the potential of digital PSI prospective reusers must be able to “discover and access” datasets they might be interested in reusing.

The image is a promotional banner for 'Apps for Democracy Community Edition'. It features a red banner at the top with the text 'Got what it takes to mash-up DC's data to win some cash and tons of street cred?'. Below this is a blue banner with the text 'Then sign-up for Apps for Democracy and start coding here!'. At the bottom is a yellow banner with the text 'Interested in launching your own Apps for Democracy inspired initiative? You're in luck! We've prepared a detailed guide showing you how to create one. Download the PDF here.' and a small image of a PDF document.

The first edition of Apps for Democracy yielded 47 web, iPhone and Facebook apps in 30 days - a \$2,300,000 value to the city at a cost of \$50,000 → +5000% ROI

# IT Crucial to Deliver Reform Benefits





**According to the UN E-government Survey 2014,  
Georgia has improved its E-government development  
index by 16 units and moved from the position of  
72nd to 56th among 193 countries**



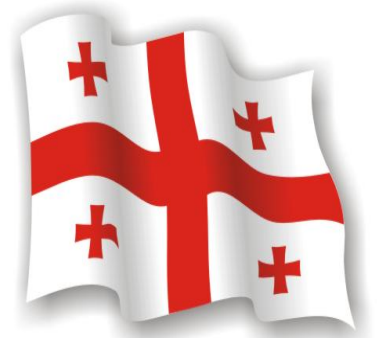
**THIS IS A SIZABLE PROGRESS!**

# Georgian Open Government vision

Open Government understood as a comprehensive view on how an e-Society can be shaped. The goal is ubiquitous engagement of citizens in all aspects of developing an e-Society. The approach of openness can be seen from different societal perspectives, e.g. Open Commons (Open Content, Open Data, and Open Source), Open Access (to scientific publications and data), Open GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums) or Open Innovation. Open Government focuses on the implication of openness to the public sector.



**GEORGIA is a MEMBER of OGP since 2011**



**Georgia's Goal is to become „more transparent,  
accountable, innovative and open to citizen participation.”**

2011-2014  
National  
Coordination  
Mechanisms  
OGG Forum  
Under ACC

2013  
Bright Spot  
Award

2014  
Elected Member of  
OGP SC

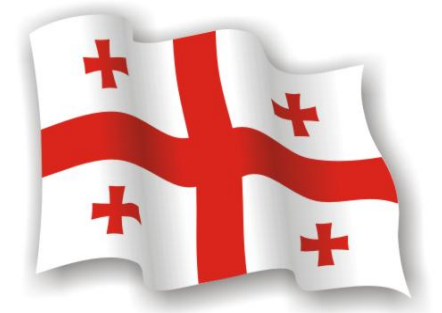
2014-2015  
OGP National  
Action Plan





# GEORGIA

## ACTION PLAN 2014-2015



**27 Commitments**  
**16 Responsible Agencies**

### Georgia's Grand Challenges

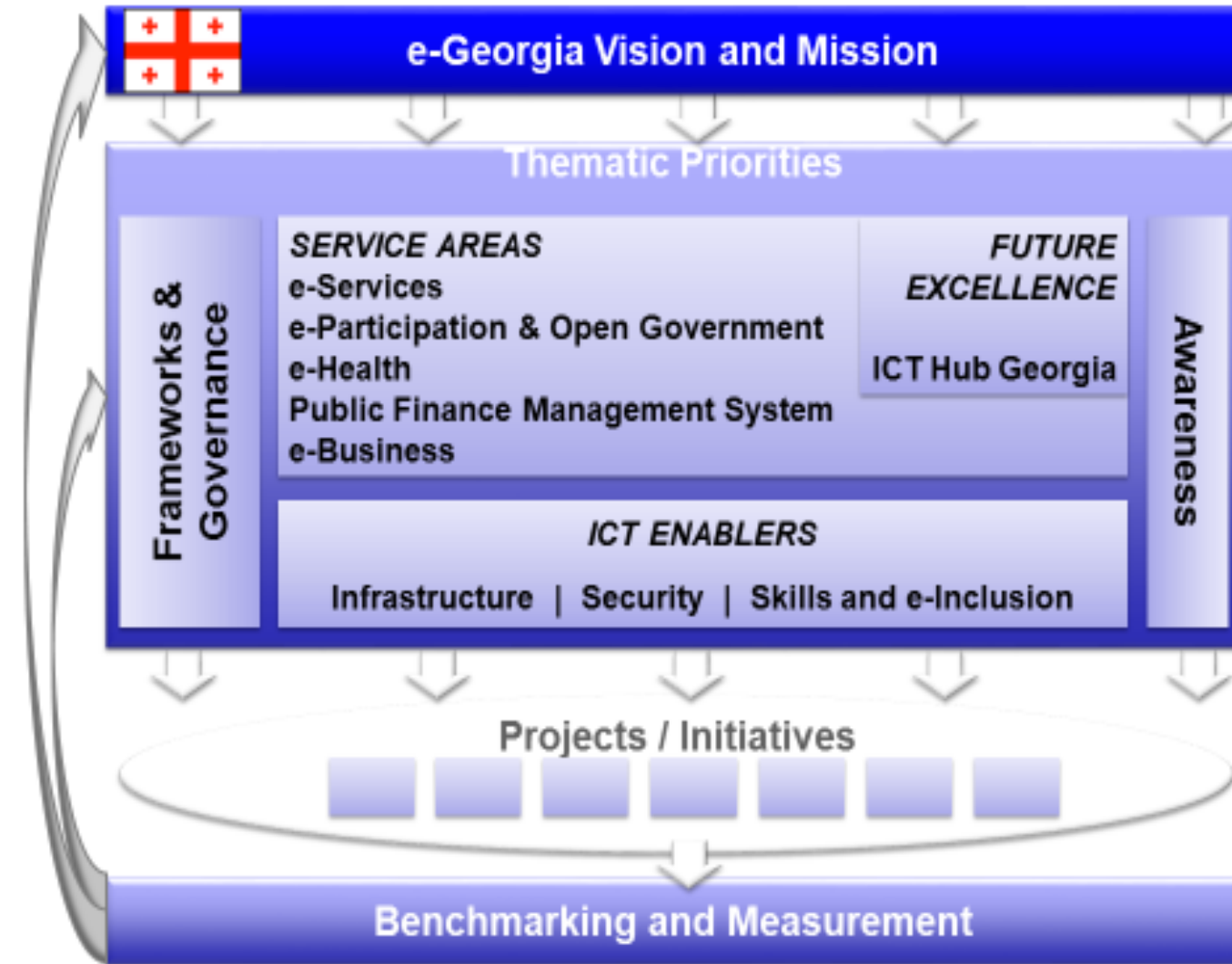
- ☐ Improving Public Services
- ☐ Increasing Citizen Involvement
- ☐ Better Management of Public Resources
- ☐ Safe Environment

### Ambitious Commitments of the Action Plan

- ☐ Open Data Portal
- ☐ Freedom of Information Act
- ☐ E-petitions portal
- ☐ Digital preservation



# OGD in e-Georgia strategy



Key pillars settled in e-Georgia strategy to enable OGD implementation

Infrastructure

Public Finance Management System

Enabling frameworks and governance ... including legal frameworks, interoperability framework, development frameworks, governance structures with coordination and community building

Awareness

OGD relevance to key thematic priorities

eServices -> new (public) services embarking on OGD

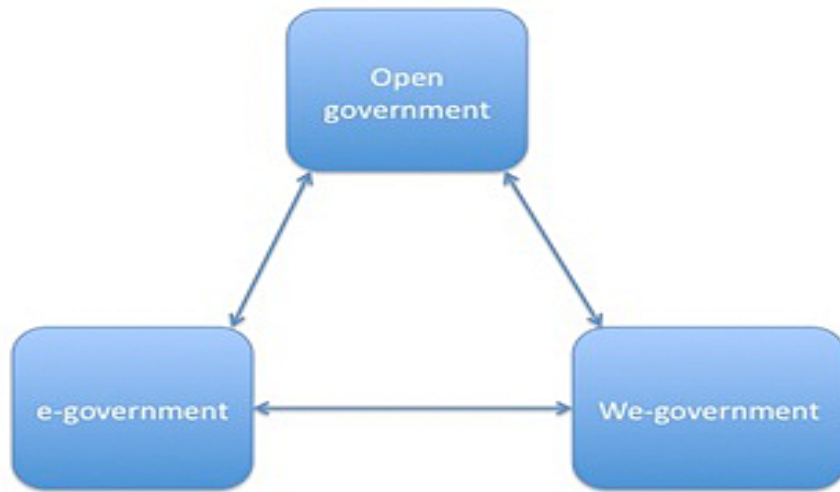
**eParticipation and Open Government** -> OGD to enable openness, transparency, participation, collaboration; supporting Information Society to advance;

eBusiness -> entrepreneurship, venture start-ups, innovations in information society

Skills and eInclusion -> Skills development key to capacity on exploiting OGD

Not to forget benchmarking and measurement approach

# OGD in e-Georgia strategy



Enabling citizens and businesses to become engaged in more and more aspects of the work of the public sector is essential as part of the Open Government agenda. This involves raising the awareness of, and trust in government, increasing the take-up of eServices, participating in eService design and delivery, and participating in policy making. eParticipation is an important means to facilitate engagement of citizens in public discourse and in more open political decision-making through the use of ICT.

Four main areas of eParticipation in the Georgian context are identified: (1) feedback on eServices, (2) (co-)design of eServices and Open Data, (3) transparency and Open Government and lastly, (4) decision-taking and policy making



# How to implement open government?

- Lee/Kwak: “An Open Government Implementation Model: Moving to Increased Public Engagement.” IBM Center for The Business of Government, 2011
  - Looked at Open Government Initiatives mainly from UK/US agencies – what worked/what not
- KDZ Implementation Model 2011, 2012
  - Enhancements to Lee/Kwak model
  - Experiences from Austrian Authorities



data.wien.gv.at • www.kdz.or.at



## Open Government Implementation Model

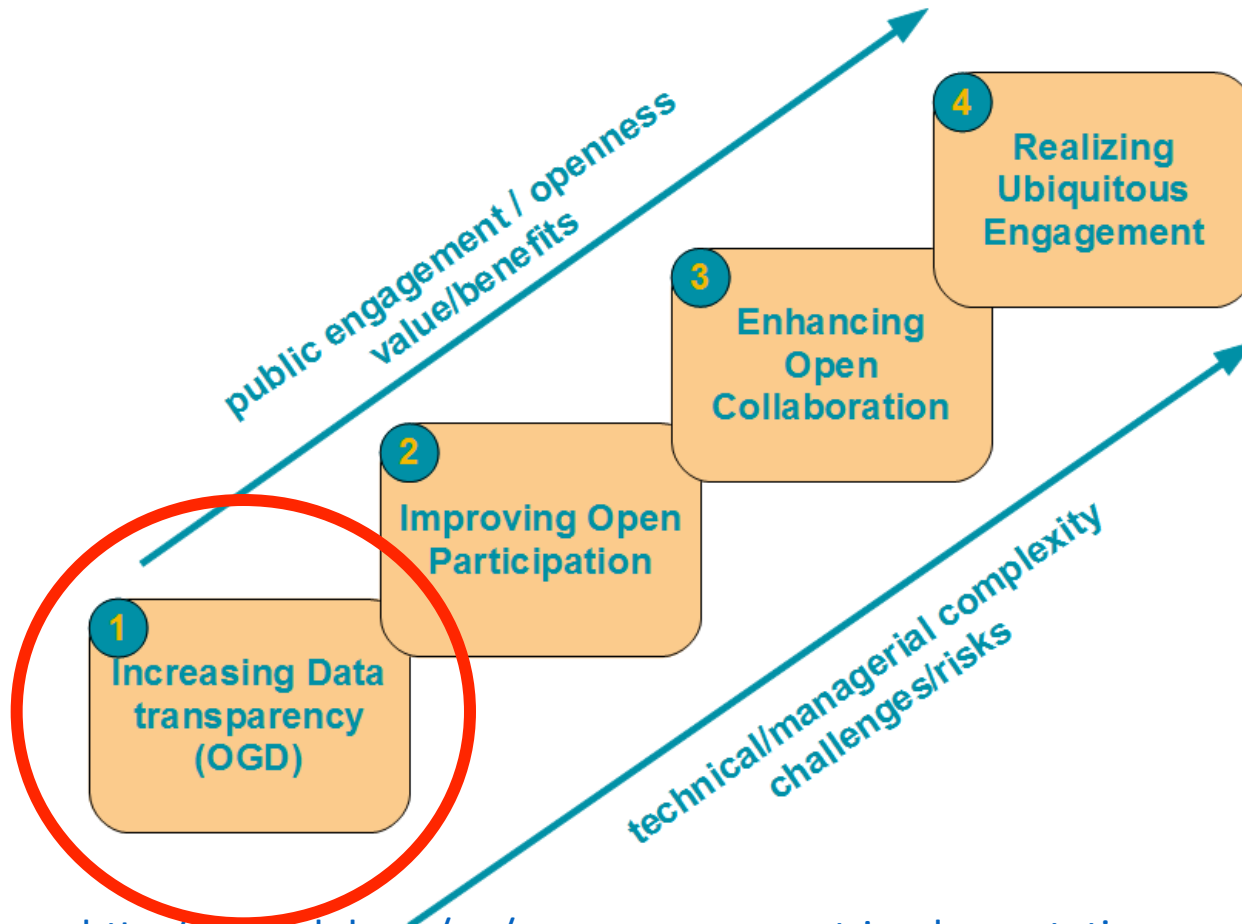
Implementation of Open Government  
Version 2.0

written by  
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**Brainstorm**  
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www.brainstorm.at

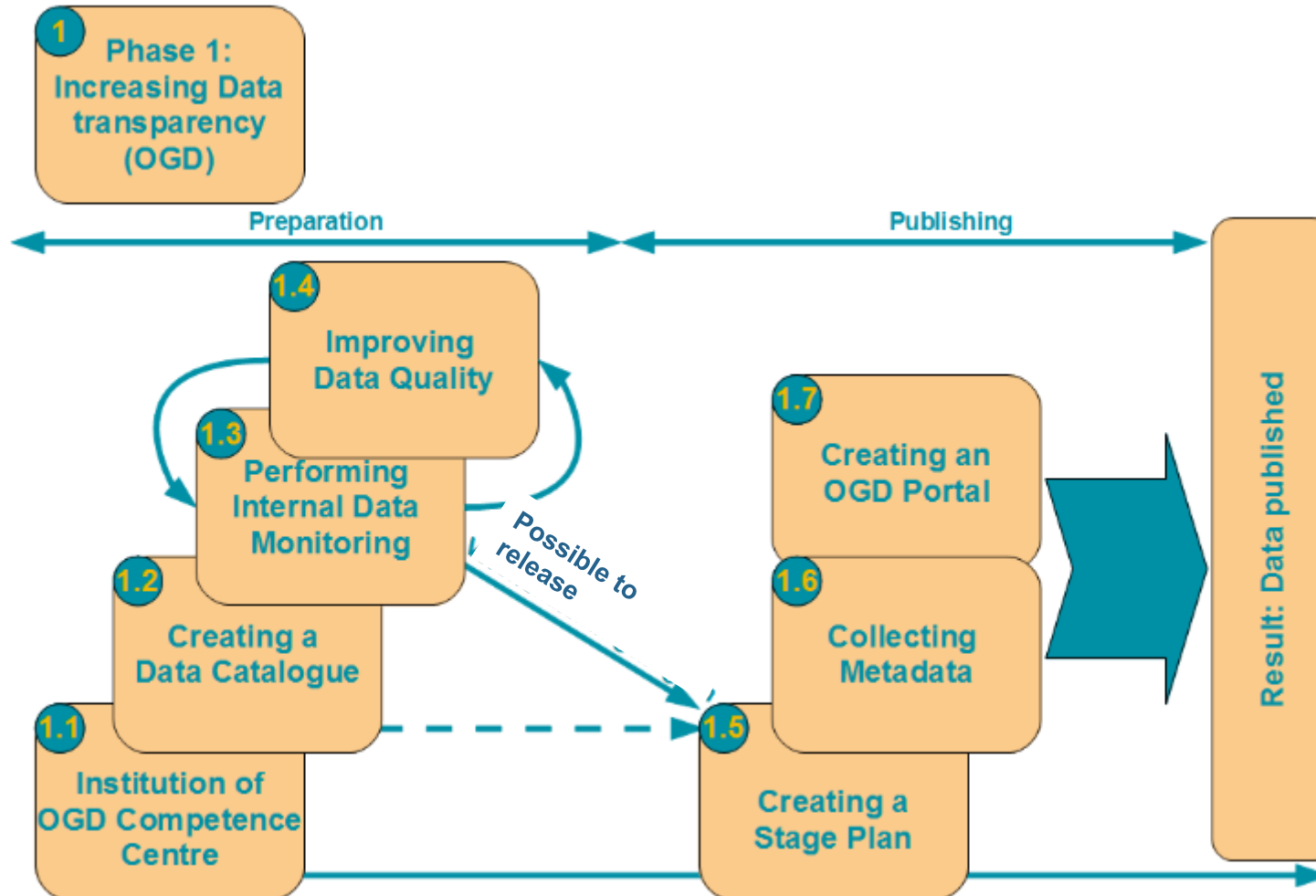
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Rathausstraße 8, A-1010 Vienna  
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info@rathaus.wien.gv.at • www.wien.gv.at • data.wien.gv.at

# Open-Government-Implementation Model



<http://www.kdz.eu/en/open-government-implementation-model>

# OGD Implementation phases



## OGD implementation model – Georgian case

Political

Institutional

Legal

Organizational

Technical

Marketing

# Political Aspects of OGD implementation model



- OGD is on high-level political agenda of GoG
- Strong political support for OGD portal from Prime-Minister's office
- GoG officially adopts action plan (2014-2016) for implementation of OGD initiative
- Georgia – member of OGD Steering Committee for the next 2 years





# Institutionalization of the OGD initiative

OGD Team – virtual taskforce was created to lead the process of implementing an OGD initiative in Georgia.

- ❑ Operates under ACC
- ❑ All stakeholders from Government sector are involved as well as CSO representatives
- ❑ Meets Regularly
- ❑ Has strong political and administrative support
- ❑ Supports elaboration and implementation of AP



\* OGD Contact Point from each stakeholder ministries identified and engaged in the process





# Legal Component of OGD implementation

- International/EU legal regulations:

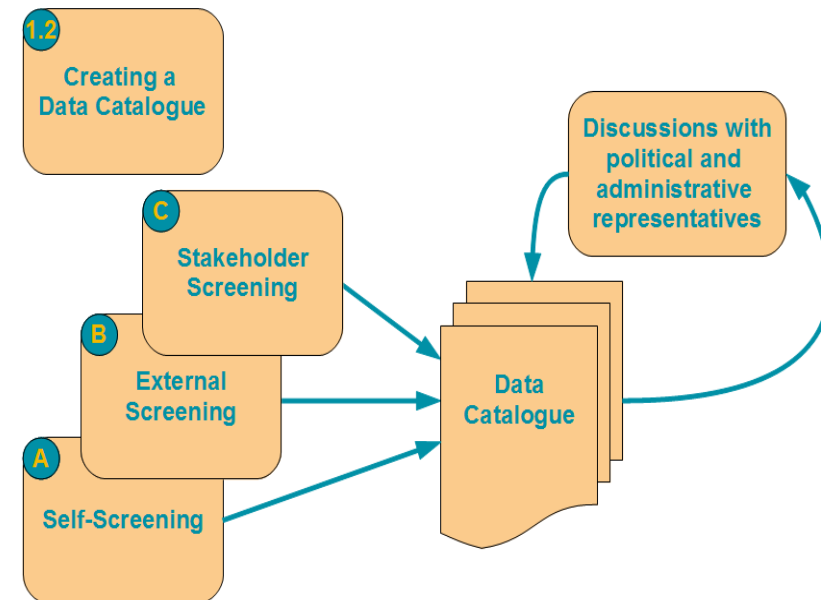
- ✓ US, UK: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- ✓ EU-Directive 2003/98/EG (PSI-Directive)
- ✓ EU-Directive 2007/2/EC (INSPIRE)
- ✓ EU-Directive 2013/37/EU (PSI-Directive 2)
- ✓ Diverse state laws: Statistic Law, Health data law, Environmental data law, Geospatial data law



- National legislation – new provision regarding Open Data Portal in FOIA.
- Define OGD license: Public Domain (CC0) - no license applies, freedom of information act
- Define terms of use of the OGD Portal: reusability, machine-readable format, Netiquette, etc.,

# Organizational aspects of OGD process

- Set up data catalogue
  - ✓ Self Screening: What do we have published already?
  - ✓ External Screening: What is published by others? – examine portals of EU MS, USA, others
  - ✓ Stakeholder Screening: What Stakeholders want us to publish? – surveys, interviews, meetings



# Organizational aspects of OGD process

- What data?
- Results & effects  
(e. g. number of children in kindergartens)
- Structure and processes / Infrastructure  
(e. g. number of kindergarten spaces, enrolments)
- Finances & economic viability  
(e. g. kindergarten costs)
- Staff/education, innovation  
(e. g. satisfaction of kindergarten teachers)
- Citizen/customer orientation  
(e. g. citizen satisfaction with child care)



Historical data  
Operational data  
(real time)  
Planning data

# Organizational aspects of OGD process

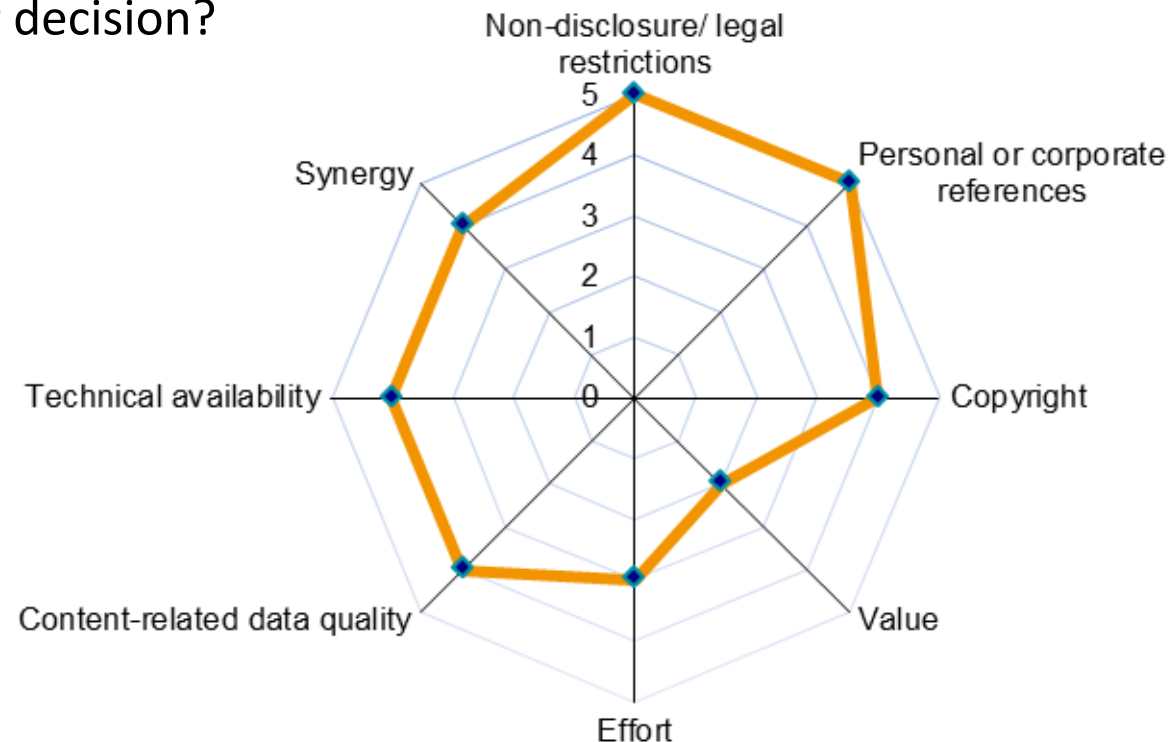
## Types of data

- Structural data/geo data  
(e. g. locations including more information such as opening hours)
- Financial/budget data  
estimates/annual financial statements, support funding
- Form data/input data, e. g. data from registrations
- Performance data/output data:  
Number of registrations, number of administrative decisions
- Measurement and survey data  
e .g. from customer or employee surveys
- Content data/statistical data  
age, gender, place of residence, citizenship, native language.

# Organizational aspects of OGD process

## Internal data monitoring

- Questions
  - What (more) data do we have?
  - What data can be published?
  - On what criteria do we base our decision?
- Metrics
  - starting point: services catalogue
  - 8 criteria incl. description and & metrics
  - assessment in scores 0 – 5 (0 = K.O.)



Criterion	Description	Score (0-5 points)
<b>Non-disclosure/ legal restrictions</b>	Is the data subject to non-disclosure obligations or other legal restrictions or does it include data critical for infrastructure?	<b>0: non-disclosure obligation</b> 1: restrictions exist, are hardly alterable (e. g. EU restrictions) 2: restrictions exist, alterable (e. g. regional or district council with extraordinary resolution with 2/3 majority) 3: restrictions exist, easily alterable (e. g. regional or district council with simple majority) 4: restrictions exist, very easily alterable (e. g. internal rules and practices) 5: no restrictions
<b>Personal or corporate references</b>	Does the data include personal references or can individuals or companies be identified?	<b>0: personal data</b> 1: data cannot be made anonymous, missing approval hardly obtainable 2: data cannot be made anonymous, missing approval obtainable 3: approval obtained (e. g. subsidy data) 4: data can be made anonymous 5: no identification of individuals or companies possible, or no infringement of interests in secrecy deserving protection (sec. 8 Data Protection Act <sup>11</sup> )
<b>Copyright</b>	Is the administrative agency sole proprietor of data copyright?	<b>0: no copyright: disclosure not possible</b> 1: subject to license fees and approval 2: subject to license fees, approval obtained 3: no license fees, subject to approval 4: no license fees, no approval needed 5: sole possession of copyright ensured
<b>Value</b>	How high is the estimated value of disclosure for all target groups?	1: very low value 2: low value 3: medium value 4: high value 5: very high value



Criterion	Description	Score (0-5 points)
<b>Effort</b>	How high is the effort of disclosure?	<b>0: unjustifiable cost</b> 1: very high cost 2: high cost 3: medium cost 4: low cost 5: very low
<b>Content-related data quality</b>	How high is the estimated data quality? (timeliness, completeness, accurateness, faultiness)	<b>0: data quality unjustifiable</b> 1: data quality very low 2: data quality low 3: data quality medium 4: data quality high 5: data quality very high
<b>Technical availability</b>	Available data formats and data sources, open standards: OGD formats, extended Five-Star System (see Table 4 and Table 5)	1: data available electronically 2: data available in machine-readable format 3: data available in OGD formats 4: data available with URI / as RDF 5: data available as Linked Data
<b>Synergy</b>	Are agencies already making the data/services available for other purposes?	1: already voluntarily published 2: soon to be published voluntarily 3: to be published under alterable regional/national laws 4: already published (e. g. INSPIRE, Environmental Information Directive 2003/4/EC...) under an obligation (e. g. statutory, EU or contractual requirements) 5: to be published (e. g. INSPIRE, Environmental Information Directive 2003/4/EG...) under an obligation that is hard to change (e. g. statutory, EU or contractual requirements)

# Organizational aspect of OGD process

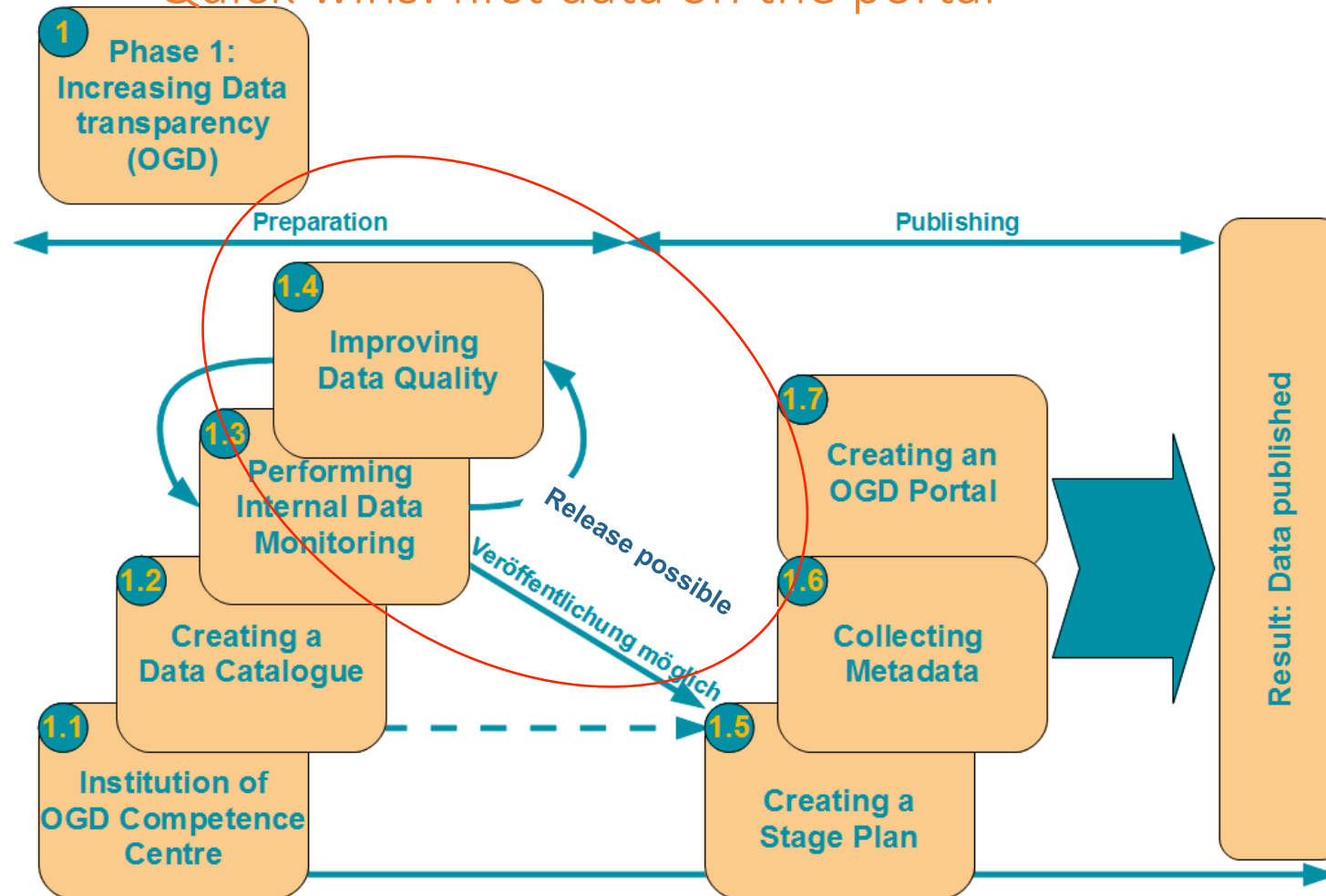
## Additional things to ask from the agencies

- Responsible Authority \_\_\_\_ (Where's the data?)
- Responsible Person \_\_\_\_ (Who can we ask about it?)
- Do fees apply currently? *yes/no*
- What format is the data in currently? \_\_\_\_
- Planned data of publication? \_\_\_\_
- (Is it planned to sell the data? *yes/no* For how much? \_\_\_\_)
- Total score on the data monitoring? \_\_\_\_
- Priority dataset? (political/administrative priority) *yes/no*



## 1.4 Improving Data Quality

Quick wins: first data on the portal



# Technical solutions for OGD Portal

- Define URL: data.gov.ge
- Define functionality
- Decide on OGD portal architecture
- Define metadata standards and OGD formats
- Choose software
- Set up a technical infrastructure (Software)
- Implement OGD portal software including metadata standard and URL scheme
- Test
- Go live
- Process feedback, refine...

# Marketing and Awareness aspects

- **Initiated Hackathon** – Apps for Georgia award for software developers, interested audience
- **Set up training and awareness raising measures** – Different target groups (Chief Data Officer, high level administrative persons/ politicians, public servants...) to be informed/ trained in all aspects of the OGD initiative.



# Result: Data.Gov.Ge Portal is operational....

Data are free to use, reuse, link and redistribute for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

The portal aims to promote the innovative use of these data and to engage companies to develop new services (APPs).

The screenshot displays the DATA.gov.ge portal. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links: მთავარი (Main), ღია მონაცემები (Open Data), ავლიკაციები (Applications), დეველოპერებისთვის (For Developers), ანალიტიკა (Analytics), საბარო ინფორმაცია (Public Information), and ვრცელის შესახებ (About). Below this is a search bar with the text "ღია მონაცემების ძიება" (Search for Open Data) and a red button labeled "მონაცემების ძიება" (Search for Data). The main content area features a large image of a document with a line graph and the text "დაინერგა ახალი ღია მონაცემების პორტალი" (A new open data portal has been implemented). To the right, there are two boxes: one for "სსიპ იუსტიციის სახლი" (Sakpatbulo of the Ministry of Justice) with 13 datasets, and another for "სსიპ 'განთავსების სახლი' (Sakpatbulo of the Ministry of Education and Science) with 1 dataset. At the bottom, there's a sidebar with icons for various data categories: ტურიზმი (Tourism), დასაქმება (Employment), ტრანსპორტი (Transport), ეკონომიკა (Economy), სოფლის მეურნეობა (Agriculture), მოსახლეობა (Population), გეოგრაფიული მონაცემები (Geographical Data), and სოციალური და ჯანდაცვა (Social and Health). The main content area also shows a list of datasets under the heading "ხშირად ნახები მონაცემები" (Frequently Used Data), including "სსიპ იუსტიციის სახლის პროდუქტები" (Products of the Ministry of Justice) with 221 XML datasets and "სსიპ 'განთავსების სახლი' (Sakpatbulo of the Ministry of Education and Science) with 125 CSV datasets.

# Weaknesses

- Regulations/policies/rules for OGD/PSI
- Lack of knowledge, capacities, ressources
- No machine readable formats
- Awareness campaigns
- Business plan / market for OGD
- Demand only in special areas
- Lack of motivation/incentive/enforcement for agencies to open data
- Lack of involvement of local government

# Specific Goals

- Overview: datasets are available
- Roadmap / timeline / guideline / measurements / indicators
- Accept international OGD principles
- Interoperability
- Broader awareness of new possibilities in target groups
- Increased competition and mutual improvement (between agencies)
- Building public trust through information leading to participation through motivation
- Creating startups

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