

## Action Plan for Open Government 2018-2020 “It must be open”

The action plan for Open Government 2018-2020 is an integrated part of the ‘Democratie in Actie’ (Democracy in Action) partnership programme of the Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK), the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and the professional associations and lobby organisations of local government. BZK is working towards more open government in several ways. For instance, the ministry has supported the private member’s bill calling for an Open Government Act (Dutch Woo). BZK also drafts bi-annual action plans for open government, partly in the context of the Netherlands’ membership of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The second Dutch Open Government action plan ended in June 2018. This third action plan, for July 2018 - July 2020, contains three priority areas that particularly contribute to more openness in local democracy (part II). The action plan also contains priority actions for network partners (part III).

### I. Why it must be open

Politics is a glasshouse. The speed of social media is increasing non-stop and many government actions are out in the open. This can sometimes be difficult, but it is important. “Being a little transparent is impossible,” said Dutch Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, Kajsa Ollongren, when she recently announced that she wanted new aldermen to submit a Certificate of Good Behaviour. Just like integrity, transparency is indispensable in and incorporated into public administration and they go hand in hand.

This is a view which is also heard outside politics. Some years ago, Dutch researcher Stephan Grimmelikhuisen conducted PhD research into transparency in public administration<sup>1</sup>. His advice: if you want to be transparent, do it right: quickly, understandably and comprehensively. At the same time, he warned against disproportionate expectations. Transparency will not automatically increase people’s trust in their government. People are given a glimpse into the inner workings of government and they will not necessarily like what they see. Public administration is done by people and sometimes things turn out differently than people had expected or hoped. And sometimes things just go wrong.

Do we want to bring these things out into the open, even if it does not contribute to private citizens’ trust? Yes, we do, because openness is a core value of Dutch democracy based on the rule of law. Although openness makes us vulnerable, it mainly invigorates us. It keeps us sharp, brings integrity risks to the surface, and arms us against unwanted external influences. Openness serves to make governance accountable; it contributes to transparency and honourable proceedings; it improves government efficiency, creates informed citizens as a pre-condition for modern and active citizenship and offers economic opportunities by the reuse of government information. That is why the title of this action plan is: It must be open!

### II. Three priority areas

#### 1. Action point: Open decision-making at municipalities and provinces

Municipal and Provincial Council decisions are recorded as Municipal Council Information (*Raadsinformatie*) and Provincial Council Information (*Stateninformatie*). The information recorded consists of motions, agendas and proposals. To strengthen transparency and local democracy, this information must be available in a standardised manner as open data.

It is not easy to carry out targeted searches for information or compare information about the same subject at different municipalities and provinces if information is not provided in a standardised manner. As a result, information about local government decisions is not always easily accessible and can be difficult to compare.

The Open State Foundation (OSF) has been working with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and the Ministry of the Interior (BZK) to release Municipal Council Information from more than 100 municipalities as open data since 2013. A standard for making this information uniformly available as open data is in its completion stage. This is an action point in the Dutch national Action Plan for Open Government for January 2016 – June 2018 and it will help to strengthen local democracy.

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<sup>1</sup> Stephan Grimmelikhuisen, *Transparency and trust. An experimental study of online disclosure and trust in government*, PhD research at Utrecht University, 2012.

In the first six months of 2018, five Dutch provinces made their Provincial Council Information available as open data. More provinces now wish to join this initiative and provide access to Provincial Council Information as standardised open data.

Provinces want to make their Provincial Council Information more easily accessible to strengthen the democratic process. This action point intends to have provinces make their Provincial Council Information available according to a standard that is similar to the standard that has been developed for municipalities. Furthermore, VNG is investigating how the standard and infrastructure can be safeguarded so that Municipal and Provincial Council Information can ideally be reused.

Making this information accessible in a standardised way serves local residents, community organisations, intermediaries and the media. Since it involves the same type of information and the same suppliers, an intergovernmental standard should be prepared for Open Decision-making.

Open Decision-making will enable all kinds of parties to create applications that will contribute to participation, transparency and accountability by reusing data. The VNG has initiated the Open Verantwoording (Open Accountability) project to study how supervision and accountability can be strengthened, based on Open Decision-making by municipal councils, inspectorates and authorities.

And furthermore, it will make it easier for elected representatives to search in their own and other representatives' documents. An app competition was therefore planned to be organised in the run-up to the Provincial Council elections of 2019 to stimulate reuse.

This action point was assigned primarily to the province of Zuid-Holland and the VNG in conjunction with the Open State Foundation (OSF) and other provinces.

## **2. Action point - Strengthening the transparency of political party funding as part of decentralised governance**

What is important for our democracy is that openness is not only practised by government, but that other important actors also practise openness wherever possible. This particularly applies to political parties, given their roles as primary intermediaries between the government and citizens. Transparency as regards their cash flows contributes to citizens' confidence in democracy and governance and thus the connection between citizens and government.

The Dutch Political Parties (Funding) Act (Wet financiering politieke partijen - Wfpp) obliges national political parties to submit annual financial reports and statements of donations and debts to the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) who will then publish these statements. The Wfpp requires that decentralised or local political parties (both local parties and the local sections of national political parties) have publicly accessible regulations on donations; they can decide on the form of their regulations themselves. However, they are not under any obligation to publish annual financial reports and statements of donations and debts.

An evaluation of the Wfpp, carried out in 2017/2018, recommended that binding regulations should be included in this act to ensure transparency of decentralised or local political parties' income. This requires a change to the Wfpp and this process will probably take several years.

In anticipation of this amendment to the act, BZK, in consultation with representatives of decentralised political parties and local governments, will develop an instrument which decentralised or local political parties can use on a voluntary basis to increase transparency with regard to their cash flows. The instrument will be developed in the period from the autumn of 2018 to the spring of 2019 after which it will be implemented.

This action point has been primarily assigned to BZK.

## **3. Action point - Pioniersnetwerk Open Overheid voor Gemeenten (Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities)**

Citizens are entitled to information, but they cannot always easily get what they are entitled to, or they simply cannot find the information. Local residents do not always feel involved with

or heard by their municipality. To change this, it is important that efforts are undertaken to make municipalities open and transparent. Many municipalities are already working on this.

An open and transparent municipality does not come into existence all by itself: it calls for a culture of openness where public officials understand the added value of openness and transparency. Achieving this may be challenging and will often call for a pioneering mentality in an organisation.

The Pioniersnetwerk Open Overheid wants to help with this: it connects these pioneers together to enable them to share knowledge and experiences, to inspire each other and to work together.

The goal of the Pioniersnetwerk is to bring together passionate municipal officials - and to increase their number by spreading the word - who work in the field of Open Government in order to:

- Exchange knowledge, experiences, and best practices;
- Collaborate and develop innovative clout;
- Prevent the 'reinvention of the wheel';
- Provide inspiration and energy to make municipalities more open.

All this will contribute to the ultimate goal: more openness for local residents so that they will have more and better access to information, and feel more involved and heard.

Meetings are held every three months. The venue can differ from meeting to meeting. Every meeting has a guest chair from a municipality in the Pioniersnetwerk. Each meeting addresses different topics, which are determined by the participants once the network has started, as is the method employed. E.g.: a knowledge session or an Open Government lab addressing a real-life case study according to Design Thinking or a conference preceded by a *call for papers*. Another idea is to organise a meeting aimed at residents to be held at the town hall once a year. The pioneering network was launched on 18 September 2018.

This action point was assigned primarily to the municipality of Schiedam in conjunction with the municipality of Utrecht and BZK.

### **III. Action points for network partners**

A large group of BZK network partners have shared their thoughts on how the Dutch public administration can be made more open<sup>2</sup>. These partners have started highly diverse projects and pilots that promote open government and whose impact reaches beyond local and regional governments. The organisations themselves own the projects, act on them and implement them. BZK wholeheartedly endorses the importance of these actions and is happy to offer them a platform in the Dutch Action Plan for Open Government.

#### **Action point for the House of Representatives of the Netherlands**

The House of Representatives will improve the accessibility and usability of parliamentary documents on the website of the House of Representatives since it is important in a democracy that everyone, including people with a functional or cognitive impairment, can easily access Parliamentary information.

#### **Action point for the province of Noord-Holland in conjunction with the Dutch National Police, the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG), the Open State Foundation (OSF) and other parties**

Open WOB project: The partners involved will actively publish requests under the Dutch Open Government Act (Wet Openbaarheid van Bestuur - WOB) and the associated decisions and annexes in an easy to search, reusable and standardised manner. This will contribute to

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<sup>2</sup> This was done in sessions with municipalities, provinces, youth, community organisations, journalists and ministries, using the input option on the website [www.open-overheid.nl](http://www.open-overheid.nl), during workshops and sessions on open government on the Dutch Local Democracy Day (Nieuwegein, 17 November 2017) and by establishing a Stakeholder Forum on Open Government. Reports and further information about this can be found on <https://www.open-overheid.nl/actieplan-open-overheid-2018-2020/>. We also used the lessons drawn from reports by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) on the previous two Dutch Open Government action plans. Furthermore, we used our contacts with other countries in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) to learn from their experiences: e.g. during the international meeting on the relationship between Open Government and trust in government, organised by BZK and the OGP and held in October 2017 and during the *OGP Global Summit* in Tbilisi in July 2018.

transparent government by making previously requested government information available to everyone and it may possibly lead to fewer WOB applications.

#### **Action point for Rijkswaterstaat in conjunction with the VNG**

Open Algorithms project: gaining experience of openness about the algorithms underlying government websites and on which the government bases more and more decisions. Currently, decisions based on algorithms are not transparent to private citizens and companies, whereas the consequences of applying these algorithms can be of significant importance for society.

#### **Action points for ministries**

- **'Dilemma logic' project:** the ministries involved will indicate in letters, memorandums and direct contact which dilemmas are important in connection with policy tasks and which considerations play a role as regards proposals and decisions. The aim is to contribute to understanding what the government does and to improve the quality of government information (Ministry of General Affairs / Information Council (VoRa)).
- **Open by Design pilot:** this is a pilot about information being automatically publicly available immediately at the start of a policy process (Rijk aan Informatie programme in conjunction with the Instituut voor Maatschappelijke Innovatie (Institute for Social Innovation)).
- **The Netherlands joining the international standard to promote accountable and transparent extraction of natural resources (EITI).** This will make information on the entire resource extraction chain publicly available; it will yield information for the public debate on resource extraction. This transparency is important for people who live in areas that suffer the disadvantages of resource extraction, as in Groningen (BZK in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic Affairs).
- **Open Contracting pilot:** two tenders from the national government will be evaluated according to the international 'Open Contracting Data Standard'. The aim of this standard is to create social added value by: fighting corruption, uniformly and transparently disclosing governmental procurement information as open data, and providing information about monitoring the performance of government contracts (BZK).
- **Testing ground for digital democracy at municipalities:** BZK and municipalities will together trial the use of digital tools to support democratic processes. Aim: more direct involvement of people in policy-making and decision-making. Result: criteria that successful digital participation tools have to comply with to ensure more awareness among authorities of the risks and opportunities of digital democracy (BZK).

The annexes to this action plan contain explanations for every individual action point and the website [> will feature simple film clips](#)

Action point format	
Local digital democracy	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 31 December 2019	
Main action owner (organisation)	Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<p>Studies by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) and others have revealed that there is dissatisfaction with the responsiveness of authorities and politicians and that there is an urgent need for more direct involvement in policy-making and decision-making. Progress in digital technology is creating more and more opportunities to shape the desired influence using digital means. The Rathenau Instituut and other parties have concluded that, so far, governments have only made scant use of digital applications.</p> <p>An international comparative study 'Democracy at Dusk? (2017)' also revealed Dutch public administration to still be insufficiently open to public consultation and participation and forms of direct democracy. The Netherlands is in 43rd position <i>overall</i> (out of 170) when it comes to participation options (including direct forms of democracy). This study compared national, regional and local levels. The development of platforms such as digital deliberative forums which enable the easy exchange of ideas and opinions has several advantages, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhanced legitimacy of decisions;</li> <li>- Shifting the focus to the general interest;</li> <li>- Mutual respect among actors;</li> <li>- Better quality of decision-making processes.</li> </ul> <p>This development can be designated as 'Digital Democracy' which focuses on supporting current democratic processes by means of digital tools as well as on the challenges surrounding the implementation of such tools. (B. Mulder and M. Hartog, <i>Applied e-democracy: the need for an information framework to support development</i>, 2013).</p>

<p>What is the action point?</p>	<p>The action point will lead to a testing ground for ‘Digital Democracy’ being implemented, serving the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To vitalise democracy by demonstrably increasing the responsiveness of local authorities.</li> <li>• To explore the question of how to effectively add a digital channel to the existing participation approach.</li> <li>• To study which criteria successful participation tools should comply with.</li> <li>• To increase awareness among authorities of the risks and opportunities of digital democracy. To promote open source as the programming standard.</li> </ul>
<p>How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?</p>	<p>The use of participation tools within the testing ground will contribute to the strengthening of local representative democracy with participative elements. Support will take shape in a group setting – with all the members of the testing ground – wherever possible, so that various layers of government can work on the social task.</p>
<p>Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The use of digital applications enables government organisations and residents to quickly exchange large volumes of information and to consult with each other without having to meet physically. The government's service provision can be optimised further by means of these digital applications. This leads to the conclusion that the action point will contribute to more information being released and also that the action point is relevant as regards transparency.</p> <p>The action point will also create wide-ranging opportunities for participation in public matters. This makes this action point relevant as regards social participation. Aspects which demonstrate this include: opportunities for citizens to contribute to policy-making, decision-making and implementation at local level, through the use of innovative digital instruments.</p> <p>The action point offers democratically legitimised actors an extra channel for involving citizens in, and informing them about, the different aspects of public accountability – information phase, debate phase and</p>

	evaluation phase. This justifies the conclusion that the action point is also relevant for public accountability.	
Additional information	<p>The testing ground for digital democracy is part of the Democracy Agenda of the Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) and also intersects with the following government programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Digital agenda 2020;</li> <li>- e-Government action plan;</li> </ul> <p>One of the goals of this programme is to reduce inequality in and between countries. By 2030, social, economic and political inclusion should be made possible and promoted for everyone, regardless of age, gender, handicap, race, ethnicity, country of origin, religion, economic or any other status. The digital participation tools in the testing ground are also intended to promote the inclusiveness of democracy. Regardless of the above aspects, all citizens will be entitled to political inclusion in connection with policy-making and decision-making. This leads to the conclusion that there are intersections with the goal of the Sustainable Development programme referred to above.</p> <p>There are also intersections with goal 16 of the programme: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The major intersection of the testing ground for digital democracy is covered by sub-goal 16.7: ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. This goal will be achieved by using the digital participation tools. Although the tools will be tested at municipal level first, implementation at provincial and national levels should also be possible at a more advanced stage.</p>	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
5 to 10 municipalities have progressed through at least three digital participation paths using open source tools.	April / May 2018	December 2019
5 to 10 municipalities have progressed through at least three	April / May 2018	December 2019

digital participation paths using a closed source tool.			
Signing of the 'digital democracy manifesto' by participating municipalities, BZK and VNG in order to record their commitment and vision regarding the promotion of digital democracy.		April 2018	September 2018
Establishing, in conjunction with VNG and ICTU, how the tools will be managed in future, including their technical management.		September 2019	December 2019
Adopting a joint approach to further scaling up, based on experiences.		July 2019	December 2019
Preparing a final report that presents different impact measurements		June 2019	December 2019
<b>Contact information</b>			
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner		Koos Steenbergen (BZK)	
Position, organisational unit		Project leader	
Email and phone number		Koos.steenbergen@minbzk.nl	
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	Municipalities	
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	ICTU, Netwerk Democratie, Waag Society, VNG	



## Action point format for Open Government Partnership

Dilemma logic	
1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Information Council (VoRa)?
<b>Description of the action point</b>	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Dissatisfaction among citizens and entrepreneurs about government policy reveals a need for more recognition of public unease about the reasons behind government interference, the considerations and the steps on which policy, implementation and compliance are based.</i></li> </ul>
What is the action point?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Awareness of the need to pay attention to dilemmas at an early stage and how to communicate this when developing policy ('dilemma logic').</i></li> <li><i>Professionalisation of the presentation of dilemmas and the presence of administrators and civil servants</i></li> <li><i>The initial focus is on national government, after which the initiative will be rolled out to other levels of government.</i></li> </ul>
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Perceived incentive for the fairness (procedural justice) of government actions</i></li> <li><i>Better recognition of how and why government actions are taken in all phases of policy preparation</i></li> <li><i>Extension of the repertoire of action, on paper (letters, memoranda) and in dialogues and personal contacts</i></li> <li><i>Appreciative appeal to skills and job satisfaction.</i></li> </ul>
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Working with dilemmas contributes to a much earlier release of information, improving the quality of the information that is released, improving the accessibility of information and the right to information.</i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The action point reinforces some basic professional qualities and thus the pride and motives of public professionals</i></li> <li>• <i>It helps to create a constructive atmosphere for community organisations.</i></li> <li>• <i>It strengthens the tool set / repertoire for public accountability.</i></li> </ul>	
Additional information	<p><i>The SGO attaches great importance to strengthening the presentation of dilemmas and considerations (see for example 'Van wens naar daad' (From desire to action)). The Information Council (VoRa) has included this topic as a priority in its Gemeenschappelijk Jaarprogramma 2018 (Joint Annual Programme for 2018).</i></p>	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Phase 1: exploration at ministries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- workshops; education</li> <li>- case studies (pilots)</li> <li>- research tools (evidence)</li> <li>- preparing a guideline for ministries</li> </ul>	01 February 2018	01 January 2019
Phase 2: deeper development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- embedding in training courses, procedures for ministries and for the entire national government</li> <li>- learning network on <a href="http://www.Onscommunicatierijk.nl">www.Onscommunicatierijk.nl</a></li> <li>- Information afternoon at the Academie voor Overheidscommunicatie (Academy of Government Information and Communication) (also for local authorities)</li> </ul>	01 September 2018	01 September 2019
Phase 3: broader development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guideline for local authorities</li> <li>- Transfer of knowledge and skills</li> </ul>	01 November 2018	01 January 2020
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner	Guido Rijnja	

Position, organisational unit		Communication policy adviser with the Dutch Government Information Service (RVD)
Email, phone number		<a href="mailto:g.rijnja@minaz.nl">g.rijnja@minaz.nl</a> , +31(0)6-46875112
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	VNG, IPO
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	SCP, EUR, NSOB, WRR

Action point format	
Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
July 2018 - July 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy.
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<p>The EITI standard is a voluntary international standard to promote accountable and transparent extraction of natural resources. If this is implemented in the Netherlands, information about the entire resource extraction chain will become public, from the moment a resource is extracted until the payments to the government, enabling a better assessment of social costs and benefits.</p> <p>Much data on resource extraction is already available, but there is a lack of knowledge about the aggregate financial contributions (payments and taxes) from resource extraction. More transparency through better information about specific financial data could make a positive contribution to the public debate about resource extraction and the private and public costs and benefits of resource extraction. The implementation of NL-EITI will make data on tax income, royalties and other payments publicly available. The first report will be on oil and gas extraction. Attention may also be paid to salt extraction. The analysis of the context of energy generation and resource extraction in the Netherlands will also address wind and geothermal energy.</p>
What is the action point?	Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and implementing the EITI Standard in the Netherlands.
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	Currently, the Netherlands is still the second largest producer of natural gas in Europe and is considered to be an OECD country that is relatively rich in natural resources. Extraction of oil and particularly gas still contributes to the Dutch economy and to the State budget, although lower prices and the reduction of gas production have made this contribution less than it used to be some years ago. It is clear that the extraction has resulted in problems of increasing intensity, particularly in

	<p>the province of Groningen. EITI will supply information for the debate on the societal side of resource extraction.</p> <p>The accession of the Netherlands to EITI is currently being prepared. The Netherlands will register with EITI in early 2018. The international board of EITI will meet in the summer of 2018 to decide on whether to approve this candidacy. Once the Netherlands has become a candidate member, an EITI report will be prepared within 18 months – by late 2019 – in which the Netherlands will demonstrate how the country satisfies the requirements of the EITI standard. This will contribute to the transparency of costs and benefits of Dutch oil and gas extraction. In the spring of 2021, the international EITI board will decide whether, based on the report submitted, the Netherlands satisfies all requirements and is a fully fledged EITI member.</p>
<p>Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>By publishing data not only on oil and gas extraction, but also on salt extraction in the Netherlands, any lack of clarity among the public about financial payments to the government in these sectors can be removed. Citizens who live in areas that are negatively affected by resource extraction certainly need more transparency. By adding information based on the EITI standard to the existing information about resource extraction, the government will increase its openness about the proceeds of resource extraction.</p> <p>There has been an increased call for more transparency in resource extraction all over the world since 2010. This has resulted in legislation, including the EU directive on annual financial statements and increasing participation in voluntary transparency initiatives such as EITI. The discussion about income generated by natural gas extraction and the distribution of funds from such extraction has become a hot topic in Netherlands due to the increased problems caused by earthquakes in the province of Groningen.</p> <p>Data on natural gas extraction is now available in various locations, e.g. via the website <a href="http://www.nlog.nl">www.nlog.nl</a>. Data on income, tax payments, payments for concessions, etc., is much harder to find. NL-EITI will ensure that all the data is made available according to a standard that enables international comparisons and that preferably, it is available at a single location. This transparently available information will help to make the public debate on resource extraction better informed.</p>

Additional information		<p>Implementation of the EITI standard in the Netherlands will be consistent with company reports in line with EU directives on annual financial statements and on transparency.</p> <p>The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made available the budget needed for the implementation of NL-EITI until the moment when the first Dutch EITI report will be issued in November 2019.</p>												
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Start date:</th> <th>End date:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Registration as a candidate member of EITI</td> <td>April 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approval of registration and obtaining the status of candidate member</td> <td>June 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publication of EITI Report</td> <td>November 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publication of progress reports (annual reports for international EITI board on EITI progress)</td> <td>1 July 2019, 1 July 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ratification of membership (will not be within the period of the Action Plan for Open Government)</td> <td>Within 30 months of becoming a candidate member By April 2021 at the latest</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Start date:	End date:	Registration as a candidate member of EITI	April 2018	Approval of registration and obtaining the status of candidate member	June 2018	Publication of EITI Report	November 2019	Publication of progress reports (annual reports for international EITI board on EITI progress)	1 July 2019, 1 July 2020	Ratification of membership (will not be within the period of the Action Plan for Open Government)	Within 30 months of becoming a candidate member By April 2021 at the latest
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<b>Contact information</b>														
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner		<p>Omer van Renterghem, member of the NL-EITI multi-stakeholder group, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Bert Roukens, member of the NL-EITI multi-stakeholder group, Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy</p> <p>Geesje van Niejenhuis NL-EITI coordinator, RVO-Nederland</p> <p>Dirk-Jan Koch, NL-EITI chairman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>												
Position, organisational unit														
Email and phone number														
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	<p>Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)</p> <p>Dutch Tax and Customs Administration</p>												

	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	NL-EITI multi-stakeholder group consisting of: Community organisations: PublishWhatYouPay, Transparency International, FNV, Open State Foundation Private sector: NAM BV, Shell International BV, Dyas BV, Vermillion Energy Netherlands BV, Nogepe

Action point format	
Open Algorithms	
1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Rijkswaterstaat Centrale Informatievoorziening (Central Information Services)
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	More and more of the government's management and policy decisions are based on data and algorithms. Currently, decisions based on algorithms are not transparent to private citizens and companies, whereas the consequences of applying these algorithms can be of significant importance for society.
What is the action point?	Drafting and mapping frameworks and guidelines for government organisations as a tool for making algorithms openly available. A decision tree will be drafted as a result of these frameworks and guidelines. The aim is to apply these frameworks, guidelines and the decision tree in a pilot while publishing some algorithms.
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	The knowledge of and experience with making algorithms openly available is still limited. However the increase in the use of algorithms, and the importance of algorithms in policy and management decisions, makes it important that knowledge, experience and tools about, and for this, are developed and shared. The action point shows which legal, technical, policy and organisational considerations come into play when deciding whether or not to make such algorithms openly available. These considerations result in a decision tree. Based on this, the ambition is that some algorithms should actually be made openly available. A task force will be set up with representatives from different government organisations, possibly also from international organisations. Making algorithms openly available sheds a light on the substantiation and operation of algorithms and can thus make a contribution to both the accountability of government policy and government decisions and their quality.
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	The action point is relevant to transparency. The action point contributes to the publishing of government information, i.e. algorithms.



	The action point is relevant to public accountability. The action point gives the public and community organisations access to management and policy decisions taken by the government.	
Additional information	<p>There is limited availability of, but also a limited need for, budget for the action point. It is expected that the lion's share of the work will be the efforts by civil servants which will not be claimed. An indicative annual amount of €25,000 to €50,000 will be needed, e.g. for legal advice or for the technical realisation of the decision tree.</p> <p>There are intersections with other government and non-government programmes, such as at the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations, the Ministry of Justice and Security, and the Dutch National Archives.</p>	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Task force prepared. Two meetings organised. Action plan drafted.	1 July 2018	31 December 2018
Workshop focussing on sharing knowledge. Completion of the report: mapping and analysis of the playing field; legal, technical aspects; analysis of actors	01 January 2019	30 June 2019
Completion of a draft report on frameworks and guidelines on open algorithms; draft decision tree (graphic); one algorithm open (pilot)	01 July 2019	31 December 2019
Completion of a final report on frameworks and guidelines including decision tree ; one to three algorithms open.	01 January 2020	30 June 2020
3 – 5 workshops during the term of the project aimed at sharing knowledge	01 July 2018	30 June 2020
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner	Eric Blaakman	

Position, organisational unit		Data Management Center Manager, Rijkswaterstaat CIV
Email and phone number		<a href="mailto:Eric.blaakman@rws.nl">Eric.blaakman@rws.nl</a> ; +31(0)6-46344475
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (DIO)  To be determined.
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	To be determined.

Action point format	
Open decision-making at municipalities and provinces	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Province of Zuid-Holland and/or VNG
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A transparent government and the accessibility of information from the authorities are very important in a democracy. This enables citizens and society to both inform and monitor the government, and also to participate actively. It strengthens the connection between citizens and the public administration.</li> <li>• Municipal and Provincial Council decisions are recorded as Municipal Council Information (<i>Raadsinformatie</i>) and Provincial Council Information (<i>Stateninformatie</i>). The information recorded consists of motions, agendas and proposals. To strengthen transparency and local democracy, this information must be available in a standardised manner as open data.</li> <li>• If information is not provided in a standardised manner, it is not easy to carry out targeted searches for information or compare information about the same subject at different municipalities and provinces. As a result, information about local government decisions is not easily accessible and can be difficult to compare.</li> </ul>
What is the action point?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Open State Foundation (OSF) has been working with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and the Ministry of the Interior (BZK) to release Municipal Council Information from more than 100 municipalities as open data since 2013. A standard for making this information uniformly available as open data is in its completion stage. This is an action point from the Dutch national Action</li> </ul>

	<p>Plan for Open Government for January 2016 – June 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the first six months of 2018, five Dutch provinces made their Provincial Council Information available as open data. More provinces now wish to join this initiative and provide access to Provincial Council Information as standardised open data.</li> <li>• Provinces want to make their Provincial Council Information more easily accessible to strengthen the democratic process. This action point intends to have provinces make their Provincial Council Information available according to a standard that is similar to the standard that has been developed for municipalities. This serves local residents, community organisations, intermediaries and the media. Since it involves the same type of information and the same suppliers, an intergovernmental standard should be prepared for Open Decision-making.</li> <li>• Open Decision-making will enable all kinds of different parties to create applications that will contribute to participation, transparency or accountability by reusing data.</li> <li>• And furthermore, it will make it easier for elected representatives to search in their own and other representatives' documents.</li> </ul>
<p>How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?</p>	<p>The development of an intergovernmental standard for providing access to Open Municipal Council Information and Open Provincial Council Information, and making this decision-making information available as open data such that it is reliable and reusable and can be compared to other data<sup>1</sup> will contribute to a transparent government and the accessibility of government information. This will enable citizens and media to monitor the government and it will give citizens and community organisations a better information position for active participation.</p>

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<p>Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The action point is relevant to several OGP values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will contribute to more information being released, to a better quality of the information that is released, and to the information becoming more easily accessible to the public. It will thus contribute to more transparency.</li> <li>• For municipalities, the experience with the action point from 2016-2018 has shown that, based on information that was released in an open data format and according to a uniform standard, interesting applications which contribute to participation and public accountability have been developed, such as <a href="http://www.waaroverheid.nl">www.waaroverheid.nl</a>. It is expected that the opportunities of reuse will increase as the number of participating authorities increases and more information is standardised.</li> </ul>	
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VNG and the participating provinces have provided budget for developing, implementing, and managing the standard and providing information according to this standard.</li> <li>• In the interest of both the ease of use for the public and efficiency (suppliers), this standard will be developed in conjunction with the VNG and the standard for Open Municipal Council Information.</li> </ul>	
<p>Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)</p>	<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The leading group of participating provinces will release Provincial Council Information based on the current Popolo standard.</li> <li>• Development of the search engine for Open Provincial Council Information, based on Open Raad API and the Open Raad search engine</li> <li>• Since early 2018, more than 100 Dutch municipalities have provided</li> </ul>	<p>April 2018</p>	<p>01 July 2018</p>

<p>access to their municipal council information as open data, using an initial standard. VNG Realisatie will finalise the standard on Open Municipal Council Information and will enter into agreements with suppliers as to the implementation of this standard. As the same time, VNG Realisatie will be conducting an impact analysis together with KOOP for assuring the project as regards governance, the funding model, the management of standards, and its infrastructure.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and scaling up to other provinces.</li> <li>• VNG Realisatie will finalise the information analysis with KOOP and will propose an action plan to inter-governmentally safeguard and scale up Open Decision-making and will also start implementing the approved plan for scaling up.</li> <li>• Expansion of the Open Municipal Council Information standard to a definitive intergovernmental standard for Open Decision-making in conjunction with the VNG.</li> </ul>	01 July 2018	31 December 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation of app challenge in the run-up to the Provincial Council elections in 2019 (March).</li> </ul>	01 November 2018	Friday 01 March 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intergovernmental assurance of the project, standard and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Scaling up to all 12 provinces and 380 municipalities].</li> <li>• Note: Other authorities, such as water authorities and community schemes, are free to join this action point.</li> </ul>	01 July 2018	Friday 01 July 2020
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner	Pm [Henk Burgering for the time being], Province of Zuid-Holland and/or VNG	
Position, organisational unit		

Email and phone number		
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	Province of Utrecht Province of Noord-Holland Province of Limburg Province of Flevoland VNG and VNG Realisatie
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	Open State Foundation (OSF)

Action point format	
‘Open by Design’ pilots	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Rijk aan Informatie programme
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<p>A lot of government information was already openly available in the Netherlands in 2018. But at the same time, there is much more government information that could be made publicly available without any problem. However, practical considerations prevent this information from being made public now.</p> <p>This is a problem since the public availability of government information is considered to be a democratic obligation. Information that is financed by public funds should in principle also be available to the public. Citizens are entitled to see what is done with their tax money, which rules apply, what policy is initiated, which permits are granted, and what the government does.</p> <p>Furthermore, government information is an important resource that new products or services can be based on and it thus makes a contribution to the economy and to innovation.</p> <p>Active openness can also contribute to pushing back costly and time-intensive requests under the Dutch Open Government Act (Wet Openbaarheid van Bestuur - WOB).</p> <p>And finally, if government information is openly available, this will contribute to the possibilities to monitor government actions, thus preventing waste. Making information publicly available enables benchmarking and comparing the performance of different authorities.</p> <p>Active openness should therefore be arranged at the start of the primary process: ‘Open by Design’. If active openness remains confined to the ‘ex post’ earmarking of a number of documents or datasets that are suited to actively being made openly available, the extent and topicality of these documents and this data will always be</p>



	<p>limited. This will lead to extra work, arbitrariness, and greatly outdated files.</p>
<p>What is the action point?</p>	<p>To achieve proper access to government information, it is important that openness and open standards are taken into consideration as much as possible when designing information systems. In order to establish what this means for information systems, experience will have to be gathered through a number of pilots. Open standards, open formats for reusability, meta data and linked data for findability and cohesion, privacy, security and accessibility are aspects that come into play here.</p> <p>Some five to ten government organisations are therefore going to start pilots with 'Open by Design', where the openness of some categories of information is controlled and fine-tuned in the 'engine room of public administration'.</p>
<p>How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?</p>	<p>Citizens, companies and community organisations will get up-to-date information about various subjects, e.g. permits, government performance, financial information, research reports. Sharing knowledge and information will put other parties in a better position to develop policy alternatives or build new apps (similar to the Buienradar weather forecast app, but then for applications concerning safety and security, education, healthcare, sustainability, parking, etc.).</p> <p>Steps for the individual pilots:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intake, go or no go</li> <li>2. Exploration of information categories. Which categories of government information are suitable for 'open by design'? Identify 1-3 categories for a pilot.</li> <li>3. Quick scan of technical options. Which technical routes are possible in terms of system requirements? How to deal with privacy and security? What seems to be the most logical method of granting access: through a website, portal, open municipal council information system or otherwise?</li> <li>4. Process and organisation. What is needed in terms of process, organisation, finances? What will it mean for the behaviour of the employees involved?</li> <li>5. Implementation of pilot, rapid prototyping.</li> </ol>

	6. Conclusions and recommendations. Functional requirements for information systems. Possible follow-up steps.	
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	<p>Open by Design will contribute to more information being released and to its quality and accessibility being improved.</p> <p>Open by Design will also improve the opportunities for the public to influence decisions. Publishing proposed legislation (legislative consultation), policy evaluations and research reports, or the agendas of administrative bodies will offer the public the opportunity to participate and to provide their input.</p> <p>And it is also relevant to public accountability.</p>	
Additional information	The 'Open by Design' pilots intersect with other government programmes such as Rijk aan Informatie, the MOOI (Modernisation of the publication of government information) programme and the efforts of VNG Realisatie concerning Open Municipal Council Information.	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Recruiting participating partners, the goal is 5-10 authorities (ministries, provinces, municipalities, implementing bodies)	01 March 2018	30 November 2018
Start of pilots in individual organisations	01 July 2018	30 June 2019
Sharing of knowledge among participating organisations (semi-annual meeting).	01 July 2018	30 June 2020
Conclusions and recommendations for follow-up, per organisation	01 January 2019	30 April 2020

General conclusions and recommendations, advice on broad approach and roll-out.		01 January 2020	30 June 2020
<b>Contact information</b>			
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner		Jacqueline Rutjens	
Position, organisational unit		Programme director of the Rijk aan Informatie programme	
Email and phone number		<a href="mailto:Jacqueline.Rutjens@minbzk.nl">Jacqueline.Rutjens@minbzk.nl</a> , 06 4813 7690	
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, confirmed</li> <li>• Municipality of Bodegraven-Reeuwijk, confirmed</li> <li>• Dutch National Archives (advice regarding sustainable accessibility), confirmed</li> <li>• Province of Zuid-Holland (tbc)</li> <li>• Municipality of Utrecht (tbc)</li> <li>• ILT (tbc)</li> <li>• Other ministries, provinces, municipalities</li> </ul>	
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instituut Maatschappelijke Innovatie (Institute for Social Innovation) (advice and coordination)</li> <li>• Open State Foundation</li> </ul>	

Action point format	
Action point: Open Contracting (OCDS pilot)	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)
Description of the action point	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<p>The international Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) came into existence in 2014. Initially, the first signatories of the standard mainly used it to fight corruption by bringing information about public procurement into the open in a uniform and transparent way as Open Data. Another important reason is that OCDS provides an insight into how the performance of government contracts is monitored.</p> <p>The Dutch Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) sent a letter on 24 June 2015 informing the House of Representatives about how the central government's procurement information is made public and what the government's policy is in this regard. This policy focuses on promoting active openness and reusing open data, including the central government's procurement data.</p>
What is the action point?	<p>The action point entails a pilot in which two public procurement procedures, initiated by the central government, are selected and the extent to which the OCDS is, and can be, complied with for these procedures is checked. One of the procurement procedures has already been completed and the other one is still to be started. For the procurement procedure that has already been completed, the extent to which the OCDS has been complied with has been verified. As regards the new procurement procedure, a study is being made of what is needed in order for it to be carried out in accordance with the OCDS. Weighing the costs and benefits of full compliance with the OCDS is part of the pilot.</p> <p>The pilot serves three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To establish how and where the Netherlands complies with the OCDS</li> <li>b. To indicate any improvements that can still be made by the central government as regards the OCDS.</li> <li>c. To indicate where the Netherlands is a "Best Practice".</li> </ol>

	The pilot offers the opportunity to share knowledge and expertise at an international level.	
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	<p>The pilot offers the opportunity to contribute to the primary objective of the Programma Doorontwikkeling Rijksinkoopstelsel (Programme for further development of the national procurement system): <i>“To create added value for society”</i>. The Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations indicated that openness of the procurement information of the central government will contribute to better public governance and democratic processes (June 2015). The national procurement system ties in with this government policy by responding to the wish of citizens for more transparency as regards government spending and the desire of companies for procurement information about the government market for their business operations.</p> <p>This pilot is also a good way to draw attention to the added value for society of the national procurement system which will be an extra incentive to bring about changes together.</p>	
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	<p>The pilot supports the OGP values of transparency and public accountability.</p> <p>The pilot will lead to transparency. Information about government contracts released in the OCDS will lead to information which is described properly and in sufficient detail, is well suited to being reused as open data, and is easy to compare.</p> <p>The detailed description of the data and the availability of this data as open data enables the data to be used for visualisations and other forms of insight, enabling public accountability.</p>	
Additional information	The lead time of the pilot is approximately two years and the project group members are expected to be required to spend a couple of weeks on it. This can be paid “out of pocket”.	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Project plan for pilot + decision-making	01 July 2018	01 September 2018
Start of project team and implementation of pilot	01 September 2018	30 June 2020
Interim report on pilot + decision-making	01 March 2019	01 July 2019

Final report with recommendations		01 February 2020	30 April 2020
Decision-making about recommendations		30 April 2020	30 June 2020
<b>Contact information</b>			
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner		Peter Specker	
Position, organisation unit		Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties/DGOO / IHFR/Inkoop en Aanbesteden/manager Inkoopinformatie Rijk (Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations/Directorate-General for Public Administration/ Procurement, Housing and Facilities Policy/Procurement/Government Procurement Information Manager)	
Email and phone number		Peter.Specker@minbzk.nl	
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BZK/DG Bestuur, Ruimte en Wonen/Directie Democratie en Burgerschap/Leer en Expertisepunt Open Overheid (Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations/Directorate-General for Governance, Space and Living/Democracy and Citizenship Department/Learning and Expertise Centre on Open Government)</b> Expertise: open data</li> <li>• <b>EZK/DG Energie, Telecom en Mededinging/Directie Mededinging en Consument (Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy/Directorate-General for Energy, Telecommunications and Competition /Competition and Consumers Department)</b> Coordination of the project plan and intermediary for contact with TenderNed</li> </ul>	

	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Open contracting partnership (hereinafter: OCP)</b> Sharing experience with OCDS/exchanging best practices</li><li>• <b>HIVOS</b> Experience with OCDS/assessing feasibility and data</li><li>• <b>Open State Foundation (OSF)</b> Introduction into network/providing information about compliance with OCDS</li><li>• <b>TenderNed/PIANoo</b> Possibly providing information about the use and accessibility of data from TenderNed</li><li>• <b>OCDS helpdesk</b> Providing support on giving access to data/expert insight</li></ul>
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## Action point format

Open Parliament	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	House of Representatives of the States General
<b>Description of the action point</b>	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all websites are accessible to, or can be used by, people with a functional or cognitive impairment.</li> <li>• In a democracy, it is important that everyone can easily access Parliamentary information.</li> <li>• The corporate site of the Dutch House of Representatives, tweedekamer.nl, contains many parliamentary documents that are difficult to access by people with a functional or cognitive impairment.</li> </ul>
What is the action point?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the accessibility and usability of parliamentary documents on the website of the House of Representatives, including access to parliamentary documents, by applying the European guidelines for digital accessibility, the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), to parliamentary documents.</li> <li>• This improvement is not only intended for the target group of people with a functional or cognitive impairment, but for all users.</li> </ul>
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Removing the threshold' will make parliamentary documents more easily accessible and easier to use for everyone.</li> <li>• The House of Representatives would like to lead by example and would like to share the knowledge that is gained through this process with other authorities.</li> </ul>
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The action point will contribute to the OGP values of transparency and civic participation:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The action point will contribute to improving the quality and the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<p>accessibility of the information on the website of the House of Representatives and thus increase the transparency of the parliamentary process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The action point will contribute to strengthening opportunities for civic participation by making parliamentary documents more easily accessible to people with a functional impairment and others.</li> </ul>	
Additional information		
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Completion of an advisory report (analysis phase) on “no-threshold” publications on the website of the House of Representatives.	01/06/2018	01/10/2018
Project plan, incl. assigned budget, established	01/10/2018	31/12/2018
Implementation of the project plan	01/01/2019	30/06/2020
Conducting an audit	01/07/2020	23/09/2020
Sharing knowledge and experiences gained while applying the <i>European guidelines for digital accessibility</i>		23/09/2020
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner		Jos de Groot
Position, organisational unit		Directie Bedrijfsvoering en Informatisering (Business Operations and Computerisation Department)
Email and phone number		<a href="mailto:j.dgroot@tweedekamer.nl">j.dgroot@tweedekamer.nl</a> , +31(0)6-14796822
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	Leer- en Expertisepunt Open Overheid (Open Government Learning and Expertise Centre - LEOO)


### Action point format

Open WOB: developing and implementing an Open WOB standard and an Open WOB dashboard	
Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020	
Main action owner (organisation)	Possibly the province of Noord-Holland
<b>Description of the action point</b> <b>Note: the description below should be formulated such that its promotional effect will be increased.</b>	
Which social issue does the action point seek to address?	Promoting openness and a transparent government by offering more insight into, and a better understanding of, requests under the Dutch Open Government Act (Wet Openbaarheid van Bestuur - WOB), both as regards content and the procedures followed.
What is the action point?	At least ten government organisations should implement Open WOB.
How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?	<p>The main goal of the action point is to increase transparency by the participating government organisations regarding requests for information, and the decisions following such requests, as well as their usability. Pro-actively and accessibly publishing decisions to WOB requests will contribute to a transparent government and may contribute to reducing the number of WOB requests.</p> <p>The Open WOB dashboard will make WOB documents available in an easy to search manner, supplemented by visualisations or graphs with the number of WOB requests, the term and the option to set notifications. Furthermore, the WOB documents will also be made accessible as open data via the Open Wob API, thus making the information suitable for reuse as well. This will also promote customer friendliness and improve service provision and it will contribute to a more open attitude of government organisations.</p>
Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?	Open WOB will contribute to a more transparent government by making any government information that has been requested before accessible to everyone, and

	by improving the quality of the information by improving the opportunities to search and find information.	
Additional information	The participating government organisations which are going to apply Open WOB will arrange the budgets and human resources needed for this.	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
Note 1: it should be considered whether a further distinction should be made between real-life trials with a limited group of government organisations and the follow-up step of scaling up. Note 2: it should be considered whether a distinction should be made between only joining the standard or joining both the standard and the dashboard.		
Action plan established		01 September 2018
Recruitment and assembly of a leading group of government organisations that will implement Open WOB in their own organisations		01 October 2018
Drafting a standard (taking into account the different types of data) for access to WOB documents being provided by the Open State Foundation (OSF) and the leading group of government organisations in conjunction with VNG Realisatie and others		31 December 2018
Establishing a standard with VNG Realisatie and others		31 December 2018
Recruiting at least 10 government organisations in order to generate data and make it accessible in accordance with the standard		31 December 2019
Developing the technical part of Open WOB in order to support authorities, the standard, and the uploading of data from their sources at the authorities by OSF	01 July 2019	Friday 31 December 2019
Entering into a Service Level Agreement and adding at least 10 government		01 March 2020

organisations for the security, management, and hosting of the platform			
Assuring the management function and advice about scaling up by .....		01 January 2020	30 June 2020
<b>Contact information</b>			
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner			
Position, organisational unit			
Email and phone number			
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	The Dutch National Police (?) The Province of Zuid-Holland (?) The Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) (subject to approval by the general meeting of members of the VNG) VNG Realisatie (?) Municipalities (?)	
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	Open State Foundation (OSF)	

## Action point format for Open Government Partnership

Pioniersnetwerk Open Overheid voor Gemeenten (Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities)

Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020

Main action owner (organisation)	Municipality of Schiedam
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### Description of the action point

Which social issue does the action point seek to address?

- Citizens are entitled to information, but they cannot always easily get what they are entitled to, or they simply cannot find the information. Local residents do not always feel involved with or heard by their municipality. To change this, it is important that efforts are undertaken to make municipalities open and transparent.
- An open and transparent municipality does not come into existence all by itself: it requires a culture of openness where public officials understand the added value of openness and transparency. Achieving this may be challenging and will often call for a pioneering mentality in an organisation.
- The Pioniersnetwerk Open Overheid wants to help with this: it connects these pioneers together to enable them to share knowledge and experiences, to inspire each other and to work together.

What is the action point?

- Meetings will be held every three months. The venue can differ from meeting to meeting.
- Each meeting will address different topics and can take on different forms. E.g.: a knowledge session with an expert or an Open Government lab addressing a real-life case study according to Design Thinking. A conference preceded by a call for papers is also possible. Another option is to organise a meeting aimed at residents once a year and invite them to come to the town hall for the meeting.
- Every meeting will have a guest chair. This will be a municipality from the Pioniersnetwerk.
- It should be explored whether/how an online platform might support the pioneering network, or whether this might be done through the website of the LEOO ([open-government.nl](http://open-government.nl)).

<p>How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?</p>	<p>The goal of the Pioniersnetwerk is to bring together municipal officials who work in the field of Open Government in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange knowledge, experiences, and best practices;</li> <li>• Collaborate and develop innovative clout;</li> <li>• Prevent the ‘reinvention of the wheel’;</li> <li>• Provide inspiration and energy to make municipalities more open;</li> <li>• All this will contribute to the ultimate goal: more openness for local residents so that they will have more and better access to information, and feel more involved and heard.</li> </ul>	
<p>Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The goal of the pioneering network is to address all OGP topics: transparency and civic participation as well as public accountability. In connection with these OGP values, knowledge will be shared, parties will be working together, more support will be created for Open Government and the skills of government officials will be strengthened, in order to create more openness for residents.</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>		
<p>Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)</p>	<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<p>Q1-Q2 2018 Preparing concrete plans, writing to municipalities, mapping topics</p>	<p>01/01/2018</p>	<p>29/06/2018</p>
<p>Kicking off the pioneering network</p>	<p>01/09/2018</p>	
<p>Eight meetings on specific topics, one every three months (including reports + publication of the reports on open-government.nl)</p>	<p>01/10/2018</p>	<p>01/07/2020</p>
<p>Interim evaluation among participating municipalities</p>	<p>01/09/2019</p>	<p>01/11/2019</p>
<p>Online magazine with lessons learned and practical experiences (2x)</p>	<p>First edition: Q2 2019</p>	<p>Second edition: Q2 2020</p>
<p><b>Contact information</b></p>		
<p>Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner</p>	<p>Marijn Kuitert and Marlies van den Hende</p>	

Position, organisational unit		Programme manager and director, municipality of Schiedam
Email and phone number		<a href="mailto:m.kuiter@schiedam.nl">m.kuiter@schiedam.nl</a> <a href="mailto:m.vd.hende@schiedam.nl">m.vd.hende@schiedam.nl</a> / +31(0)6 50 60 70 51
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	Municipality of Utrecht Leer- en Expertisepunt Open Overheid (Open Government Learning and Expertise Centre)
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community organisations or the private sector)	



## Action point format

Transparency of the funding of decentralised or local political parties

Start and end dates of the action point: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2020

Main action owner (organisation)

Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)

### Description of the action point

Which social issue does the action point seek to address?

- What is important in our democracy is that not only the government itself is transparent, but that other important actors, such as the political parties, are also transparent. This applies to both national and to decentralised or local political parties. Dutch national political parties have to submit annual financial reports and statements of donations and debts to the Minister of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK) who will then publish these statements.
- Decentralised or local political parties (both local parties and the local sections of national political parties) are only required to have publicly accessible regulations on donations, where they can actually decide on the form of their regulations themselves. However, they are not under any obligation to publish annual financial reports and statements of donations and debts.

What is the action point?

- To increase and improve the transparency of the funding of decentralised and local political parties.
- BZK is going to develop a tool in consultation with representatives of decentralised political parties and local governments. These parties will be able to use this instrument to draft and implement the mandatory regulations on donations and to increase transparency with regard to their cash flows on a voluntary basis.

How will the action point contribute to remedying the social issue?

- Transparency as regards the cash flows of local political parties contributes to citizens' confidence in local democracy and local governance and thus the connection between citizens and government.

Why is this action point relevant to OGP values?

The action point is relevant to the OGP values because it will contribute to more information being released, to a better quality of the information that is

	released, and to the information becoming more easily accessible to the public. It will thus contribute to more transparency.	
Additional information	N/A	
Milestone with a verifiable result (please note: SMART)	Start date:	End date:
BZK is going to gauge the concrete need of decentralised and local political parties and local governments and use the results to map these needs.	01 July 2018	01 November 2018
BZK is going to develop a support tool in consultation with decentralised and local political parties and local governments.	01 November 2018	01 May 2019
The support instrument will be implemented and rolled out.	01 May 2018	31 December 2019
BZK will map the extent to which transparency about the funding of decentralised and local political parties has improved.	01 January 2020	Friday 01 July 2020
<b>Contact information</b>		
Name of the responsible person representing the main action owner	Joep Severens, BZK	
Position, organisational unit		
Email and phone number		
Other actors involved	Authorities involved	VNG
	Other organisations or bodies (such as community)	Various national and local parties.

	organisations or the private sector)	
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