

End-of-Term Self-Assessment Report

The Netherlands National Action Plan

2018-2020



Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
The Hague

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1. Introduction and background

Based on the conviction that relations between government and citizens can and must be more open, the Dutch government is taking steps to open up the relationship between government and citizens. The Dutch government does this by actively collecting ideas and views, informing about what is happening within the government, providing more appropriate and simpler information and making data available for reuse. Openness and public nature are core values of the Dutch democratic constitutional state.

We live in an information and network society. Social and technological developments are changing the relationship between government and citizen. Citizens have become more autonomous, authority is questioned and trust cannot be taken for granted. That is why it is important to continue to work on more openness.

The Netherlands has been affiliated with the worldwide Open Government Partnership (OGP) since 2012. As part of this membership, the Netherlands designs an Open Government Action Plan every two years. With the second Open Government Action Plan (2016-2017), the Netherlands continued to build on the successes and lessons learned achieved in the first Open Government Action Plan. Not only at the national level, but also locally, a more Open Government has been developed. We will continue this movement with determination. The third Open Government Action Plan (2018-2020) focuses on the development of openness at the local level.

The Open Government Action Plan contains actions by governments and network partners to promote openness in the Netherlands. Many different parties were involved in designing the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020. The action plan has been determined based on all ideas, suggestions and lessons learned from the consultation meetings and the previous action plans. The action plan contains 11 commitments from the Ministry and its network partners from civil society and government organizations.

This report contains the end of term self-assessment of the third national Open Government Action Plan, which describes the results of the commitments, based on the input of the commitment holders. The interactive development of the plan and the more general developments regarding Open Government in the Netherlands are also reflected upon.



A page from the Dutch Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020

2. Action plan process

The action plan is designed in cooperation with fellow governments (both on national and local level), a broad group of civil society organizations, stakeholders and citizens. Both online and offline, everyone was given the opportunity to contribute ideas, suggestions and critical notes for the new action plan.

A. Participation and co-creation throughout the OGP cycle

Multi-stakeholder consultation process

An even larger group of stakeholders was approached in the realization of the 2018-2020 Action Plan than in the previous action plan. Various groups (such as youth and journalists), social organizations, municipalities, provinces, ministries and professionals are involved. In more than ten different meetings stakeholders and visionaries, together with the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (IKR) and the Open Government Learning and Expertise Center (LEOO), contributed ideas about the content of the new action plan. The proceeds and discussion reports of these meetings are [published online on the website open-overheid.nl](https://open-overheid.nl).

When the draft of the action plan was completed, the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and the LEOO organized a '[sneak preview](#)' for the new action plan on 27 March 2018. Anyone interested could participate to learn about the new commitments. The commitment holders gave pitches about their commitments and then extra input was collected in three rounds to refine and improve the action points. Completely in style, there was a red carpet and a popcorn machine.



Sneak Preview of the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020. Photographer: Sebastiaan ter Burg CC BY 2.0

Research community

Citizens were also involved in the development of the action plan. Citizen insights were obtained from the 'Nederland Denkt Mee' (The Netherlands Thinks Along) community. This is a private online platform on which people give their opinion about themes and issues through various questions and assignments. This community showed that the government must be as transparent as possible on issues that really affect citizens. According to the community, an Open Government is a government that listens to citizens and communicates in a straightforward manner. Core values mentioned are respect, accessibility and personal contact. Citizens want to be taken seriously and see that something has actually been done with the input they provide.

Multi-stakeholderforum

In the Netherlands, the Ministry of IKR coordinates the development of the national Open Government Action Plan. That action plan cannot be made without the involvement of many partners. The Ministry of IKR has also formed this in a more structured and sustainable way for the 2018-2020 action plan, via a multi-stakeholder forum. In 2017, the Ministry of IKR set up a multi-stakeholder forum to guide the OGP action plan.

The aim of the Stakeholder Forum is to create a broad and sustainable network on Open Government, to make connections between activities that take place at different levels of government and at social partners and to promote substantive reinforcement of actions of the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020. This is done by:

- Contributing to and advising on the development, implementation and evaluations of the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020.
- Make networks and knowledge available in support of the Open Government Action Plan and the action points of this action plan.

In addition, the stakeholder forum has an auditing role, by keeping commitment holders and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations sharp on the agreements made within the action plan.

The following organizations are members of the multi-stakeholder forum:

Civil society

- Open State Foundation
- LSA and Netwerk Democratie (alternate)
- Waag Society and Internet Society Nederland (Isoc) (alternate)

Government

- Municipality of Utrecht
- Province of South Holland
- Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (chair)

Science

- Utrecht University

Draft versions of the action plan were shared with the stakeholder forum on an ongoing basis and it was possible to respond to them, either in writing (by email) or at the multi-stakeholder forum meetings.

The reports of the meetings with the stakeholder forum are published online at open-overheid.nl. The stakeholder forum meetings about the realization of the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020 can be found here:

21 November 2017	Meeting stakeholder forum Open Government Action Plan # 1
22 February 2018	Meeting stakeholder forum Open Government Action Plan # 2
13 June 2018	Meeting stakeholder forum Open Government Action Plan # 3
16 October 2018	Meeting stakeholder forum Open Government action plan # 4

Communication

During the consultation phase and afterwards, blogs, impression reports, progress documents, photos and videos were posted on the website www.open-overheid.nl and on social media to ensure that interested parties were kept informed about the consultation process and ideas, suggestions and comments were submitted to be able to contribute to the new action plan. Regular newsletters were also sent out to our mailing list with more than 2.000 recipients.

B. Participation and co-creation when implementing, monitoring, and reporting on an Action Plan

Launch

The Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020 was launched on October 18 2018 during an open meeting, open to all who were interested. The meeting consisted of a plenary opening with short presentations of all commitments, a series of informative, practice-oriented workshops, followed by a networking drink. [The report of the event is published on open-overheid.nl](#).



Director General of External Affairs Bert van Delden (IKR) in conversation with commitment holders

Commitment holder meetings

Commitment holder meetings were organized during the course of the action plan. Here the commitment holders (and later also the stakeholders) could meet, share knowledge and experience, make new connections and discuss opportunities and dilemmas with each other. These meetings were also used to mutually reinforce the action points and to investigate where there is common ground.

The action holder meetings were also used for knowledge transfer for the new action plans. For example, a meeting was held in June 2018 with the action holders of both the second and the third action plan. In 2019 and 2020, the meetings were used to make plans for the Open Government Action Plan 2020-2022, based on the experiences and lessons learned from the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020. For example, the desire for greater unity and cohesion has been translated into a classification into themes and a joint ambition for the new action plan. In this way a learning network has been created around the action plan.

The reports of the commitment holder meetings are published on open-overheid.nl:

June 26, 2018 [Action holders meeting 2nd and 3rd Open Government Action Plan](#)

29 January 2019 [Action holder meeting Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020](#)

11 July 2019 [Action holders meeting Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020](#)

9 June 2020 [Action holders meeting Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020](#)



Commitment holders in conversation during one of the commitment holder meetings

Multi-stakeholderforum

The multi-stakeholder forum continued to meet during the implementation phase of the action plan during the stakeholder forum meetings organized by the Ministry of IKR. The stakeholders were also invited to the commitment holders' meetings during the course of the action plan, which turned them into combined meetings with commitment holders and stakeholders. In this way they could directly inform and support each other with the implementation of the action plan. [The reports of all meetings can be found on open-overheid.nl.](#)

Communication

The website open-overheid.nl is continuously used to inform anyone interested in the action plan and serves as a repository where everything related to the action plan is documented. Broader than just the action plan, the website also contains news about Open Government, such as meetings and (guest) blogs. We also sent out a newsletter about Open Government about once every quarter, including news about the action plan.

Interviews and videos with commitment holders

Interviews were held with all commitment holders, both in text and on video, to let all those interested know in an accessible way what the commitments entail. These interviews were published on the website open-overheid.nl and, like other content, distributed through our social media channels (including [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#)) and the newsletter. It was always emphasized

that the Learning and Expertise Point Open Government (LEOO) could bring interested parties into contact with the campaign holders if desired. Commitment holders also had the opportunity to recruit interested parties via our platforms, to announce meetings, to distribute content, etc.

Updates

The commitment holders have regularly updated on the status of their commitments. In this way, the involvement of the commitment holders in the action plan increases and anyone interested can follow the progress. These messages have given rise to connecting people and organizations on several occasions. Below is an overview of the updates that have been published on the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020:

[#1 update 1 – December 3, 2018](#)

[#2 update 2 – February 28, 2019](#)

[#3 update 3 – April 25, 2019](#)

[#4 update 4 – June 28, 2019](#)

[#5 update 5 – September 26, 2019](#)

[#6 update 6 – November 21, 2019](#)

[#7 update 7 – February 20, 2020](#)

[#8 update 8 – May 11, 2020](#)

[#9 update 9 – August 29, 2020](#)

3. Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) recommendations

OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) has made a number of recommendations in its midterm report. The way in which the recommendations have been addressed is shown below.

1. Enhance thematic coordination and combine relevant commitments with significant overlap so that the process becomes more harmonized and coherent

As described above, this was the subject of discussion during the campaign holders' meetings and we will improve this in a more focused way in the new action plan (2020-2022). We do this by taking a thematic approach, organizing the consultation phase according to theme, and formulating a joint ambition for all action holders and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations together. In addition, we form the Alliance Open Government, started on December 1, 2020, to create a strong network with more coherence between the various action points.

2. Seek higher-level political participation in the design and implementation process; frequently reach out to relevant politicians, parliamentary commissions, political party institutes, etc.

The Dutch context makes it difficult, for example because of the [Oekaze Kok](#), to organize political involvement. In order to anchor more political involvement and urgency in the next action plan, efforts will be made to include more legislation within the action points. Actions have also been included involving commitments to the House of Representatives.

3. Take action on beneficial ownership and lobby transparency

Ultimate beneficial ownership (UBO) and lobby transparency was explored with the parties involved in the run-up to the action plan. At the time, they saw no room to free up capacity for participating within the action plan.

4. Include relevant public bodies from special municipalities at the Dutch Caribbean

To explore the possibilities, we recently contacted the 'Rijksdienst Caribisch Nederland', who can bring us in touch with relevant organizations.

5. Improve the performance of the Dutch Whistleblower Authority in accordance with the 2019 EU directive on whistleblower protection

The Whistleblowers Authority is an autonomous, independent organization that performs its work from this independent position. Involvement from the Open Government Action Plan does not seem fitting in this respect.

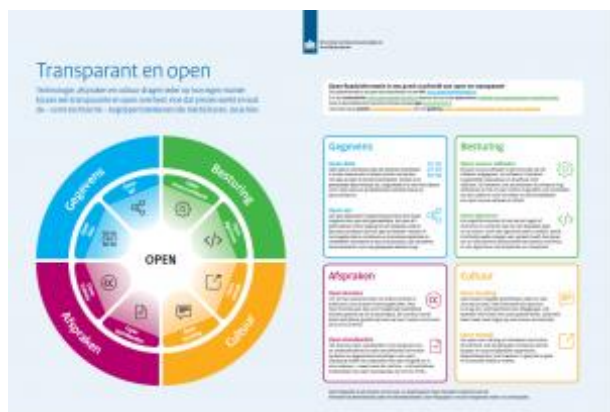
4. Implementation of action plan commitments

The appendix lists the results of the milestones and next steps for each commitment. This shows that the vast majority of the action points have largely been realized and the intended results have been achieved by the end of the action plan's term. For some commitments, even more results are achieved than anticipated, while a number of action points turned out differently than expected. Below is a schematic representation of the degree of realization of the results the commitment holders report:

Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
<i>Commitments:</i>				
Commitment 1: Open Local Decision-Making				
Commitment 2: Transparent Political Party Finance				
Commitment 3: Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities				
Commitment 4: Open Parliament				
Commitment 5: Open FOIA – Open Government Standard and Dashboard				
Commitment 6: Open Algorithms				
Commitment 7: Dilemma logic				
Commitment 8: 'Open by Design' Pilots				
Commitment 9: Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)				
Commitment 10: Open Contracting (pilot OCDS)				
Commitment 11: Local Digital Democracy				

5. Peer exchange and learning

A great deal of knowledge sharing has been organized around the Open Government Action Plan 2018-2020, both nationally and internationally and both online and offline. Below is a selection of the activities displayed.



Infographic '[Transparent and open](#)' developed by LEOO

National

- The launch of the action plan with various workshops (see previous mention and [video impression](#)).
- Communication about the commitments through interviews and videos.
- The commitment holders and LEOO organized various knowledge meetings for a wide audience, such as the '[Transparent about algorithms](#)' meeting (where the Open Algorithms commitment holder was given the stage) and the '[Data for Democracy](#)' meeting (where re-users of the of Open Decision-making data presented their applications).
- LEOO fulfilled the role of knowledge broker between interested authorities and campaigners, bringing people into contact with each other on a regular basis.
- During the action holder meetings, the action holders and stakeholders shared knowledge and experience.
- Open State Foundation and LEOO organized 3 webinars about Open Wob in 2019, open to all interested parties.
- The LEOO continuously offered and offers the possibility to submit guest blogs for open-overheid.nl, a possibility that various commitment holders (and others outside the action plan) have used.
- LEOO has also developed various knowledge tools and made them available online, such as infographics.
- In 2019, the Netherlands participated in the Open Gov Week, which opened with an [open breakfast](#) at the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and a substantive program in which various action points were discussed. For example, during the opening meeting, the winner of the app challenge of the Open Decision-making action point was announced.
- To take knowledge sharing to a higher level, the [Open Government Alliance](#) was launched on December 1, 2020. A network for sharing knowledge, experience and dilemmas in the field of open government.



Start of the Open Gov Week with an event and open breakfast in 2019

International

- [The Netherlands participated in the OGP Global Summit 2018 in Georgia](#). The Ministry of the Interior and the LEOO organized a workshop about the experiences with the Learning and Expertise Center (LEOO) and the involvement of civil society and stakeholders. The Netherlands invited the NGO Open State Foundation, Italy and Austin Texas to share their experiences and knowledge there as well. The Ministry of IRK and LEOO also spoke with the Dutch ambassador in Georgia about Open Government prior to the summit.
- The Netherlands contributed to the collection of essays *Do We Trust Democracy? A Future Agenda for Europe* published by the OGP. Minister Kajsa Ollongren (Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations) wrote the essay *Transparency, Disinformation, and New Legislation for Political Parties*. In it she discusses, among other things, the proposed new Dutch legislation for political parties and the relationship with transparency and combating disinformation. [Read the Dutch contribution by Kajsa Ollongren \(page 44\) and the contributions from other European countries.](#)
- At the invitation of OGP, the Netherlands took part in an online knowledge exchange on open algorithms in May 2020 with New Zealand and France.
- The Netherlands participates in the Nordic+ countries group, where knowledge and experience is shared between Northern and Western European countries, based on the idea that these countries are comparable in terms of openness.



Left: speakers during the session at the OGP Global summit in Georgia in 2018, right: BZK and LEOO in conversation about Open Government with the Dutch ambassador in Georgia

6. Conclusion, other initiatives, and next steps

A. Lessons learned

The development and implementation of the Open Government Action Plans is a constant learning process in which we continuously learn from our own experiences, from evaluations of the IRM, the input of the stakeholder forum and commitment holders and from the experiences of the OGP and other countries. In doing so, we also take into account social and technological developments, and political ambitions.

We will use the experiences gained in the development and implementation of the third national Open Government Action Plan in the development of the fourth action plan.

The main lessons for us in developing the third action plan were:

- Thinking along about the action plan in general and about specific commitments can be very non-committal. Not everything from the preliminary phase is ultimately concrete or translated into a commitment. This has various causes: it sometimes turns out that potential commitment holders cannot complete internal decision-making, or that the timing for participation in the action plan is not convenient. That is not necessarily a bad thing. After all, the initial phase and consultation phase of the action plan have an exploratory character. However, it does teach us to start designing a new action plan well in advance and to ensure that it is clear what exactly is expected of commitment holders.
- Involvement and enthusiasm of individuals does not automatically mean involvement from an organization as a whole. It is good to be aware of this and to find out about support within the organization. In addition, it is important to embrace the involvement and enthusiasm of individuals, even when they are not or cannot be a commitment holder, and to allow them to contribute to and benefit from the wider Open Government network.

- It is impossible to please everyone, not all ideas can be included in an action plan. In addition, there are often wishes, whereby the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations as coordinator of the plan, is dependent on the willingness of other ministries and organizations, because subjects are assigned there. It is therefore important to ensure that expectations are realistic and to be clear about the (formal) status of input during the consultation phase of the action plan.
- In addition, it is very important to pay careful attention to follow-up by letting people know what is happening with the input and how people can follow the development and implementation of the action plan. With the third action plan, this was possible through the newsletter and the open-overheid.nl website. The contact details of the LEOO can also be found permanently on open-overheid.nl, so that interested parties can always seek contact.



The "Keys to Open Government" on Local Democracy Day in 2017 during the consultation phase

The main lessons in the implementation phase of the third action plan are:

- It is important to organize involvement during implementation, to keep the energy high, to widely share knowledge and experiences and to continue to emphasize the collectivity of the action plan. To achieve this, meetings were organized for the commitment holders, the website www.open-overheid.nl was used intensively, the LEOO offered support, and meetings were organized to share knowledge.
- Measuring impact is and remains very difficult. Sharing good examples and best practices and the reviews of IRM provide insight, but no decent way has yet been found to measure more specifically what impact the commitments and the action plan as a whole have.
- The commitment holders and stakeholder meetings clearly have added value. Both in terms of content for the exchange of knowledge and experience, and for the network aspect and the creation of new connections and opportunities.
- It is important to avoid dependence on one point of contact for a commitment. If someone leaves the organization or is on (sick) leave for a long time, this can have negative consequences for the commitment and the extent to which contact is possible about this. An important lesson for the new action plan is therefore to always ensure that there are two points of contact.
- Content comes first, but having fun is also important. For example, during the consultation phase we had the 'Your card is worth a cake' promotion, to reward the best idea for the new action plan with a cake on the work floor. During the 'sneak preview' of the action plan there was a red carpet and a popcorn machine and meetings always include networking drinks in addition to the substantive part.



'Your card is worth a cake'

B. Other initiatives

Besides the action plan, there are many other actions and initiatives in the field of Open Government. Due to the large quantity, it is impossible to give a complete overview. A small summary is indicative of the many developments: the open government initiative law (Woo), which is still being worked on and which various government and semi-government organizations are preparing for, the Platform for Open Government Information (PLOOI) that is under development, the National Program on Sustainable Digital Information Management (RDDI), which is strongly committed to more active disclosure of information within the national government and the 'Grip on Information' program of VNG (association of Dutch municipalities), which focuses on orderly information management, active disclosure and sustainable accessibility.

Also many civil society organizations, such as Network Democracy, Open State Foundation and LSA Residents are also working on issues such as digital democracy, open data, open accountability and the promotion of citizen participation.

In addition, various action holders from the third action plan are busy with activities that build on their action points and with new actions. We include some of these actions in the fourth action plan.

The website www.open-overheid.nl contains numerous initiatives on the [Open Map](#), which provide a picture of what is happening in the country in the field of Open Government.



The Open Map

C. Next steps

For the fourth National Open Government Action Plan, the Netherlands will include the lessons learned from the third action plan and the first two action plans. The most important next steps are:

1. We ensure more cohesion and a more social approach by means of a thematic approach.
2. In addition to the commitments, the fourth action plan also contains a shared ambition to connect the commitment holders and other stakeholders and network partners.
3. From the realization that the change to a more open government must mainly take place within government, in consultation with civil society partners, for the greater purpose, the theme of the new action plan is: Open Government, Open Democracy.
4. The [Open Government Alliance](#) is set up for the fourth action plan to anchor knowledge sharing between commitment holders, the stakeholder forum, government organizations, civil society organizations and involved citizens even more firmly. A network for sharing knowledge, experience, opportunities and dilemmas in the field of Open Government. The alliance is launched on December 1, 2020, during the sneak preview of the fourth action plan.

D. Conclusion

Below, an important result, next step, product or lesson learned is briefly presented for each commitment. The appendix provides a more detailed description of the results of the milestones and the next steps for each commitment. This shows that the vast majority of the commitments have largely been realized and the intended results have been achieved by the end of the action plan's term. For some, even more results are achieved than anticipated, while a number of commitments turned out differently than expected.

Commitment 1: Open Local Decision- Making	A platform has been used to establish links between actors at the local and regional levels. This form of joint engagement is the first of its kind and has resulted in greater transparency for the public. Because it focuses on themes and keywords rather than the responsible institution, the public can benefit from greater accessibility to decision-making processes and government information. A total of 6 provinces and 150 municipalities are already connected to the www.OpenBesluitvorming.nl .
Commitment 2: Transparant Political Party Finance	The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations implemented a support unit and developed a tool in consultation with decentralized and local political parties to promote the transparency of the finances of decentralized political parties.
Commitment 3: Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities	The commitment Pioneering Network for an Open Government for municipalities did not work out as expected. The enthusiasm was there, but it lacked perseverance. Because the commitment holder from the municipality of Schiedam also was on leave for a long time. Lesson: do not make action points dependent on one or two people.
Commitment 4: Open Parliament	The action holder drew up an internal advisory report on 'barrier-free' publications on the website of the House of

	Representatives, resulting in next steps for the 2021 annual plan.
Commitment 5: Open FOIA – Open Government Standard and Dashboard	The stated goal of 10 government organizations joining the commitment has been met. Most of the working group members are implementing the metadata. The follow-up to Open Wob will be included in the fourth Open Government Action Plan.
Commitment 6: Open Algorithms	We have not received input from the commitment holders for the end of term self-assessment report. However, a working group on Open Algorithms was formed and meet-ups, dialogue sessions and an event were organized.
Commitment 7: Dilemma logic	Dilemmalogic is now rooted in the hearts and minds of many members of the Dutch government. Firstly, as an instrument, secondly, as an approach for active attention to public information and involvement of citizens and other stakeholders.
Commitment 8: 'Open by Design' Pilots	Five meetings were organized about open by design with a total of 250 participants. In addition, 8 pilots started at 3 ministries (Education, Economic Affairs and Agriculture) and 3 documents have been published, for example on pilots with lessons learned.
Commitment 9: Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	After nearly a decade of supporting the EITI, the EITI International Board approved the Dutch membership application in 2018. In January 2020, the Dutch multi-stakeholder group published its first report on the activities of the extractive industries in the Netherlands in 2017.
Commitment 10: Open Contracting (pilot OCDS)	The public information about government expenditure is in accordance with the international Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), according to the check carried out for this commitment. As a follow-up, the Contract Register project will start in January, which will be included in the fourth Open Government Action Plan.
Commitment 11: Local Digital Democracy	As part of the commitment, a quick guide to digital participation has been published and a helpdesk has been set up for digital participation during the corona crisis for municipalities .

At last

Succeeding the third action plan, the IRM-reviews, lessons learned and feedback to the plan, the Netherlands is working with confidence and enthusiasm on the fourth National Open Government Action Plan.

Appendix: Commitment Completion Templates from the commitments from the third National Action Plan (2018-2020)

All commitment completion templates are filled out by the commitment holders, except for commitment 6. Open Algorithms. This template is filled out by the ministry of IKR, based on previous updates by the commitment holders.

Commitment 1: Open Local Decision- Making

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 1: Open Local Decision- Making	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Province of South Holland and VNG
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to participate actively. It strengthens the connection between citizens and the public administration. • 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 accountability of local and regional democracy, this information must be available in a standardised manner as open data. • 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.
What is the commitment?	<p>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. As part of the Dutch national Action Plan for Open Government for January 2016 – June 2018, a standard for making this information uniformly available as open data was developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<p>Information as standardised open data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 different parties to create applications that will contribute to participation, transparency and/or accountability by reusing data. • Furthermore, it will make it easier for elected representatives to search in their own and other representatives' documents.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<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 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> <p>Moreover, an intergovernmental standard will contribute to solving the problem of fragmentation of government data and information, in this case concerning Council information. This enhances not only the interaction with citizens and civil society actors, but also the exchange of information and data <i>between</i> government institutions and layers.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>The action point is relevant to several OGP values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commitment contributes to more information being released and the standard serves as an incentive for new governmental bodies and agencies to participate and publish their Council information, facilitated by the developed standard. • Furthermore, it ensures a better quality of the information that is released, as it follows a clear and comparable standard for publication and information exchange. Moreover, it reduces the fragmentation of Council information by which governmental data and information has oftentimes been characterised. • As a result, local and regional Council information becomes more easily accessible to the public. This contributes to more transparency and paves the way for more public accountability. • For municipalities, the experience with the action point from 2016-2018 has shown that, based on

	<p>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 www.waaroverheid.nl. It is expected that the opportunities of and incentives for reuse will increase as the number of participating authorities grows and more information is standardised and available to public in an open data format.</p>			
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VNG and the participating provinces have provided budget for developing, implementing, and managing the standard and providing information according to this standard. • 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. • The commitment anticipates the implementation of the Open Government Act in The Netherlands. More specifically, the commitment facilitates the interlinkages with the development of a national platform for open government information (PLOOI). 			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			X	
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organisation of an App-Challenge. The participating provinces have invited the public to participate in an app-challenge. The aim was to challenge participants to enhance the accessibility and diffusion of Provincial Council Information. The App-Challenge was successfully organised, and a great variety of participants generated multiple innovative ideas on how reuse of Municipal and Provincial Council Information. This has resulted in the winning app 'Voordat het Nieuws Was'), a tool to connect Municipal and Provincial Council Information to news items, being launched during the Open Gov Week. Moreover, the challenge, the broad and active participation and public launch of the winning app have helped raising awareness on the availability of the Provincial Council data, fuelling both publication of Council data by other governmental bodies, and the reuse of the disclosed data by civil society actors. • The development of an intergovernmental platform on Open Decision-making By means of a platform an interconnection between local level and regional level actors has been established. This form of collaborative commitment is first of its kind and has resulted in a greater 			

	<p>transparency for the public. As it focuses on themes and keywords rather than the responsible institution, the public can enjoy greater accessibility of decision-making processes and governmental information.</p> <p>A total of 6 provinces, and 150 municipalities have already been connected to the platform OpenBesluitvorming.nl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple parties making use of Municipal and Provincial Council Information in open data format <p>The platform has not only resulted in new forms of interaction between governmental institutions, it has also incentivised exchange and reuse of information and data multiple non-governmental parties (civil society actors, start-ups and the like). For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platform 1848.nl uses the information provided by the platform on Open Decision-making (OpenBesluitvorming.nl) for notifications in their platform. - The App (a runner-up in the App-Challenge) reuses the information provided by the platform on Open Decision-making to use in their app. - The platform on Open Decision-making (OpenBesluitvorming.nl) is used for the Challenge on citizen participation, organised by the Dutch Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations. - The search engine of the Platform on Open Decision-making is used frequently, varying from 500-2000 individual visits per month, (continuous (re)users excluded).
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The results of the commitment and the successful collaboration have led to interest from other provinces. These parties have been actively approached and options for taking part in the Platform are currently explored. The aim is to connect those parties to the platform and agreements by the end of this year. ● The outlining of preconditions and a roadmap to connect the Platform for Open Decision-making to the national platform for open government information PLOOI, as well as drawing up the future-proof management of the platform. ● The interconnection between local level and regional level actors in this collaborative commitment has been considered successful by participating organisations and might be exemplary for future collaborations on standardisation. Moreover, valuable strategic alliances have been central to this commitment and are expected to have an enduring effect.

Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leading group of participating provinces will release Provincial Council Information based on the current Popolo standard. • Development of the search engine for Open Provincial Council Information, based on Open Raad API and the Open Raad search engine • Since early 2018, more than 100 Dutch municipalities have provided 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. At 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. 	April 2018	01 July 2018	<p>Substantial</p> <p>The leading group releases their Provincial Council Information based on the current Popolo Standard.</p> <p>OpenBesluitvorming.nl is a search engine where both Raadsinformatie and Provinciale Stateninformatie can be found.</p> <p>The impact analysis has been postponed, because of delay in finalising PLOOI</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and scaling up to other provinces. • VNG Realisatie will finalise the information analysis with KOOP and will propose an action plan to intergovernmentally safeguard and scale up Open Decision-making and will also start implementing the approved plan for scaling up. • Expansion of the Open Municipal Council Information standard to a definitive intergovernmental standard for Open Decision-making in conjunction with the VNG. 	01 July 2018	31 December 2018	<p>Substantial</p> <p>Other provinces and municipalities have been educated. This is ongoing and options for taking part in the Platform are explored.</p> <p>The delay in the process of completing and positioning PLOOI (due</p>

			to the delay in the Wet Open Overheid) resulted in the postponing of the action plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of app challenge in the run-up to the Provincial Council elections in 2019 (March). 	01 November 2018	Friday 01 March 2019	Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intergovernmental assurance of the project, standard and infrastructure. • Scaling up to all 12 provinces and 380 municipalities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: Other authorities, such as water authorities and community schemes, are free to join this action point. 	01 July 2018	Friday 01 July 2020	<p>Substantial</p> <p>6 Provinces and 150 municipalities committed to the project. Also, another significant group of provinces and municipalities show interest.</p> <p>The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kingdom Relations assists in the intergovernmental assurance of the project, standard and infrastructure in the information management of the public administration, for example by means of (temporarily) financing the platform, if necessary, in the transition period to PLOOI.</p>

Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Province of Zuid-Holland and/or VNG		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Province of Utrecht Province of Noord-Holland Province of Limburg Province of Flevoland Province of Overijssel VNG and VNG Realisatie		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Open State Foundation (OSF) Argu (private sector)		
Additional Information				
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Commitment 2: Transparent Political Party Finance

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 2: Transparent Political Party Finance	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Dutch Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 commitment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	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 commitment 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.	
Milestone status		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	01 July 2020
Contact information			
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	VNG	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Various national and local parties.	

Commitment 3: Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 3: Pioneering Network for an Open Government for Municipalities	
Start and end date action item (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Municipality of Schiedam
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>An open and transparent municipality does not arise automatically: It requires a culture of openness in which civil servants see the added value of transparency. Achieving this can be a challenging job and often requires a pioneering mentality within an organization.</p> <p>The Pioneer Network Open Government wants to help with this: It connects these pioneers together to share knowledge and experiences, to inspire and to work together.</p> <p>Social effect is better cooperation between residents, businesses and municipalities, in which there is open and transparent communication and equality in cooperation on a social task.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p><i>Goal:</i></p> <p>Exchange of knowledge, experiences and best practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration and innovative strength; ▪ Preventing "reinventing the wheel"; ▪ Inspiration and energy to make your municipality more open!
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>The idea was to achieve this by holding a quarterly meeting in which knowledge and experiences were exchanged, people could learn from each other and immediately apply them in their own practice. The idea was that a group of pioneers would keep these meetings alternating, so not with just one responsible person.</p> <p>Every meeting has a theme and can be molded into various shapes. For example: a knowledge session with an expert or an Open Government lab with working on a real case according to Design Thinking. A conference with a call for papers in advance is also an option. Another option is to</p>

	<p>hold a meeting once a year that is aimed at residents and invite them to the town hall.</p> <p>Each meeting has a guest chair. This is a congregation from the Pioneer Network.</p> <p><i>This has not worked that way in practice.</i></p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Intended results: strengthening the professionalism of the civil servant, sharing knowledge, cooperation, more openness to residents, more support for Open Government and profiling for administrators.</p> <p>It has a positive impact on municipalities and indirectly on society;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It offers the possibility of broadening among municipalities; • Knowledge sharing is central; • It ties in with the Open Governance Partnership (OGP) theme: Open attitude. 			
Additional information	<p>The effect of the meetings would be monitored, so that adjustments could be made.</p> <p>The campaign holder was jointly with the municipality of Schiedam and the municipality of Utrecht.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		X		
Description of the results	<p><u>1st year:</u></p> <p>2 meetings:</p> <p>One by the municipality of Schiedam about Open Government in general and the Pioneer Network in particular. Good responses and reasonable turnout.</p> <p>One by the municipality of Utrecht about data-driven working. Reasonable turnout, good responses. Both meetings yielded a different audience. So there were not always the same people.</p> <p>A third meeting was planned by the Province of South Holland, but it was canceled due to a lack of registrations.</p> <p><u>2nd year:</u></p> <p>A digital talk show (because of Corona) about participation. A total of 413 viewers, not only from municipalities.</p>			

		<p>There have been no evaluations and there was no "pioneer club" that felt jointly responsible for this action point. The enthusiasm was there, but it lacked perseverance. Because the actionholder from Schiedam also failed, it has been shut down for a long time. Lesson: do not make something dependent on one or two people.</p> <p>The goals that were agreed upon in advance have not been achieved.</p>		
Next Steps		Proposal: include the good intentions from this action point in the Alliance Open Government to be set up. And learn from the mistakes we have made.		
Milestone status		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Municipality of Schiedam		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Municipality of Utrecht		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	-		

Additional Information		
-		

Commitment 4: Open Parliament

Commitment Completion Template	
Open Parlement	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	House of Representatives (official organization)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all websites are accessible to, or can be used by, people with a functional or cognitive impairment. • In a democracy, it is important that everyone can easily access Parliamentary information. • 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.
What is the commitment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • This improvement is not only intended for the target group of people with a functional or cognitive impairment, but for all users.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Removing the threshold' will make parliamentary documents more easily accessible and easier to use for everyone. • 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. 			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action point will contribute to the OGP values of transparency and civic participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The action point will contribute to improving the quality and the accessibility of the information on the website of the House of Representatives and thus increase the transparency of the parliamentary process. ○ 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. 			
Additional information	-			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			X	
Description of the results	The advisory report resulted in a multi-year plan, which is embedded in the actualized information strategy for the next few years. This enables the organizational units to relate their respective projects to this goal in the annual planning.			
Next Steps	For the upcoming year, a major enabler (besides several minor enablers), of digital accessibility are planned by business units based on the report. This way of working is considered more effective, than the original plan to create one single project plan and implement this. The project plan in the original milestones was conceived small, in reality the advisory report appeared to have a wide range of recommendation and thus required another organizational approach.			
Milestone status		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Completion of an advisory report (analysis phase) on "no-threshold" publications on the website of the House of Representatives.		01/06/2018	01/6/2020	Completed
Embedding plan in information strategy		01/06/2018	01/9/2020	Completed

Raise support base and budget for annual plan 2021		01/06/2018	01/10/2020	Substantial
Sharing knowledge and experiences gained while applying the European guidelines for digital accessibility		01/06/2018	01/10/2020	Substantial
Organize awareness sessions on digital accessibility		01/06/2018	01/10/2020	Completed
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		House of Representatives (official organization)		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	-		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups			
Additional Information				
-				

Commitment 5: Open FOIA – Open Government Standard and Dashboard

Commitment Completion Template
Commitment 5: Open FOIA – Open Government Standard and Dashboard
Start and end date action item (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)

Lead implementing agency	Action owner: Province of Noord-Holland, in collaboration with the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) and Open State Foundation.
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Background</p> <p>In the Netherlands, the Government Information Public Access Act (Wob) is one of the most important instruments for society to obtain government information. This law dates from 1992. Substantively changes have been made to this law since then, but never with regard to the method of disclosure of information. The information society has accelerated due to changing technologies.</p> <p>Governments have therefore set up their own processes in order to be able to meet the changing expectations of society. Until now, this lacked central coordination.</p> <p>Baseline situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information requested via the Wob can be found in fragmented form. • Many authorities only send the requested Wob information to the applicant, the information is not published. • Only 10% of the authorities publish Wob information, and do not do this in a standardized way. Information is published on various websites. • Wob information is therefore difficult or impossible to find, often not searchable and almost never reusable. <p>At the same time, there are developments at national level towards mandatory proactive disclosure of government information. In all likelihood, the Open Government Act (Woo) will enter into force in 2021. Based on this law, all information within 11 information categories will be published proactively. Wob information concerns one of these categories.</p> <p>Action item</p> <p>This new law requires changes in the information management of governments. This action point offers government organizations the opportunity to practice this.</p> <p>An increasing number of government institutions are therefore actively publishing Wob information in a findable, searchable, reusable and comparable form. This requires a set of agreements on a technical and semantic level.</p>

<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>General</p> <p>Promoting openness and transparent government by providing more insight into Wob information, both in terms of content and procedure. A number of standards have been agreed for this, on the basis of which governments can publish public government information in the form of open data in a simple and standardized manner.</p> <p>Commitment at the start of the action point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up a standard for publishing Wob documents (requests, decisions and appendices) in a comparable manner. This standard includes at least a semantic standard (information model) and optionally a message standard to be able to exchange technically in a similar manner; • A process to recruit and support a diverse group of at least ten government organizations in making their Wob documents accessible as open data in accordance with the standard. Among other things, through online manuals, a sounding board group and a number of information meetings; • Connecting at least ten public organizations to the Open Wob project • An incentive to make Wob documents available as open data, so that they can be searched via a single platform and are freely available to re-users. The data always remains available at the original source; • OpenWob.nl is an example of how data can be made centrally available. The idea now is to link up with PLOOI (Platform Official Government Information) - which is more in line with the idea of this action point: Making the Open Wob information available in a structured manner, with the data at the source. • Making an evaluation with information products and recommendations for further scaling up Open Wob to multiple public organizations.
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<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>The main aim of the action point is to increase transparency among the participating government organizations by increasing the usefulness of published information. We achieve this by making agreements about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A semantic standard <p>This concerns a set of agreements on which metadata should be used for publication of Wob information. The standard is divided into a set of mandatory and optional fields with corresponding spelling of the fields. This ensures, for example, that governments publish Wob documents with a minimal basic set of metadata such as title, theme, but also that governments fill in these fields in the same way so that the information across multiple authorities is comparable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A joint publication plan <p>One second product that this action point provides is a publication guide. This guide contains a description of an appropriate publication process. This describes the 8 steps to publication (submission, distribution, treatment process, system, registration, file structure check, anonymization and actual publication).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Wob (FOIA) standard <p>Finally, a technical standard has been agreed, which has been drawn up with due observance of DCAT and on the other hand applicable open data standards from the "apply and explain list" of the national government. The DCAT metadata standard is designed to facilitate interoperability between data catalogs published on the Internet.</p> <p>The 'comply or explain list' is a list of the Forum for Standardization on which a number of open standards are described: governments may determine themselves whether they adhere to these standards, but if they decide not to do so, they must explain why not.</p>
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<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The Open Wob action point contributes to a transparent, verifiable government by making government information already requested available to everyone and by increasing the quality of the information through better searchability and findability.</p> <p>The relevance is therefore mainly to make the already existing information more available to the general public. First of all, work is being done to improve findability, whereby all relevant information is linked to the applicant. It therefore has a positive influence on completeness - and thus leads to better insight into what can be found about a subject.</p> <p>The information provided will also be improved in the way it is presented. The format of the information is open (i.e. without restrictions and moreover - in the future - machine-readable) and therefore more accessible and also reusable. This allows for better analysis of information and policy, which can strengthen control over public administration.</p> <p>Because information is published in a more accessible and open manner, it also becomes easier to compare information and examine files for completeness. This provides an opportunity for additional external checks, which indirectly benefits reliability because errors are discovered earlier and rectifications take place earlier.</p> <p>To improve the findability, make the information accessible, exchangeable and reusable, internationally valid FAIR principles are used. This allows citizens and civil society to see earlier whether the actions of public administration are in line with the general interest. This allows them, for example, to object more quickly in the decision-making process and thus, for example, counteract changes that have not yet started, instead of reversing them - which is often more difficult; or just point out the makers of policy plans to gaps in plans.</p> <p>Coupled with this is accountability by the public administration. The Wob process is the most important instrument in the Netherlands for obtaining information from the Public Administration. When this is improved, it also automatically becomes easier to account for the board.</p>
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Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various (government) processes to which this action point has been linked, this underlines the importance of this action point: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Open Government Information Platform ◦ Grip on Information (VNG) ◦ National Program for Sustainable Digital Information Management • This action point anticipates the introduction of the Open Government Act. Wob information is 1 of the 11 categories that must be proactively disclosed according to this bill: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It makes a concrete contribution to the exploration and implementation of the Woo. <p>The knowledge gained is also used to link up with other categories, but also to set up the required environments and ICT infrastructure.</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	<u>Substantial</u>	Completed
			X	
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three sets of agreements described above have been established by the working group. • The stated goal of 10 government organizations joining the action point has been met. • Most of the working group members are implementing the metadata; There is a difference in the degree of implementation of the standard per organization. • The actual publication according to the standard is now done at 3 participating organizations, this number is being scaled up step by step. 			

Next Steps	<p>The working group that has been involved in the action point so far will continue in the same composition to achieve the remaining goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update metadata standard to a technical standard: The current standard describes the metadata, but does not yet describe how it can be technically exchanged between various systems. • The standard has been opened up, so that other organizations can also use the knowledge gained in the Open Wob working group. • Scaling up the number of participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ for this we set up communication with a number of umbrella government organizations; ◦ via direct communication to provinces, for example via newsletters; ◦ By involving the VNG magazine of VNG and VNG Realisatie and the magazine 'Binnenlands Bestuur'. • The preparation of an Information Model Standard, linked to the development of the corresponding API specification. • Making agreements with the Platform Open Government Information (PLOOI). For this we organize a reference implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Expected start: end of 2020 (Q4) ◦ Track with suppliers (API integration) ◦ Track without suppliers (open Pub line) 		
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Joining other governments	2018	Q1 2018	Completed
Nationwide consultation standard	Q3 2019	Q3 2019	Completed
Semantic standard development	2018	Q4 2019	Completed
Evaluation and completion semantic standard	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Completed
Drawing up information model	Q1 2021		To start
Develop API standard	Q1 2021		To start

Provisioning management and knowledge etc.				
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Province of North Holland		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Association of Dutch Municipalities (VNG Realization) Open State Foundation (OSF)		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Other participants: The Municipality of Utrecht, the Municipality of Arnhem, Municipality of Amsterdam, Municipality of Tilburg, Province of South Holland, National Police, KOOP and the Municipality of Buren		
Additional Information				
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Commitment 6: Open Algorithms

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 6. Open Algorithms	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Rijkswaterstaat Centrale Informatievoorziening (Central Information Services)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will 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 commitment?	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 commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Additional information	<p>Additional information 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>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		X		
Description of the results	We have not received input from the commitment holders for the end of term self-assessment report. Due to sick			

		<p>leave and other circumstances, the results as formulated in the commitment have not been met.</p> <p>However, a working group on Open Algorithms was formed and meet-ups, dialogue sessions and an event were organized.</p>		
Next Steps		-		
Milestone status		Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Task force prepared. Two meetings organised. Action plan drafted.		1 July 2018	December 2018	Completed
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	Completed
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	Not started
Completion of a final report on frameworks and guidelines including decision tree ; one to three algorithms open.		01 January 2020	30 June 2020	Not started
3 – 5 workshops during the term of the project aimed at sharing knowledge		01 July 2018	30 June 2020	Limited
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Rijkswaterstaat Centrale Informatievoorziening (Central Information Services)		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	VNG		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Open State Foundation		

Additional Information		
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Commitment 7: Dilemma logic

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 7: Dilemma logic	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of General Affairs; Government Information Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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.
What is the commitment?	Awareness public professionals of the need to pay attention to and communicate about dilemmas at an early stage of policymaking and how to communicate this when developing policy ('dilemma logic').
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>Phase 1: exploration at ministries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workshops; education - case studies (pilots) - research tools (evidence) - preparing a guideline for ministries <p>Phase 2: deeper development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embedding in training courses, procedures for ministries and for the entire national government - learning network - Information afternoon at the Academie voor Overheidscommunicatie (Academy of Government Information and Communication) (also for local authorities) <p>Phase 3: broader development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guideline for professionals at (local) authorities - Transfer of knowledge and skills
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action point reinforces some basic professional qualities and thus the pride and motives of public

	<p>professionals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps to create a constructive atmosphere for community organisations. • It strengthens the tool set / repertoire for public accountability. <p>Additional information 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 (Joint Annual Programme) 2018, 2019 and 2020</p>			
Additional information	<p>This programm is linked tot other priorities in the annual programm of the Government Information Council:</p> <p>file:///srvr-maz04/users\$/maz0076/Downloads/VORA+jaarprogramma+2020.pdf</p> <p>Dilemmalogica als is part of the national approach of COVID-19, see e.g. guidelines for communication at the National Team Crisiscommunication (NKC) : file:///srvr-maz04/users\$/maz0076/Downloads/Handreiking+Communicatieaanpak+coronavirus+25+juni+2020.pdf</p> <p>Please find further information, tools, examples, reearch at:</p> <p>https://www.communicatierijk.nl/vakkennis/dilemmalogica</p>			
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			xx	
Description of the results	<p><i>Dilemmalogica is rooted in the hearts and minds of many members of the Dutch government. First as a tool, second as a approach for active attention tot public information and involvement of citizens and other stakeholders</i></p>			
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of trainers at the ministries (october 2020 – may 2021) • Study at 'working mechanisms' and possibilities and restrictions according to active communication about dilemma's. 			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	
1. Exploration at ministries	01 februari 2018	01 January 2019	Accomplished	
2. Deeper development	01 september 2018	01 september 2019	Learning network has postponed, will start october 2020	
3. Broader development	01 november 2018	01 january 2020	Due to corona many new supporters and experiences. Added is a study on	

				working mechanisms and embedding.
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency		Government Information Office (RVD), Government Information Council (Voorlichtingsraad),		
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	All ministries are involved in the project, due to their membership of the Government Information Council.		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Union of Local Authorities, Dutch organisation of mayors, Netherlands School of Public Organisations		
Additional Information				
-				

Commitment 8: 'Open by Design' Pilots

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 8. Open by Design Pilots	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Instituut voor Maatschappelijke Ontwikkeling (IMI)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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

	<p>made publicly available. 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 transparency 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>
What is the commitment?	<p>Transparency of government information should therefore be arranged at the start of the production 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 of these documents and this data will always be limited. This will lead to extra work, arbitrariness, and greatly outdated files.</p> <p>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'.</p>
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.).

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Why is this action point relevant to OGP values? 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>It is also relevant to public accountability.</p>			
Additional information				
Completion Level	Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				X
Description of the results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized 5 meetings with total 250 civil servants Started 8 pilots in 3 ministries (Education, Economic Affairs and Agriculture) Published 3 documents, for example on lessons learned pilots Developed formats for specific information categories using open by design 			
Next Steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up to other ministries Scale op in local government 			
Milestone status	Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level	
See above	1-7-2018	1-7-2020		
	1-7-2018	1-7-2020		
Contact information				
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Education Ministry of Economic Affairs			

Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	See above
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Variety
Additional Information		
<p>[in Dutch]</p> <p>Open by design</p> <p>In de Woo worden een aantal informatiecategorieën genoemd die verplicht actief openbaar moeten worden gemaakt. Dit zijn bijvoorbeeld organogrammen, jaarstukken, onderzoeksrapporten, bepaalde type beschikkingen en schriftelijke oordelen in klachtprocedures. Dit zijn definitieve stukken die bestuurlijk zijn vastgesteld en daarbij is er in beginsel ook geen sprake van persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen.</p> <p>Een aantal overheden voert momenteel pilots uit met actieve openbaarheid en open by design. Regelmatig gaat het daarbij om stukken die <i>niet</i> als verplichte categorie worden genoemd in de Woo, maar waarbij om andere (maatschappelijke) redenen wordt overwogen deze informatie actief openbaar te maken.</p> <p>In de pilots worden de mogelijkheden verkend om aan de voorkant - bij de productie van informatie - al rekening te houden met mogelijke toekomstige openbaarheid van (onderdelen van) het document. Dit staat in de literatuur bekend als 'open by design'. Het is in dat geval eenvoudiger om later stukken actief openbaar te maken, dan wel toekomstige Wob-verzoeken vlotter af te handelen, doordat de informatie op een gestructureerde wijze in het document is verwerkt. Daarbij zijn verschillende routes mogelijk.</p> <p>1. Maak vooraf een scheiding tussen openbare informatie en niet-openbare informatie.</p> <p>Maak bij nota's en notities een basisdocument dat (later) eenvoudig openbaar gemaakt kan worden. Het persoonlijk advies van de betrokken ambtenaar zou in een aparte katern of bijlage kunnen worden geplaatst en uitgezonderd worden van openbaarmaking. Op deze wijze kunnen latere Wob-verzoeken gemakkelijker worden afgehandeld, omdat het document of de informatie gemakkelijker te splitsen is in wat persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen betreft en wat bijv. het eindoordeel of de feiten.</p>		

Toelichting: Bij de Provincie Zuid-Holland worden momenteel niet alleen de besluitenlijsten van Gedeputeerde Staten openbaar gemaakt, maar ook de achterliggende stukken en ambtelijke adviezen. Persoonlijke adviezen aan de Gedeputeerde of gevoelige informatie wordt opgenomen in een separate bijlage. Op deze manier kan het hoofddocument altijd (actief of passief) openbaar worden gemaakt, terwijl de bijlage niet wordt verstrekt.

2. Inhoudelijke discussies via digitale samenwerkingsruimte (en dus niet via e-mail).

De afhandeling van omvangrijke Wob-verzoeken levert een aanzienlijke werklast op voor de organisatie. Een groot deel van deze werklast heeft betrekking op het toetsen van honderden of soms duizenden e-mails op de aanwezigheid van de uitzonderingsgronden van de Wob. Daarom experimenteren enkele overheden met de afspraak om géén

inhoudelijke discussies via de mail te laten voeren, maar in een gemeenschappelijke werkruimte. Voordeel hierbij is dat alle documenten en de discussie in eenzelfde ruimte gevoerd worden en later eenvoudig vindbaar zijn. Dit maakt het gemakkelijker om stukken te beoordelen, omdat alle inhoudelijke discussie die anders in tientallen e-mailboxen staat nu bijeengebracht is in één samenwerkingsruimte.

3. Sjablonen voor nota's en verslagen

Naar de aard van het medium lenen e-mails zich minder goed voor actieve openbaarmaking, onder meer vanwege de omvang van het aantal e-mails en de verwevenheid van diverse soorten informatie in e-mails (mensen communiceren nu eenmaal 'rommelig' in hun mailverkeer). Voor wat betreft brieven, rapporten, verslagen en nota's zou overwogen kunnen worden om deze in de toekomst op te stellen volgens 'open by design-principes', bijvoorbeeld in een vast format voor bepaalde informatie, om deze bij een Wob-verzoek snel en efficiënt te kunnen verstrekken.

De verwachting voor de toekomst is dat overheden bij nota's, notities en verslagen steeds vaker zullen werken met sjablonen. Via een documentstructuur met een 'openbaar deel' en een 'besloten deel' (op basis van de uitzonderingsgronden van de Wob), kan de inspanning om documenten naderhand te anonimiseren, te toetsen, te lakken en te publiceren – de 'nabewerking' – zoveel mogelijk worden beperkt. Dit kan enerzijds tijd schelen bij de afhandeling van een eventueel Wob-verzoek (beoordelingsfase) en biedt anderzijds de mogelijkheid om meer stukken actief openbaar te maken.

Specifiek bij verslagen van overleggen is het verstandig een onderscheid te maken tussen verschillende onderdelen. De blokken 'gespreksverslag' en 'rondvraag' bevatten vaak persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen en worden doorgaans niet openbaar gemaakt. De blokken 'conclusies', 'aanbevelingen' en 'actiepunten' zullen eerder in aanmerking komen voor openbaarmaking, zowel op verzoek als actief.

Nota bene: ook hierbij geldt dat de omstandigheden van het geval bepalend zijn voor de toets op de uitzonderingsgronden.

Op dit moment wordt door RDDI gewerkt aan het ontwikkelen van sjablonen om de 'schriftelijke oordelen in klachtprocedures' (een verplichte categorie uit de Woo) straks eenvoudig actief openbaar te maken.

Ten slotte

De jaarlijkse uitvoeringskosten van de afhandeling van Wob-verzoeken op rijksniveau bedragen naar schatting ongeveer 30 mln. euro. Ongeveer de helft van dit bedrag wordt gevormd door de kosten van het achteraf toetsen op uitzonderingsgronden. Open by design en

het vooraf oormerken van persoonlijke beleidsopvattingen kan leiden tot meer transparantie, kortere doorlooptijden en lagere uitvoeringskosten.

Lessen uit de pilots

De aandacht voor actieve openbaarheid neemt toe, mede door de toegenomen vraag naar meer transparantie en openbaarheid vanuit de maatschappij. In juni 2020 is de gewijzigde versie van de Wet open overheid (Woo) ingediend bij de Tweede Kamer. Deze wet bevat nieuwe verplichtingen op het gebied van actieve openbaarheid. Verschillende departementen zijn al aan de slag gegaan met pilots op uiteenlopende terreinen. Op basis van de leerervaringen met de verschillende pilots zijn de volgende lessen benoemd. Deze zullen de komende periode op basis van voortschrijdend inzicht verder aangevuld worden. In dit overzicht worden acht pilots beschreven:

- Covid-19 (VWS)
- WABO-adviezen, Rijksdienst voor Cultureel Erfgoed (OCW)
- Dashboard gasbevingen Groningen (EZK)
- Positieflijst dierhouderij (LNV)
- Aantrekken internationale bedrijven, NFIA (EZK)
- Data en governance stikstof (LNV)
- Vergunningen dierproeven, CCD (LNV)
- Schriftelijke oordelen in klachtprocedures (VWS)

1. Maatschappelijke behoefte en urgentie. Bij de meeste pilots is er een sterk gevoel van maatschappelijke urgentie. Dossiers als Covid-19, stikstof en gasbevingen Groningen staan regelmatig op de voorpagina. Vanuit de hoek van Kamerleden, journalisten en burgers klinkt de roep om meer transparantie over deze thema's; zij hebben behoefte aan meer informatie. Bij de Positieflijst Dieren en de vergunningen dierproeven vormde het aantal Wob-verzoeken een belangrijke reden om na te denken over meer actieve openbaarheid. Bij VWS klachtafhandeling is de directe aanleiding de verplichte actieve openbaarheid op basis van de nieuwe Woo.

2. Commitment en energie. Pilots gaan pas van start als er iemand is die zich daadwerkelijk committeert en er tijd en energie voor wil vrijmaken. Dat kan een projectleider zijn (positieflijst), een MT (WABO-adviezen), of een DG (transparantie lobby-informatie). De besluiten van de Bestuursraden van EZK en LNV om pilots te starten met actieve openbaarheid gaven aan dat er steun is vanuit de top. Actieve openbaarheid is geen technisch kunstje. Er moeten soms ingewikkelde afwegingen worden gemaakt en het realiseren vergt tijd en energie. Indien een dergelijke motivatie afwezig is, kan een pilot gemakkelijk wegglijden of verzanden, omdat er altijd andere vraagstukken en prioriteiten zijn die om aandacht vragen.

3. Mobiliseren van relevante kennis. Een aantal pilots (bijvoorbeeld WABO-adviezen OCW/RCE werkte met een multidisciplinair team, met kennis vanuit beleid, informatievoorziening, juridische zaken, communicatie en andere betrokken disciplines.

In bijna alle pilots was er een 'buitenboordmotor' vanuit CIO-office en/of een extern deskundige die specifieke kennis beschikbaar stelde.

- 4. Afstemming met de omgeving.** In veel gevallen is er sprake van informatie die geproduceerd wordt in een keten van samenwerkende organisaties of organisatieonderdelen. Actief openbaar maken van deze informatie heeft daarmee direct gevolgen voor de andere betrokkenen in het proces. Afstemming en communicatie met deze betrokkenen is daarmee een essentieel onderdeel van het traject om tot actieve openbaarmaking te komen. Voor het dashboard gasbevingen Groningen is afstemming nodig tussen EZK, TCMG, NCG, RVO en de Provincie Groningen. Bij OCW/RCE is contact gelegd met VNG/gemeenten, bij de vergunningen dierproeven wordt een conferentie met betrokken universiteiten en bedrijven georganiseerd, bij de pilot over transparantie stikstof moet door LNV geschakeld worden met RIVM, CBS en WUR.
- 5. Analyse van informatiecategorieën.** Bij de meeste pilots werd een analyse gemaakt van informatiecategorieën, gevolgd door een afweging welke categorieën zich lenen voor actieve openbaarmaking. Daarbij werd eerst het informatielandschap bij de betreffende directie in kaart gebracht (bv. Kamerbrieven, nota's, evaluaties, onderzoeken, verslagen, etcetera). Vervolgens vond een afweging plaats over actieve openbaarmaking. Deze aanpak is gehanteerd bij WABO-adviezen OCW, stikstof, Covid-19, lobby-informatie NFIA en bij gasbevingen Groningen.
- 6. Open by design.** Een aantal pilots maakt expliciet gebruik van de principes van open by design. Bij de WABO-adviezen van OCW is het hele proces grondig geanalyseerd en op basis daarvan is in kaart gebracht welke aanpassingen bij welke processtappen er nodig zijn om openbaarheid te realiseren. Bij de Positieflijst dieren zijn afspraken gemaakt over een digitale samenwerkingsruimte zodat er bij latere Wob-verzoeken niet duizenden emails afzonderlijk hoeven te worden getoetst. De pilot rond klachten zet in op een bronbestand, waaruit verschillende toepassingen kunnen worden gedestilleerd (brief aan de klager, openbare versie, managementinformatie).
- 7. Techniek.** Technische aspecten spelen een verschillende rol in de pilots. Bij LNV Positieflijst is een digitale samenwerkingsruimte gecreëerd. Bij de opzet voor VWS klachtafhandeling zal gewerkt moeten worden aan een nieuw bronbestand. Bij OCW/RCE zullen nieuwe sjablonen voor de WABO-adviezen worden ontwikkeld. Voor gasbevingen Groningen wordt een nieuw portal/dashboard gebouwd. Daarnaast worden afspraken gemaakt over metadatering en koppelingsvlakken met Rijksoverheid.nl en/of met PLOOI.
- 8. Maatwerk.** De pilots zijn heel verschillend omdat het vraagstuk, geschiedenis, context en behoefte verschillen. Bij gasbevingen Groningen gaat het om het beter ontsluiten van reeds openbare informatie, die tot dusver op vijf verschillende websites staat. Bij EZK lobby-informatie, LNV stikstof en VWS Covid-19 is een analyse gemaakt van het brede spectrum van informatiecategorieën. Bij OCW, LNV Positieflijst en Dierproeven was vooraf al helderheid over de ambitie rond één specifieke categorie, waarbij de pilot met name gericht is op het 'goed inregelen' hiervan. Iedere pilot vergt daarom maatwerk.

- 9. Kosten.** Op dit moment is er nog geen robuuste informatie beschikbaar over de kosten van de verschillende pilots, vooral vanwege het feit dat de pilots nog 'onderweg' zijn en sommige zich nog in de kick-off fase bevinden. Een ruwe inschatting is dat de meeste pilots tot dusver in totaal 5 tot 20 (interne) mensdagen hebben gekost, met een enkele uitschieter daarboven. De out of pocketkosten voor extern advies of technische aanpassingen bedragen omgerekend tot dusver ongeveer 5.000,- tot 15.000,- euro per pilot. Nader onderzoek naar de businesscase voor open by design is wenselijk en biedt perspectief, mede in het licht van de in de in de Uitvoeringstoets Woo genoemde bedragen over de kosten van actieve openbaarheid.

Commitment 9: Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 9: Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs In collaboration with: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate (RVO)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	After supporting the EITI for almost a decade, the international EITI Board approved the Dutch membership application in 2018. In January 2020 the Dutch multi-stakeholder group published its first report about the activities of the extractive industries in the country in the year 2017.
What is the commitment?	The objective for the Netherlands while implementing the EITI Standard, and the publication of a yearly report about activities of the Dutch extractive industries is to contribute to a well-informed debate about the value chain in the extractive industries in the Netherlands.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	The data in the reports made by the Dutch EITI multi-stakeholdergroup is already largely available elsewhere. The main value of the publication is that it makes the data accessible to everyone in one single source, and puts it into context.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Yes, it is important because it makes information accessible to everyone in one single source, and it enhances collaboration on transparency for government agencies, civil society organizations and the extractive industries. EITI involvement in general supports rules and regulations. The Netherlands is a supporting country to the EITI.

Additional information		<p>There is great awareness in the Netherlands of the importance of transparency in the oil, gas, and salt industries. The first report provides the public and interested organizations with the possibility to read about the value chain of the extractive industries. It describes the process of extractive production in the Netherlands, the contribution of the sector to the economy and the financial flows between the Dutch extractive industries and the Dutch government.</p> <p>It is widely believed that well-managed and transparent commodities industries contribute to healthy and trustworthy environments for Dutch citizens. For participants in the Dutch EITI multi-stakeholder group, which includes representatives of the Dutch government, oil and gas companies and civil-society organizations, this trust is a major policy goal.</p>			
Completion Level		Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
					X
Description of the results		<p><i>Include specific activities within the reporting period (first or second year of the action plan) and, wherever possible, please indicate whether there has been evidence of members of the public using the commitment or whether the commitment has had an effect.</i></p>			
Next Steps		<p>. The next NL-EITI report on the year 2018 is expected to be published in January 2021. The NL-EITI MSG will also improve communication in 2021, including the building of a more elaborate website.</p>			
Milestone status			Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Contact information					
Lead implementing agency		The NL-EITI MSG – The Netherlands EITI multi-stakeholder group.			
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<p>For the Dutch government, the group includes representatives from the ministries of Finance (Netherlands Tax and Customs Administration), Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, and Foreign Affairs.</p>			

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Representatives from the oil & gas industry, Open State Foundation, Transparency International Nederland and FNV.
Additional Information		
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Commitment 10: Open Contracting (pilot OCDS)

Commitment Completion Template	
Number and Name of Commitment	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Internal affairs and Kingdom relations
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	A check of the public information about Government procurement is in line with the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS)
What is the commitment?	The outcome of the check is positive, no further measures are necessary. Nevertheless, there is a need on more accessible information and communication on these data. The commitment is to solve this problem.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	There will be a follow up in the Project Contract Register, which aims at optimizing the dialogue between the government and external stakeholders about the public information.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?		The follow up in the project Contract Register will improve the quality of the information disclosed and creates possibilities for civilians, companies and interest groups to influence decisions through the dialogue with the Government.			
Additional information		The European Community has given a grant for the project, covering 75% of the costs. The Dutch government provides the other 25%.			
Completion Level		Not Started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
					X
Description of the results		The public information about Government expenditure is compliant with OCDS.			
Next Steps		The project Contract Register starts in January 2021.			
Milestone status			Start Date:	End Date:	Completion level
Project Contract Register			01-01-2021	01-06-2021	Created register
Contact information					
Lead implementing agency		BZK/DGOO/IFHR			
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Does not apply			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Open State Foundation (OSF) Open Contracting Partnership (OCP)			
Additional Information					

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Commitment 11: Local Digital Democracy

Commitment Completion Template	
Commitment 11. Local Digital Democracy	
Commitment Start and End Date (1 July 2018 - 31 August 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations (BZK)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better quality of decision-making processes. Studies by the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), the Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) and others have revealed that there is a 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. - 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 both 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Enhanced legitimacy of decisions; o Shifting the focus to the general interest; o Mutual respect among actors; - 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, Applied e-democracy: the need for an

	information framework to support development, 2013).
What is the commitment?	<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"> - To vitalise democracy by demonstrably increasing the responsiveness of local authorities. - To explore the question of how to effectively add a digital channel to the existing participation approach. - To study to which criteria successful participation tools should comply with. - To increase awareness among authorities of the risks and opportunities of digital democracy. To promote open source as the programming standard.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	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.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<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 evaluation phase. This justifies the conclusion that the action point is also relevant for public accountability.</p>

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">- Digital agenda 2020;- e-Government action plan; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• 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.		
Milestone status	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 digital participation paths using a closed source tool.	April / May 2018	December 2019	
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	July 2019	December 2019	

VNG and ICTU, how the tools will be managed in future, including their technical management.			
Adopting a joint approach to further scaling up, based on experiences.			
Preparing a final report that presents different impact measurements		June 2019	December 2019
Published a quick-guide digital participation and started a helpdesk for digital participation during the corona crisis for municipalities https://lokal-democratie.nl/groups/view/57979215/lokal-burgerparticipatie/wiki/view/57979653/inspiratiegids-digitale-participatie https://lokal-democratie.nl/cms/view/57979129/contact		April 2020	December 2020
Reached an agreement with the provinces of South Holland and Groningen (Provinciedial) regarding the use of open source participation platforms. The 'Provinciedial' includes a partnership between 'Democratie in Actie' (BZK/VNG) and both provinces aimed at enabling municipalities (and the provinces) to get started with open source participation platforms (Open Stad and Consul). The main goal is increasing the number of governments working with these participation tools (SH: 7 municipalities; Gr: 6 municipalities).		August 2020	May 2021
Further developing the open source participation platform Open Stad and making it available for municipalities		January 2020	August 2020
Piloting the digital tool and platform pol.is from Taiwan (cooperation between Groningen, Amsterdam, NetDem, Democratie in Actie)		November 2020	August 2021
Contact information			
Lead implementing agency		Ministry of the interior and kingdom relations (BZK)	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Gemeenten, provinces	

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Netwerk Democratie, VNG, Rathenau institute