WEBINAR

From data to metadata: enhancing quality across borders



7 March 2025

10:00 - 11:30 CET



Rules of the game



The webinar will be recorded and published on the data.europa academy



For questions, please use the ClickMeeting chat



Please reserve 3 min after the webinar to help us improve by filling in our feedback form





Agenda

10.00 – 10.10	Opening and introduction – Inmaculada Farfan Velasco
10.10 – 10.20	The approach of the Open Knowledge Foundation – Renata Ávila
10.20 – 10.30	Sneak peek of the Open Data Editor – Romina Colman
10:30 – 10:45	The approach of the Open Data Charter – Natalia Carfi
10:45 – 11:05	Metadata quality approach from Danish Agency for Digital Government – Christian Nicolai Larsen
11:05 – 11:25	Q&A session
11:25 – 11:30	Closing remarks



Speakers



Inmaculada Farfan Velasco data.europa.eu, Publications Office of the EU



Renata Ávila CEO, Open Knowledge Foundation



Romina Colman Product Owner, Open Data Editor



Natalia Carfi CEO, Open Data Charter



Christian Nicolai Larsen
Policy Officer,
Danish Agency for Digital
Government

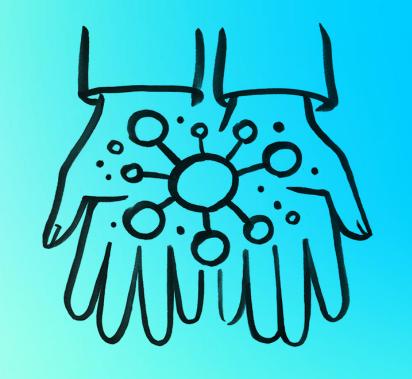


The approach of the Open Knowledge Foundation

Renata Ávila CEO, Open Knowledge Foundation



data. europa academy We are building a world open by design where all knowledge is accessible to everyone.

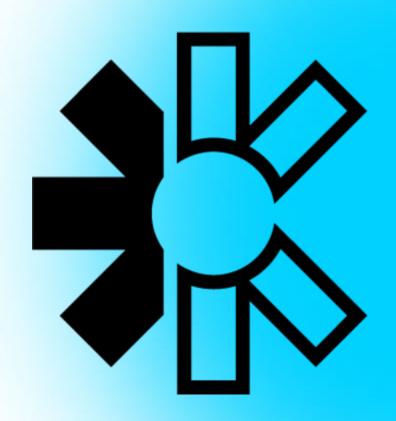




okfn.org @okfn

About OKFN

The Open Knowledge Foundation (OKFN) is the world's ultimate reference in open digital infrastructures and the hub of the open movement. As a global not-for-profit, we have been establishing and advocating for open standards for the last 20 years. We provide services, tools and training for institutions to adopt openness as a design principle.



Learn more – okfn.org/who-we-are

About OKFN

Our current activities are focused on 3 interrelated pillars:



Community

A Network present in 40+ countries



Open Tech

Tools and Services for opening data



Advocacy

Digital infrastructure to be open by design

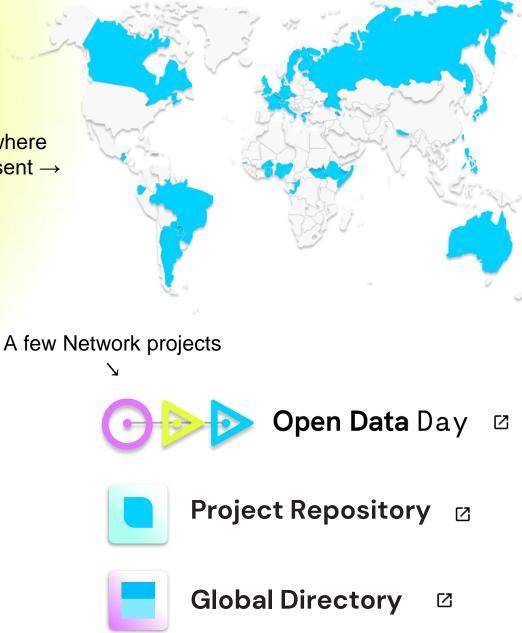


Network Network

Countries where we are present →

The Open Knowledge Network connects those in the open knowledge movement across 40+ countries.

OKFN provides tools and infrastructure, and manages the community. Chapters and local groups work together to support each other, to share expertise, and to amplify open knowledge activities around the globe.



Open Data Day

opendataday.org



okfn.org @okfn

About

Open Data Day (ODD) is an annual celebration of open data all over the world, where groups and communities gather to reach out to new people and build new solutions using open data.

It is an opportunity to show the benefits of open data and encourage the adoption of **open data policies by government, business, and civil society**.





About

Open Data Day is a bottom-up, decentralised initiative created in 2010 and led by the Open Knowledge Foundation (OKFN) for the last 9 years.

Participating and supporting these actions is one of our ways to promote the **sustainability of the open movement** and help circulate knowledge globally in a fair, sustainable and open way.





Data Quality and its future

Challenges for data interoperability and data reuse.



Challenges in open data quality

1. Siloed Data

- Fragmentation across departments
- Inconsistent formats (e.g., CSV vs. proprietary schemas)

2. Data Freshness

- Keeping real-time data current (e.g., transit schedules)
- Manual updates strain resources

3. Resource Constraints

- Limited staff, funding, and tools
- Quality often deprioritized

4. Governance Gaps

- Lack of ownership and accountability
- No centralized standards

Going beyond the basics

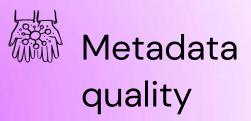


Consistency



Traceability







Best Practices for High-Quality Open Data



A clear data governance framework



Automatised quality assurance and validation

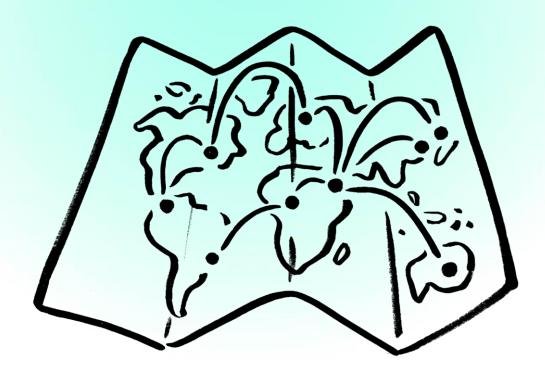


Metadata management



Standardisation

Examples



- Kenya Open Data Initiative
- Centralized portal with standards
- Community feedback improves quality
- Brazil's INEP Education
 Data
- Automated checks for school census
- Real-time API monitoring

Result: Better school resources

- India's Open
 Government Data
 Platform
- Metadata standards and validation
- Harmonized departmental data

Example: Agricultural market insights

- South Africa's Stats
 SA
- Consistent, granular census data
- Detailed documentation

Result: Improved policymaking



The future of Data Quality and Artificial Intelligence

- Automated Quality Checks: Realtime validation (e.g., TensorFlow Data Validation)
- Predictive Maintenance: Forecasts update needs (e.g., public health data)
- Enhanced Interoperability: Maps diverse datasets (e.g., environmental data)



Conclusions

- → Quality is a strategic asset
- → Address silos, governance, and resources smartly
- → Metadata and AI are key enablers
- ★ Assess your data quality maturity
- Pilot a best practice (e.g., metadata management)
- ★ Share with the open data community
- ★ Test Open Data Editor!



Thanks!



Sneak peek of the **Open Data Editor**

Product Owner, Open Data Editor

Romina Colman



data.

academy

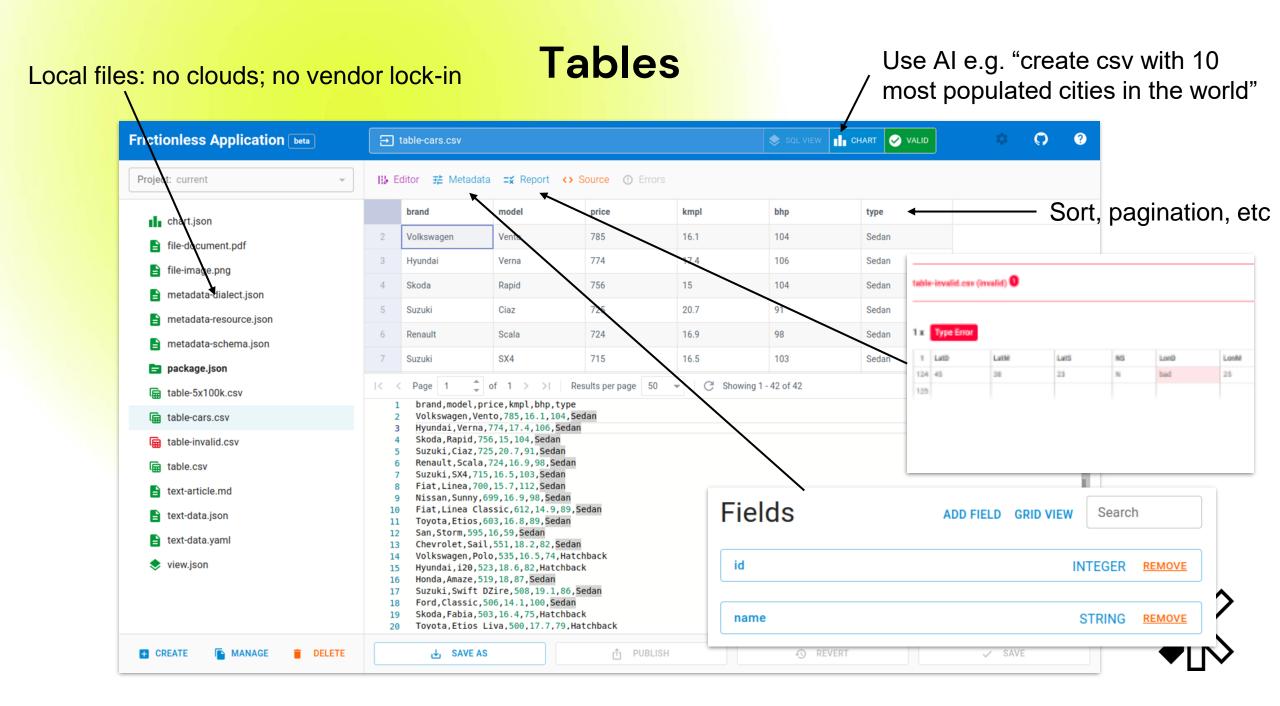




The Open Data Editor (ODE) is a desktop app to help non-technical data practitioners to explore and detect errors in their tables.

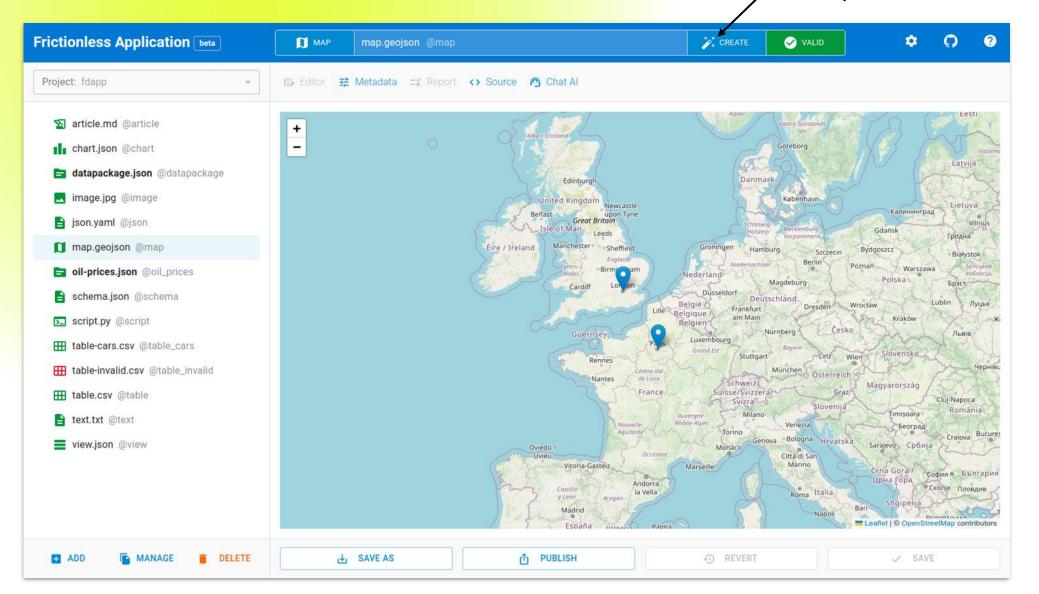
opendataeditor.okfn.org





Maps

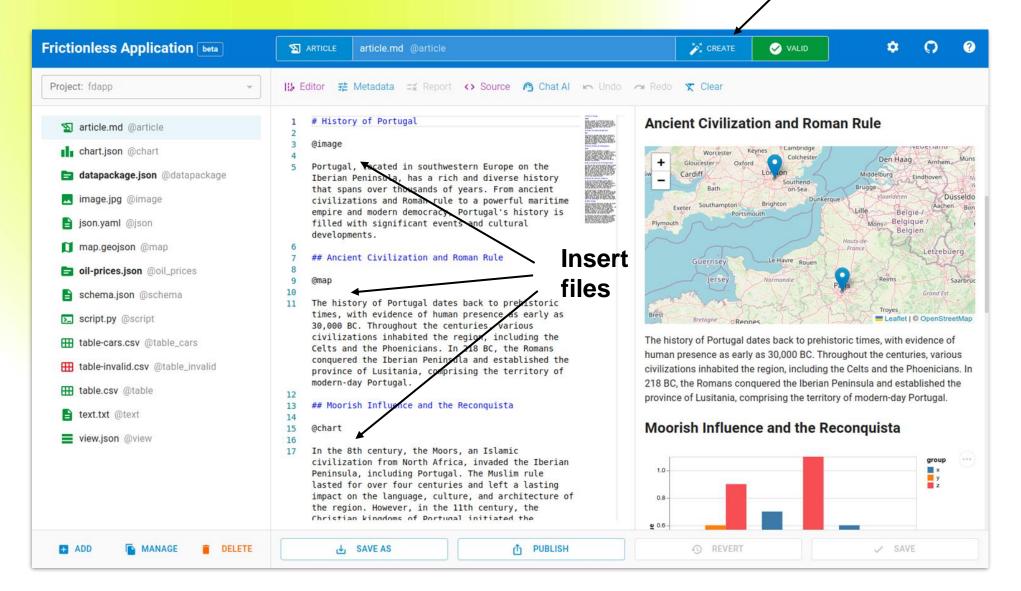
Use AI e.g. "create a map with all the capitals in Latin America"





Articles

Use AI e.g. "write an article about the history of Portugal"





What did we discover during the user research phase?





People working with data experience the same old problems.



Let's take a look at how the tool works!

Challenges...





pdelboca commented on Oct 30 ⋅ edited ▼

Member

@romicolman I think this is a question related to frictionless-py since we are using it to read the data and the schema. I would venture to answer that ODE is loading the column as a string because the date is not in ISO8601 format (YYYY-MM-DD).

A common data friction is that dates are usually written in different formats like YYYY/MM/DD or DD/MM/YY or MM/DD/YY or even YYYY-MM-DD (notice that I changed / for -). According to the <u>Table Schema of the Data Package</u> dates needs to be in YYYY-MM-DD format. Since this data is DD/MM/YY then it is considered as a string.

This is not an error nor a problem with the tool but rather a data friction that we need to solve/explain.

The specification of Data Package has a definition on what a date should look like, so in order to be able to define it as a date in Open Data Editor (that it is based in Data Package) the user should change the values to respect the format of the specification (YYYY-MM-DD).







Upload your data

Create folder

Base de datos - Magis

Distribucio.de.la.rend

Ethical Tech Job Resc

Ethical Tech Job Resc

• Radios precensales 2

Wrong data type.csv

magistrados-justicia-f

matriculas_por_escol

User guide

o☐ Report an issue

玤 Metadata =¥ Errors Report <> Source ► Undo 🗢 Redo



→ Publish



Resource

Integrity

Licenses

Contributors

Sources

> Dialect

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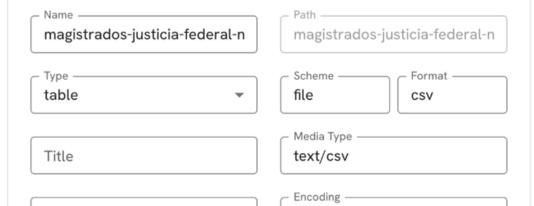
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> Schema

Resource

Description



utf-8-sig

Help

Resource

resource

A simple format to describe and package a single data resource such as a individual table or file.

LEARN MORE

Upload your data Create folder Base de datos - Magis ••• Distribucio.de.la.rend ••• Ethical Tech Job Resc ••• Ethical Tech Job Resc ••• Radios precensales 2 ••• Wrong data type.csv ••• magistrados-justicia-f ••• matriculas_por_escol

- Users also struggled to understand if ODE found errors in their files. In the app the Errors report gets activated only if errors are found, but this was not clear for the users.
- The ODE takes errors explanations from Frictionless. Since Frictionless is mostly used by technical people, the potential users of the ODE found errors description difficult to comprehend.
- We decided to include an error counter to clearly show problematic files. Since
 this change was implemented while user testing sessions were in progress we had
 the opportunity to test the change and the people we reached out to provide a
 positive reaction.



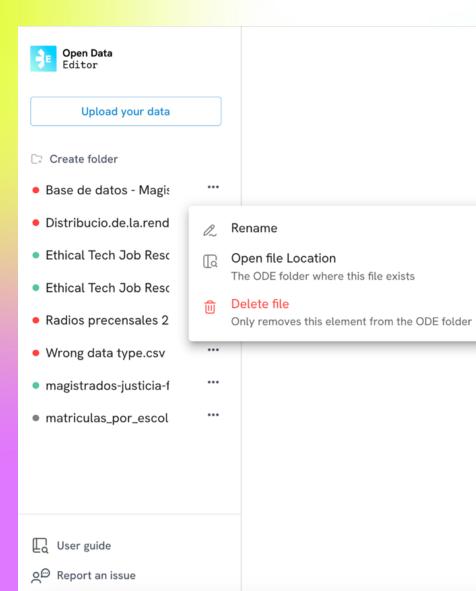


User guide

- Almost all users agreed that the ODE's user guide was clear and help them understand how the app and its features work.
- The main challenge that we face here is that, although participants read the documentation before the user testing session, we know this is not a common practice when people use apps, so we should not rely on documentation as an element that will address all questions users may have. There are some clarifications that will imply technical changes and user interface work.

ODE main changes





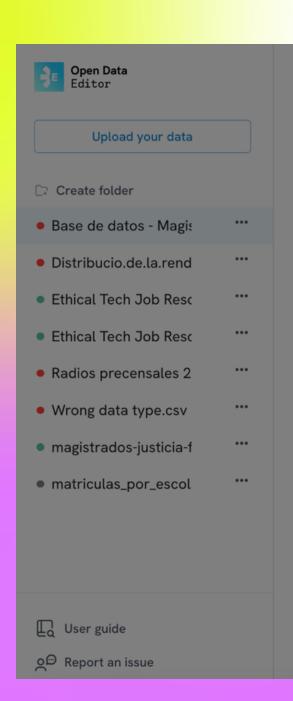


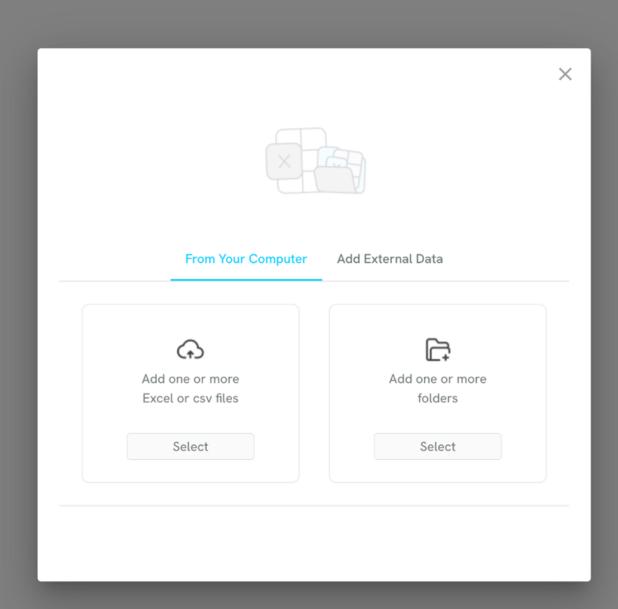
The ODE supports Excel & csv files

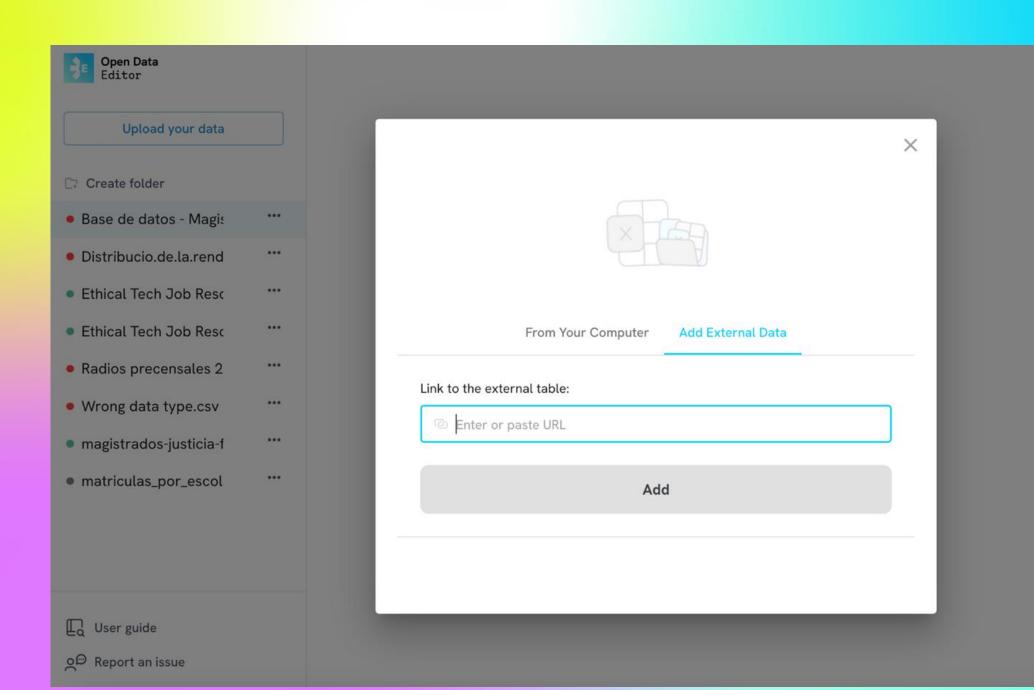
Upload your data

You can also add links to online tables

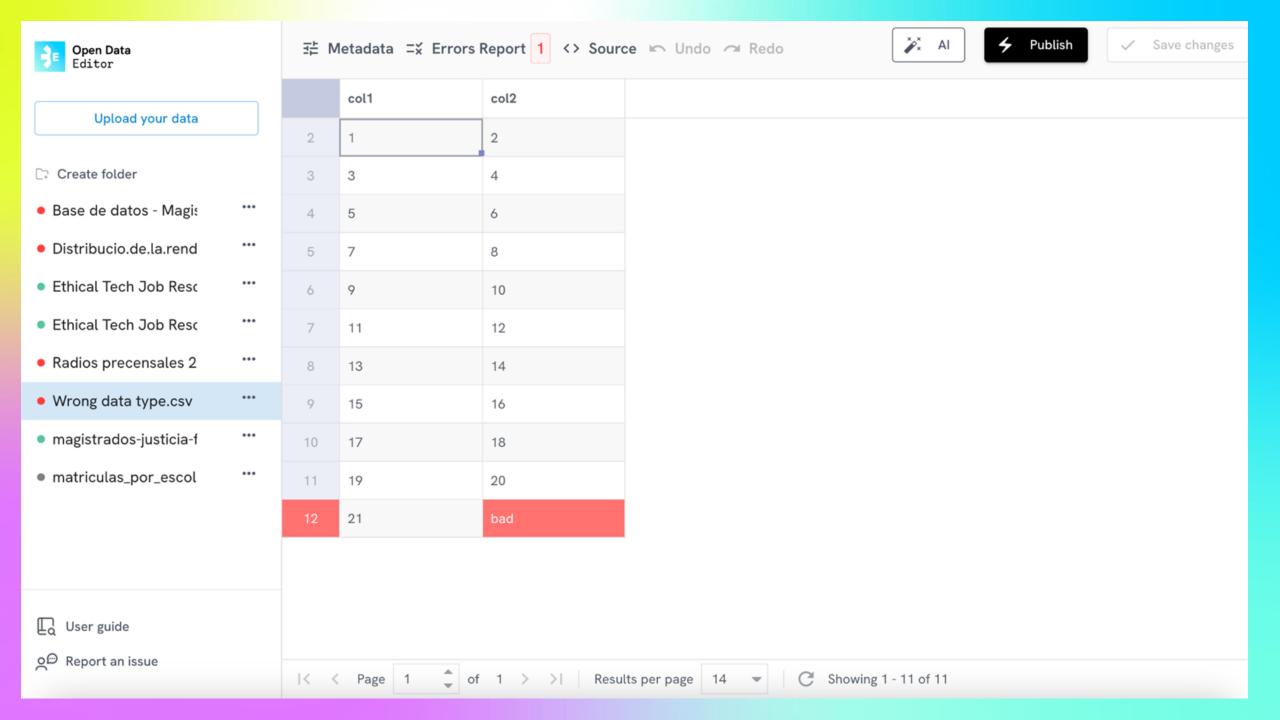


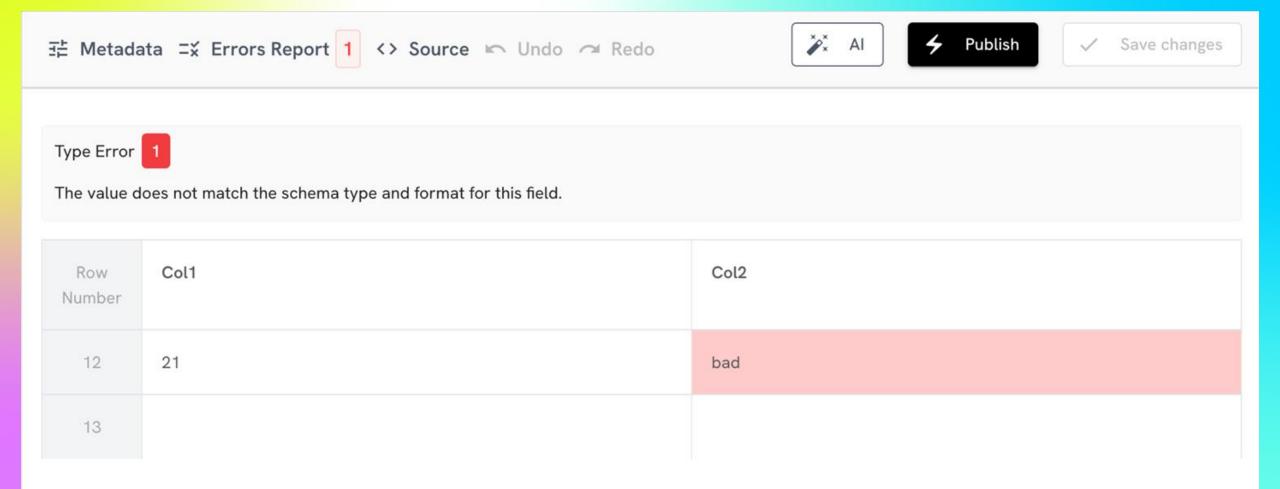




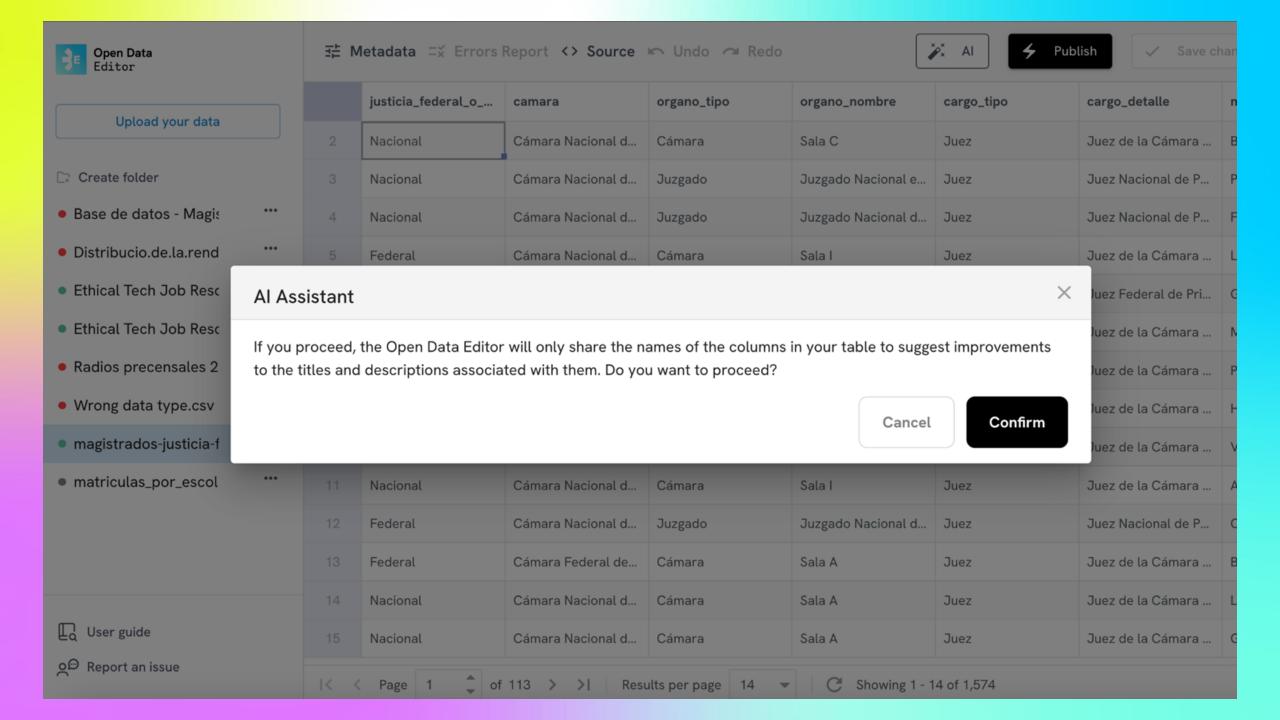


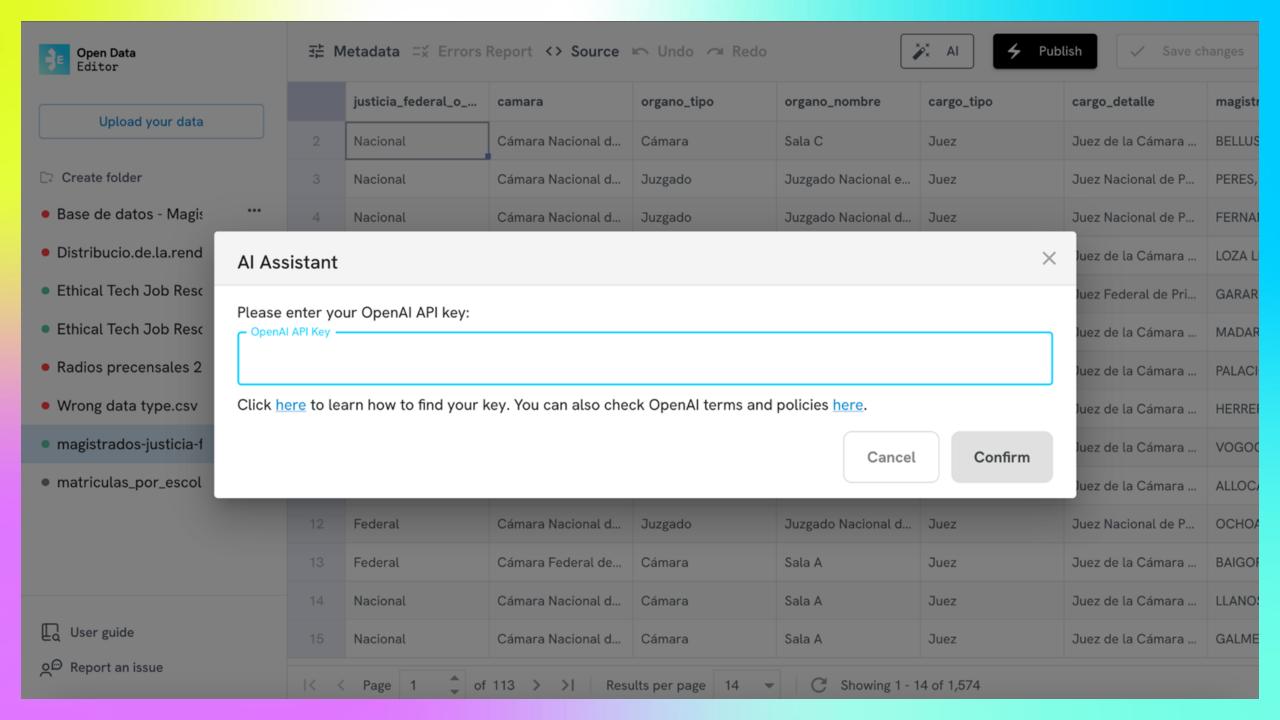












Al Assistant ×

Here are the suggested improvements to the column names along with descriptions for each:

- 1. jurisdiction_type
 - **Description**: Indicates whether the jurisdiction is federal or national.
- 2. court_chamber
 - **Description**: The specific division or chamber of the court.
- 3. organ_type
 - **Description**: The type of the entity or governmental body involved.
- 4. organ_name
 - **Description**: The name of the specific entity or governmental body.
- 5. position_type
 - **Description**: The classification or category of the position held.
- 6. position_details



The approach of the Open Data Charter

Natalia Carfi CEO, Open Data Charter

Unto. europo academy





Open Data Charter Principles

"From data to metadata: enhancing quality across borders"

March | 2025

Open data is digital data that is made available with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for it to be freely used, reused, and redistributed by anyone, anytime, anywhere.



Open Data Charter



The Open Data Charter is a collaboration between +200 governments and experts working to open up data. It was founded in 2015 around six principles for how governments should be publishing information.



6 global principles



Open by default



Comparable and interoperable



Timely and comprehensive



For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement



Accessible and usable



For Inclusive Development and Innovation



1. Open by Default



- 1. Data held by national, regional, local & city governments, international government bodies, wider public sector, & data created for governments/public
- 2. Government data is of value of society & economy
- 3. Global development & adoption of resources, standards, & policies for the creation, use, exchange, & harmonization of open data
- 4. Will not compromise right to privacy, citizens have right to influence collection & use of personal data



2. Timely and Comprehensive



- 1. Human & technical resources to identify data for release/publication
- 2. Importance of consultation to prioritize data for release/improvement
 - including with citizens, government, civil society, private sector
- 1. To be of value data must be comprehensive, accurate, and high quality



3. Accessible and Useable



- 1. Opening up data enables governments, citizens, civil society, and private sector organizations to make more informed decisions
- 2. Open data should be discoverable and accessible, without bureaucratic or administrative barriers



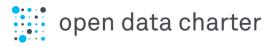
4. Comparable and Interoperable



- 1. Data should be easy to compare within and between sectors, location, and time
- 2. Data should be presented in structured and standardized formats to support interoperability, traceability, and effective reuse



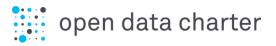
5. For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement



- 1. Release of open data improves transparency, strengthens government, rule of law, and trust in public institutions
- 2. Improved civic engagement and better development, implementation, and assessment of programs and policies
- 3. Citizens, civil society, and private sector can help to highlight what data should be prioritized
- 4. City and local governments have a crucial role in citizen engagement

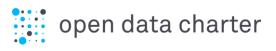


6. For Inclusive Development and Innovation



- 1. Importance of openness in stimulating creativity and innovation
- 2. Identify social and economic challenges, facilitating sustainable development
- 3. Open data is an equitable resource but can be limited by global digital divide
- 4. Government's role does not end with the release of data, it must take active role in understanding and reuse of data

Adoption Mechanism



- Aims to find a balance between achieving high level political support/commitments; while avoiding burdensome entry barriers that that could hinder adoption.
- The proposal is to ask for a high-level public statement (*Head of State, Secretary, Minister, Governor, Mayor, etc.*) with the following characteristics:
 - Statement of support towards the Open Data Charter and its principles;
 - 2. Appointment of key areas or individuals responsible for following the work around the Open Data Charter; and
 - 3. Outlining the mechanism(s) through which the principles of the Open Data Charter will be operationalized by the country/city/local government (ex. OGP National Action Plan, Open Data Action Plans, national/local Open Data implementation policies, etc.)





Open Up Guides

- Key datasets
- How data could be collected, stored, shared and published
- Good data policies and frameworks, including metadata, standards and governance frameworks if available;
- Existing gaps or challenges in the policies and frameworks; and
- Use cases from real-life examples



High value datasets



Complete Airtable



Data quality- lessons learned from implementations

1

2

When possible, use open data standards from the start of the implementation

Disaggregation into multiple institutions at the time of data generation is one of the main challenges.

3

4

Data interoperability projects take a long time to be implemented

Measure and keep measuringcontinuous data quality monitoring



Data quality- lessons learned from implementations

5

6

Establish metrics BEFORE measuring

Data quality dimensions: completeness, uniqueness, timeliness, validity, accuracy, consistency

7

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Data interoperability + PEOPLE interoperability

Thematic implementations: expert discussions tend to go deeper faster



Thanks!!

Natalia Carfi nati@opendatacharter.org

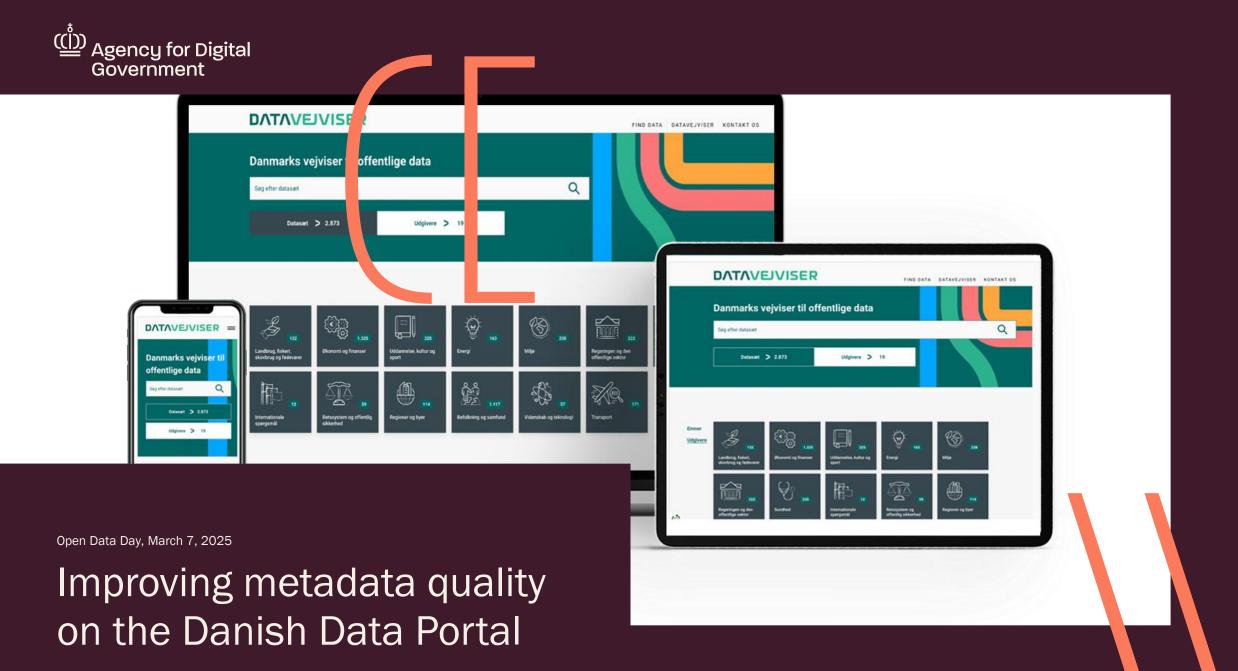
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Improving metadata quality on the Danish Data Portal

Christian Nicolai Larsen Policy Officer, Danish Agency for Digital Government

data. europa academy

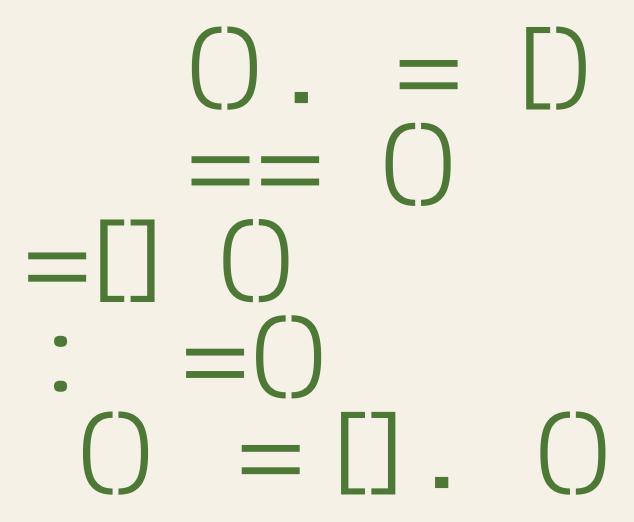




Agenda

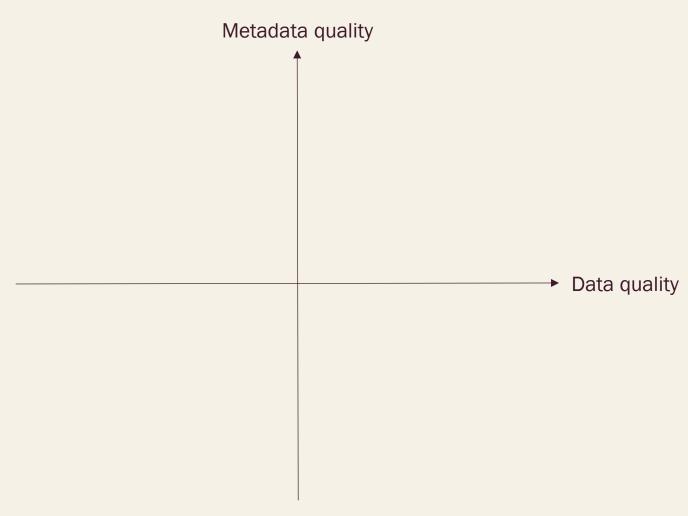
61

- The relationship between data quality and metadata quality
- Introduction to Datavejviser, the Danish national data portal
- Metadata quality: How do we measure it, why should we worry about it, and how do we improve it?
- One way to make it easier for European public authorities to create and maintain high quality metadata



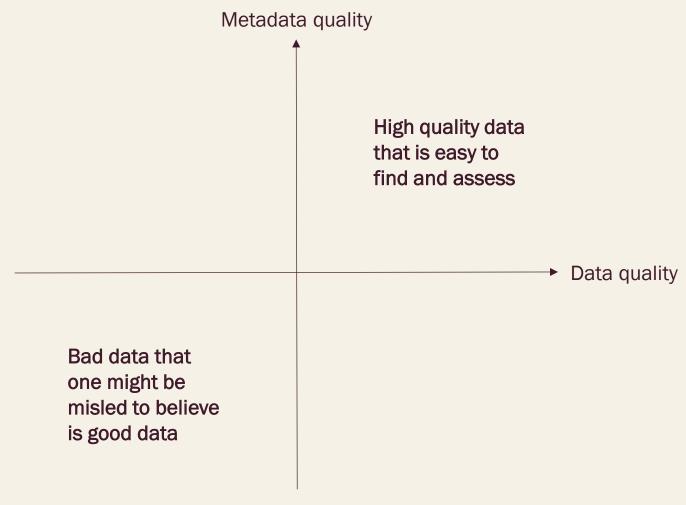
- Is not additive:
 - Utility of data sharing = Data quality + metadata quality

- Is not additive:
 - Utility of data sharing = Data quality + metadata quality
- But multiplicative:
 - Utility of data sharing = Data quality × metadata quality

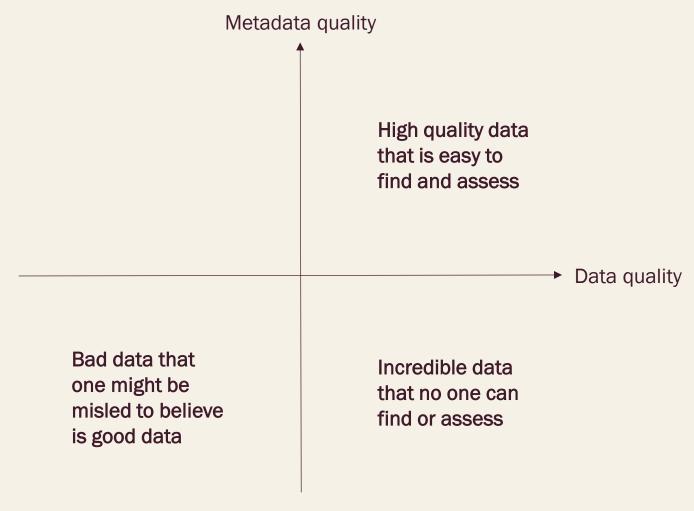




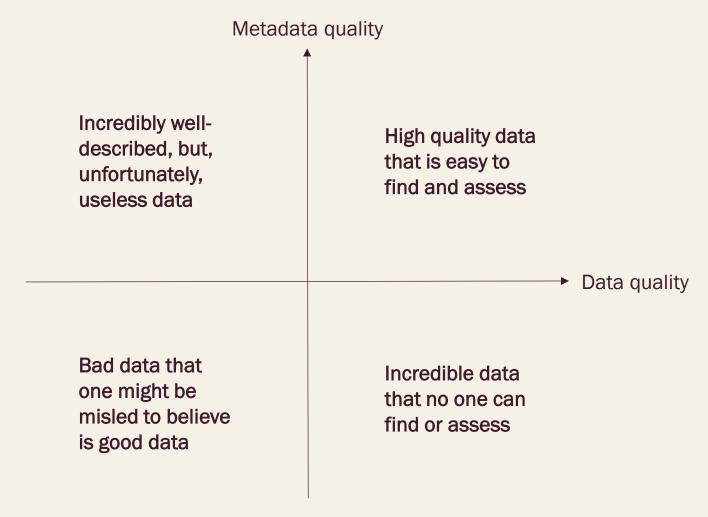
07 March 2025 Agency for Digital Government



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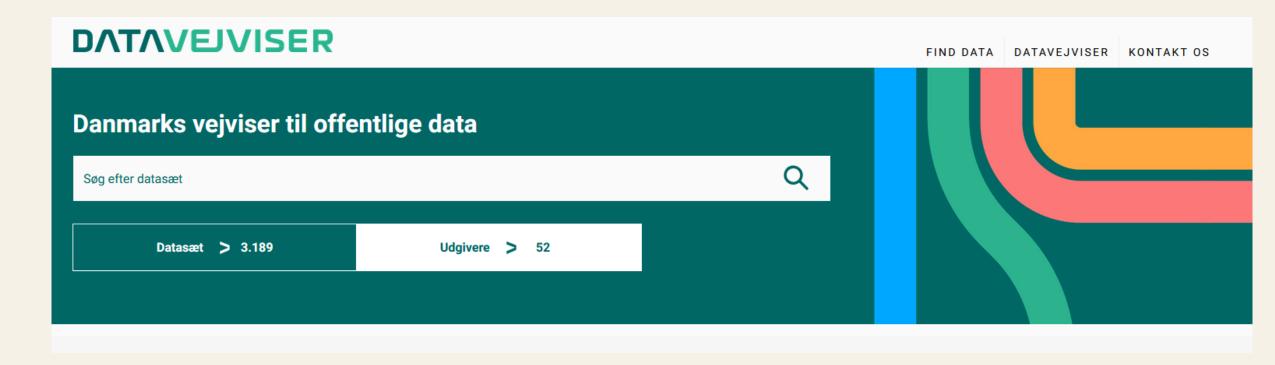


07 March 2025 Agency for Digital Government



07 March 2025 Agency for Digital Government

Datavejviser is the single point of access for Danish public sector data



Why does Datavejviser focus more on metadata quality than data quality?



We do also care about data quality and support efforts across the public sector that deal with this matter



A number of recent projects in the Danish public sector have improved data quality and availability considerably



The EU legislation that we are charged with implementing specifically stipulates the provision of metadata



A good metadata catalogue is useful as an inventory to identify where further data quality improvements are needed



Easier to generalise good practice than for data quality, which is very domain-specific and context-dependent



To make matters more meta: We are also very interested in metadata *about* data quality, especially in light of the Al Act, EHDS act etc., which emphasize such metadata

07 March 2025

CASE: Beierholm working with tax authority API



Accounting and consulting firm with ~2,000 employees on 42 locations around Denmark



Discovered API access to tax authority data using Datavejviser

The APIs enable automated data acquisition vis-à-vis the status quo where customers' tax data used for accounting purposes were imported manually



Time saved: Expected to free up 8,200 employee-hours per year when fully implemented



The data quality of the product was improved by using automatically collected rather than manually transferred data





Many data providers and catalogues contribute metadata to Datavejviser, which is then forwarded to DEU and others



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- Metadata catalogue no storage or distribution of actual data
- Data model: DCAT-AP-DK

73

- 3,000+ datasets from 50+ public sector publishers
- Catalogue for ODD and DGA data (and supports federation of metadata from other legislation, e.g. ITS/NAP, EHDS, etc.)
- CKAN backend (harvesting, metadata storage, rdf endpoint), React frontend
- Once-only entry of metadata for publishers
- Automatic harvest and re-use of metadata with as few manual/proprietary fixes as possible

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74

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1. Multi-publisher domain catalogues (e.g. language data, local/regional data, geodata)



Sprogteknologi.dk



OPEN DATA DK

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75

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Sprogteknologi.dk



OPEN DATA DK

2. Single-publisher endpoints (e.g. employment data, national archives, energy data)

Jobindsats





Rigsarkivet

- Metadata catalogue no storage or distribution of actual data
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76

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3. Single-publisher metadata entered into dedicated metadata entry portal (misc.)













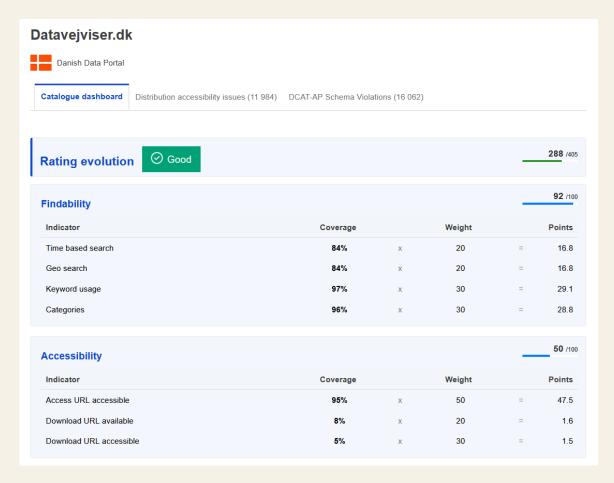


Metadata quality: What is it, and how do we measure it?

- "Quantitative" criteria and fixes
 - Automated checks for dead or inaccessible links
 - DCAT-AP conformance as measured through SHACL validation, DEU metadata quality dashboard (MQA), etc.
- Advantages:

77

- Makes it transparent for publishers what they are being scored on
- Incentivises actual improvement of the metadata at the national portals and data.europa.eu, which is the whole point

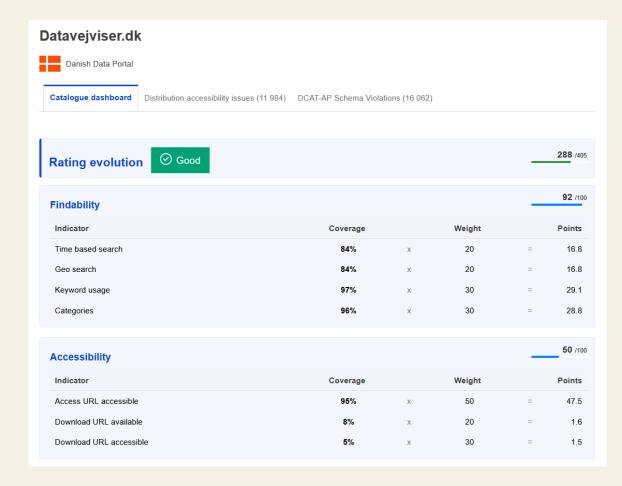


Metadata quality: What is it, and how do we measure it?

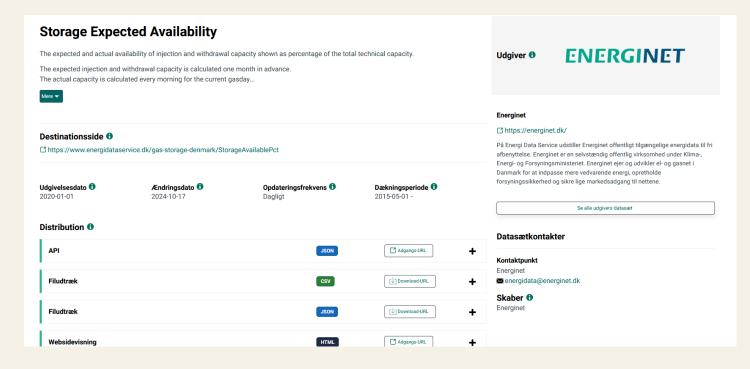
- "Quantitative" criteria and fixes
 - Automated checks for dead or inaccessible links
 - DCAT-AP conformance as measured through SHACL validation, DEU metadata quality dashboard (MQA), etc.
- Limitations:

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- Maximalist approach: Measures whether a dataset has, e.g., an associated keyword, but not whether that keyword is helpful for the user.
- All datasets are weighted the same, although key registries may only amount to a few sets of metadata, the improvement of which then doesn't count for much



Metadata quality: What is it, and how do we measure it?



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- "Qualitative" criteria and fixes a necessary supplement
 - Are the textual metadata elements, e.g. descriptions and provenance statements, well-written and reflective of the actual content of the data?
 - Is the user experience/journey intuitive and helpful?
 - Are the listed publisher name and description up to date? Political context entails frequent reorganization of the public sector
 - Limitations: Time-consuming, somewhat arbitrary

- Help authorities navigate DCAT-AP and its dialects (MobilityDCAT-AP, GeoDCAT-AP, etc.).
- Make the most of opportunities presented by funding rounds, user demand, alignment with strategies for digitisation, and legal requirements to carry out wider metadata improvements in collaboration with publishers
- Make metadata DCAT-AP compliant as close to the source as possible help and fund authorities building endpoints, offer metadata entry portal which is DCAT-AP compliant by design
- Highlight datasets that contain identifiers/keys that make them interoperable with other datasets (not yet fully implemented)
- Translate the CC license suite into Danish, work the licenses into the OP authority lists, reach a consensus across Danish government to recommend their use for open data

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Help authorities navigate DCAT-AP and its dialects (MobilityDCAT-AP, GeoDCAT-AP, etc.).

mobilityDCAT-AP - Version 1.1.0

A mobility extension for the DCAT application profile for data portals in Europe



NAPCORE Recommendation 17 January 2025

GeoDCAT-AP 3.0.0

04 October 2024

More details about this document

Latest published version:

https://semiceu.github.io/GeoDCAT-AP/releases/



HealthDCAT-AP

Unofficial Draft 22 December 2023



 Make the most of opportunities presented by funding rounds, user demand, alignment with strategies for digitisation, and legal requirements to carry out wider metadata improvements in collaboration with publishers

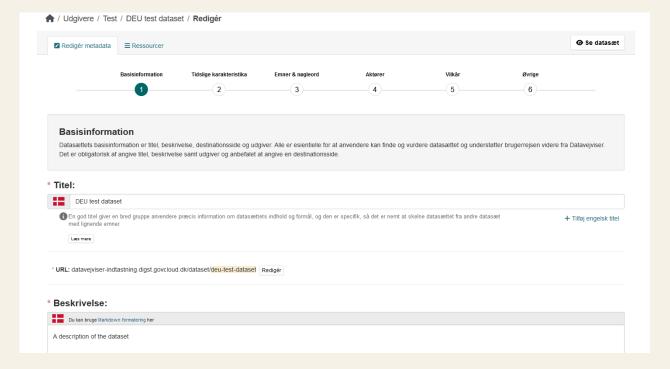




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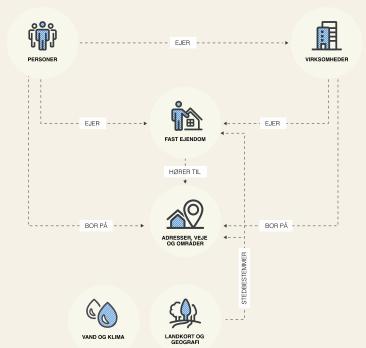


• Make metadata as DCAT-AP compliant as close to the source as possible – help and fund authorities building endpoints, offer metadata entry portal which is DCAT-AP compliant by design



- Highlight datasets that contain identifiers/keys that make them interoperable with other datasets (not yet fully implemented)
- Shared data model for basic data ensures interoperability between base registries
- Other datasets using the same shared keys (e.g. Central Business Register number) allows data to be combined – if users know this possibility exists. Thus, data and metadata quality complement each other.

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 Full implementation would require use of a formalised catalogue of terms/keys.

• Translate the CC license suite into Danish, work the translations into the OP authority lists, reach a consensus across Danish government to recommend their use for open data

```
-<skos:definition xml:lang="fr">
    CC BY 4.0 permet aux autres de distribuer, remixer, arranger, et adapter l'œuvre de l'auteu diffusion et l'utilisation maximales d'œuvres licenciées sous CC.

</skos:definition>
-<skos:definition xml:lang="da">
    Denne licens tillader andre at videredistribuere, omarbejde, tilpasse og bygge videre på mar videreformidling og brug af det licenserede materiale.

</skos:definition>
-<skos:definition xml:lang="en">
    CC BY 4.0 lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the author's work, even con </skos:definition>
-<skos:exactMatch rdf:resource="https://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-4.0.html"/>
    <skos:exactMatch rdf:resource="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/"/>
    <dc:identifier>CC_BY_4_0</dcidentifier>
```

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Licens og brugsvilkår for offentlige data

Digitaliseringsstyrelsen anbefaler, at danske myndigheder tilknytter deres åbne data en standardlicens fra Creative Commons (CC), fortrinsvis CCO, medmindre særlige forhold taler imod det.

Her kan du læse om, hvad det betyder, og hvordan du i praksis bærer dig ad med at følge vores anbefaling.

One way to make it easier to create and maintain high quality metadata: Tying together legal, semantic, and technical aspects



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One way to make it easier to create and maintain high quality metadata: Tying together legal, semantic, and technical aspects





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One way to make it easier to create and maintain high quality metadata: Tying together legal, semantic, and technical aspects



















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Datasets

One way to make it easier to create and maintain high quality metadata: Tying together legal, semantic, and technical aspects



















Etc.

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High Value Datasets

Thank you for listening!

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DATAVEJVISER

A searchable catalogue of **metadata** describing available data from the public sector in Denmark. Datavejviser supplements and supports existing data distributions and makes it easier to find and validate data from various public authorities.

Datavejviser aims to:

- Increase findability of public data
- Gather and analyze demands for more data
- Contribute to enhance the availability of public data

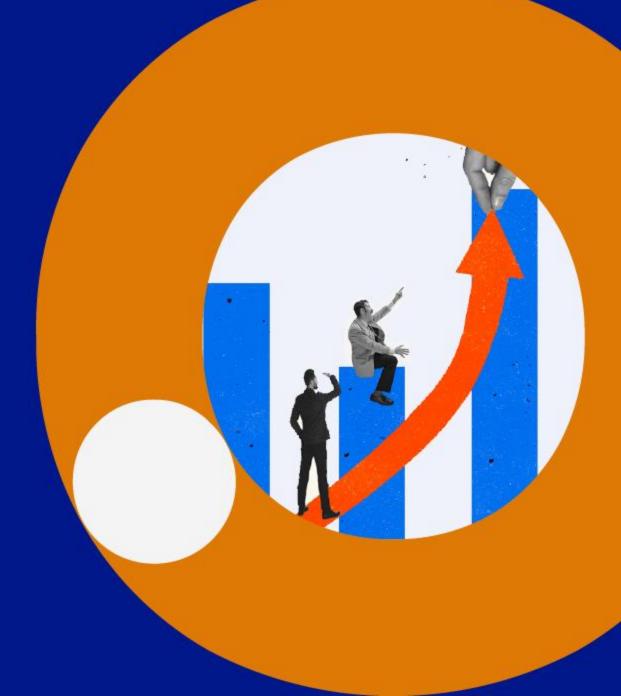
Datavejviser is operated by the Danish Agency for Digital Government and can be visited at datavejviser.dk

Contact us at kontakt@datavejviser.dk



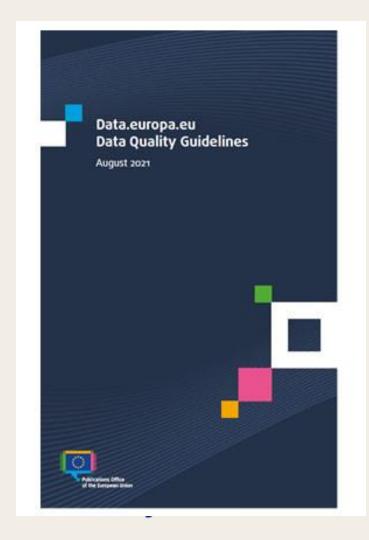


Data and metadata quality by the data.europa.eu

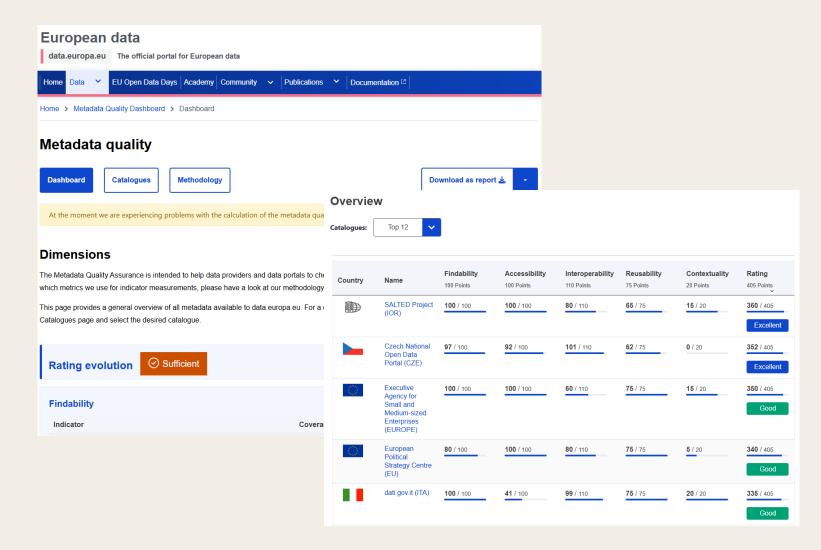


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Data quality guidelines



Metadata quality assurance



AB**Q**



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Thank you!



