

Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations

Collaborative custodianship of the BAG

Basisregistratie Adressen en Gebouwen in the Netherlands Base Register Addresses and Buildings in the Netherlands

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#1

National SDI

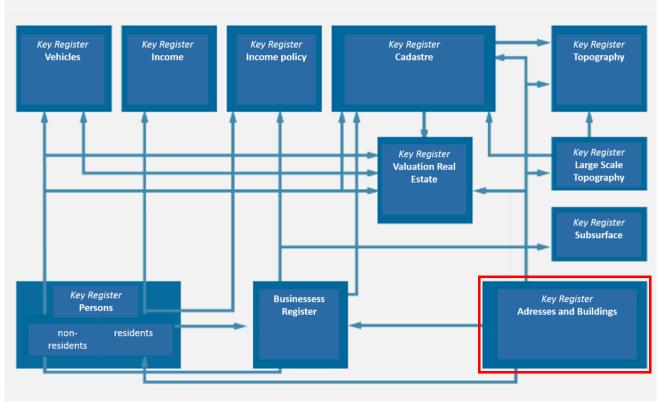


- Kingdom of the Netherlands —
- > 41.500 km^2 (Compare RSA: 1.221.000 km²) 🔀
- Population density 400/km²
- > Population 17.000.000+
- > 380 municipalities + 3 overseas
- Western part with biggest cities below sealevel (until -6,5m)
- Capital: Amsterdam, political centre: The Hague, harbour: Rotterdam
- Economy: agriculture, knowwledge, international trade





Dutch SDI: System of base (key) registers



SDI developments in the Netherlands are strongly related to the base registers of e-government policy (interrelated system)

Spatial Base Registers with Legal Acts for:

- BRK Cadastre
- BRT Topography
- BGT Large scale Topography
- BAG Addresses and Buildings
- BRO Soil and Geology
- WOZ Real estate value

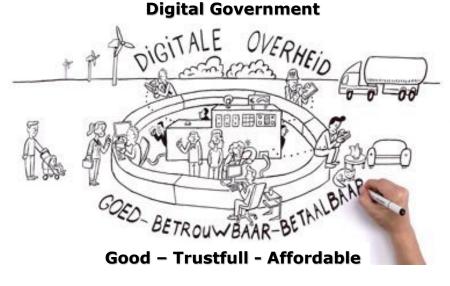
Non-spatial Base Registers, like population, trade register, car license plates, income

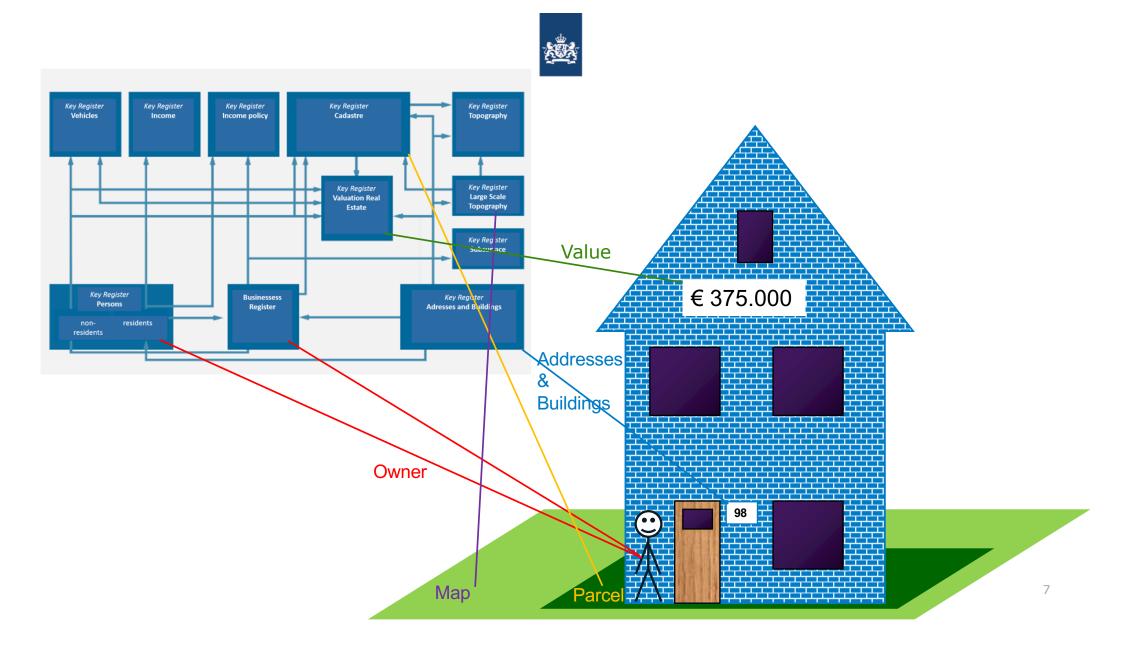
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The goal of the system of base registers

- A modern and dynamic government that:
 - does not ask twice (relief of administrative burden)
 - 2. is demand driven and pro-active
 - is not to be fooled around with (fraud fighting)
 - is well informed about its targets (effective)
 - 5. Is properly organized and cost effective (efficient)





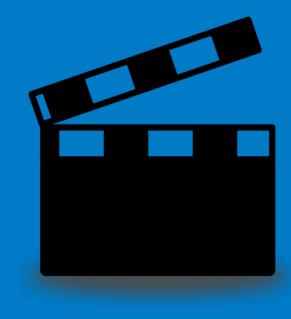


#2

What is the BAG?



Movie the BAG in 1,5 minute



What is the BAG: Base register on addresses and buildings

Timeline:

Development / preparations: 2005 - 2009 Law into force for registration: 2009 (completed 2011) Law into force for mandatory use government: 2011 Start linking other base registers: 2011 Evaluation: 2014

Improved law: 2018

Goalst

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Contribute to effective and efficient government:

- Better service
- Better public order and safety
- Prevent and fight fraud
- Better policy preparations
- More efficient government processes
- Prevent government from doing things twice

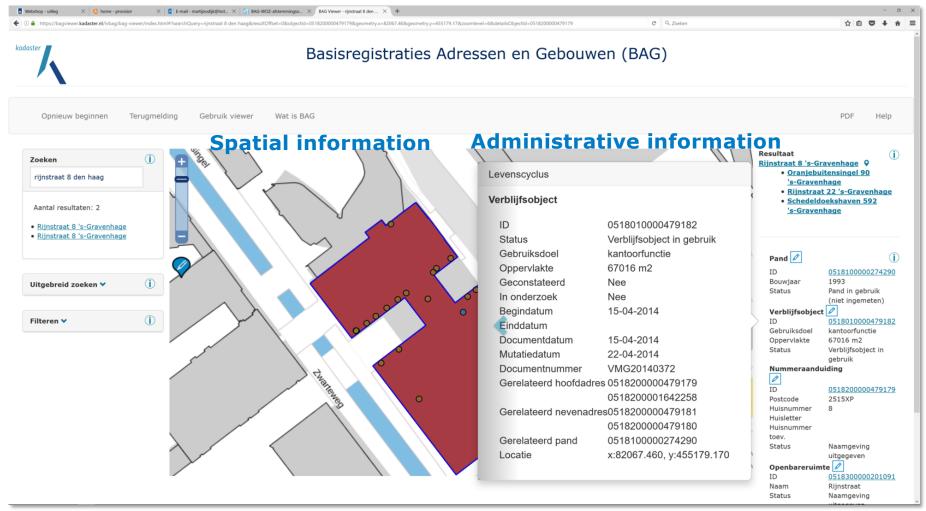
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Open data: the BAG can be used by everybody!

Social benefits by use of the BAG!





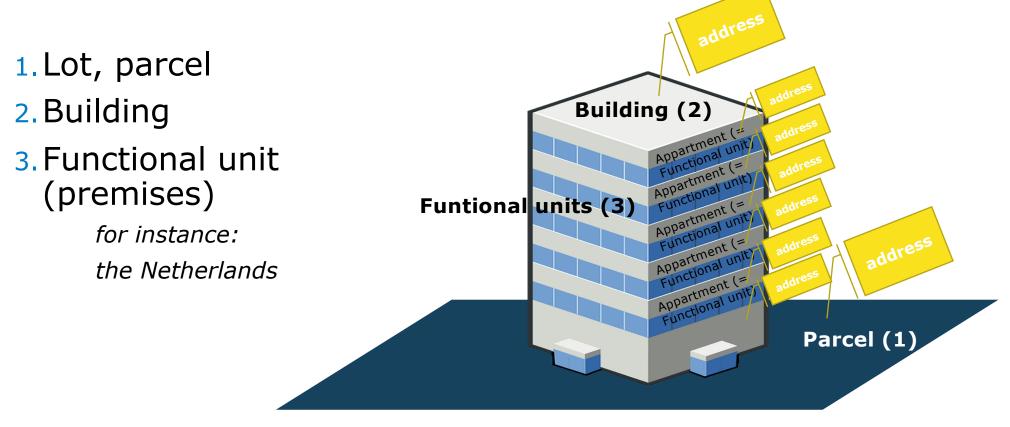


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BAG viewer: http://bagviewer.kadaster.nl

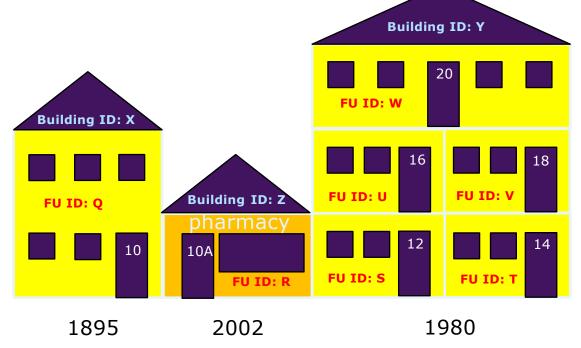


International address systems



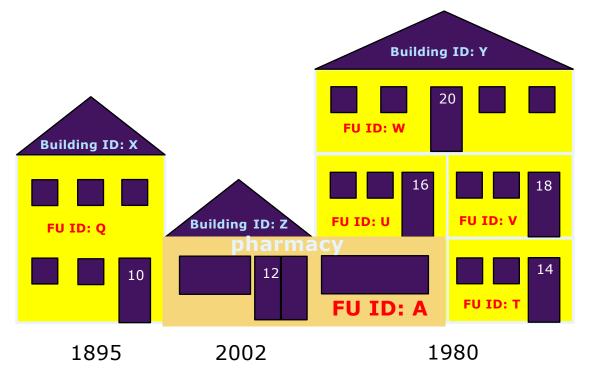


BAG is not primarily about addresses: ID's functional units!





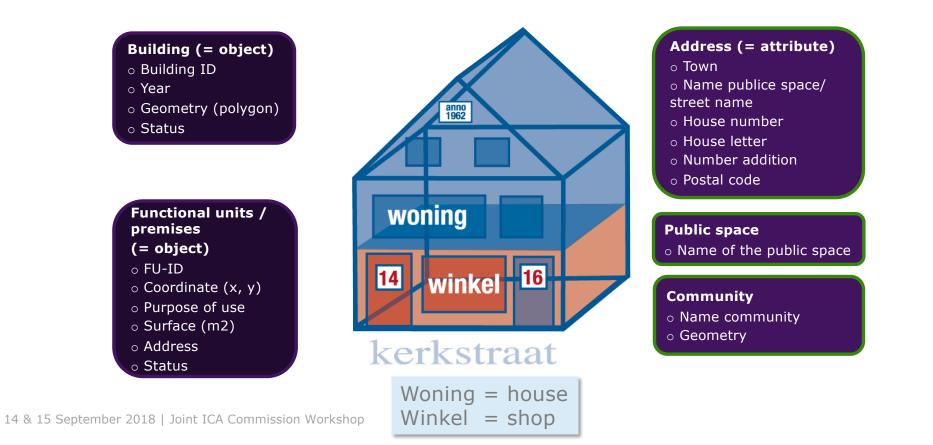
Case when two units are merged: bigger pharmacy



New object: new FU-ID! Old objects (with ID's): stay in BAG Same housenumber possible (label)

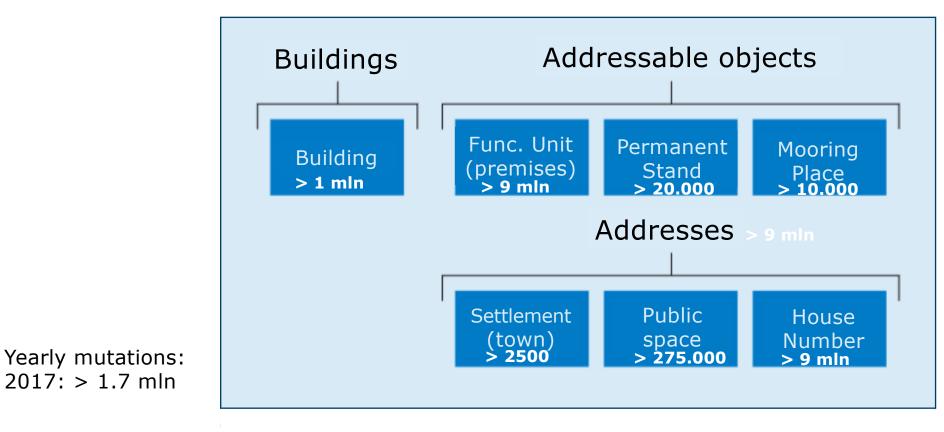


Data in the BAG: objects and attributes





Data in the BAG: object types





#3

The use of the BAG



Direct and indirect users BAG (= open data)

- Base Register Personal Records
- Trade Register
- TAX-office
- □ Land/houses owners registry
- Student register
- Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance
- □ Child/family allowance
- Pension funds
- Insurance companies
- Car navigation

















Quiz:

How many times is the BAG (= open data) being used in the society in 2017?



A. 0 – 1 mln hits B. 1 mln – 100 mln hits C. 100 mln – 1 bln hits D. > 1 bln hits



ANSWER 2017:

D: **1,6 bln** (direct use) **> 5 bln** (indirect use)

Are the users satisfied?

Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties

RESULTATEN AFNEMERSONDERZOEK BAG 2018



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#4

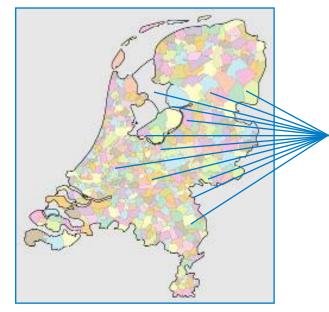
Collaborative custodianship:

Building up and Maintaining the BAG

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Collaboration through central facilities

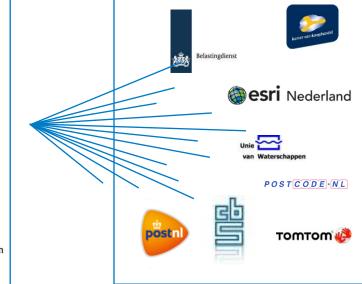


Registration: Municipalities Local BAG (= source)

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Management Central Facility (LV BAG = copy): Cadastre by order of Ministry of the Interior



Supply to Users (by LV BAG in different products)



Governance: roles and responsibilities

Role	Organisation
Policies & legislation	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
Supervision & control	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations
Quality management (Dashboard, account management)	Kadaster
Support	Kadaster
Steering & advice to the minister	BAG BAO (board with municipalities and users) & Agenda committee
Custodians (operations and data entry)	Municipalities (2018: 380)
Functional management & IT LV BAG	Kadaster
Local BAG software	Suppliers (market)

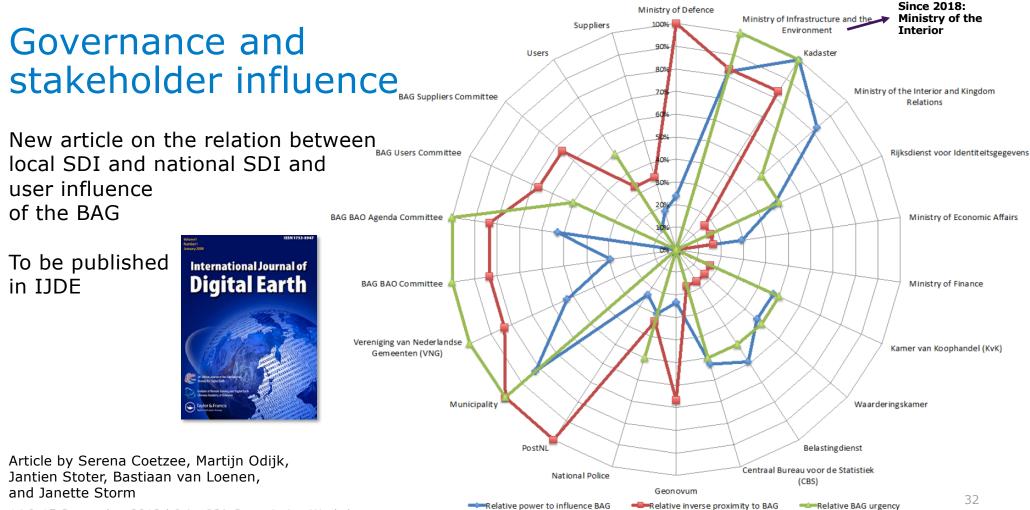
Governance and user influence

- > Minister of the Interior: political responsible for the BAG
- > 3 levels of user involvement:
 - **1. BAG BAO** BAG Custodians and Users Committee (2 times/year):
 - Strategic steering commitee
 - Advice to the minister
 - Board of municipalities / custodians (big and small!) and obligatory users (public parties), incl ministry and Kadaster
 - 2. Agendaoverleg BAG BAO (3 a 4 times/year)
 - Tactical steering commitee
 - Preparation of the BAG BAO
 - Same parties as BAG BAO, members have roles like information-managers
 - 3. BAG User Council (3 a 4 times/year)
 - Operational feedback and advise between registrants and users, may lead to advise/requests to BAG BAO
 - All parties, including private parties that are operationally involved in the BAG

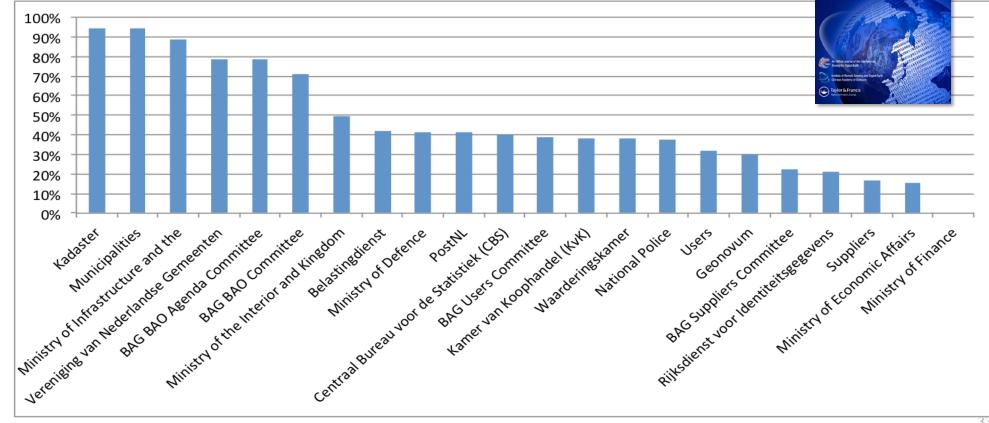








Governance and stakeholder influence Digital Earth



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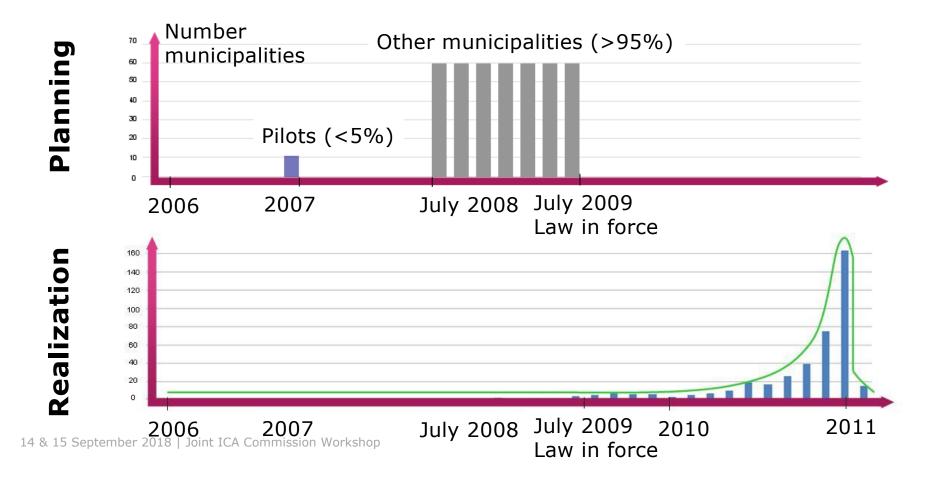


Original approach building up the BAG 2007-2011

How do you realise 1 national dataset with 400+ suppliers?

- ✓ Supply of information (started in 2006)
- ✓ Working with pilots (5% municipalities)
- ✓ Other municipalities follow (95% own planning)
- ✓ Deadline: 1st july 2009 (law in force)





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- ✓ On deadline (july 2009, law in force) only 10 municipalities were ready
- ✓ Without different approach it would take years to finish
- ✓ For national users (like tax office) only a complete filled dataset is usefull
- ✓ In 2009 a different approach was chosen: 4 stages model



4 stages model by the BAG Project: "carrot and stick"

- 1. Information, communication, creating commitment
- 2. Helping, facilitation
- 3. Monitoring, planning
- 4. Make arrangements, and... enforce





Stage 1: information

- ✓ Campaining: personal meetings, accountmanagement, communication, flyers, website (and repeating it all)
- ✓ Segmentational approach: communication and information per segment
- ✓ What is in it for the municipality itself (not only for higher goals)?





Stage 2: facilitation and helping

- ✓ Guidelines, implementation approaches, helping hand advisors, pilots
- ✓ Clear and realistic agreements about planning





Stage 3: monitoring

- ✓ Check on progress and milestones
- ✓ Check on agreements (custom solutions, f.e. temporary quality demands)
- ✓ Detailed monitoringsdatabase





Approach building up: "BAG Project 2007 - 2011"

Stage 4: arrangements (management) and enforcing

- Neccesary part of the approach \checkmark
- Naming and shaming (in case of failure) \checkmark
- Formal letters and meetings (management) \checkmark
- Naming and praising (in case of successes) \checkmark
- Financial penalties (project costs) \checkmark





Approach building up: "BAG Project 2007 - 2011"

Failure factors:

- High focus on the operation, low focus on management
- Non binding planning
- No enforcement, managerial pressure
- High believe in legislation ("it is written in the law, so..")



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> Success factors:

- Commitment on planning, management expectations
- Predictive monitoring and building up pressure
- Support and backing from the management
- Account management in different roles (communication, helping, planner, pressure)
- Working together and show trust
- Administrative focus within the municipalities
- Risk based approach
- Supplier management



Investments in building up the BAG

> Costs:

- Building up (& using) the BAG:
 - 48 mln euros national government (2006 – 2011)
 - 84 mln euros local goverment (municipalities, 2008-2011)
- Maintenance:
 - 3 to 4 mln euros a year national government
 - 50 mln euros a year local government (municipalities)

> Benefits:

- 2014: costs and benefits for local governments in balance
- But: enormous benefits in society (> 10 mln hits a day)
- Challenge: managing the cost of use... (central facilities)





Approach using the BAG: 2010 - 2013

- The use of the BAG (by goverments and in society) is essential for the success and return of investments
- Legislation (mandatory use) nog enough, good examples of the benifits of use are important
- > Credo: "Use the BAG, not because you have to, but because you need it"
- Segmentational approach:
 - Municipalities
 - National government bodies
 - System of base registers
 - Private parties





Approach using the BAG: 2010 - 2013

- > Multiplier approach:
 - Indirect use
 - System of base registers (BRP, HR)
 - Resellers
- > BAG = open data (no or low costs depending on product)
- Multi channel approach in products:
 - Database dump
 - Mutation subscriptions
 - Webservices (administration and geo)
 - Online viewing
 - Linked Data (API's) (since 2017)





Approach maintainance of the BAG: instruments for multiple custodians

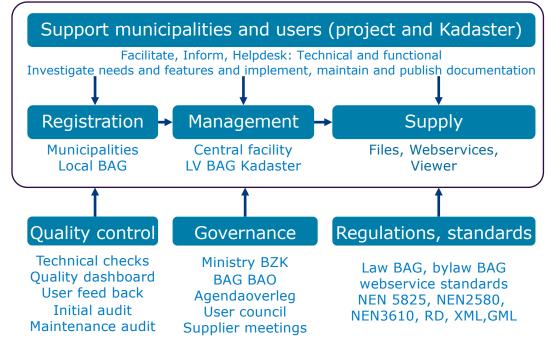
- Legislation (ministry)
- Standards (Geonovum, Cadastre) for registration and exchanging data
- Documentation (Cadastre)
- Quality assurance (local and central checks)
- > Governance (BAG BAO)





Approach maintainance of the BAG: Central organization of the maintanance instruments

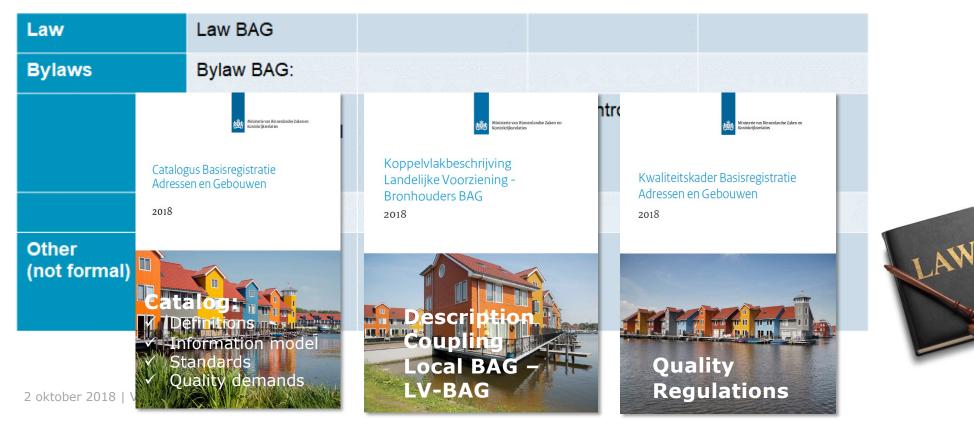
BAG (Adresses and Buildings)



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Maintainance BAG: Legislation, standards and documentation



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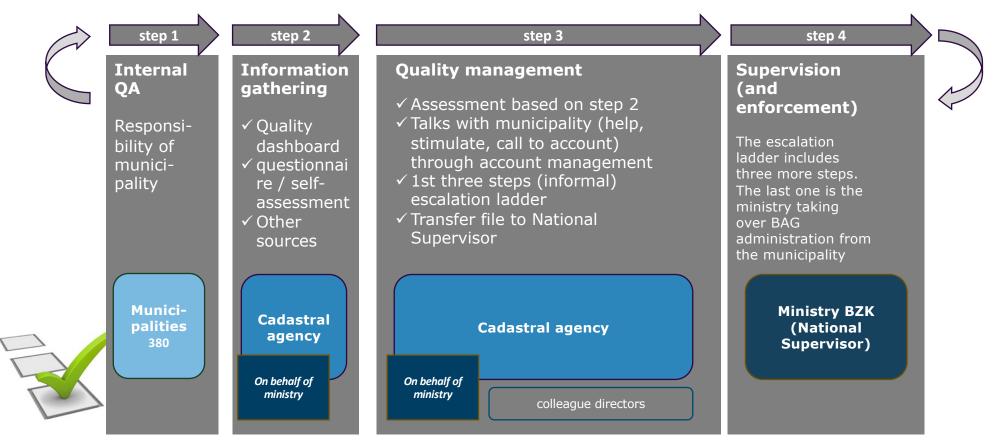
Maintainance BAG: Quality assurance

- > 2009 2016: **audits**
 - Audit companies
 - Supervision by ministry
- Governmental users report back

- Since 2016: new quality approach
 - Internal quality assurance communities
 - Quality monitoring and dashboards
 - Quality management and peer pressure
 - Supervision and control
- > Users and crowd report back



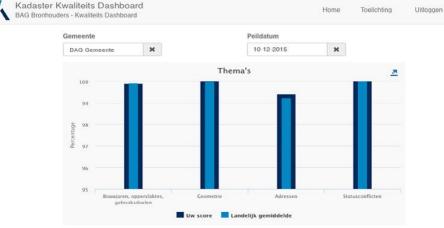
Maintainance BAG: Quality assurance - 4 steps

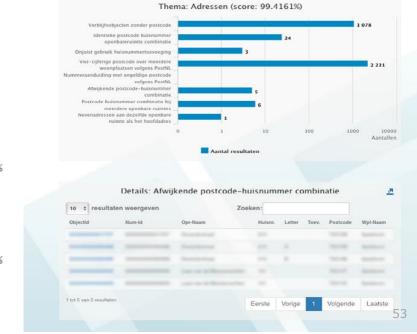


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Maintainance BAG: Results Quality Dashboard







Maintainance BAG: Quality assurance Using the crowd

- Users exchange information on the quality of the data:
 - Any doubt about correctness: report back to data owner
 - Data owner looks into it and decides within 2 days whether or not to change the data
 - If decision can't be made within that period, data owner puts the data "in examination"
 - Within 6 months data "in examination" need to be examined and a decision needs to be made





Maintainance BAG: Quality assurance Using the crowd

- It is compulsory for government users of Base Registers to provide feedback on errors and changes in the data or maps
- > But now anyone can give feedback at
- 1. <u>www.verbeterdekaart.nl</u> (BRT and BGT) or
- 2. <u>bagviewer.kadaster.nl</u> (BAG)









Maintainance BAG: Quality assurance Using the crowd



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Collaborative custiodianship of the BAG:

> **Opportunities**

- Local knowledge needed for good registration
- Local custodians have more possibilities for keeping the dataset accurate and current
- Efficient proces collective effort
- Registration and using on a local scale
- But also using local information on a national scale
- Shared responsibilities over the country
- Large benefits in society (for citizens, companies and government)



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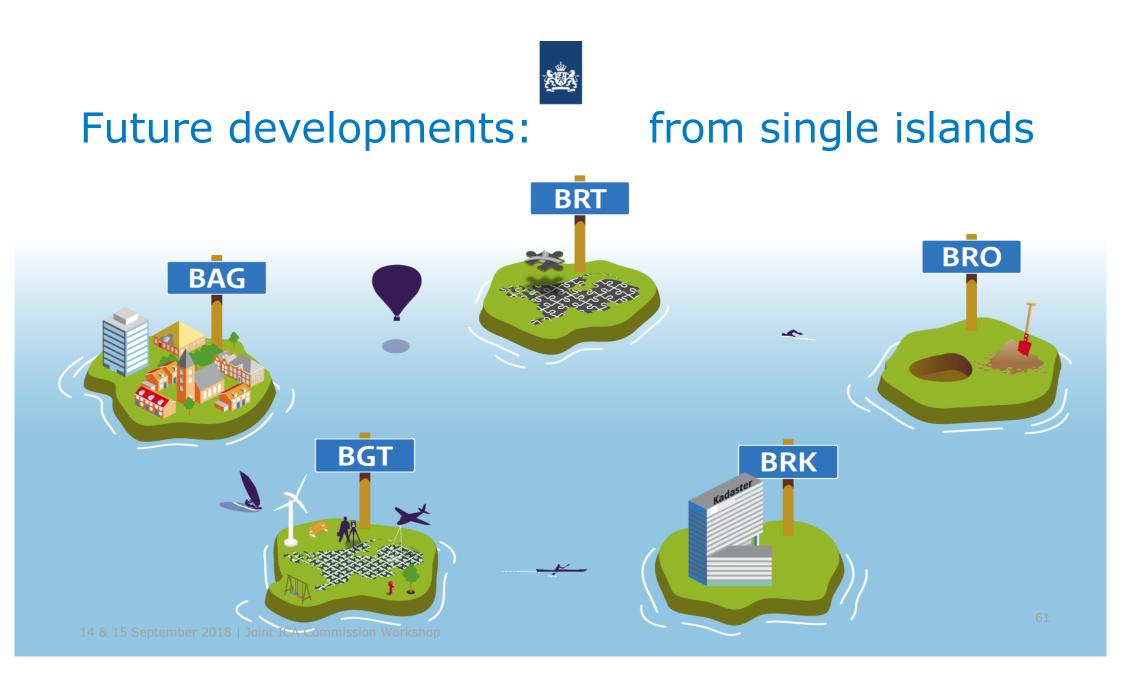
> Challenges

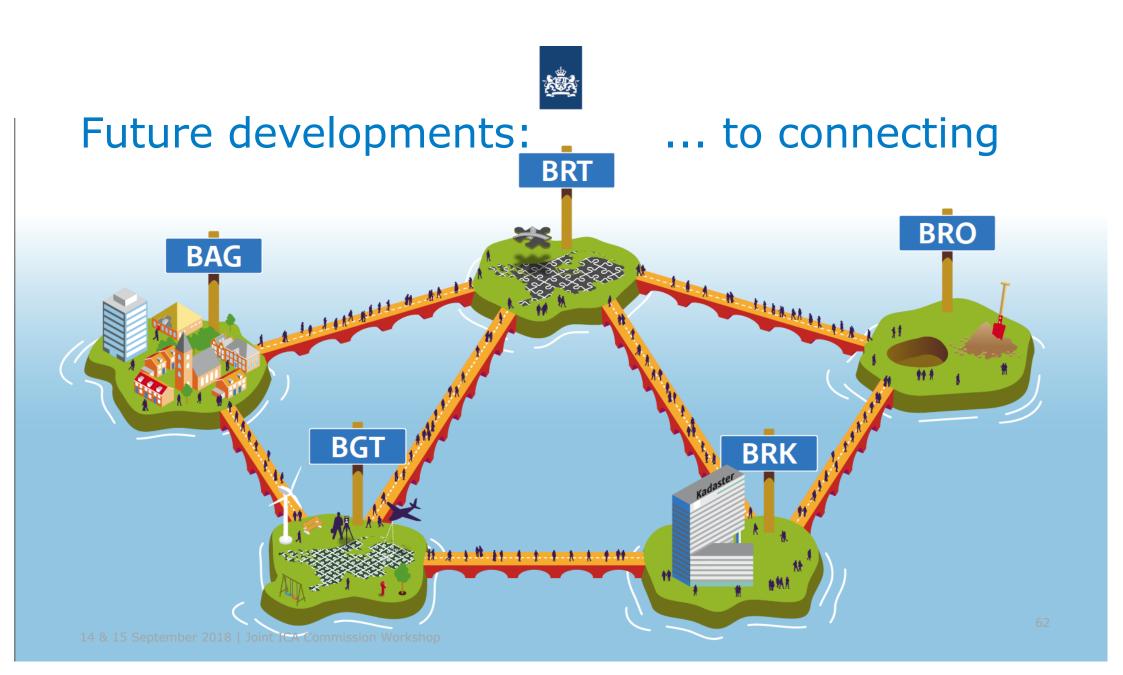
- Uniformity: all parties should use same rules and standards (but there is always interpretation of regulations)
- Keeping quality equal all over the country: balance between `carrot and stick'
- Good governance is needed: balance in user demands and efforts municipalities (small and big)
- Knowledge level and capacity in small municipalities
- National developments to fast for smaller municipalities
- National developments to slow for large municipalities (f.e. 3D)
- Usage by mandatory users
- Costs and benefits on different places



#5

Future developments





Future developments:

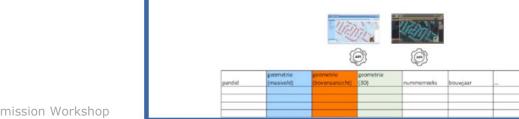
... to integration



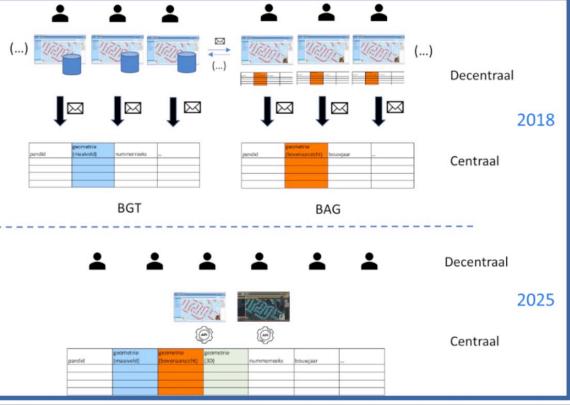


Future developments: Integrated registration of objects



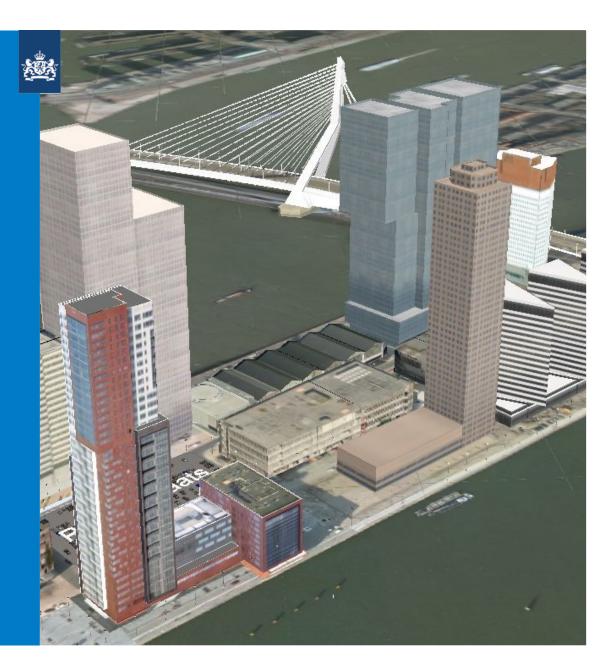


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Future developments: 3D

- Integrated development demands 3D
- Starting with 3D registration of buildings (and functional units / premises)
- > Pilots in Rotterdam: www.3DRotterdam.nl



2 oktober 2018 | Voettekst





#6

Questions?

Questions?

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Thank you for your attention. Contact?



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