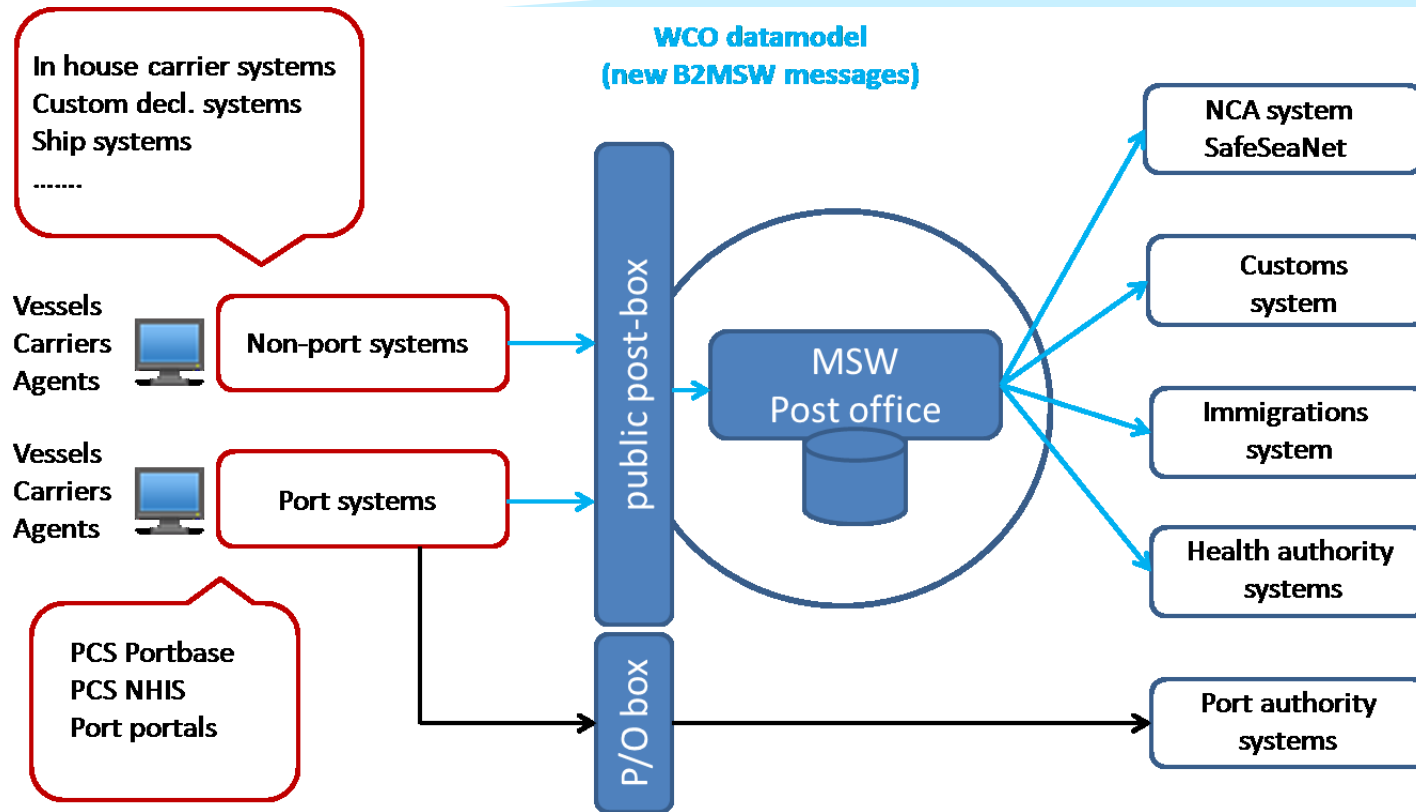


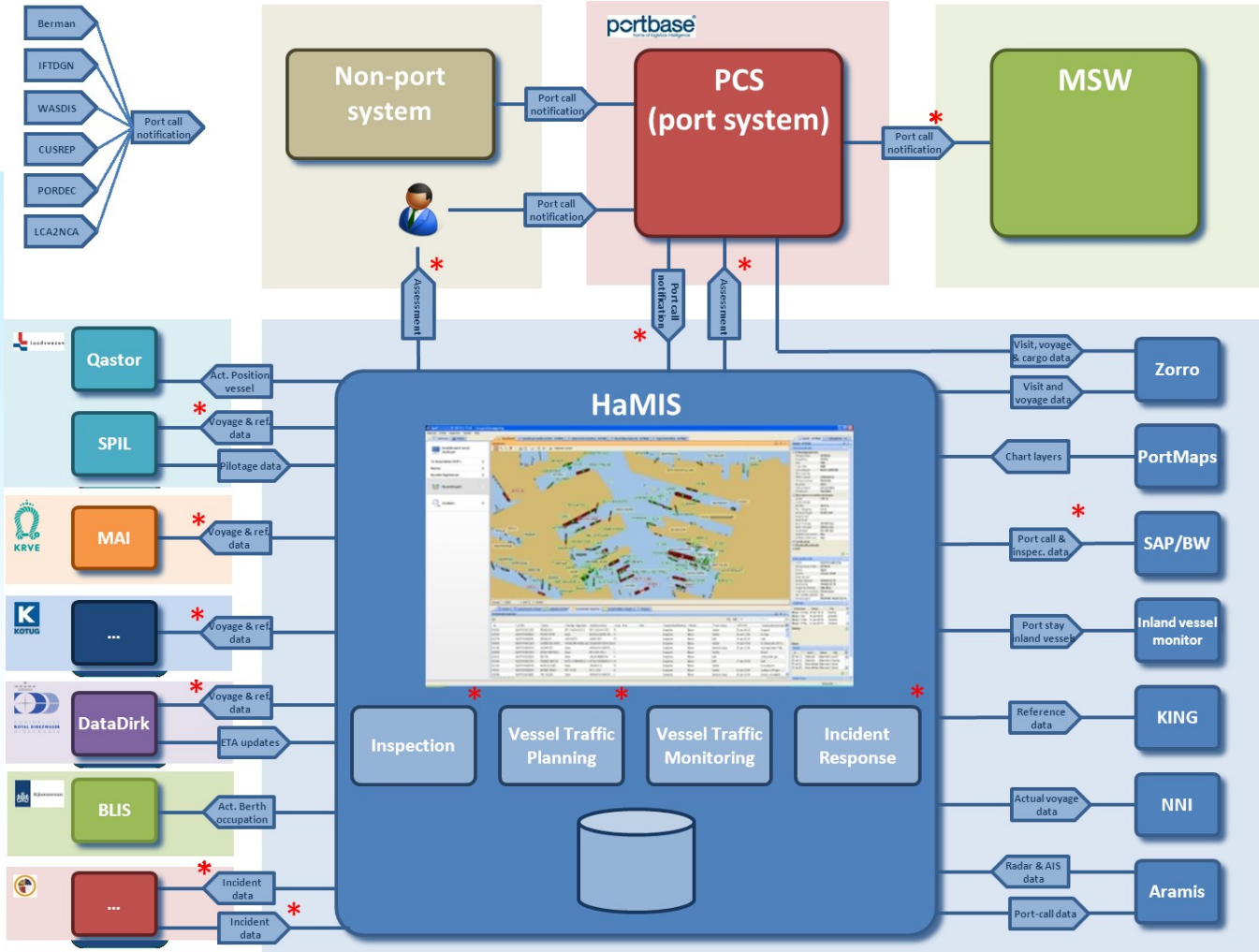


Data quality and re-use of data

PROTECT workshop; Rotterdam-Heijplaat, February 19, 2014

The Dutch MSW approach





HaMIS =
Port authority system
 Port of Rotterdam &
 Port of Amsterdam

Data quality in mandatory reporting



- **Referential integrity**
 - Can be controlled in protocols, systems and networks
- **Data completeness**
 - Can be enforced in reporting process
- **Data correctness**
 - Can – to a certain extend - be checked by using the data in an operational context

Data correctness

- Often data is re-used from supply chain documents...
- Copy-paste in electronic form, often without assessing its correctness (accurate description of the content) if there is no need to...
- No originator of the data who can be addressed...
- ...
- **Often, the correctness of data can only be checked by actual inspections, and monitoring of operations;**
- **Hence, a check between the reported data in administrative systems and checking this data in port operations is needed to assess the data correctness.**

Interaction between administration and port operations needed, for assessing the data correctness



- **Interaction: a two-way communication**
 - To notify expected times of arrival or departure, and to inform services,
 - To validate the planning/start of operations against the notifications;
- **Interaction: a shared reality**
 - From an administration point of view: a correct sample of reality,
 - From an operational point of view: reality as notified, and as expected;
- **Interaction: to cope with surprises and incompliance**
 - Administrators need feedback from operations to match admin and practice,
 - Operators need to validate real practice against what is admitted.

Re-use of data in electronic format



- **Data: no intellectual property, no ownership;**
- **More than one person/party may have a say in their re-use, unless:**
 - Data is private;
 - *Data in confidential; and/or*
 - *The purpose of re-use may harm others.*
- **Re-use in the private domain is usually arranged for business purposes, and can be agreed bilaterally;**
- **Re-use in the public domain is constrained by the (legal) targeting principle (i.e. this data may only be used for the purpose stated in the legislation concerned).**

Structural data-exchange between competent authorities



- “A competent authority shall make the received (RFD-)data available to other competent authorities, as long as these authorities need those data for the execution of their statutory obligations (re. Dutch MSW approach)”;
- **Change in practice needed:**
 - The availability of data for the execution of statutory obligations is, for each authority, already arranged in dedicated legislation;
 - Usually, making dedicated reported data available to other authorities on their request, is currently not perceived as a core task of the authority holding this data;
 - Structural data-exchange between competent authorities could benefit from sharing the proper context, for common interpretation of this data.

Re-use in SafeSeaNet



- **Re-use of RFD-data in SafeSeaNet is already arranged in EU and national legislation;**
- **EMSA could also benefit from sharing the proper context, for common interpretation of this data;**
- **Part of this context could be based on the validation of this data by port authorities.**