



DIGITALISERINGSSTYRELSEN

Open Government Partnership

Denmark's National Action Plan 2019-2021

2019

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Introduction

Introduction

Danish society is characterised by the high degree of trust in state institutions. The public sector occupies an important role, and the general trust in the Danish public sector is based on low levels of corruption and a certainty that public services are provided as planned. However, we cannot take this for granted and with general trust under increasing pressure, we must work harder to uphold trust in the public sector.

Denmark's fourth action plan for Open Government is therefore focusing on strengthening trust in public authorities, and especially increasing trust in public digitisation. As such, transparency and open government are particularly important. Denmark's action plan for Open Government 2019-2021 is bringing together seven initiatives from the broader Danish public sector that can add to an increase of trust in the public sector.

Denmark has had a democratic government since 1849, when the first Danish Constitution introduced the separation of powers (legislature, executive and judiciary), a parliamentary system and basic citizens' rights. In 2019, Denmark is a mature democracy with well-functioning public institutions, rule of law, a free press and a robust civic society. As a result, Denmark occupies first place on Transparency International's "Corruption Perception Index 2018", as the least corrupt nation in the world.¹ Denmark also achieves top marks in the World Bank's "Worldwide Governance Indicators" when graded for anti-corruption measures, rule of law and citizens' abilities for actively participating in politics and society.²

These positions are not to be taken for granted and maintaining and reinforcing a society based on open government, transparency in the political decision-making process, citizen involvement and free, open public debate is a constant prioritisation. In the last ten years, a number of initiatives supporting open government by creating better insight and easier access to the work of public servants and politicians have been taken. Four central initiatives in particular can be emphasised here:

¹ <https://www.transparency.org/country/DNK#>

² <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>

Åbenbedsordningen 2009 (Transparency Scheme)

To assure citizens the greatest possible insight into and control over how ministers use public resources, a transparency scheme called *åbenbedsordningen* was adopted in 2009, under which all government ministers are required to publish information about monthly expenses for representation, travel and any gifts they may receive in their capacity as public servants. On their own initiative, ministries must publish this information on their website no later than the eighth working day of the following month.

Folkemødet 2011 (the People's Democratic Festival)

Every year since 2011, Bornholm has hosted *Folkemødet* with a view to strengthening democracy and promoting dialogue in Denmark. *Folkemødet* celebrates Danish democracy and community, while facilitating meetings between Danish MPs, decision-makers from the business community, interest groups, the EU, municipalities and the Danish regions. At the same time, citizens are offered a unique opportunity for face-to-face meetings with decisions-makers.

Kodeks VII – de syv centrale pligter (2015) (Codex VII – the seven central obligations)

To strengthen trust in the public sector and ensure a culture that is based on transparency and legality in public office, a set of rules was introduced for public servants in the central administration. This contains seven central obligations: (1) legality, (2) truth, (3) professionalism, (4) development and collaboration, (5) leadership and responsibility, (6) transparency when mistakes are made and (7) party-political neutrality.

Ordning om borgerforslag 2016 (Citizen's proposal scheme)

To increase the degree to which citizens are involved in decision-making and to increase their influence in the political process, a bill was passed in 2016, which enables citizen-driven proposals, to be proposed, processed and voted on in the Danish Parliament. Citizens' proposals can be put forward in the Danish Parliament if they have the support of 50,000 eligible voters. Proposals can be presented and supported digitally on borgerforslag.dk.

Denmark and Open Government Partnership

In 2011, Denmark joined the “Open Government Partnership” (OGP), an international initiative that promotes good governance and the strengthening of democracy by supporting transparent and inclusive government initiatives among the (currently) 79 participating countries and 20 local authorities. The initiative intends to increase accessibility to information about governments’ activities, strengthen citizens’ involvement in political decision-making processes, increase public-sector transparency and responsibility and increase access to new technologies that can support the sharing of information and collaborations across sectors and between governments and citizens.

By participating in OGP, Denmark has committed to deliver two-year national action plans, which collect open government initiatives across the country. To date, Denmark has implemented three Open Government action plans. The first was published in 2012. The second followed in 2013 and was expanded with two additional initiatives in 2015. The third was published in 2017.

The first action plan: Digitisation as a means of greater openness

When joining OGP, Denmark chose to focus specifically on digitisation. This was reflected in Denmark’s first Open Government action plan. Approximately half of the commitments were based on the joint-government digitisation strategy for 2011-2015. The main focus of these commitments was to improve digital public service for citizens and businesses, as well as increased transparency and accountability in public projects and processes.

The second action plan: Local democracy, full digital communication and new forms of collaboration

The second action plan from 2013 saw the follow-up and further development of several of the commitments from the initial action plan. These commitments were divided into four themes:

- Local democracy and participation
- Full digital communication and inclusion
- New forms of collaboration and involvement
- Open data – innovation, transparency and enhanced efficiency

Among other things, the action plan focused on the issues of volunteering and the framework for voluntary work, the use of new technology to strengthen transparency, growth and quality of life, as well as a new approach to the role of the public sector. Measures included an active and broad involvement of citizens, businesses and civic society in general.

The third action plan: greater usability of open data and strengthened civic society frameworks

A number of themes in the action plan for 2017-2019 built upon previous commitments; for instance, the commitment to create more, better and more usable

open data builds upon the basic data programme, which formed part of the second action plan from 2013. The commitment to strengthen the framework for voluntary work through a new strategy for civic society was extended and the commitment to promote global transparency was expanded. These commitments were divided into four themes:

- More and better open data
- Tailored data to ensure a basis for citizen participation
- Working together for a better public sector
- A global effort for openness

Drafting the fourth action plan for 2019-2021

As part of the partnership between the Danish Agency for Digitisation, representatives from OGP's assessment unit and civic society on the assessment of Denmark's membership of OGP and the 2017-2019 action plan, particular attention was drawn to a number of issues that it would be beneficial to pursue in the next action plan for 2019-2021. These were:

1. Protection for whistle-blowers
2. Management/implementation of GDPR
3. Transparency in relation to beneficial ownership (registration of de facto owners)
4. Transparency in relation to foreign aid
5. Adjustment of the regulations on supporting political parties
6. Strengthening active co-citizenship and partnerships with civic society
7. Transparency and liability
8. Co-creation and open innovation processes
9. Open data and open source
10. Democratic decision-making processes

These topics were in focus when public authorities were asked to present proposals for commitments for the 2019-2021 action plan. At the same time, a public consultation was online from August to September 2019 on www.høringsportalen.dk, where everyone had the opportunity to contribute to the action plan with input.

Among the incoming proposals were initiatives about protection for whistle-blowers, transparency and delegation of responsibility/liability and democratic decision-making processes as well as initiatives concerning open data and open source. The proposed initiatives therefore addressed above recommendations 1, 7, 9 and 10. The proposals submitted were grouped across seven focus areas and published on the digitaliser.dk discussion forum to allow for public comment. In addition, an open network meeting was held in which interested parties were invited to discuss the drafting of Denmark's fourth Open Government action plan.

Based on input from the public consultation on digitaliser.dk and from the open network meeting, a decision to proceed with the following initiatives was taken:

- The Danish National Archives provides open data to private individuals and professionals
- Open data on workplace health and safety
- The Climate Atlas published by the Danish Meteorological Institute
- Public sector collaboration on data pertaining to land, climate and water
- My overview (“*Mit overblik*”)
- Independent rule of law assurance unit within the Danish Appeals Agency
- Whistle-blower schemes within the Danish Ministry of Justice

While the action plan 2019-2021 is not able to include all the previously proposed ideas, attention is paid to the remaining elsewhere in the Danish public sector (management/implementation of GDPR, transparency with respect to beneficial ownership (registration of de facto owners), transparency with respect to foreign aid, adjustment of regulations for financial support to political parties, a strengthening of active and participatory civic society and of partnerships with civic society including co-creation and open innovation processes).

Regarding the management and implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation, the Danish Data Protection Agency and the Danish Business Authority have for instance launched the ‘Privacy Compass’ (*PrivacyKompasset*) to assist companies in their compliance with data protection regulations. The Privacy Compass is an online test companies can use to do a status check on their management practices for personal data as well as guide to additional efforts they can undertake to achieve full legal compliance.

When it comes to transparency in relation to beneficial ownership, FATF (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering), an international organisation combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism highlighted the work done by Denmark as a best practice in a newly published report.³

Many new and exciting initiatives are under the way, especially at the municipal level, when it comes to the inclusion of citizens, co-creation and open innovation processes, and these themes generally enjoy a high priority in the Danish public sector. A good example of successful policy development in partnership with citizens is for instance the municipality of Gentofte, where politicians and citizens since 2015 have met to discuss and create new policies in 25 different task forces. Same in Aarhus, where co-creation efforts are being undertaken in the *Borgerdesign project* (design by citizens) in which citizens are included in the work around the health services challenges faced by the municipality. Also in Roskilde,

³ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/best-practices-beneficial-ownership-legal-persons.html>

a partnership between the municipality's social psychiatry services and the socially responsible company INSP! is creating new opportunities for vulnerable young people.

Work on open government in Denmark thus extends far beyond the commitments in this action plan. In general, a two-year action plan cannot paint the full picture of open government initiatives in Denmark. Especially given the requirements to structure and substance, which sometimes make it difficult to include a number of initiatives that would otherwise be obvious candidates. Of course, we continue working actively towards including initiatives associated with the identified areas of interest in future action plans as well as they remain on the agenda for future network meetings.

Commitments in the action plan for 2019-2021

Commitments in the action plan for 2019-2021

The 2019-2021 action plan zeroes in on the increased level of digitisation in the public sector. To a greater and greater extent, citizens interact with public institutions online. With the large volume of data submitted to the public sector, the public sector will need to establish and further develop trust that citizens' personal data will be handled in a responsible manner. Transparency and security in public sector management of personal data is and will be vital in order to enhance this trust.

The digital development also creates new opportunities for open government. In particular, the public sector holds a significant amount of non-sensitive personal data, which could be of interest to the broader public and might be utilised to create better solutions to common problems. The initiatives in the action plan address not only the challenges but also the opportunities for enhancing trust to the public sector that arise from public digitisation.

Open data

Open data is central to four of the commitments in the action plan. The commitments are making available new data and developing new ways of sharing data that has until now been unavailable to the public. Thus, the commitments are contributing towards strengthening the culture of openness as well as helping to create tangible benefits in specific areas.

1. The Danish National Archives provides open data to private individuals and professionals

Table 1

The Danish National Archives provides open data to private individuals and professionals

Lead implementing agency/actor	The Danish National Archives
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The Danish National Archives serve the entire Danish public sector; the state as a whole and, to a large degree, the Danish regions and municipalities. The Danish National Archives therefore considers itself an important contributor towards establishing transparency in the public sector, as the archives collect, store and disseminate data about and insight into the history, structure and workings of the Danish public sector.</p> <p>The Danish National Archives are in possession of printed and digital data that provides insight into all matters pertaining to Danish society: social, economic, political or environmental. This data is available for use by both private individuals and professional users. This means that users have data at their disposal that will help them to contextualise and/or come up with creative ideas towards innovation.</p>

The Danish National Archives work constantly towards making it easier for users to access and use data. Examples of this include the development of search services and the conversion of data to familiar data formats, enabling the use of this data for clarification, development and innovation. Granting the public sector access to paper-based data is a well-established practice within the Danish National Archives. This initiative therefore concerns the provision of improved service to those using the public sector's digital data.

What does the commitment entail? The commitment entails three activities:

- 1) Better presentation of metadata
Information (metadata) about data (copies of the authorities' IT systems) that are submitted to the Danish National Archives will be made available to users as soon as the data is received, allowing it to be referenced.
- 2) Improved overview of data:
An overview of all state IT systems submitted to the Danish National Archives will be made available, allowing users to view the entire state system portfolio. At the present time, the Danish National Archives are only able to provide information about all public IT systems that are submitted for archival purposes. In future, the Danish National Archives will be able to provide information about all IT systems, be they reported, archived or obsolete.
- 3) Ability to provide data in a free, easy manner
Data that is immediately available in accordance with the Danish Archives Act must be able to be freely provided in a user-friendly format. Ideally, data must be able to be downloaded.

How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem? Data originating from the public sector holds a great yet unexploited potential. This commitment aims to contribute towards making better use of this data. The commitment contributes towards openness and transparency in the public sector by making data and overviews available to users in both private and professional capacities.

The commitment offers private and professional users: insights into the operations of the public sector, analysis of problematic issues using data that originates from the public sector, access to data that has the potential to enable the development of new services.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values? The commitment helps to make information more freely available, improves the quality of the information that is available and increases the public's ability to access this information. The commitment therefore creates improved potential for citizen involvement and contributes towards public responsibility in the form of increased and open access to data.

The commitment provides insight into the core of the IT-systems of the public sector, thereby allowing citizens and other stakeholders improved insight and ability to understand and access the public administration. By promoting openness and transparency about the history, structure and workings of the public sector, this commitment also aims to increase trust in how the public sector is organised.

Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date	End date
1) improved presentation of metadata: preparation of project, incl. analysis, implementation and marketing	31 August 2019	31 December 2020
Improved overview of data: the ongoing overview is provided via www.sa.dk .	01 January 2020	31 December 2020

Free and easy availability of data: choosing data that is particularly relevant to OGP values, preparation and development of download functionality	31 August 2019	31 December 2020 (implementation of functionality in 2021)
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Anne Sofie Fink	
Title, department	Area manager, Digital Service	
Email and Phone	asf@sa.dk	
Other actors involved		

Source: The Danish National Archives

2. Open data on workplace health and safety

Table 2
Open data on workplace health and safety

Lead implementing agency/actor	The Danish Working Environment Authority
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Data about working environment can produce insights into important working environment risks in relation to geographic location, industry, job types etc. The working environment sector holds large amounts of data that, as open data, has the potential to help motivate and qualify companies' and other actors' working environment commitments, while also helping to produce a basis for well-functioning, productive companies, new solutions and services, as well as societal growth.</p> <p>There is a general lack of qualified data in this field. The expert committee for improving working environment initiatives drew attention to the large potential for strengthening knowledge by working with the collection and processing of existing and new data in a more systematic manner.</p>
What does the commitment entail?	<p>The overall goal of this commitment is to collect data about the working environment of companies and the Danish Working Environment Authority's findings in a joint database and to make that data available to the public as open data.</p> <p>The Danish Working Environment Authority possesses various pieces of information which are integrated into case management systems, etc., that have not yet been made available. Examples include information about feedback to Danish Working Environment Authority orders, data about working environment complaints and data from inspectors' inspection notes. If this data is to add value in our society, it needs to be activated.</p> <p>The database should not only hold the Danish Working Environment Authority's current data. It should also be enriched with new data that can indicate the general state of the working environment and the potential in regards to preventative measures at companies. This may involve new internal data from registrations and new data from external actors, such as inspections data from the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, the Danish Safety Technology Authority and the Danish Business Authority, salary and other information from the Danish Customs and Tax Administration (SKAT) about ability and willingness to pay etc.</p> <p>Open working environment data is made available as presentations on</p>

	<p>the Danish Working Environment Authority's website and on a new API solution. Benchmarking data is also presented for the individual companies in the ADVI self-service solution. To produce value from this commitment to qualify and present working environment data, the Danish Working Environment Authority will engage in ongoing dialogue with other public authorities, organisations, companies and other stakeholders about requirements for, use and value of data.</p>	
How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?	<p>It is expected that opening access to working environment data will result in that a broader group of people, public organisations and private operators will be able to access relevant knowledge and insights about working environment. This access can motivate and qualify working environment commitments and support preventative measures, as well as enabling the development of new services, products and more effective solutions, including new business opportunities for certification and working environment operators.</p> <p>A combined database containing qualified and new data would additionally support the work of the Danish Working Environment Authority, including strengthening focused inspections and preventative measures, by selecting companies for inspections and communications-based initiatives based on better-qualified selection criteria.</p>	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment will help to improve the quality of working environment data and the public sector's ability to access it. Open, more accessible working environment data can improve transparency in this area and increase trust that potential working environment risks will be addressed in a fast and efficient manner. The commitment also contributes towards qualifying the knowledge base and decision-making basis for companies and other working environment stakeholders, thus helping to support development and innovations processes towards a better working environment for all.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The "Open Public Working Environment Data" commitment is part of the initiative towards productive, responsible companies in "Ready for the Jobs of the Future" report that collected the work done by the "Disruption Council" (<i>Disruptionsrådet</i>) and was published on 7 February 2019. https://www.regeringen.dk/media/6317/rapport-klar-til-fremtidens-job.pdf</p>	
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date	End date
Development of technical platform	01/05/2019	31/12/2022
Develop API	01/08/2019	31/10/2019
Development of data about complaints, working environment, company statistics and work-related illness	01/08/2019	31/01/2020
Clarification of how users are using existing solutions and the need for new data and data solutions with a view to the plan for 2020.	01/01/2020	01/03/2020
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Christoffer Rude	
Title, department	Deputy manager, Digitisation and Data	
Email and Phone	chru@at.dk, (+45) 72208823	
Other involved stakeholders		

Source: The Danish Working Environment Authority

3. *Climate atlas*

Table 3
Climate atlas

Lead implementing agency/actor	The Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	<p>DMI is developing a Climate Atlas to better prepare the Danish municipalities for the extreme weather conditions of the future. The weather of the future will be extreme and will have a negative impact for many citizens, who risk being exposed to flooding, torrential rainstorms and drought. Decision-makers are giving DMI (who possess expertise and data) the opportunity to develop a Climate Atlas, in dialogue with their users. Climate Atlas presents a cohesive image of the extreme weather of the future, which will equip Denmark to accommodate the consequences of climate change, thus being of benefit to society.</p> <p>The Climate Atlas will contain data about expected future climate change at municipal level and will cover Denmark in its entirety. Municipalities and other relevant parties will be able to use the common data set to plan appropriate climate adaptation measures, without over or under dimensioning their scope.</p>
What does the commitment entail?	<p>The Climate Atlas has been prepared based on the DMI's own data, international partnerships and knowledge from UN global climate reports that are published at frequent intervals. The Climate Atlas can be considered a "crystal ball" for the climate that is able to estimate the state of the climate in the middle and end of the present century. The Climate Atlas provides a collected database about issues such as anticipated future precipitation until groundwater rises to surface level and sea levels until they rise to coastline levels.</p> <p>Current climate parameters (e.g. temperature, precipitation, sea levels and flooding) are calculated and compiled at municipal, watershed and coastal levels, but not at a highly localised scale, such as urban district or landowner associations, as the required precision is not possible. Data will present a qualified estimate of how much water levels are expected to rise, the scale and frequency of flooding, torrential rain and drought.</p>
How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?	<p>The Climate Atlas will help municipalities to consider how climate changes that lie ahead will affect their respective areas. It would for example be a poor investment, if a municipality were to construct dikes that are too low or build them in the wrong locations. The best way to adapt to climate change is therefore to develop solutions based on data from the Climate Atlas, combined with knowledge about the current local situation.</p> <p>The Climate Atlas will be able to quantify the levels involved and indicate where the problems will be greatest. A further effect analysis, which includes factors such as water table and drainage, will need to be prepared afterwards, using data from sources such as the Climate Atlas and issues specific to the local area. Used in isolation, the Climate Atlas will not be able to provide information about the impact of water in a given municipality because it does not include a registry of factors such as ground water table, drainage, prevention measures and other local factors. The Climate Atlas will be online in a basic form for municipalities during the autumn of 2019, after which it will be developed and updated on an ongoing basis up until 2021.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment ensures the validity of data, an authoritative data set, increases transparency by making data available, improves the quality of the information that is available and increases the public's ability to access this information. The commitment establishes a joint national data basis for use in measures towards adaptation to climate change,</p>

	reliable knowledge about the extreme weather conditions we will see in the future, actual estimates for future changes in climate at municipal level and access to uniform information across municipal boundaries.												
	The commitment also contributes towards informing citizens of the possible consequences of climate change in Denmark, including the need to adapt to the climate in their own immediate environment.												
Additional information	The Climate Atlas is financed through FL18 to the sum of DKK 27.2 million over the four-year duration of the project. Read more about the Climate Atlas here: https://www.dmi.dk/klimaatlas/												
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Start date</th> <th>End date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Launch of the Climate Atlas in basic form</td> <td>06 October 2019</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Presentation of data for the following climate variables: precipitation, temperature, water table and flooding, and the associated climate indicators. Expansion – phase 1</td> <td>Q4 2020</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Presentation of further climate variables and associated climate indicators, such as wind, evaporation, solar radiation and air humidity, as well as 100-year event and worst-case flooding event. Expansion – phase 2</td> <td>Q4 2021</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Start date	End date	Launch of the Climate Atlas in basic form	06 October 2019		Presentation of data for the following climate variables: precipitation, temperature, water table and flooding, and the associated climate indicators. Expansion – phase 1	Q4 2020		Presentation of further climate variables and associated climate indicators, such as wind, evaporation, solar radiation and air humidity, as well as 100-year event and worst-case flooding event. Expansion – phase 2	Q4 2021	
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Presentation of further climate variables and associated climate indicators, such as wind, evaporation, solar radiation and air humidity, as well as 100-year event and worst-case flooding event. Expansion – phase 2	Q4 2021												
	All climate variables and indicators to be remodelled using new high-resolution modelling. Data will also be presented as time progressions rather than simple statistical median values for a 30-year period.												
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Alan Sørensen												
Title, department	Project manager												
Email and Phone	aso@dmi.dk; (+45) 40382027												
Other involved stakeholders	<p><u>State stakeholders involved:</u> The Environmental Protection Agency, KDI (Municipality Data and Infrastructure) and the Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency are all involved via a comprehensive stakeholder involvement track, to ensure synergy and alignment of expectations in relation to other governmental data portals.</p> <p><u>CSOs, companies, international organisations, working groups:</u> Municipalities, suppliers and consulting engineers as well as scientific institutions and Local Government Denmark, KTC (Association of Technical Directors in Danish Local Authorities) and the Danish regions are all involved through early ongoing stakeholder involvement which will continue throughout the whole project.</p>												

Source: The Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI)

4. Joint public collaboration on terrain, climate and water data

Table 4
Joint public collaboration on terrain, climate and water data

Lead implementing agency/actor	The Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency performs the secretarial function for the initiative and therefore has overall responsibility for progress and development. A steering group has been set up with representatives from the Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency, the Environmental Protection Agency, Local Government Denmark and the Danish Regions.	
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	Data about terrain, climate and water has traditionally been compiled and owned by a number of different public authorities. There is a need to increase the availability of relevant data across the various authorities for use in the ever-increasing tasks and investment involving areas such as urban planning, climate adaptation, watercourse management and challenges of rising ground water levels. Furthermore, access to previously inaccessible data will be increased. User workshops and analyses have indicated that previous challenges caused by rising ground water levels only partially have been addressed and therefore this commitment has a particular focus on this issue.	
What does the commitment entail?	The commitment collects terrain, climate and water data from a number of authorities and actors. A Hydrological Information and Forecasting System (HIF) will be set up to provide a unified approach to data. Part of HIF will involve modelled calculations of strata close to the surface, with a view to mapping where past, present and future ground water levels were/are/will be in proximity to the surface.	
How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?	All measures in this initiative are based on needs that have been expressed by users who work with water supply, water drainage, climate adaptation, dissemination of water, climate and terrain data, agriculture, urban planning etc.	
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>The projects under this commitment differ in nature and will be able to create quality improvements and add value for a number of administrations and private stakeholders. This value is partly due to the generation of data that results in an improved basis for decision-making.</p> <p>Data in the commitment will be publicly accessible, which means that all actors, e.g. authorities, advisors, citizens and interest groups will be able to access the data, which may form part of the basis for decision-making by public authorities. Publicly accessible terrain, climate and water data help to inform the dialogue about the best way for us to manage climate change. It is important that transparency and trust will be assured in the decisions that are intended to secure Denmark for the future in a time where torrential rain is more frequent, winters are wetter and summers are dryer. Open terrain, climate and water data will help to increase the legitimacy of coming years' climate adaptation, urban planning and investment in infrastructure.</p>	
Additional information	Total budget of DKK 43 million. This does not include the cost of salaries for the involved parties. The commitment is part of the Joint Public Digitisation Strategy 2016-2020 (commitment 6.1 Joint terrain, climate and water data). Other plans for the sector: Supply strategy, 2016.	
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date	End date
Hydrological Information and Forecasting company Part 1: collection and presentation of data	August 2018	December 2020
Hydrological Information and Forecasting company Parts 2-4: Calculations of groundwater in proximity to	August 2018	December 2020

the surface and water flow in watercourses		
Technical improvement of Point Discharge System (PULS)	August 2017	December 2020
Watercourses reference	August 2017	April 2020
Collection of watercourse data (Form data and hydrometric data)	August 2018	December 2020
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Janus Gohr Mørk	
Title, department	Head of the Secretariat for Terrain, Climate and Water The Danish Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency	
Email and Phone	jagmo@sdfc.dk (+45) 26712025	
Other involved stakeholders	<p><u>State stakeholders involved:</u> The National Geological Studies for Denmark and Greenland, Denmark's Meteorological Institute, the Danish Coastal Authority. Other partners include: the Danish Road Directorate and Banedanmark (railway network).</p> <p><u>CSOs, companies, international organisations, working groups:</u> Water abstraction supplies, waste water supplies, advisors (climate adaptation, watercourses, scheduling etc.). Workshops have been conducted with a broad spectrum of private and public actors. Project and follow-up groups have also been set up with supply and public users etc.</p>	

Source: The Danish Agency for Data Supply and Efficiency

Securing trust in data processing by the public sector

Citizens’ trust that their personal data is handled in a responsible manner by public authorities is crucial to the continued development of a more cohesive digital public sector. It can sometimes be difficult to establish a total overview of what information and personal data that has been collected and is being used by public authorities. This commitment intends to ensure transparency in data processing by the public sector by giving citizens access to their own data in an easily accessible, user-friendly way that will help citizens to feel secure in the digitisation process.

5. My overview (“Mit overblik”)

Table 5 My Overview	
Lead implementing agency/actor	The Danish Agency for Digitisation
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	The conversion to digital processes since the beginning of the millennium has led the Internet to become the main way that Danes interface with the public sector. However, it can sometimes be difficult to establish a total overview of what information and personal data that has been collected and is being used by public authorities. It can also be difficult to gain an overview of ongoing cases with the various authorities. This can cause confusion for the citizen and unnecessary administration for the authority. These challenges will be effectively accommodated when My Overview is launched.
What does the commitment entail	My Overview is a personalised, user-friendly page on borger.dk that presents the citizen with a combined digital overview. The most important data that public authorities have about each user will be combined in one place. This will present a full overview of ongoing case processing, economic support that has been awarded, outstanding payments, deadlines, agreements with the public sector etc. In other words, My Overview will be an information guide for the citizen that will supplement existing authorities’ platforms. Being closely linked to other public authorities, My Overview will ensure that relevant existing data is only presented for the benefit of the citizen.
How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?	Based on citizens’ need to access their own data in a personalised solution, My Overview will help to ensure that citizens feel secure about public sector digitisation. Currently citizens are far too frequently uncertain about what information the authorities hold as well as who to contact for an overview of this information. My Overview will allow citizens to experience a new and far more manageable way of accessing their own data. As the individual citizen will have easily manageable access to the most important and relevant data, this will mean better clarity and insights, for instance making citizens better able to follow the progress of their own cases. The solution will also send notifications to the citizen about agreements with the public sector, thus making it easier for the citizen to plan their time, as well as contribute to reduce the failure to attend rate.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Open government, access and insight are key elements towards developing trust in public digitisation. My Overview will help to increase transparency between the public sector and citizens by creating a platform that will combine the display of already existing data, giving citizens an improved overview of their own data. It will thus be easier for citizens to inform the authorities of any information that may be incorrect or deficient. Interaction and collaboration between citizens and the public sector will be improved as a result, making citizens better

	able to follow the use and sharing of data in the public sector. My Overview is therefore an important step towards increasing trust in that Digital Denmark is a safe and secure space for the individual.	
Additional information	https://www.fm.dk/~media/files/nyheder/pressemeddelelser/2019/09/aftale-om-regionernes-oekonomi-for-2020.ashx?la=da (page 19)	
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date	End date
	My Overview will be implemented in four annual stages leading up to 2023. Below are examples of data that is expected to be available in the particular year/stage.	Full implementation of My Overview is expected at the end of 2023
2020	Personal and contact information, occupation and benefits	
2021	Health, schools, housing, economy and tax	
2022	Family situation, daycare, leisure and culture Combined overview of agreements with the public sector, deadlines and outstanding payments.	
2023	Construction, transport, livestock, fisheries etc.	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Nina Husfeldt Clasen	
Title, department	Head of the Office for Digital Services	
Email and Phone	nhc@digst.dk	
Other involved stakeholders	<p><u>State stakeholders involved:</u> Because this involves relevant citizen-oriented data, all ministries are required to contribute to My Overview, with the exception of the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs</p> <p><u>CSOs, companies, international organisations, working groups:</u> Municipalities, regions and Danish unemployment insurance funds (A-kasser)</p>	

Source: The Danish Agency for Digitisation

Supporting rule of law in the social sector

Trust in public sector case management can be further improved by increasing transparency in the public administration. One of the commitments in the action plan focuses on this area by setting up an independent rule of law assurance unit, the role of which will include the preparation of analyses on case management times, case information and compliance with public administration regulations.

6. Independent rule of law assurance unit within the Danish Appeals Agency

<p>Table 6 Independent rule of law assurance unit within the Danish Appeals Agency</p>	
<p>Lead implementing agency/actor</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Affairs</p>
<p>What is the social problem that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>The latest released overview of Denmark showed that the percentage of social sector municipal decisions that were overturned by the Danish Appeals Agency is very high. The Special Allocations Fund Agreement for 2018 saw the launch of a number of initiatives towards improving the quality of case processing in the handicap sector, but there is still a need to increase social sector transparency to benefit municipalities and citizens.</p>
<p>What does the commitment entail?</p>	<p>It was agreed in the Special Allocations Fund Agreement for 2019-2022 that an independent rule of law unit would be set up that would be institutionally anchored in the Danish Appeals Agency. Its roles would include preparing descriptive analyses and surveys of municipal practices that affect citizens' legal certainty. These analyses would be able to investigate issues such as case processing times and provide information about cases and compliance with administrative regulations, including regulations on justification, party consultation etc. in the social sector, which include handicaps, vulnerable children and adults.</p> <p>In association with the rule of law unit, an advisory body will be set up that is comprised of representatives from six to eight organisations within the social sector. These organisations could include the Danish Bar and Law Society, the Institute for Human Rights, Danish Disability Organisations and labour market parties. The task of the advisory body will be to point out themes and problem areas where the rule of law unit should prepare descriptive analyses and investigations.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?</p>	<p>The advisory body will disseminate the work of the rule of law unit and reports that the unit has produced to the minister and the Danish Parliament's Domestic and Social Affairs Committee, also making it accessible to municipalities and citizens. In this way, the commitment will increase transparency in the social sector, for the benefit of both municipalities and citizens.</p> <p>The rule of law unit's analyses and investigations will also be concluded with a summary report that the advisory body will send to the Minister of Social Affairs and the Danish Parliament's Domestic and Social Affairs Committee.</p> <p>The Domestic and Social Affairs Committee will be updated once a year at a meeting with the Minister of Social Affairs about the previous year's work and reporting by the rule of law unit. It will then be possible to convene discussions in the political agreement group on an as-needed basis.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment will help citizens and municipalities to gain insight about municipal social sector practices, thus improving transparency.</p>

	The commitment will make more information available about citizens' legal certainty, assuring transparency and accessibility about information in the quality of social sector case processing. The commitment thus aims to contribute towards increasing trust in social sector case processing.	
Additional information	<p>DKK 12 million has been allocated for the period 2019-2022.</p> <p>Link to the 2019-2022 Special Allocations Fund Agreement: https://socialministeriet.dk/media/19322/aftale_om_udmoentning_af_satspuljen_for_2019-2022_t.pdf</p> <p>Link to the 2018-2021 Special Allocations Fund Agreement, which includes an action plan involving initiatives towards improving legal certainty for citizens with disabilities, including Danish map overview of statistics for reversals by the Danish Appeals Agency of municipal decisions in the social sector (see maps of Denmark using the following links): https://socialministeriet.dk/media/19057/aftale-om-udmoentning-af-satspuljen-for-2018-2021.pdf</p> <p>- 2018 general map of the Danish social sector: https://socialministeriet.dk/danmarkskort/2019/mar/omgoerelsesprocenter-paa-socialomraadet-2018/</p> <p>- 2018 map of the Danish child disability sector: https://socialministeriet.dk/danmarkskort/2019/mar/omgoerelsesprocenter-paa-boernehandicapomraadet-2018/</p> <p>- 2018 map of the Danish adult disability sector: https://socialministeriet.dk/danmarkskort/2019/mar/omgoerelsesprocenter-paa-voksenhandicapomraadet-2018/</p>	
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date	End date
Work commences in the unit	Autumn 2019	End of 2022
The Minister of Social Affairs will inform the Domestic and Social Affairs Committee about the previous year's work and reporting by the rule of law unit.	End of 2020	
The Minister of Social Affairs will inform the Domestic and Social Affairs Committee about the previous year's work and reporting by the rule of law unit.	End of 2021	
The Minister of Social Affairs will inform the Domestic and Social Affairs Committee about the previous year's work and reporting by the rule of law unit.	End of 2022	
The rule of law unit's reports will be compiled in a final report about rule of law in the social sector, which will be sent to the Minister of Social Affairs and the Domestic and Social Affairs Committee.	End of 2022	
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Tina Hansen	
Title, department	Chief consultant, Handicap office	
Email and Phone	tha@sm.dk, Mobil: (+45) 41 85 10 23	
Other actors involved	The Danish Appeals Agency	

Source: The Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior

Whistle-blower schemes within the Danish Ministry of Justice

It is important that information about criticisable conduct within the public authorities will be brought to light. Setting up anonymous whistle-blower portals will increase the likelihood that employees and partners will be able to file reports without fear for the consequences. By setting up whistle-blower schemes within the sphere of activity of the Danish Ministry of Justice, this commitment aims to increase citizens’ trust in the public administration.

7. Whistle-blower schemes within the Danish Ministry of Justice

Table 7	
Whistle-blower schemes within the Danish Ministry of Justice	
Lead implementing agency/actor	The Danish Ministry of Justice
What is the social problem that the commitment will address?	A number of cases, such as the Tibet case, have led to considerations of what tools could be deployed to help bring to light information about criticisable situations within the authorities so they can be dealt with in an appropriate manner. Setting up whistle-blower schemes within the sphere of the Danish Ministry of Justice will increase the likelihood that information of this nature will be made public, thus contributing towards a culture of openness.
What does the commitment entail?	The commitment involves setting up whistle-blower schemes in the prosecutions service, the police, the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET), the prison service and the Ministry of Justice department. Employees of the authorities involved can use the schemes. The scheme can also be used by partners with whom the authorities are engaged in a more ongoing or formalised collaboration, and their employees. Information can be reported about serious issues that are of importance to how the authorities perform their tasks. As a rule, information can be reported via an electronic whistle-blower portal, where it will also be possible to communicate with whistle-blowers who do not wish to reveal their identity.
How will the commitment contribute towards solving the social problem?	The establishment of whistle-blower schemes, in which information can be reported without revealing your identity and where the authorities are also able to communicate with anonymous whistle-blowers to shed further light on the case, will make it more likely that employees or partners will express their concern about criticisable conduct within the authorities, without fearing negative consequences with regard to their employment. This will make it more likely that errors and omissions by the authorities will be discovered, thus raising standards in the services that the authorities provide.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	The whistle-blower schemes will make it more likely that employees and partners can report information about criticisable situations within the authorities, thus contributing to a culture characterised by transparency and openness. The commitment contributes towards increased public responsibility. Setting up the whistle-blower schemes will open a route whereby information about criticisable situations within the authorities can be reported. It will increase the likelihood that errors and omissions will be discovered, thus raising standards in the services provided by the authorities.
Milestone activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start date End date

Ongoing reporting with regard to the whistle-blower schemes within the sphere of the Danish Ministry of Justice	Annual status reports are prepared for the schemes, the next one being before the end of 2019.	No end date has been determined.
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Jakob Lundsager Nanna Therkelsen	
Title, department	Office Manager, Group Digitisation Unit Clerk, State Human Rights Office	
Email and Phone	linj@jm.dk, (+45) 41 18 55 76 nat@jm.dk , (+45) 72 26 88 52	
Other involved stakeholders	<p>The unit responsible for the various whistle-blower schemes depends on the authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Danish Ministry of Justice: The Digitisation Unit of the Concern - The State Prosecutor: The Danish Attorney General, the Data Protection Unit - The Police: National Police of Denmark, Inspections and Controls Unit - The Danish Security and Intelligence Service: Legal Section - The prison service: The Management and Communication of the Concern – from the 1st of January 2020 The Legal Section of the Concern 	

Source: The Danish Ministry of Justice

<https://en.digst.dk/policy-and-strategy/open-government/>