



Portal

- New portal will be launched in 2017
- Will harvest from numerous local portals



Ranking

- Open Data Barometer Rank: #13
- Open Data Index Rank: #6


Transposition PSI Directive

✓ Yes

Revised PSI Directive

Open Data Policy


- ✓ Open Data policy in place
- ✓ National 5 year strategy
- ✓ Multiple priority domains
- ✓ More than 3 events held annually
- ✗ 25-49% data uploaded automatically
- ✗ No pre-defined approach to ensure data sets are up-to-date



61%

Licensing Norms

- ✓ Policy encourages to use CC-BY licence
- ✓ 100% data free of charge
- ✓ 90-99% open licensed



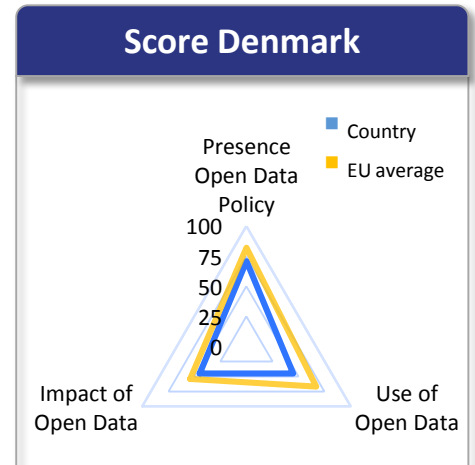
94%

National coordination

- ✓ National guidelines on publication
- ✓ Many regional data initiatives
- ✓ All regional initiatives coordinated at national level
- ✓ Some regional portals integrated




86%



Usability of portal


- ✓ API accessible
- ✓ Search data sets
- ✓ ≥90% of the data sets are machine readable
- ✗ Possibility to give feedback
- ✗ Contribute to portal
- ✗ Download data sets



Use & Reusability of Open Data

- Unknown number of visitors on average per month
- Unknown percentage of the visitors are foreign
- Unknown proportion of traffic generated by humans
- Typical profile of visitors is unknown
- Unknown most available file format
- Data published by other administrations is re-used

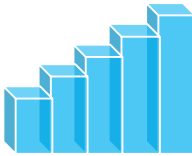
765 data sets available



51%

Top data set & domains

- Most downloaded data set: Unknown
- Priority domains: companies, persons, addresses, buildings and places



Top 5 most consulted domains: Unknown



Impact

Political:

- No activities launched since 2015 to monitor impact
- Medium impact efficiency
- Low impact transparency



Social:

- Medium impact environmental sustainability
- Unknown impact inclusion of marginalised groups



Economic:

- Two studies market value [1, 2]
- One study better service delivery [1]
- Unknown if other studies
- Marginal (Zero) Cost Model



Barriers

Further publication

For further publication legal, technical, financial and other barriers exist.

- *Legal barrier:* Some authorities lack legal grounds to publish data.
- *Technical barrier:* a lack of a national one-stop shop data portal.
- *Financial barrier:* authorities, that are partly financed by the income of the sale of data, have to find other means to finance when publishing data free of charge
- *Other barrier:* a lack of knowledge about the opportunities related to Open Data and the use of Open Data.

Further use

For further use, little awareness, low availability, legal, technical barriers exist.

- *Little awareness:* the public and private sector are not aware of the existence of Open Data.
- *Low availability:* the public has not had a strategy for Open Data which has led to lower availability of data.
- *Legal barrier:* the public and private sector have not had clear guidelines for the distribution and use of Open Data.
- *Technical barrier:* for geospatial data, technical barriers have been identified such as the instability of the portal and user-friendliness.



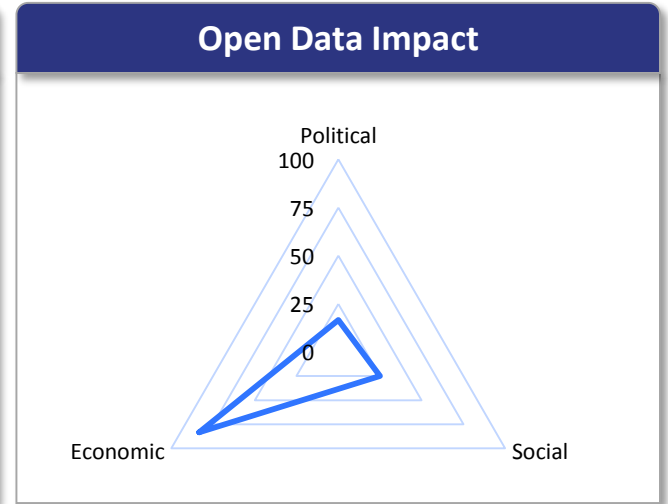
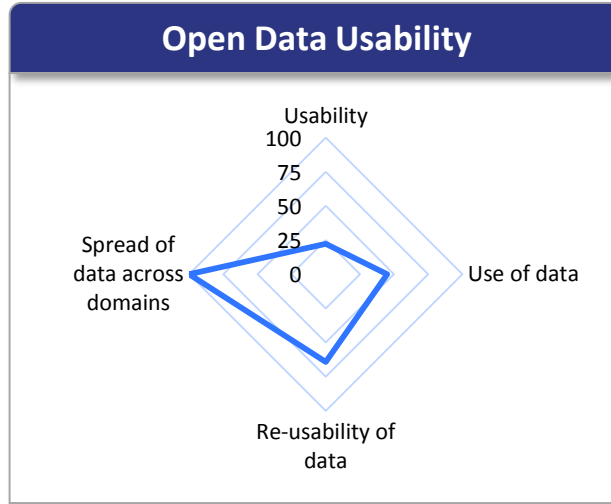
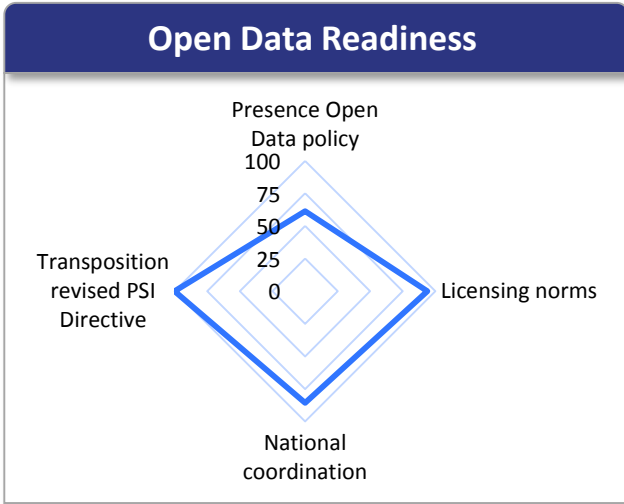
Best practices

Geographical variable property valuation (property tax): Open geodata is being used in new ways that provide transparency and objectivity in the property valuations. This example is an example of how more value can be added in public administration. This is done by exhibiting the most important data to citizens through SKAT (the tax office) when available. Geodata will be exhibited to citizens in 2019.

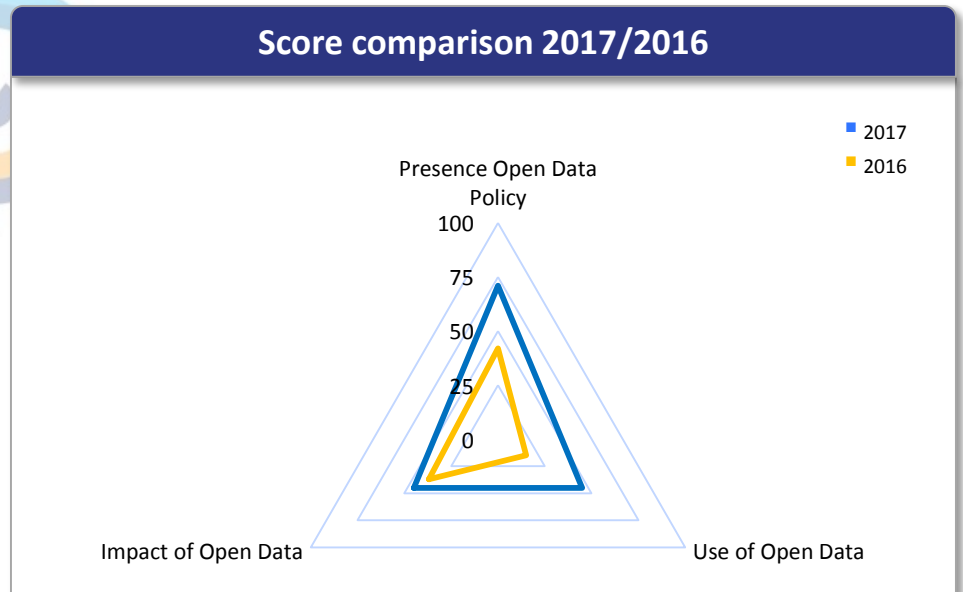


Progress on barriers

- To overcome barriers related to further publication, the Digital Strategy 2016-2020 was introduced and funds have been set aside to analyse and potentially remove barriers.
- To overcome the technical barrier related to further use, technical barriers should be eliminated with the new data distribution portal from the basic data programme.



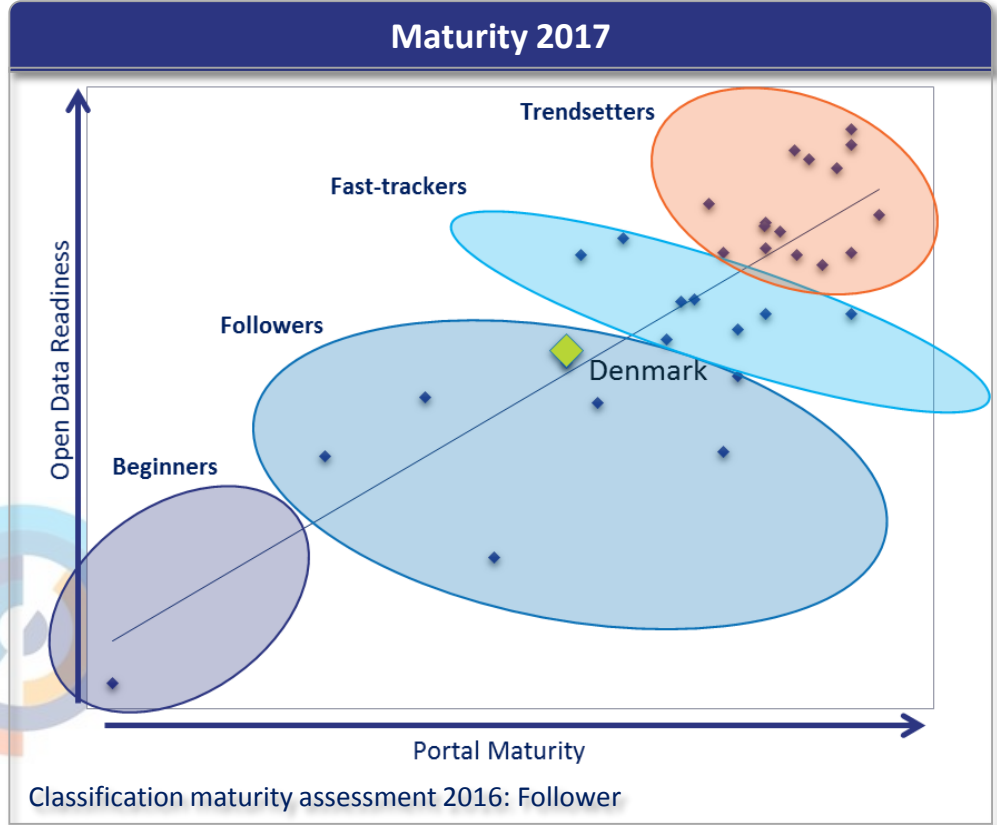
- ### Major changes 2017
- The Presence of an Open Data Policy has increased thanks to more than 3 events being organised annually, 90-99% of data is open licensed and the number of regional initiatives has gone up from a few to many.
 - The Use of Open Data has increased most significantly thanks to a significant increase on the use of data such as specific activities being organised to support the re-use of data, specific communication activities to promote the portal.
 - The Impact of Open Data has slightly increased thanks to a estimated medium impact of Open Data on environmental sustainability.
 - In Q1 2018, the new Danish Open Data Portal is expected to be launched.





Print screen portal

The screenshot shows the Danish Data Portal interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Søg data' and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are several tabs: 'Kortlægning og geodata', 'Mobilmaster og andr...', 'Arbejdsløshedsdagpenge', 'BBR', 'Borgernes medicinop...', and 'Bygnings- og Boligr...'. The main content area is divided into three rows of icons representing different data categories: Landbrug, fiskeri, skovbrug og fodevarer; Energi; Regioner og byer; Transport; Økonomi og finanser; Internationale spørgsmål; Regeringen og den offentlige sektor; Retfærdighed, retssystem og offentlig sikkerhed; Miljø; Videnskab og teknologi; Uddannelse, kultur og sport; Sundhed; and Befolkning og samfund.



Next steps

- Launch newly developed Data Portal
- Integrate with EDP, regional and municipal Data Portals
- Promote new Data Portal

Upcoming events

- Data Challenge, Autumn 2017
- Inspirational events for both public and private organisations Autumn/Winter 2017 – in the context of the Danish Partnership for Open Data