Outline:
1) Reforms in Denmark*
2) E-government and e-governance
3) The Service Community for Geodata
4) Initiatives in Denmark
5) Conclusion and recommendations

*With an area of 43,080 sq. km Denmark is the smallest of the Scandinavian countries. The great majority - about 85% - of the country’s 5.3 million inhabitants lives in towns or urban areas, and approximately one third of the total population lives in the metropolitan region of Copenhagen.
The "new" Denmark
Structure Reform

Denmark is under transformation:

Reforms:
- municipal reform
- IT-structure reform
- law court reform (including land registration reform and police reform)
- welfare reform
- school reform
- university reform
- etc.

Denmarks new regions
(5 regions instead of 14 counties)

Denmarks new municipalities
(99 instead of 271)
The digital Denmark
- e-government and e-governance (digital management), e-communication

The government wants:
- a more efficient case management
- increased citizen service
- increased self-service
- increased dialogue

The private business and the citizens want:
- Insight and influence

80% of information used in public administrations can be located geographically

The Internet is approved as communication channel

Electronic Case Management Systems
The project “e-Government”

Partners:
- the state
- the counties (now the new regions)
- the old municipalities (now the new municipalities)

Vision:
- that digitalization shall help create an efficient and coherent public sector which delivers service and quality at a high level and puts the citizens and enterprises in the centre

The e-Government Board
The Digital Taskforce
The Geo-data Report
2002

Report conclusions:

On one hand Denmark is in a strong position in the geo-data field and has good bases of using geo-data offensively in digital management. This is among other things due to the fact that a number of basic registers are in place and that there has been invested strongly in the digitizing of map products.

On the other hand it must be stated that the existing co-operation structures in the field are too uncommitted to obtain the most expedient geo-data utilization and production across authorities and that it has not been possible to a sufficient extent to prioritize between different wishes and needs in the field.

Geo-data/geo-information is often used as synonym of geographic data/geographic information or (geo)spatial data/(geo)spatial information. Data is raw facts (numbers, letters etc.). Information is adapted and structured data. Maps are visual forms of geo-information.
The Service Community for Geodata

2002 - ?

Objectives:
- replace existing formal and informal co-operation forums

Main topics:
- new thinking concerning basic data
- new thinking concerning economy and law in the geo-data field
- uncovering of ongoing projects within the geo-data field

Initiatives and results:
- WMS cookbook (2003)
- WFS cookbook (2004)
- GML basis geometries (2004)
- XML and OIOXML (public standards)
- PlanDK 2 (2005)
- FOT specifications (2006)
Building stones for a
DAnish Infrastructure for Spatial Information (DAISI)
The basic data project

2003 - 2004

Goal:
To create connection between spatial data collections by linking them to authorized and well-documented basic maps or other geo-references

Basic data are defined as comprising:
- reference data,
- multi-sector data and
- metadata

(The definition of basic data originates from the work in the EU to prepare a directive for Infrastructure for Spatial InfoRmation in Europe (INSPIRE))

Challenges:
- specification of reference data
- specification and identification of multi-sector data
The FOT (Fælles ObjektTyper) project

(Specification on shared object types)

Integrated production and maintenance of digital map objects from:
- technical maps
- topographic maps
The FOT (Fælles ObjektTyper) project
(Specification on shared object types)

A building is many things!
The Planning Data Project

PlanDK
- datamodel for digitale plandata

PlanDK 2
Physical plan bindings with their property bindings
Praiseworthy:

Many good (bottom up) initiatives towards a DAISI (digital maps and registers, data-models, standards, specifications etc.)

Barriers:

To informal co-operation structure (in spite of good initiatives from The Service Community for Geodata)

Price politics

Ownership

Missing:

A broad political anchoring at the highest level (a geo-data act)

Earmarked money from the government to support the geo-data marked and geo-data projects
Development of a DAnish Infrastructure for Spatial Information DAISI
- under the wings of e-Government

Thank you for your attention