Business cases in DK

INSPIRE in the Danish E-government

Ulla Kronborg Mazzoli
OUTLINE

Business Cases in Denmark

New e-government Strategy – spatial data and INSPIRE

An example on INSPIRE data

What’s next
Business cases in DK – we have tried it before

In 2002 address data was made freely available in DK.

Decision was based on a very positive Business Case.

An analysis has been calculated the societal gains in the period 2005-2009 to DKK 471 million

The Public Sector save alone DKK 38 million on not having to negotiate agreements, manage rights, etc.
The Danish BC model

Is an updated version of the 2007 model - state, regions and municipalities

Mandatory for government ICT projects > DKK 10m

Recommended for all (Ministry of Finance)!

Make clear the primary purpose of the project
  - efficiency, quality improvement or compliance with international law

Focus on benefit realization by systematic follow-up procedures

Handle gains that can not immediately be translated into budgetary effects.
Building the Business Case for Investment in Geospatial Information Projects

One day course at KMS, Copenhagen
19-04-12
Presented by:
Andrew Coote and Les Rackham
ConsultingWhere

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Three step BC model
Assumption driven BC

The BC result is based on a number of assumptions, correlations between these assumptions and estimates of these assumptions.

Complexed and complicated - visualization - smaller and more manageable parts - identify and isolate potential risks and uncertainties.

The assumptions diagram provides an overview and transparency regarding the variables on which the BC is based.

All BCs must be based on this skeleton - a good and reliable BC identifies assumptions, uncertainties and risks.
Must be able to contain both scenarios -> remember value-neutrality.
**BC-MODEL AND BENEFIT REALISATION**

- **Deliveries**
  - Cost
  - Quality
  - Make it definite

- **Time**

**Project-organisation**

**Get the business unit involved**

**Continuous operations**

- The BC-model identify assumptions and demonstrates benefits
- In the benefit-realisation plan it is made definite how the benefits are to be realised and by whom

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*THE NATIONAL AGENCY FOR DIGITISATION*
BC and INSPIRE
eGOVERNMENT strategy 2011-2015

THE DIGITAL PATH TO FUTURE WELFARE

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT/DANISH REGIONS/
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DENMARK
AUGUST 2011
The Danish eGovernment Strategy 2011 - 2015

**Vision:**
Digitalisation shall create a smarter public sector, which is simpler, more efficient and coherent

**Action:**
Cross-cutting themes of **reuse** of data, infrastructure, citizen services, and governance

**Focus areas**
12 with more than 60 initiatives

OBS Authoritative basic data and a common public data distributor
DATA SHOULD ONLY BE COLLECTED ONCE

DATA SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WHERE THIS CAN BE DONE MOST EFFECTIVELY

IT SHOULD BE EASY TO GET AN OVERVIEW OF THE AVAILABLE DATA AND INTERNET SERVICES

PRINCIPLES OF INFRASTRUCTURE
Spatial Data Infrastructure builds on these five principles, which may also be illustrated using the Infrastructure Model (see page 33).

DATA SHOULD BE COMBINABLE, REGARDLESS OF THEIR SOURCE

THERE SHOULD BE CLEAR CONDITIONS WHICH ASSURE THAT DATA CAN BE UTILISED BY MANY USERS IN MANY CONTEXTS
The value chain

A value chain describes the activities that adds value to the products produced by an organization

An example of a value chain - based on the definition of a spatial data infrastructure – can be defined by the following activities:

- Acquire
- Process
- Store
- Distribute
- Improve Utilization
Today, data on Denmark’s natural resources and environment can be found on [Danmarks Miljøportal (Denmark’s Environmental Portal)](https://www.miljoportalen.dk), and local planning data in [plansystem.dk](https://www.plansystem.dk). Metadata can be found on [geodata-info.dk](https://www.geodata-info.dk). We intend to coordinate or combine these solutions so that users will experience them as one cohesive resource.
http://www.digst.dk/da/Servicemenu/English/Policy-and-Strategy/eGOV-strategy
FIVE PROCESSES TOWARD THE GOAL

1. **Basic data** released to the public and the private sectors
   - re-use of data and prevent double registration and shadow registers

2. **Registers, will be expanded**
   - enhance the quality of data

3. **Data conforms to the same technical requirements**
   - make it possible to link data

4. **A common infrastructure is to be established**
   - improve the distribution

5. **A cross-institutional basic-data committee is to be established**
   - ensure efficient, effective and coordinated development and use of basic data
Danish BNP 2010 DKK 1.743 bn.
Spatial basic data (Maps and Geographical data)

- Geographical names (Place names)
- Digital elevation model
- Natural areas (forests, etc.)
- Administrative units
- Geographic grid systems
- Location based buildings
- Cadastral Parcels
- Location based technical facilities
- Location based addresses
- Streams, waterbodies and sea areas

Spatial basic data

The spatial basic data are selected on the basis of the data sets that are covered by:

- Law on infrastructure for spatial information
- EU Directive "Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe" (INSPIRE)
Basic data of high quality and interoperability

A number of quality projects regarding basic data has been carried out.

The Quality Projects prepare business cases which are included in the decision papers presented to the steering committee for the digitization strategy (May 2012)

Followed by a government resolution on the implementation (June 2012)
BC on an INSPIRE theme
Geographical Names

**Problem:** Geographical names in many different registers - with no unique georeference or uniform way of spelling.
This results in imprecise communication between ministries, municipalities and citizens, thus costing time and resources

**Solution:** One national register on Geographical Names - authoritative basic data
Geographical names - costs
Geographical names - benefits
## BC Geographical names

### PROJEKTETS PRIMÆRE FORMÅL

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<tr>
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<th>Effektivisering</th>
<th>Kvalitetsfølgt</th>
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### FASEOPDELETE UDGIFTER

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BC - releasing KMS data

Basic data ......and the rest

A positive BC over 8 years

Feed into the common pool of Basic Data BCs

Result = positive BC for the release of basic data in DK

The BC on Basic Data was negotiated between the Municipalities and the government

Agreed - redistribute the costs of basic data, so that public authorities contribute to basic data via their allocation or block grant

2013 the Regions negotiate
### TOTAL PUBLIC-SECTOR NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT

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<td><strong>TOTAL IMPACT</strong></td>
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### TOTAL NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT, BY SECTOR

- **Private sector**
- **Public sector**
What next?

Basic data streams /water bodies and roads – a common reference based - INSPIRE

BC on water bodies - 2013

BC on Roads – 2013

BC on some annex 3 themes – basic data in the environmental administration (yet to be identified)
Conclusions and Reflexsions

The big INSPIRE benefits are linked to Egov – we implement without specific budget – and municipalities – they are coming along now via Egov

FM has been convinced of the INSPIRE effect - major importance that the DK BC is from the FM – if they believe it so do everybody else.

Main assumption is the releasing of basic data in order to reach the great potential in the private sector

The secondary values – safer environment, more democracy – are important – place it on the political agenda

The difficult seed harvest problematic – pyramid effect – everybody” should harvest - the costs up stream!

We implement very differently – DK entangled with Egov – makes it very difficult to estimate “pure” INSPIRE C/B

BCs are politics