Basic Data Programme	
Summary	
ID	DK01
Initiative	Programme for improving quality, cohesion and availability of Base Registry Data in Denmark
Short description	Overriding programme for multiple initiatives aiming to improve the quality and usability of Basic Data addressing the issues which exist within and between the Base Registries in Denmark.
Owner	Denmark (Member State)
Contact	Danish Agency for Digitisation Arndt@digst.dk
Type	Framework
Sub-Type	Strategy
Context	Cross-sector
Base Registry type	Business, People, Land, Vehicle, Address. Building
Operating model	The programme has been established as a joint venture between the national authorities responsible for the Base Registries and local and regional authorities.
IPR	Much of the data is Public Domain whereas the systems and some data is owned by the state of Denmark.
Status	Operational
More details	
Aggregated business need	Not Applicable
Functionalities	In order to ensure the re-use of data and to prevent double registration and shadow registers, map data, cadastral maps, Central Business Register data, and company data will be financed by the government and released to the public and the private sectors, as is already the case with address and real property data. By releasing this basic data, public authorities and private businesses alike will be able to use it freely, for commercial as well as for non-commercial purposes, provided, of course, such use is lawful. In order to enhance the quality of data, the registers of map data, real property data, address data, as well as business registers, will be expanded to include other necessary data. As a result, a number of existing registers will become redundant and therefore can be phased out. - In order to make it possible to link data, efforts will be made to ensure that all data conforms to the same technical requirements.

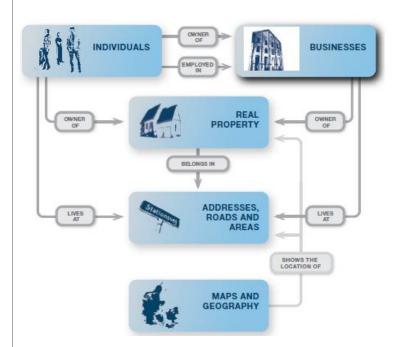|	
	- - In order to improve the distribution of common public-sector data, a common infrastructure is to be established providing for stable and efficient distribution of data; a data distributor. - - In order to ensure efficient, effective and coordinated development and use of basic data, a cross-institutional basic-data committee is to be established.
Design/Architecture	The most important objectives for developing basic data are: - basic data needs to be as correct, complete and up-to-date as possible - all public authorities must use public-sector basic data - as far as possible, basic data (excluding sensitive personal data) must be made freely available to businesses as well as the public - basic data must be distributed efficiently, accommodating the needs of the users. Information about individuals, businesses, real properties, geography etc. is naturally linked. The establishment of a common basic-data infrastructure ensures that data is made accessible and easy to use by the public and the private sectors, and that all basic data conforms to the same technical requirements and is compatible, so that it can be used in digital procedures and case processing.
Technologies	Not Available/Not Found

Specifications	Not Available/Not Found
Management	Not Available/Not Found
Governance	It is organised with a governing board, a coordination forum and an architecture forum as governance structures and 8 sub-programmes each responsible for executing part of the common task.
Sustainability	The programme is agreed and funded until end of 2017. A continuation is expected to be agreed before then.
Documentation	http://www.digst.dk/Servicemenu/English/Digitisation/Basic-Data DK_ Good basic data for everyone.pdf Fact_sheet_BasicData_pdf.pdf
ADMS	Not Available/Not Found
Current Users	Broad range of national organisations and businesses
EIRA	
View	Organisational View
Building Block	Interoperability Strategy
Reusability	
Landscape	

Criteria	

Legend:
- Positive answer (green)
- Negative answer (orange)
- Not Available/Not Found (blue)
- Not Applicable (grey)

Pie charts:
- IPR and licenses
- Legal
- Suitability of documentation
- Maturity
- Extensibility
- Scalability
- Designed for re-use
- Planned re-use or extension to other domains
- Maintenance and support
- Use of standards
- Actual Reuse
- Language and location suitability
- Granularity
- Impacts
- Testability