Governance for Open Government Data

### Institutional Governance

The Ministry for Local Government and Modernisation (KMD) formulates Norway's ICT and public sector digitalisation policy, including its policy for open data.

Former Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi) which from January 2020 merged into the new Norwegian Digitalisation Agency is in charge of the implementation and running of data.norge.no.

### Policy Framework

The 2016 digitalisation white paper Digital Agenda for Norway helped make open data a key priority for the Norwegian government.

The One Digital Public Sector strategy for 2019-2025 aims to further advance the work with open data. This includes possibly obligating public sector organisations to provide open government data by default.

### Legal and Regulatory Instruments

The 2009 Norwegian FOI act mandates public sector organisations to release information upon request. Combined with the 2019 Digitalisation circular, it encourages public sector organisations to do so in re-usable formats and API when possible.

Enabling coherent policy implementation

- An Information Governance Network meets six times a year to share knowledge on matters relating to public sector information management.
- A national data catalogue was created to provide access to available data and to provide an overview of the data resources held by the Norwegian public sector. The 2018 Guidelines for open data publication ensure technical compliance with the Digitalisation circular.

Open Government Data Portal

- Data.norge.no is a single entry point to open government data from the Norwegian public institutions.
- All datasets on the portal are registered under the open licence Norwegian Licence for Open Data (N LOD) or Creative Commons 4.0 by.

Using data as a platform: ecosystem engagement and collaboration

- In 2018, the Norwegian Mapping Authority organised the open data hackathon Hack4no that promoted innovation and experimenting with government data. A two-day coding club for young students and children was one of the events hosted at the hackathon.
Data Availability

While Norway has strengthened its open data policy since 2017, external stakeholders have been consulted less frequently to inform open data initiatives. As a result, the amount of high-value datasets on data.norge.no has dropped to below the OECD average. Overall, this has resulted in data availability remaining at the same level as in 2017.

Data Accessibility

Although there is still room for improvement, the Norwegian central open data platform data.norge.no, was developed to allow users to provide feedback and contribute to data quality. As before, the policy framework and actual release of accessible and quality data in Norway continues to be very strong.

Government support for data reuse

The outreach to external stakeholders to promote re-use, including citizens and businesses, has dropped remarkably since 2017, which explains why Norway’s overall performance in Pillar 3 remains below the OECD average. However, Norway has made considerable efforts to monitor the impact of open data and to support greater data literacy within the government.

Good practice

**Concept Choice analysis of public sector data sharing**

In 2018, the former Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi), with consultancy firm Oslo Economics, published a report on government data sharing which, among other things, covered a cost-benefit analysis of open government data. The report chose a concept which recognises that public sector organisations are at different levels of data sharing maturity, therefore there is no one-size-fits all solution to ensure the potential for sharing of public sector data is realised. Instead it will require many actions which are specified in the report. Many of the initiatives outlined in the 2019 National Digitalisation Strategy are based on this report.

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*2019 OURdata Index data was collected through the 2018 OECD OGD Survey. Some written information was collected in 2019/2020. Data unavailable for Hungary, Turkey, Iceland and United States.
* The index ranges from 0 to 1 and is composed of three indicators with an equal weight of 0.33. Each indicator ranges from 0 to 0.33.