

Respondent

< 43 Anonymous >

43:32
Time to complete

1. Country name *

Norway

Contact information

2. Your name *

Nils Mehus

3. Title *

Head of Section, IT-Architecture and Data Management

4. Organization *

Norwegian Digitalisation Agency

5. Email *

nils.mehus@digdir.no

6. Please select whichever applies *

- I am authorized and fully knowledgeable to respond to this questionnaire.
- A group of government agencies responded to the questionnaire collectively.
- I am authorized but I did not have the full information to respond to this questionnaire
- I mostly provided my own opinion/assessment rather than official information.
- on behalf of the Norwegian Digitalisation Agency

A. Institutional / Organizational Framework

7. What is the official e-government portal at the national level? If more than one exists, please list all. *

Note: E-government and digital government are used interchangeably in this Questionnaire.

Norway has several national e-government portals serving different target groups and purposes. Due to the decentralised structure in Norway, online information and services are provided by the responsible agencies and accessed via their websites. In addition, Norway has the following national portals: Norge.no to guide citizens to public digital services from all levels of government. Regjeringen.no to provide access to information from the Norwegian Prime Minister's Office, government and ministries. Altinn.no a portal for businesses and citizens to report online to government agencies. Norway.no for information and access to websites for Norwegian embassies and mission offices abroad. minside.kommune.no is a portal with information and a communication channel from municipalities that the citizen has a relation with Specific government agencies and ministries also have their own portals for specific sectors or tasks. Please see answers provided in section below.

8. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:

- E-services or similar *

<https://www.norge.no/en> provides an overview over and access to Norwegian public sector digital services

9. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:
- E-participation or similar *

The ministries have one common portal: www.regjeringen.no (English version: <https://www.government.no/>) [minside.kommune.no](https://www.minside.kommune.no) is a portal with information and a communication channel from municipalities that the citizen has a relation with In addition, each government agency and municipality have their own.

10. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:
- Open government data

[Data.norge.no](https://data.norge.no) is Norway's official open data catalogue.

11. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:
- Public procurement

We have one portal for information about public procurement <https://www.anskaffelser.no/>
We also have one national notification database for public procurement
<https://www.doffin.no/>

12. Please provide link(s) for portal(s) providing following services/features:
- Others (if any)

Tax: <https://www.skatteetaten.no> Welfare: <https://www.nav.no> Health: <https://helsenorge.no/>

13. Please provide name and link of the government agency/department/ministry at the national level in charge of e-government. If more than one exists, please list all. *

Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kmd/id504/> the Norwegian Digitalisation Agency:
<https://www.digdir.no/>

14. Does your country have a Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent to manage its national e-government strategies/programmes? *

Yes

No

Contact information of national Chief Information Officer (CIO) or equivalent

15. Name *

Jan Hjelle

16. Title *

Director General

17. Organization *

Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

18. Email *

jan.hjelle@kmd.dep.no

Multiple and/or networked CIOs or equivalent across Government

Ministries

19. Are there multiple and/or networked CIOs or equivalent positions across Government agencies/departments/ministries? *

Yes

No

20. Please provide link and detail on above, including coordination/integration between national and sub-national levels on e-government development.

The ministries shall ensure that adopted policies are implemented, often through external agencies such as directorates. The ministries are also responsible for managing and monitoring underlying agencies (agency governance) and state-owned companies (corporate governance). The municipalities and county authorities are separate legal entities that can make decisions on their own initiative, and are responsible for, and exercise their autonomy within, a national framework, regulated in practice through statutes, regulations and budget limits adopted by the Storting (parliament). The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation is responsible for housing policy, the Planning and Building Act, local government finances and local administration, ICT Policy and Public Sector Reform, rural and regional policy, the conduct of elections, government employer policy, Sami and minority affairs and national mapping and geodata policy.

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kmd/id504/> Norway uses advisory bodies for coordination, cooperation, and co-management, these are composed of representatives of various sectors and levels of government, including CIOs or equivalent positions across Government agencies/departments/ministries. Examples are: SKATE - a strategic co-operation council and advisory body to the Norwegian Directorate for Digitalisation and the Minister for Digitalisation. SKATE shall contribute to a coordinated digitalisation of the public sector that provides benefits for the inhabitants, the business community, the voluntary sector, and public sector. Skate is supported by a working committee with representatives from the Skate organisations. The regional level is represented by The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS)

<https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/skate-eit-toppleiarforum/1260> The KommIT Council is an advisory body in KS within digitalisation and smart use of technology. The council shall contribute to the development of common solutions and safeguard the interests of the municipal sector. The Digitalisation Committee is a working committee that prepares cases for the KommIT Council. The Digitalisation Committee shall also be the driving force for the overall digitalisation in the municipal sector and contribute to anchoring and follow-up of this. <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/styring-og-organisering/samstyringsstruktur/kommit-radet/>

<https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/styring-og-organisering/samstyringsstruktur/digitaliseringstvalget/> To provide KS with professional advice in ICT architecture, a separate professional council has been established with experts from municipalities and county municipalities. The professional council participates in the process of quality assurance of new joint projects for the municipal sector. <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/styring-og-organisering/samstyringsstruktur/digitaliseringstvalget/>

organisering/samstyringsstruktur/fagraderet-for-arkitektur/ The Architecture and Standardization Council belongs to the Ministry of Local Government and Modernization and consists of members from central and local organizations. The council shall provide advice and recommendations to The Norwegian Digitalisation Agency (Digdir). The work includes all aspects of the ability to interact (interoperability), i.e.legal, organizational, semantic and technical interaction ability, as well as management of this.

[https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/arkitektur-og-](https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/arkitektur-og-standardiseringsradet/1473)

standardiseringsradet/1473 Information security network - NIFS is a network for information security for public employees. The aim of the network is to share experiences of working with information security across the public sector.

<https://www.digdir.no/informasjonssikkerhet/nettverk-informasjonssikkerhet-nifs/2186>

Sectoral agencies/departments/ministries

Please provide names and URLs of the government agencies/departments/ministries at the national level in charge of the following

21. Planning/development *

Ministry: Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kmd/id504/> Agencies: The Norwegian Digitalisation Agency (Digdir) <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kmd/organisation/etater-og-virksomheter-under-kommunal--og-moderniseringsdepartementet/Subordinate-agencies-and-institutions/digitaliseringsdirektoratet/id2684200/> The Norwegian Mapping Authority <https://www.kartverket.no/en>

22. Education *

Ministry: Ministry of Education and Research <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/id586/>

Agencies: The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training (UDIR) <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/organisation/kunnskapsdepartementets-etater-og-virksomheter/Subordinate-agencies-2/norwegian-directorate-for-education-and-/id426533/> Diku Norwegian Agency for international cooperation and quality enhancement in higher education <https://diku.no/en>

23. Health *

Ministry: Ministry of Health and Care Services

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/hod/id421/> Agencies: The Directorate of eHealth

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dep/hod/org/etater-og-virksomheter-under-helse--og-omsorgsdepartementet/underliggende-etater/direktoratet-for-e-helse/id2467188/>

24. Social Welfare (social inclusion, social protection, etc.) *

Ministry: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/asd/id165/> Agencies: Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV) https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dep/asd/om-arbeids--og-sosialdepartementet/etatstyring/underliggende-etater/arbeids_og_velferdsetaten/id1511/

25. Employment and Labour *

Ministry: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/asd/id165/> Agencies: Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV) https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dep/asd/om-arbeids--og-sosialdepartementet/etatstyring/underliggende-etater/arbeids_og_velferdsetaten/id1511/

26. Environment *

Ministry: Ministry of Climate and Environment

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/id668/> Agencies: Norwegian Environment Agency <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kld/organisation/Subordinate-agencies/norwegian-environment-agency/id85642/>

27. Justice *

Ministry: Ministry of Justice and Public Security

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd/id463/> Agencies: National Police Directorate <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/jd/organisation/underliggende-etater/national-police-directorate/id426315/>

28. Economy/finance *

Ministry: Ministry of Finance <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/id216/> Agencies: Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ)

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/about-the-ministry/subordinateagencies/the-norwegian-government-agency-for-fina/id270409/>

29. Industry/trade *

Ministry: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd/id709/> Agencies: Brønnøysund Register Centre

<https://www.brreg.no/> Directorate of fisheries <https://www.fiskeridir.no/> See the complete

list at: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/nfd/organisation/etater-og-virksomheter-under-narings--og-fiskeridepartementet/Subordinate-agencies-and-institutions/id115215/>

B. COVID-19 Response and Recovery

30. Is there a specific national portal or a dedicated section addressing the COVID-19 pandemic? *

Yes

No

Other

COVID-19 response

31. Please provide link(s) and more information about the specific national portal or dedicated section addressing the COVID-19 pandemic? *

Official COVID-19 information from the Norwegian authorities:

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/koronavirus-covid-19/id2692388/> Portal for health-related information related to COVID-19:

<https://www.helsenorge.no/en/coronavirus/koronaverktoy/> Information and statistics about Covid-19 from the Norwegian Institute of Public Health: <https://www.fhi.no/en/id/infectious-diseases/coronavirus/>

32. Is there any specific budget allocated for new initiative/measure(s) of e-government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and/or in supporting recovery? *

Yes

No

33. Please provide link and detail.

The government has presented several new financial measures in 2020 and 2021 to tackle the pandemic in addition to a very expansive national budget for 2021. Examples are: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/aktuelt/new-financial-measures-to-tackle-the-pandemic/id2830545/> <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/nye-okonomiske-tiltak/id2784423/> E-government / digitalization is an integrated part of the financial measures, examples are: • Funds proposed for border digital entry system. • Development of digital submission and validation for compensation scheme for private sector. <https://www.kompensasjonsordning.no/> • MinID passport – new eID solution for citizens in the European Economic Area to enable login to Norwegian public services from their country of residence <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/ny-eid-utviklet-pa-rekordtid/id2704954/> The proposed national budget for 2021 includes 1,5 billion NOK for digitalisation. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/foeslar-15-milliardar-til-digitalisering-og-tar-krafttak-for-eit-databasert-naringsliv/id2769292/?expand=factbox2769525> Timeline for news and press releases from Norwegian Ministries about the Coronavirus disease COVID-19 can be found here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/koronavirus-covid-19/timeline-for-news-from-norwegian-ministries-about-the-coronavirus-disease-covid-19/id2692402/>

34. Is there a specific post-COVID-19 digital strategy for recovery and allocation of public resources (e.g for digital transformation, digital inclusion)? *

Yes

No

35. Please provide link and detail.

The Norwegian government published in May 2021 "Our new digital world" to describe the Digitalisation in Norway during the coronavirus pandemic and the road ahead after the pandemic: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/var-nye-digitale-kvardag/id2828388/>

C. Legal Framework

36. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on access to information such as Freedom of Information Act? *

Yes

No

37. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Act relating to the right of access to documents held by public authorities and public undertakings (Freedom of Information Act) <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16>

38. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on data privacy and/or protection? *

Yes

No

39. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Act relating to the processing of personal data (Personal Data Act) Lov om behandling av personopplysninger (personopplysningsloven) <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2018-06-15-38> Regulation for Electronic communication with and in public administration "eForvaltningsforskriften" <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-25-988> Policy guidelines for the public sector <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/digitaliseringsrundskrivet/id2826781/> Overview of other relevant laws and regulations as listed from The Norwegian Data Protection Authority: <https://www.datatilsynet.no/regelverk-og-verktoy/lover-og-regler/>

40. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on cybersecurity or similar? *

Yes

No

41. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Regulation for Electronic communication with and in public administration
"eForvaltningsforskriften" https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-25-988#KAPITTEL_3 Act relating to national security (Security Act)
https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2018-06-01-24#KAPITTEL_5

42. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital identity? *

Yes

No

43. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Norwegian adoption of the EU regulation for electronic identification, authentication and trust Services (eIDAS), Lov om elektroniske tillitstjenester
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2018-06-15-44>

44. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digital signature? *

Yes

No

45. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Norwegian adoption of the EU regulation for electronic IDentification, Authentication and trust Services (eIDAS), Lov om elektroniske tillitstjenester
<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2018-06-15-44>

46. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on e-procurement? *

Yes

No

47. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The law for public procurement, Lov om offentlige anskaffelser (anskaffelsesloven)
[https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2016-06-17-73?
q=lov%20om%20offentlige%20anskaffelser](https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2016-06-17-73?q=lov%20om%20offentlige%20anskaffelser) and the regulation, forskrift om offentlige
anskaffelser (anskaffelsesforskriften), includes e-procurement,
[https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2016-08-12-974?
q=forskrift%20om%20offentlige%20anskaffelser](https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2016-08-12-974?q=forskrift%20om%20offentlige%20anskaffelser) Information on the Norwegian e-
procurement infrastructure: <https://www.anskaffelser.no/public-procurement/e-procurement>

48. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on digitally publishing government expenditure? *

Note: This is related to SDG Indicator 16.6.1

Yes

No

49. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Ministry of Finance, pursuant to the "Regulations for financial management in the state", lays down explicit provisions for the central government accounts through annual circulars. For 2021, the circular for "Reporting to the central government accounts" states that The Norwegian Agency for Public and Financial Management (DFØ) will publish monthly accounting figures digitally. In general, the Regulations to the Freedom of Information Act state that all ministries, agencies, supervisory authorities, and county governors must publish their electronic journals. These shall be made publicly available on the internet. The National Budget is published here:
[https://www.regjeringen.no/en/statsbudsjett/2021/id2741050/ Bestemmelser om
økonomistyring i staten \(Provisions on financial government management\):](https://www.regjeringen.no/en/statsbudsjett/2021/id2741050/Bestemmelser+om+okonomistyring+i+staten+(Provisions+on+financial+government+management):)
<https://lovdata.no/forskrift/2003-12-12-1939> Annual circular for 2021:
[https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fin/vedlegg/okstyring/rundskriv/arlige/2020/r-
10-2020.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/fin/vedlegg/okstyring/rundskriv/arlige/2020/r-10-2020.pdf) Government accounting ("Statsregnskapet"): <https://statsregnskapet.dfo.no/>
Regulations to the Public Access to Information Act <https://lovdata.no/forskrift/2008-10-17->

1119/\$6 Statistics Norway digitally publishes government expenditures:
<https://www.ssb.no/en/nasjonalregnskap-og-konjunkturer/nasjonalregnskap>

50. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on data sharing/exchange/interoperability across government agencies? *

Yes

No

51. If yes, please provide link and detail.

In a project that was carried out at the turn of the millennium, an extensive effort was made to amend regulations that prevented electronic communication. Thereafter, a principle was established that regulations shall be interpreted as technology neutral, and that any requirements for paper-based communication shall be specifically stipulated in the relevant provisions. The remaining obstacles to digitalisation were mapped in both 2013 and 2017. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=5> Detailed instructions are normally given through circulars or national guidelines. The Digitalisation Circular provides annual instructions and recommendations: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/digitaliseringsrundskrivet/id2826781/> The government publishes and maintains Guidelines for making public data available: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/retningslinjer-ved-tilgjengeliggjoring-av-offentlige-data/id2536870/> Regulations on IT standards in public administration provide instructions on which basic technical standards are to be used: <https://lovdata.no/forskrift/2013-04-05-959> The Norwegian Digitalisation Agency publishes and maintains a Reference Catalog for IT standards. It contains an overview of mandatory and recommended standards for the public sector. The standards may deal with technical, semantic, or organisational matters: <https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/referanse katalogen-it-standardar/1480>

52. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on open government data? *

Yes

No

53. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Norway has implemented EU directive 2003/98 / EC on the re-use of public sector information (PSI). The directive has been implemented with the Freedom of Information Act: <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2006-05-19-16> In 2019, the directive was replaced by a new directive, 2019/1024, on open data and re-use of information from the public sector. Norway and the other EEA / EFTA states consider whether, and if so, how these regulations should be incorporated into the EEA agreement. Directive 2003/98/EC: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/98/oj> Directive (EU) 2019/1024: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1024/oj> Further specific instructions are given through the Digitalisation Circular and Guidelines for making public data available. Digitalisation Circular: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/digitaliseringsrundskrivet/id2826781/> Guidelines for making public data available: Retningslinjer ved tilgjengeliggjøring av offentlige data - regjeringen.no

54. Is there any legislation, law or regulation on the use of new/emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT)? *

Yes

No

55. If yes, please provide link(s) and detail(s).

Norwegian legislation is in general technology neutral, and we will normally not create new laws for specific technologies. This has two advantages. A general law can cover more and more varied technological matters, and there is less need for changes in current laws due to technological changes. However, occasionally it is necessary to update existing legislation. A recent example is the Act relating to Health Personnel etc, "Lov om helsepersonell m.v. (helsepersonelloven)", which was updated June 2021 to include the possibility to use artificial intelligence within healthcare. <https://www.stortinget.no/no/Saker-og-publikasjoner/Saker/Sak/?p=84215> Implementation of new and specific technology is often laid down in strategies, policies and procedures, rather than in legislation. For example, national strategy for artificial intelligence, <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nasjonalt-strategi-for-kunstig-intelligens/id2685594/> Norway is also closely following EUs Proposal for a Regulatory framework proposal on Artificial Intelligence. Following the Commission's proposal in April 2021, the regulation could enter into force in the second half of 2022 in a transitional period. In this period, standards would be mandated and developed, and the governance structures set up would be operational. The second half of 2024 is the earliest time the regulation could become applicable to operators with the standards ready and the first conformity assessments carried out. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-approach-artificial-intelligence>

D. Strategy and Implementation

56. Is there a national e-government strategy or equivalent? *

Yes

No

Please provide information where relevant:

57. How long is the period/cycle of the national e-government strategy or equivalent? *

Two-year

Three-year

Five-year

Ten-year

Seven-years. Strategies for specific areas with o

58. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the national development strategy? *

Yes

No

59. Please provide link and detail.

All our digitalisation strategies are coordinated with national development strategies. The strategy One digital public sector is published by the Norwegian government and has a concrete action plan (see links below). One digital public is a follow-up to Digital Agenda which discusses development trends and challenges (Chapter 2) and ICT's contribution to

the economy (Chapter 3). Other strategic documents that build up under national development strategy are The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (Chapter 3) and Data as resource One digital public sector: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/> Action plan for One digital public sector: <https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/handlingsplan-digitalisering-av-offellent-sektor/1229> An abbreviated English version of Digital Agenda: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=3> The National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nasjonal-strategi-for-kunstig-intelligens/id2685594/?ch=5> Data as resource: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-22-20202021/id2841118/>

60. Is the national e-government strategy guided by or aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? *

Yes

No

61. Please provide link and detail.

Norway has its own national action plan for the Sustainable Development Goals which states that all "All strategies, action plans, reports to the Parliament and propositions from the government shall address the effect on the sustainability goals". For the digitalisation strategy One digital public sector, alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals can be found in the action plan. National Action Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/ny-nasjonal-handlingsplan-for-barekraftsmalene/id2700508/> Sustainable Development Goals in the action plan for One digital public sector: <https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/barekraft-internasjonalt-samarbeid-og-innovasjon/2576>

62. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to or is aligned with sub-national/local e-government development strategy? *

Yes

No

63. Please provide link and detail.

The strategy One digital public sector is a result of cooperation between the central administration and The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS). This is the first time that the government and KS have a joint strategy for digitalisation. One digital public sector: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/> KS: <https://www.ks.no/om-ks/ks-in-english/>

64. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to e-participation, engagement and/or digital inclusion? *

Yes

No

65. Please provide link and detail.

Digital Agenda covers digital inclusion extensively in the chapter "A digital everyday life for everyone". A brief summary: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=8#id0074> Full version: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-27-20152016/id2483795/?ch=3#kap15> One digital public sector state that the public sector shall facilitate equal participation in society for all citizens, regardless of functional ability or life situation. One key success factor in this regard is that the services offered be universally designed. Another is the public sector's use of plain language in its communication and interaction with users. This also applies to the development of seamless services. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=3> The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (municipalities) has supplementary strategic goals for digital competence and participation: <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/styring-og-organisering/digitaliseringsstrategien/mal-og-posisjoner2/styrket-digital-kompetanse-og-deltakelse/> Norway has had, since 2013, regulations for universal design of websites, mobile applications and self-service machines. The regulations apply to the private and public sectors. The regulation is based on the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, section 18. <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2013-06-21-732> Norway has also adopted the EU directive on universal design of websites and mobile applications (WAD), which is now part of Norwegian law. Updated regulations were adopted on 28 May 2021, and will enter into force on 1 January 2022. Directive (EU) 2016/2102: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2016/2102/oj>

66. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to a national data governance framework or similar? *

Yes

No

67. Please provide link and detail.

Norway has a comprehensive framework for data and information management with standards, guides and tools. The framework is specifically mentioned in One digital public sector (Chapter 3) and in Data as a resource (Chapter 5). The framework is often referred to as "Order in one's own house" ("Orden i eget hus"). The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) has a set of tools for better data / information management. One digital public sector: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=4> Data as resource: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-22-20202021/id2841118/> Framework for information management: <https://www.digdir.no/informasjonsforvaltning/rammeverk-informasjonsforvaltning/2118> The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities Tools <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/felleslosninger/digiorden/>

68. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to national digital identity? *

Yes

No

69. Please provide link and detail.

Yes, the strategy One digital public sector states: "It is an important goal for all citizens to have an eID that can be used for the services they need. All groups, including foreign nationals without a Norwegian national identity number, and children and adolescents, should be able to obtain an eID at the level they have a need for it. " [...] "It is important to ensure that electronic identities can be securely issued, that the solutions meet the necessary security requirements, and that they be as user friendly as possible." One digital public sector: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=6> In 2021, a new national strategy for eID will be published.

70. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to digital-by-default/digital-by-design/digital-first principle or similar? *

Yes

No

71. Please provide link and detail.

Yes, Digital-by-default was thoroughly discussed in the Digital Agenda from 2016. Digital-by-default is now a matter of course and is not described explicitly in the current strategy "One digital public sector". An abbreviated English version of Digital Agenda:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=8#id0072>

72. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to data-once-only principle or similar? *

Yes

No

73. Please provide link and detail.

Yes, much of the strategy One digital public sector deals with seamless services, which can be said to be an implementation of the once-only principle. The once only principle is specifically mentioned in the strategy here:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=4>
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=5>
Digital Agenda from 2016 has a chapter on the once-only principle. An abbreviated English version of Digital Agenda can be read here:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=8>

74. Does the national e-government strategy make specific reference to the use of new/emerging technologies such as artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, blockchains, 5G and Internet of Things (IoT)? *

Yes

No

75. Artificial intelligence (AI) - please provide link and detail:

Referred to in One digital public sector, Digital strategy for the public sector 2019–2025:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?q=artificial&ch=2> Norway has a specific strategy for artificial intelligence:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nasjonal-strategi-for-kunstig-intelligens/id2685594/>

76. Robotics - please provide link and detail:

Data as a resource - Data-driven economics and innovation, discuss several aspects of robotics: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-22-20202021/id2841118/?q=robot&ch=1> The specific strategy for artificial intelligence, also discusses robotics: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nasjonal-strategi-for-kunstig-intelligens/id2685594/?q=robot&ch=1> Norway also has a specific drone strategy: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/norges-dronestrategi/id2594965/>

77. Blockchains - please provide link and detail:

Blockchain is mentioned in the Digital Agenda:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=3> Is also mentioned in One digital public sector:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?q=block&ch=2> Trust is often solved by other mechanisms, and blockchain does not take up a large part of our strategic documents.

78. 5G - please provide link and detail:

In One digital public sector, 5G is described as an important prerequisite for, among other things, AI: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=4> Norway has a specific strategy for electronic communications (physical infrastructure), which deals with 5G extensively: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-28-20202021/id2842784/?ch=2> Data as a resource - Data-driven economy and innovation, refers to 5G as a prerequisite for facilitating machine-to-machine communication, sensor networks, smart cities etc. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-22-20202021/id2841118/?q=5G&ch=1#kap1>

79. Internet of Things (IoT) - please provide link and detail:

Data as a resource - Data-driven economy and innovation, discusses the use of sensors etc. and the value of the data that is created: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-22-20202021/id2841118/?ch=1#kap1-3> One digital public sector, discusses how new technology (also IoT) can be used to develop better public digital service offerings that are perceived as more relevant and adapted to the needs of individual citizens and agencies: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=4>

80. Others - please provide link and detail:

We have other communications that might be of interest. Norway has developed a digital strategy for Norwegian development policy (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-strategy/id2608197/>) Powered by Nature – Norway as a data center nation, published February 2018 (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/datasenterstrategien/id2590685/>)

81. Is the national e-government strategy aligned to any regional or global guidelines, recommendations, goals (e.g. United Nations, African Union, European Union, OECD)? *

Yes

No

82. Please provide link and detail.

Norway has close cooperation with the EU, Norway's most important trading partner, in a number of important areas. This applies to, for example, the EU's efforts to facilitate a digital internal market. The goal is to ensure that the business sector and private individuals can easily and efficiently interact digitally across national borders. The EU is preparing a new general IT strategy that will replace the current strategy after 2020. Norway is closely following this process and will contribute to formulating the new strategy. Norway will also cooperate closely with the EU on formulating new regulations and framework conditions for forward-looking technologies, including artificial intelligence and blockchain technology. In 2019, Norway signed declarations of cooperation with the EU on the digitalisation of cultural heritage and on women and digitalisation. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=2> The national strategy for artificial intelligence states that used the right way, technology can contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nasjonalt-strategi-for-kunstig-intelligens/id2685594/>

83. Does the Government use any foresight tools, such as scenario planning, in visioning the future of digital government? *

Yes

No

84. Please provide link and detail.

Long-term Perspectives on the Norwegian Economy 2021:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/meld.-st.-14-20202021/id2834218/> Public sector scenarios in 2040: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/scenarioer-for-offentlig-sektor-i-2040/id2654101/>

85. Does the Government have any measure in policy experimentation and/or regulatory sandboxes in using digital technologies? *

Yes

No

86. Please provide link and detail.

Norway has several regulatory sandboxes. The most prominent are: The Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway regulatory sandbox (fintech): <https://www.finanstilsynet.no/tema/fintech/finanstilsynets-regulatoriske-sandkasse/> The Norwegian Data Protection Authority - Sandbox for responsible artificial intelligence: <https://www.datatilsynet.no/en/regulations-and-tools/sandbox-for-artificial-intelligence/> The National Archives of Norway together with the Norwegian Digitalisation Agency - Regulatory sandbox for archive, data and public access: <https://www.arkiverket.no/arkivutvikling/innebygd-arkivering/leker-med-loven-for-a-innovere>

E. Digital Inclusion and E-Participation

Note: Vulnerable groups include women, older people, youth, people with disabilities, migrants, minorities and others

87. Is there a national policy/strategy or similar in ensuring digital inclusion and leaving no one behind? *

Yes

No

88. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Digital strategy for the public sector 2019–2025, one digital public sector, emphasizes that the public sector shall facilitate equal participation in society for all citizens, regardless of functional ability or life situation. One key success factor in this regard is that the services offered be universally designed. Another is the public sector's use of plain language in its communication and interaction with users. This also applies to the development of seamless services. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=3> In the strategy One digital public sector, development of seamless services for seven life events has been prioritized. The decision to use life events supports the Government's National Inclusion Initiative, which was launched in 2018 with the goal of helping more people enter the labour market. <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/> The Government's Action Plan for Universal Design is based on a vision of a society in which everyone can participate. An important means of achieving this vision is good accessibility and environments that are safe and convenient to use. Universal design is an aspect of society that is particularly important for people with disabilities. One of the focus areas is ICT and welfare technology. The action plan applies to the period 2015-2019, but has been extended pending a new plan for 2021-2025, which will be launched in June 2021. The action plan is cross-sectoral and is administered by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture.

https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/48ed7783842b410881a7da36ab530c72/the-governments-action-plan-for-universal-design-20152019_q-1233-e.epub.pdf The Norwegian Act relating to equality and a prohibition against discrimination (Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act) has the purpose to promote equality and prevent discrimination on the basis of gender, pregnancy, leave in connection with childbirth or adoption, care responsibilities, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age or other significant characteristics of a person.

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2017-06-16-51> The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, section 18, regulates universal design of information and communication technology (ICT) in Norway. <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2013-06-21-732> Norway has also adopted the EU directive on universal design of websites and mobile applications (WAD), which is now part of Norwegian law. Updated regulations were adopted on 28 May 2021, and will enter into force on 1 January 2022. Directive (EU) 2016/2102:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2016/2102/oj> The regulations have been prepared by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. The regulations for universal design of ICT that covers websites, mobile applications and

self-service machines in the private and public sectors, are enforced by the Norwegian Digitalisation Agency, represented by the Authority for universal design of ICT.
<https://www.uutilsynet.no/english/information-english/252>

89. Is there a national e-participation policy/strategy or similar? *

Yes

No

90. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Digital Agenda covers digital inclusion extensively in the chapter "A digital everyday life for everyone". A brief summary: <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/digital-agenda-for-norway-in-brief/id2499897/?ch=8#id0074> Full version: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-27-20152016/id2483795/?ch=3#kap15> One digital public sector state that the public sector shall facilitate equal participation in society for all citizens, regardless of functional ability or life situation. One key success factor in this regard is that the services offered be universally designed. Another is the public sector's use of plain language in its communication and interaction with users. This also applies to the development of seamless services.
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=3> The Government's Action Plan for Universal Design is based on a vision of a society in which everyone can participate. An important means of achieving this vision is good accessibility and environments that are safe and convenient to use. Universal design is an aspect of society that is particularly important for people with disabilities. One of the focus areas is ICT and welfare technology. The action plan applies to the period 2015-2019, but has been extended pending a new plan for 2021-2025, which will be launched in June 2021. The action plan is cross-sectoral and is administered by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture. https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/48ed7783842b410881a7da36ab530c72/the-governments-action-plan-for-universal-design-20152019_q-1233-e.epub.pdf The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (municipalities) has supplementary strategic goals for digital competence and participation: <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/styring-og-organisering/digitaliseringsstrategien/mal-og-posisjoner2/styrket-digital-kompetanse-og-deltakelse/>

91. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to ensure meaningful connectivity/access to e-government services by women and other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

92. If yes, please provide link and detail.

In Norway, we want a society where everyone can participate. Therefore, universal design of ICT is a legal requirement for both public and private sector. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act (§ 18) regulates universal design of information and communication technology (ICT) in Norway. The regulations have been prepared by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation.

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/2017-06-16-51> Norway has had, since 2013, regulations for universal design of websites, mobile applications and self-service machines. The regulations apply to the private and public sectors. The regulation is based on the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act, section 18.

<https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2013-06-21-732> Norway has also adopted the EU directive on universal design of websites and mobile applications (WAD), which is now part of Norwegian law. Updated regulations were adopted on 28 May 2021, and will enter into force on 1 January 2022. Directive (EU) 2016/2102:

<http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2016/2102/oj> The regulations have been prepared by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation. The regulations for universal design of ICT that covers websites, mobile applications and self-service machines in the private and public sectors, are enforced by the Digitalisation Agency, represented by the Authority for Universal Design of ICT.

<https://www.uutilsynet.no/english/information-english/252>

93. Does the Government provide any specific e-service(s) for women and other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

94. If yes, please provide link and detail.

In a press release from the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation 17.03.2021 it is stated that a new strategy will be developed with the name "Digital heile livet" ("Digital your whole life"), this will also address vulnerable groups where access to- and knowledge of digital services are limited. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/alle-skal-inkluderast-i-det-digitale-samfunnet/id2839001/> Norway has many digital services, some of which are aimed at vulnerable groups or people in vulnerable situations. The long-term intention is to ensure that residents receive the right help at the right time automatically. Based on the information it already has, the public sector must be able to offer relevant services. A user-centric focus through development of more seamless services based on key life events is an

area of focus in the strategy "One digital public sector".

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/one-digital-public-sector/id2653874/?ch=2>

Examples of services: Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV). NAV has digital services for various groups such as facilitation for people with disabilities, people with illness in the family, financial advice and more: <https://www.nav.no/no/person>. A good example from NAV is the service for Parental benefit, lump-sum grant and pregnancy benefit:

Foreldrepenger - www.nav.no DigiSos (DigiSocial) is a collaborative project between the local government sector and the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV). The project develops digital services for social assistance recipients at nav.no. The first service to be developed is a digital application for financial assistance with a digital guide.

<https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/felleslosninger/digitale-sosialtjenester-digisos/> DigiHelse (DigiHealth) is a collaborative initiative between the local government sector and the Norwegian Directorate of eHealth. Users of home-based services can easily and safely contact the health services in their municipality at helsenorge.no. They can send and receive messages, view appointments, and receive notifications about home visits completed. The initiative shall ensure a uniform service offering to citizens.

<https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/felleslosninger/meldinger-og-kalender-pa-helsenorge.no-digihelse/om-losningen/> IMDi implements the governments integration policies. The directorate is tasked with strengthening the competence of municipalities, sector authorities, and other collaborative partners in the field of integration and diversity. IMDi has a set of services aimed at immigrants who need help with housing, navigation in the public sector, vocational training, and more: <https://www.imdi.no/> Veiviseren.no covers topics such as: municipal planning, settlement of the disadvantaged, integration, innovation, follow-up services and the work related to vulnerable transitions from prison, child welfare and health institutions. The guide will make this work easier for the municipalities by guiding them through work processes step-by-step, offering digital courses, access to checklists, templates and tools and examples from other municipalities and actors. The examples are disseminated by the municipalities and show their experiences: <https://www.veiviseren.no/> Oslo municipality has conducted a study and used open data to ensure available parking lots for disabled: <https://www.handikapnytt.no/fortsetter-forsoket-med-smart-parkering-for-funksjonshemmede/> The service is integrated into an existing app: <https://apps.apple.com/no/app/bil-i-oslo/id1110056645>

95. Does the Government provide any specific e-participation measure(s) for women and other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

96. If yes, please provide link and detail.

Skills Norway (<https://www.kompetansenorge.no/English/About-Skills-Norway/>) measures the public's digital competence and participation, also covering vulnerable groups. The latest report (published March 2021) can be found here:

https://www.kompetansenorge.no/contentassets/7ff3779ea51b49ab81cc5fdbb769aa61/befolkningens_dig

Statistics Norway publishes reports of use of ICT for private citizens, including statistics per gender <https://www.ssb.no/ikthus>

97. Does the Government provide any specific measure(s) to build digital literacy/skills for women and other vulnerable groups? *

Yes

No

98. If yes, please provide link and detail.

In 2015, the government launched a two-year national program for digital participation. The program gathered public enterprises, the ICT industry and NGOs in a joint effort to strengthen the digital competence of the population. The program has implemented several measures, including: • established a knowledge base and collaborative arena for companies engaged in teaching, courses and guidance in digital competence. • developed e-learning modules within basic digital skills • given grants for competence-enhancing measures within digital competence • published inspiration magazine aimed at seniors The program is completed, but the products from the program is being managed and further developed: <https://www.digidel.no/> Digihjelpen from The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities offers guidance for citizens with low or no digital competence <https://www.ks.no/fagomrader/digitalisering/felleslosninger/digihjelpen/hva-er-digihjelpen-/>

99. Does the Government use any social media platform(s)? *

Yes

No

100. If yes, please provide link and detail if social media is used for (i) e-information; (ii) e-consultation; and/or (iii) e-decision-making

The government uses different social media for e-information such as: Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/statsministerenskontornorge> Twitter: <https://twitter.com/Regjeringen> Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/regjeringen/> Flickr: <https://www.flickr.com/people/statsministerenskontor/> In addition, the different government ministries, agencies and local government use social media, for e-information and e-

consultation, example of e-consultation:
<https://www.facebook.com/helsenorge.no/community>

101. Please include any guidelines for government officials/institutions on the use of social media.

Guidelines for the use of social media for for government officials/institutions:
<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/veileder-sosiale-medier/id625221/>

102. Does the Government publish information on how people's voices, including those among women and the vulnerable groups, are included in policy decision-making? *

Yes

No

103. If yes, please provide link (URL) and detail.

The 2021 gender equality policy statement is given from Minister of Culture and Equality to the parliament provides a status in the work of promoting gender equality and diversity in all sectors. The statement deals with work, education, culture and topics such as discrimination, violence, health and international cooperation.

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/likestillingspolitisk-redegjorelse-2021/id2844373/>

Politics for the inclusion of all in our democracy:

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2012-15/id699800/?ch=5#kap6>

F. Usage, User Satisfaction and Evaluation

104. Does the Government monitor/collect usage statistics of e-government services? *

Yes

No

105. If yes, please provide link and detail.

ICT usage in households The survey covers areas such as internet access in households and use of internet among individuals. Internet activities such as e-commerce, use of e-government and digital skills are covered. The survey is done in collaboration with other European countries: <https://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/ikthus> ICT usage in public sector The statistics show the public administration's use of ICT, such as ICT strategies, changes stemming from ICT projects, cloud computing services, social media, ICT specialist recruitment and ICT security. The public administration consists of the central government, local authorities and county authorities: <https://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/informasjons-og-kommunikasjonsteknologi-ikt/statistikk/bruk-av-ikt-i-offentlig-sektor> ICT usage in enterprises covers areas such as internet access and use of ICT specialists in enterprises, e-commerce, and use of websites, cloud computing, social media and electronic invoicing in enterprises. The survey is done in collaboration with other European countries: <https://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/iktbruken> The common national solutions and components, such as the ID-porten (a common log-in system used to log-in into Norwegian public e-services), collect their own usage statistics <https://samarbeid.digdir.no/id-porten/id-porten/40>

106. Does the Government measure user satisfaction of e-government services? *

Yes

No

107. If yes, please provide link and detail.

The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has published a qualitative study of the digital citizen, including user-satisfaction of e-government services. The study is available here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/den-digitale-borger/id2637043/> The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has also published a study of e-government services seen from a user perspective, the study is available here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/et-brukerperspektiv-pa-digitaliseringen-av-offentlige-tjenester/id2637053/> The ICT usage in households survey from Statistics Norway covers areas such as internet access in households and use of internet among individuals. Internet activities such as e-commerce, use of e-government and digital skills are covered. The survey is done in collaboration with other European countries: <https://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/ikthus>

108. Does the Government collect usage and/or user satisfaction data with disaggregation by gender? *

Yes

No

109. If yes, please provide link (URL) and detail.

User satisfaction data is registered by gender, applies to the user satisfaction measures of e-government services in the previous question: The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has published a qualitative study of the digital citizen, including user-satisfaction of e-government services. The study is available here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/den-digitale-borger/id2637043/> The Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has also published a study of e-government services seen from a user perspective, the study is available here: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/et-brukerperspektiv-pa-digitaliseringen-av-offentlige-tjenester/id2637053/> The ICT usage in households survey from Statistics Norway covers areas such as internet access in households and use of internet among individuals. Internet activities such as e-commerce, use of e-government and digital skills are covered. The survey is done in collaboration with other European countries: <https://www.ssb.no/en/teknologi-og-innovasjon/statistikker/ikthus> example: ICT usage in households by contents, sex, age and year <https://www.ssb.no/en/statbank/sq/10053308>

G. Other information

110. Please provide information about any ongoing global/regional partnership and/or digital cooperation, focusing on e-government and digital technologies (including North-South, South-South, triangular, regional, and international cooperation) *

Norway cooperates actively within the Nordic and Baltic region: Ministerial Declaration Digital North 2.0 This declaration underpins the vision that the Nordic-Baltic region will become the most sustainable and integrated region in the world by developing and using advanced digital technologies and data in an ambitious, innovative, secure, and ethical manner to tackle large societal challenges, such as the green transition and pandemics. It will also promote excellent public welfare, regional mobility, sustainable growth, and the responsible use of digital technologies to strengthen the multilateral trust that exists between the countries in the region. The countries in the region will cooperate on agreed European standards, infra-structure, data-sharing and interoperability, as well as connectivity

in alignment with relevant European Union initiatives and legislation. Cross-border digital services (CBDS) Program including the Nordic and Baltic countries, with the purpose to make the day-to-day lives of residents and operation of businesses easier by providing cross-border digital services. Nordic-Baltic eID cooperation project (NOBID): Through the Digital North declaration, the Nordic and Baltic countries are committed to making digital services in other countries accessible with the use of national eIDs. The ambition of the Nordic-Baltic eID Project (NOBID) is to secure borderless access for citizens and businesses using their own national eIDs, to digital services throughout the Nordic-Baltic region. The Nordic Council of Ministers is the project owner and funds the project. The Norwegian Digitalisation Agency (Digdir) is responsible for managing the project, involving eight Nordic and Baltic countries, in the period January 2018 to June 2020. <https://www.digdir.no/om-oss/nordic-baltic-eid-project-nobid/1342> Norway participates in several EU-programmes and initiatives Digital Europe Programme The Digital Europe Programme will provide strategic funding to answer challenges in making Europe more green and digital. It will do so by supporting projects in five key capacity areas: supercomputing, cloud/data and artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, advanced digital skills, and ensuring a wide use of digital technologies across the economy and society, including through Digital Innovation Hubs. An explicitly stated aim of the program is to make Europe more competitive in digital capacities and technologies on a global scale. With a planned overall budget of €7.5 billion, it aims to accelerate the economic recovery and shape the digital transformation of Europe's society and economy, bringing benefits to everyone, but in particular to small and medium-sized enterprises. The Digital Europe Programme will not address these challenges in isolation, but rather complement the funding available through other EU programmes, such as the Horizon Europe programme the Connecting Europe Facility for digital infrastructure, the Green Deal, InvestEU, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Structural funds, to name a few. It is a part of the current long-term EU budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme> <https://www.digdir.no/digitalisering-og-samordning/digital-europe-programme-kommer/2413> <answer continues under question 111 due to restrictions in the form input field>

111. Please provide any other information related to e-government development in your country. *

<answer continued from question 110 due to restrictions in the form input field> Horizon Europe Horizon Europe, the EU's ninth framework programme for research and innovation, was launched on 1 January 2021 with a total proposed budget of EUR 95.5 billion. Norwegian participation continues the Norway-EU research and innovation cooperative work from the Horizon 2020 programme. The programme tackles climate change by supporting green transformation, and helps to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals by boosting the EU's competitiveness and growth by supporting job creation among the EU's talent pool. The programme also aims to boost economic growth, promote industrial competitiveness and optimise investment impact within a strengthened European Research Area. It supports creating and better dispersing of excellent knowledge and technologies. Norwegian actors can apply for funding on equal footing with enterprises, public sector bodies and research institutions in EU member states. Legal entities from the EU and associated countries can participate. Horizon Europe is also a part of the EU's current Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 budget. <https://www.horizon-eu.eu/> Connecting

Europe Facility (CEF Digital): CEF Digital is a key EU instrument to facilitate cross-border interaction between public administrations, businesses and citizens, by deploying digital service infrastructures (DSIs). Supported projects will contribute to the creation of a European ecosystem of interoperable and interconnected digital services that sustain the Digital Single Market. <https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/CEFDIGITAL> ISA²: The ISA² Programme supports the development of tools, services and frameworks in the area of e-Government. https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/home_en Other international cooperation: District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) DHIS2 is an open source, web-based platform most commonly used as a health management information system (HMIS). Today, DHIS2 is the world's largest HMIS platform, in use by 73 low and middle-income countries. Approximately 2.4 billion people live in countries where DHIS2 is used. Including NGO-based programs, DHIS2 is in use in more than 100 countries. DHIS2 software development is a global collaboration managed by the Health Information Systems Program (HISP) at the University of Oslo (UiO). HISP is a global network comprised of 13 in-country and regional organizations, providing day-in, day-out direct support to ministries and local implementers of DHIS2. <https://dhis2.org/> Digital Development Partnership (DDP) Helps operationalize the 2016 World Development Report on Digital Dividends and offers a platform for digital innovation and development financing. The DDP brings public and private sector partners together to catalyze support to developing countries in the articulation and implementation of digital development strategies and plans. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/digital-development-partnership> The Global Digital Library (GDL) The goal of the Global Book Alliance is therefore to provide access to free, high-quality, early grade reading resources in languages that children use and understand. As a flagship activity within the Global Book Alliance, the Global Digital Library (GDL) has been developed to increase the availability of high-quality reading resources in underserved languages worldwide. <https://digitallibrary.io/> The Modular Open Source Identity Platform (MOSIP) MOSIP helps Governments and other user organizations implement a digital, foundational identity system in a cost effective way. Nations can use MOSIP freely to build their own identity systems. Being modular in its architecture, MOSIP provides flexibility to countries in how they implement and configure their systems, and helps avoid vendor lock-in. <https://www.mosip.io/>

Consent to publish this Questionnaire

112. I/We authorize UN DESA to publish my/our responses as deemed necessary. *

Yes

No

THANK YOU

Thank you for taking time to complete this important questionnaire. We very much appreciate your participation.

Please complete this OPTIONAL Respondent Satisfaction Survey:
<https://forms.office.com/r/yTrKyZCjdT> (<https://forms.office.com/r/yTrKyZCjdT>)

