

2025

Whistleblowing in Denmark



WHISTLEBLOWING 2025

[Lov nr 1436 af 29/06/2021 om beskyttelse af whistleblowere](#) (Act No. 1436 of 29/06/2021 on the protection of whistleblowers) came into force in December 2021. Transparency International Denmark (TI-DK) collects the statutory Annual Reports for organizations that fall under [Lov nr 606 af 12/06/2013 om offentlighed i forvaltningen](#). (Act No. 606 of 12/06/2013 on openness in government). This report is the 4th in a series. We wish to provide an overview of developments and promote a culture where it is legitimate and safe to raise and deal with problems. We also seek to make recommendations based on data.

Since 2022, we have seen a steady increase in the number of whistleblower cases (WB Cases) – first with a significant increase from 2022 to 2023 and And since 2023 we have seen continued annual increases. The schemes are probably better known now and trust to report has slowly been strengthened.

Around 60% of WB Cases are rejected every year – most often because the reported case or the whistleblower falls outside the scope of the law. This shows that the whistleblower scheme is not yet fully understood, or that the scheme is used as an outlet when other avenues seem unclear, risky or simply refuse to take up the case.

This year we look at benchmarks for whistleblower activity. We expect a continued increase in Denmark in the coming years, though our activity is somewhat lower compared to other countries. There is also a hidden number of cases that are not reported, but which could have been for various reasons.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on 4 years of collection of data on whistleblower activity, last year's interviews with the whistleblower units and this year's benchmark investigation, we have the following recommendations.

In the next revision of the Whistleblower Protection Act, the Ministry of Justice should consider:

Confidential and individual guidance for potential whistleblowers.

Individual advice before the whistleblower files a case can both strengthen the quality and follow-up of reports and reduce the number of rejected cases. Strengthening the advisory function of the National Whistleblower Scheme could be considered.

Clarification of Section 27 of the Whistleblower Act.

Improved content and structure of the Annual Reports will provide a better basis for analysis and exchange of experiences for the benefit of the entire system. Our template, which is easy to use and is used voluntarily today, may inspire.

Better protection of employees in whistleblower units.

Especially when the cases concern the management level, case handlers should have better protection. A section should be added on how the employees who process the cases are protected against reprisals.

The organizations and companies are responsible for the whistleblower schemes.

Information campaign and ongoing follow-up.

The benchmark study shows that there is an undercount of cases that could have been reported but were not. Too many cases are not reported due to ignorance of how the scheme works, or fear of reprisals. Organizations that are not already involved should consider informing employees about the benefits of the scheme, how to report and how they are protected.

Whistleblowing is a crucial tool for uncovering abuses of power and protecting the integrity of our organizations and societies. We hope that this report will inspire improvements and strengthening of whistleblower schemes in Denmark.

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METHOD

Transparency International Denmark (TI-DK) presents an analysis of whistleblower activity in 2025.

The *Whistleblower Protection Act* entered into force on December 17, 2021 and requires all organizations with more than 50 employees to establish a whistleblower scheme from 2022.

Organizations and companies covered by the *Guidelines for whistleblower schemes in public workplaces* are required to publish an Annual Report on whistleblower activity.

From January to mid May 2026, TI-DK collected these Annual Reports for the year of 2025. The numbers are compared with similar data from the years of 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Compared to the previous three years, a few organizations have been removed as they were not subject to the obligation to publish an Annual Report and a few organizations have been added. We have also received Annual Reports for 2024 or earlier after the deadline. These have been incorporated into the figures for 2022, 2023 and 2024 to make them directly comparable with 2025. Therefore, there is a minor

deviation in the figures from the previous years' reports.

Table 1 shows that this year we find a bit fewer Annual Reports than in 2024. Some organizations publish the Annual Report after mid-May, when we end the collection, or do not respond to our direct inquiries.

There is also a slight decrease of the number of organizations that report 0 WB Cases for the year.

The fact that there have been no WB Cases does not mean that the whistleblower scheme is failing. It is not a given that there must be cases every year, and some problems can be handled well in other ways, for example through direct contact between employees and management, or in the trade union systems. Especially in smaller organizations, the informal network can detect issues before they are reported. However, it is important to maintain and provide information about the whistleblower scheme so that the process is ready the day, it becomes necessary.

It is positive, that the organizations with 0 WB Cases still publishes an Annual Report.

Table 1 - Database									
	2022		2023		2024		2025		
# companies	237		237		237		237		
# employees (cvr.dk, end of year)	952.940		907.229		909.609		932.453		
# Annual Reports	177	75 %	185	78 %	206	87 %	202	85 %	% of companies
# Annual Reports with 0 Whistleblower Cases	54	31 %	56	30 %	60	29 %	53	26 %	% of Annual Reports

ANALYSIS

WHISTLEBLOWER CASES

Table 2 shows that in 2025 we found slightly more WB Cases than in 2024, but based on fewer Annual Reports. The trend is therefore still increasing, which is also in line with our benchmark study.

A picture emerges that a constant share of WB Cases are rejected. See also table 4.

The relative share of WB Cases processed on the merits is generally at the same level.

Again in 2025 there is a number of open cases at the end of the year. The number of open, not fully processed cases is at a fairly stable level year by year. There are no indications that the legal deadlines are generally not met, so we assume that the open cases were mainly received in the latter part of the year.

	2022		2023		2024		2025		
# WB Cases (open from last year + reported this year)	858		1.252	239 %	1.590	127 %	1.900	119 %	% of last years WB Cases
# WB Cases (rejected)	543	63 %	642	51 %	957	60 %	1211	64 %	% of this years WB Cases
# WB Cases (processed)	237	28 %	474	38 %	499	31 %	568	30 %	% of this years WB Cases
# WB Cases (open at year end)	78	9 %	136	11 %	134	8 %	121	6 %	% of this years WB Cases
		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %	

ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHISTLEBLOWER CASES

Whistleblower activity is calculated here as the total number of WB Cases per 100 employees in all organizations with at least one case. We have excluded WB Cases submitted to the National Whistleblower Scheme to avoid skewing the results, as they partly receive cases from private organizations and partly because these cases are not for their own organization.

The share of organizations with at least one WB Case is at the same level this year as last year.

The number of WB Cases per 100 employees is increasing year by year. The proportion of cases for the National Whistleblower Scheme has also increased this year.

See also the section "Benchmark", where we compare the level of Danish public organizations with other benchmarks. Here we apply median values, which give a slightly different figure than the general average, to reduce the influence of strongly deviating Annual Reports, i.e. anomalies.

	2022		2023		2024		2025		
# organisations with minimum 1 WB Case	123	69 %	130	70 %	146	71 %	149	74 %	% of # Yearly Reports
# employees	679.842		686.002		743.551		801.976		For organisations with WB Cases
# WB Cases for the year	858		1.162		1.494		1.841		
of which is the National WB Scheme	116	14 %	147	13 %	175	12 %	282	15 %	% of # WB Cases
# WB Cases per 100 employees	0,109		0,148		0,177		0,194		Ex. The National WB Scheme
*) # WB Cases / (# employees / 100)									

REJECTED WHISTLEBLOWER CASES

For 2023-2025, we have noted the reason why a WB Case is rejected. Many – but far from all – Annual Reports mention the reason for a rejection.

We do not have data from 2022 on why cases are rejected.

Most rejections occur because either the case or the whistleblower himself does not fall within the scope of the law. The Whistleblower Protection Act clearly defines what is covered and what falls outside. For example, the defence and intelligence services have their own processes.

Our data cannot provide a direct explanation for the reason for the many rejections. However, it indicates that the scheme is not yet fully understood, and that

further information about the scheme would be an advantage.

Perhaps the case handlers have now also gained more experience in handling the cases and have become sharper in their assessments.

Another significant reason is that the report is incomplete and that it is not possible to get a better explanation, for example, due to anonymity.

It is also mentioned in the Annual Reports that cases are often referred to other forms of processing, for example, that personnel matters must be handled by the HR department, or that the case is referred to the administration itself.

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Case not covered by Whistleblower Protection Law		251	480	539
Whistleblower not covered by WB Law		53	217	229
Other reasons		36	9	45
Incomplete WB Cases		31	38	75
Errors or spam		10	3	18
Personal cases		7	14	42
Confidentiality reason		0	10	7
# Rejected WB Cases total	543	642	957	1.211
% rejected of total number of WB Cases for the year	63 %	55 %	64 %	66 %

PROCESSED WHISTLEBLOWER CASES

Table 5 shows the themes of the WB Cases. Many Annual Reports – but not all – mention overarching themes for the cases. A few Annual Reports categorize each individual case, and a few also mention themes for rejected cases.

The count indicates how many times the relevant theme is mentioned in an Annual Report. It does not represent the number of cases.

We have counted up to three themes per Annual Report and selected the most significant ones, which, to our best estimate, placed them in the table that we have now used for several years.

There is no direct correlation between this count and the number of Annual Reports or WB Cases.

We can see that it is the same three themes – administrative rules, violations of the law and the working environment – that top the reports year after year.

Table 5 - Themes for processed WB Cases								
	2022		2023		2024		2025	
Working environment and culture, HR			29	2	30	3	31	3
Economy, fraud, theft, bribery			14		10		13	
Discrimination, harassment, abuse			13		19		16	
Data and IT abuse			7		4		9	
Incapability, nepotism, conflict of interest			4		6		1	
Law, breach of contract or collective agreement			22	3	38	2	40	2
Administrative rules, internal processes			37	1	45	1	53	1
Other matters			12		12		10	

ABOUT THE YEARLY REPORTS

According to §27, all organizations covered by the Act on Public Administration must publish an Annual Report on their whistleblower activity. However, it is not stated when and how this should be done, or with what details.

It is precisely these Annual Reports that we collect and use in this analysis. A standard has gradually developed that contains only a few figures. In order to get a little more detail – for example, about the reason why a case was rejected – TI-DK has issued a template for free use.

The use of our template has been increasing, but has now decreased again, at least for the Annual Reports we have identified. The current version was adjusted in

2024, and we do not expect to update it in the coming years. We would like to encourage use of the template. This will provide improved data for statistics like this without any additional hassle for the organization.

Another minor problem is that there are no requirements for the time period the Annual Report must cover. The law came into force on 17 December 2021, and especially at the beginning, some organizations reported for the period 17 December to 17 December, while others reported for the calendar year.

This creates a minor deviation in the basis of comparison. Fortunately, there is a trend that more and more organizations are completing their reporting by 31 December.

Table 6 - About Yearly Reports				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual Reports, based fully or in part on TI Scheme	15	23	34	19
# Annual Reports ending 31/Dec	109	151	173	184
% Annual Reports ending 31/Dec	62 %	82 %	84 %	91 %

SIZE OF ORGANISATION

In Table 7, we have grouped the organizations by number of employees and indicated a benchmark figure for each group. The benchmark is the total number of WB Cases per 100 employees for organizations in the group in question.

The table shows the activity for different organisation sizes in number of employees.

Groups 0 and 1 should be disregarded, as they contain so few organizations, that they have no statistical value.

There seem to be the most WB Cases per employee in organizations with 100–1,000 employees. The larger the organisation is, the fewer reports per employee.

We saw the same pattern in 2022, when we last analysed organisation sizes. We do not know the background to these figures sufficiently, but through experience and interviews we have repeatedly heard an explanation for the low number in small organizations: Here it is often about the fact that anonymity and confidentiality can be more difficult to maintain.

On the other hand, it is more difficult for us to understand the reasons for the low numbers in very large organizations. One possible reason could be the greater resources large organizations have in the area of regulatory compliance. This is another area we would like to delve into more.

			2024	2025
# employees in Group	Group		Benchmark	Benchmark
1	0		9,137	9,296
75	1		0,401	2,222
100	2		0,747	9,516
300	3		0,885	0,852
500	4		0,752	0,404
700	5		0,542	0,639
1.000	6		0,128	0,206
5.000	7		0,108	0,056
10.000	8		0,181	0,030
15.000	9		0,094	0,150
30.000	10		0,122	0,040
<i>Benchmark: # WB Cases / (# employees / 100)</i>				

REGIONS

Table 8 shows the number of WB Cases for each year for the region, and the benchmark in relation to the number of employees in the region.

A Region is the administrative unit between the state and the municipals. Within these four years, there are 5 Regions.

There is a significant difference in activity between the regions. Our data does not allow for a causal analysis.

The Capital Region is by far the top with the largest number of reports, and the benchmark is also significantly higher.

Region Middle has the lowest activity this year, as in 2022 and 2023.

This is a fairly consistent picture over the years.

We assume that it has a major influence that the Capital Region has the most and largest organizations, and that whistleblower schemes have mostly existed here even before the law came into force.

Table 8 - Benchmark pr Region, WB Cases in the year								
	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Indberet	Bench	Indberet	Bench	Indberet	Bench	Indberet	Bench
Capital	503	0,148	651	0,200	824	0,249	997	0,294
Middle	61	0,030	110	0,057	188	0,098	171	0,086
North	50	0,041	71	0,060	68	0,058	144	0,118
Zealand	99	0,087	84	0,078	151	0,141	266	0,244
South	145	0,084	246	0,151	263	0,163	263	0,160
	858		1.162		1.494		1.841	
<i>Benchmark: # WB Cases / (# employees / 100)</i>								

MUNICIPALITY PARTY COLOR

As a curiosity, we have looked at the activity level in the municipalities, calculated according to the mayor's party affiliation.

The calculation is based on the mayor's party affiliation as it was in the period 2022-2025 before the changes from recent elections to the local councils apply.

This shows that "left wing" municipalities with a mayor from the Social Democrats or the Socialist People's Party in 2022-2024 have significantly more whistleblower reports than "right wing" municipalities, for example those with a Conservative mayor, but that the picture changes in 2025.

This is probably a false correlation.

An example: When the sale of ice cream cones increases, more drowning accidents occur. This is a false correlation, and the connection depends on a third element, namely whether it is summer and sunshine.

The data in the Annual Reports do not allow for an analysis of which factors are responsible for the apparent correlation between party affiliation and whistleblower activity, whether it is the size of the municipality, the seniority of the mayor, or the level of political peace or unrest.

The 2025 municipal elections, which will change the party affiliation of the mayor in many municipalities, will cloud the picture even more, and we do not plan to continue this curious statistic.

Table 8 - Benchmark pr Region, WB Cases in the year

	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Reported	Bench	Reported	Bench	Reported	Bench	Reported	Bench
Capital	503	0,148	651	0,200	824	0,249	997	0,294
Middle	61	0,030	110	0,057	188	0,098	171	0,086
North	50	0,041	71	0,060	68	0,058	144	0,118
Zealand	99	0,087	84	0,078	151	0,141	266	0,244
South	145	0,084	246	0,151	263	0,163	263	0,160
	858		1.162		1.494		1.841	
<i>Benchmark: # WB Cases / (# employees / 100)</i>								

BENCHMARKS

There is no benchmark that is directly comparable to the Annual Reports from Danish public organizations. We can find measurements from two foreign providers of whistleblower platforms and services and a single Danish one.

A comparison must therefore be viewed with reservations for the large differences between the organizations that form the basis of the data, and the culture and legislation between the countries. We have chosen the 2024 figures for comparison.

TRANSPARENCY DANMARK

Our data foundation is based on the organizations that are covered by the Act on Public Administration, and where we have found Annual Reports.

A benchmark, which is the number of reports per 100 employees, is calculated according to the formula: $\text{Number of WB Reports} / (\text{Number of employees} / 100)$.

Year	Benchmark
2022	0,127
2023	0,186
2024	0,175 (Comparison)
2025	0,233
Public organisations Denmark - Median	

We use the median for those organizations that had at least 1 WB Case.

The primary calculations when considering what the "average" is for a set of numbers are:

Mean value: the sum of all values divided by the number of summed values and

Median: the number at the exact midpoint of a sorted distribution.

We use the median here as a benchmark because it reduces the influence of extremely high and low values in the distribution, i.e. anomalies, which would skew the mean. The median is also comparable to the statistics from Navex and SafeCall.

NAVEX

Navex is a privately held company in the US that provides whistleblower platforms and processes to private and public organizations worldwide.

They also calculate their benchmark as the median number of reports per 100 employees. They only include organizations with at least 10 reports.

They publish an annual benchmark of their global activity.¹ The 2024 benchmark includes 2.15 million WB Cases for 4,077 companies with a total of 69 million employees. These are both public and private companies in several parts of the world, with the largest number of private companies in the United States. For private companies, these are often global companies with operations in many countries.

Year	Navex global benchmark
2018	1,400
2019	1,400
2020	1,300
2021	1,260
2022	1,470
2023	1,570
2024	1,570

In the US, there are also rewards offered for reporting certain whistleblower cases, which can contribute to a distortion when we compare with our figures.

Navex also publishes a report with the figures extracted for Europe, and it is more comparable to our calculation for Denmark.²

The number of reports in 2024 for Europe is 6.2% of the 2.15 million reports globally: approximately 133,300 reports. It may also be a factor that some countries in Europe inclusive Denmark rank relatively high in the Corruption Perception Index from Transparency International.

Year	Navex European benchmark
2020	0,500
2021	0,470
2022	0,530
2023	0,490
2024	0,670 (comparison)

Navex compares benchmarks for companies with different ownership structures. The global benchmark for 2024 is 1.570. "Public ownership" is at 1.100, and is lower than "private ownership" at 1.800.

"Public ownership" is more comparable to our calculation, and this could indicate that the above figure for Navex Europe of 0.670 is also a bit too high in our context. However, Navex does not provide precise figures for calculating how much.

SAFECALL

Safecall is part of the Law Debenture group, based in the United Kingdom (UK). Safecall provides whistle-

¹ <https://www.navex.com/en-us/resources/benchmarking-reports/2024-whistleblowing-hotline-incident-management/>

² <https://www.navex.com/en-us/resources/benchmarking-reports/2024-regional-whistleblowing-hotline-benchmark-report/>

blower platforms and services to organizations both in and outside the UK.

Safecall publishes an annual report on activity in the 131 countries they supply to.³ This includes more than 5 million employees.

The 5 countries that provide the most data to Safecall are the UK, USA, Pakistan, Germany and Italy. For comparison, the TI-DK Benchmark is exclusively Danish public companies. Safecall specifies figures per industry. We include here "local government", which comes closest to our figures

Year	Safecall # employees pr WB Case	WB cases per 100 employees	For "Local Government"
2020	1 / 520	0,192	0,200
2021	1 / 450	0,222	0,250
2022	1 / 420	0,238	0,278
2023	1 / 380	0,263	0,263
2024	1 / 370	0,270	0,303 (comparison)

Safecall removes statistically deviant data, defined as the 5% of organizations with the smallest and largest number of reports, and includes the 90% of companies in between, and only those reports that are made directly to their platform.

They calculate "number of employees per report", which we have converted to "number of reports per 100 employees" to be able to compare.

PWC DANMARK

PwC Denmark publishes an annual report on whistleblower activity for the Danish companies included in the C25 index⁴, which consists of the 25 largest public companies on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange.

Year	PwC C25 Benchmark
2021	0,370
2022	0,380
2023	0,430
2024	0,470 (comparison)

The figures are not directly comparable with the public organizations included in our calculation. PwC's companies are fewer, private and have a larger number of employees in the company and typically a longer history with whistleblower schemes that started before the law came into force in 2021.

We have included the PwC calculation because it is Danish, but with the reservation that the companies are vastly different from those in our data.

PwC also notes that part of the increase is due partly to the fact that the companies are centralizing the schemes and partly to the fact that at least some of the

companies are actively working to make the scheme visible and to a higher acceptance of the possibilities for whistleblower reporting.

TRYGFONDEN

The Trygfonden's survey in 2024⁵ examines trust in Denmark from several angles. For example, trust between people, or trust in public institutions, banks, media, etc.

Section 4 on corruption and nepotism shows that corruption is experienced despite Denmark's top ranking in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index. 13% of the population believe that corruption in the public sector is common, 40% see it "occasionally". 11% have personal knowledge of civil servants' abuse of power in one or more cases.

The confidence survey does not include questions about whistleblowing, but does ask whether the abuse of power has had consequences. 35% believe that the cases have had serious or some consequences and 47% believe that the cases had no consequences for politicians. For civil servants, the figures are 17% for serious or some consequences and 40% no consequences.

If the perception is that abuse of power has no consequences anyway, either because the cases are dropped or not raised at all, then we can fear that a potential whistleblower will give up in advance. This is also indicated by some of the comments from those questioned.

EU-BAROMETER

EU-Barometer published the reports "Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU and in selected enlargement countries"⁶ and "Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025"⁷

Business Attitudes, section 2.3 "Opinions about whistleblowing practices" describes that in Denmark, 22% of companies completely or partially disagree that whistleblowing is an effective way to detect and deal with cases of corruption. 43% completely or partially disagree that whistleblowers are protected against retaliation.

11% of companies perceive corruption as a very or somewhat serious problem.

Furthermore, 20% answer "Do not know" whether there are confidential reporting channels so that companies can handle internal reports effectively. This indicates a lack of knowledge of whistleblower schemes.

³ Safecall is based in UK. They publish [benchmark rapporteur](#), here for 2022 – 2025.

⁴ PwC [whistleblower rapport](#)

⁵ Trygfonden "[Tillid i Danmark 2024 – Tryghed](#)"

⁶ [Businesses attitudes towards corruption in the EU and in selected enlargement countries](#)

⁷ [Citizens' attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2025](#)

In the supplementary fact sheet “Companies and corruption” for Denmark, there are several results regarding whistleblowing.

59% of companies believe that whistleblowers are an effective way to detect corruption, but only 38% believe that whistleblowers are effectively protected against retaliation. Furthermore, 24% disagree that individuals and companies caught in corruption receive appropriate punishment. The figure rises to 28% if it concerns a corrupt official.

Citizens’ Attitudes Section IV on “Reporting Corruption” and data sheets for Denmark show that 9% respond that they personally know someone who has received or has previously received a bribe, but also that 4% feel personally affected.

78% of those who have experienced or seen corruption have not reported it.

The three biggest reasons for not reporting are: It is difficult to prove (59%), those responsible will not be punished anyway (29%) and don’t know how to report (29%). In addition, 29% respond that they are afraid of reprisals if they report, and 27% do not want to betray others.

UNDERCOUNT OF WB CASES

Whistleblowing requires trust, confidentiality and a belief that reporting is worthwhile. However, corruption is often perceived as occurring with impunity, that reporting is useless anyway, and that there is a risk of personal reprisals. Furthermore, there is a lack of awareness of whistleblower schemes.

Veron⁸ is an association that advises whistleblowers who are considering reporting a case, or during the process. They often see whistleblowers who give up reporting a case, among other things due to considerations of risk of personal consequences.

TrygFonden, EU-Barometer and Veron thus show that there is an undercount of cases that could have been reported but were not.

Neither EU-Barometer nor TrygFonden provide figures, so we cannot calculate the quantitative effect and assess the number of reports that could have been made but were not – the so-called undercount.

Based on the information from TrygFonden and EU-Barometer, we are however certain that an undercount exists. And as trust in whistleblower schemes matures, and as it perhaps becomes more acceptable to report and with fewer personal costs in the form of reprisals from employers or colleagues, we can therefore expect an increase in TI-DK’s score.

FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

2024 is the latest year for which we have comparable figures for all sources.

Source	Benchmark (2024)
TI Danmark	0,176
PwC C25 Danmark	0,470
Navex Europa	0,670
Safecall Local Government	0,303

Our benchmark for public organizations in Denmark is much lower than the other benchmarks.

The measurements are not directly comparable, but with the significant difference and the indications of an undercount, we expect a continued higher level of activity for public organizations in Denmark in the coming years. The figure has also increased in 2025.

We do not have statistical evidence to indicate an expected level. Our intention is to follow the Danish figures year by year and see if a natural trend will emerge.

The development will depend on a number of factors such as organic growth, the spread of knowledge, the development of a corporate culture that is more inclusive, open and problem-solving, as well as changes in regulation and possibly conspicuous, publicly reported cases.

We view positively that activity is increasing and that whistleblower schemes are being used to a greater extent for their intended purpose.

⁸ <https://www.veron.dk/>

COMMENTS

We wish to increase focus on the value of the whistleblower schemes for employees and organizations.

It is our intention to continue collecting and analysing whistleblower Annual Reports for the coming years. New versions of the whistleblower analysis will be available at www.transparency.dk. Here you can also find our template for an Annual Report

If there are comments on interpretation, incorrect information, or ideas for further development, we would be happy to take them into account in future editions. Please send your comments to sekretariatet@transparency.dk.

The content may be quoted with reference to the source.

The working group responsible for the data collection and analysis consists of members from TI-DK's secretariat and board: Line Ponton Nemeth, Natascha Linn Felix and Lars Wriedt.

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