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Utarbetad av: Eddie Bergström	Utarbetad den: 2010-05-28	Senast ändrat:	Godkänd av:
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Land report - Sweden

Summary 2009 - 2010

During the period from May 2009 to May 2010 the Dwelling Register has almost been completed. Addresses to buildings with dwellings have been registered with the exception of some cases in a couple of municipalities.

The National Tax Board (Skatteverket) is now working on connecting the addresses and dwellings to the Population Register.

The agreement between Lantmäteriet and the municipalities (i.e. ABT-avtalet) will be re-negotiated during the year. It will effect the updating of addresses.

The major change program in Lantmäteriet - Elips - is continuing. Buildings, addresses and dwellings are in the forefront. These objects will be migrated into a new technical environment in December 2010. In 2011 it will also be possible for a municipality to update Grunddatasystemet (Base Data System) from their own local system (i.e. not using LINA from Lantmäteriet).

The quality improvement efforts on addresses continue as a preparation for the migration.

Four new user groups have been started: Land use/Environment, Research/Education, Blue Light and Credit/Real Estate market. The purpose is to come closer to the end customers.

The distribution and exchange of spatial information in society is going to be affected by the new Geodata Strategy, where Lantmäteriet has an important role. In close connection with this, a new business model is being developed. In contrast to the complex buying-and-selling model of today the new principle is "data sharing" - a simpler model where the participants get access to all the data for a fixed lump sum.

The Dwelling Register

In 2009 and 2010, the Dwelling Register has been completed and established for 168 of Sweden's 290 municipalities. The Dwelling Register will be established for the remaining municipalities during the autumn of 2010.

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All in all, the 168 municipalities have (as of April 2010) registered 5,685 new apartments, of which 2,659 in single-family dwellings and 3,026 in multi-family dwellings.

There are two municipalities which still have not reached the required number of registered dwellings in order to have the Dwelling Register established for their municipalities. One case is due to the appeal of addresses from a property owner, while the second case is due to the fact that the municipality has only now begun working on setting addresses.

The Dwellings Register project has collected about 2.3 million apartments in the 168 municipalities. This constitutes 98.3% of the expected number of apartments for these municipalities. The expected number of apartments that the project will collect in total is approximately 4.3 million, of which 2.3 million are multi-family dwellings. The project will be phased out in 2010.

After establishment, the municipality is responsible for updating and registering new data in the Dwelling Register. The property owner is responsible for providing information to the municipality without the municipality requesting it. The municipality is also responsible for deciding on the dwelling number.

Connecting the Population Register with dwellings and addresses

The Swedish Tax Agency will start to connect people to dwellings in September 2010. During the year 2009, a lot of activities have been undertaken in order to prepare for the collection of dwelling numbers from the general public.

The Population Register is now notified weekly from Lantmäteriet with new addresses and/or new dwellings. The quality regarding addresses and people connected to addresses is now higher than previously.

New agreement with the municipalities

Cooperation between Lantmäteriet and the municipalities of Sweden has gradually evolved over the years. The existing model consists of a framework agreement between Lantmäteriet and the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, including standard contracts. The current framework agreement includes seven different standard contracts (ABT agreement, DRK agreement, NDRK agree-

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ment, KFF agreements, agreements on access to primary map, agreement for real estate legal services, agreement on jointly-owned databases), which are made between Lantmäteriet and individual municipalities. The extent of agreements entered is very high among the 290 municipalities in Sweden, even if all agreements are not applicable to all municipalities. All 290 municipalities have signed an ABT-agreement (Addresses, Buildings, Topography agreement).

The current framework agreement, signed in 2007, is now being reassessed, mostly due to recent changes within this area, (The Geodata Strategy, INSPIRE, PSI, increased standardization, new technological opportunities, etc.)

The work being done is grounded in the concept of a "Swedish National Land Survey", which is based on the concept that Lantmäteriet and the Swedish municipalities are jointly responsible for the provision of geodata and property formation within the country. Success factors to be considered are;

- The need for effective regional collaboration
- The development of the quality and usefulness of geodata (content, timeliness, up-to-datedness and accuracy), in order to coincide with to the needs of society and in order to enable effective e-services for citizens
- Efficiency in cooperation so that discrepancies in up-to-datedness, accuracy and completeness in principle do not exists between municipalities and Lantmäteriet
- The new agreement takes into account that there are differences between different municipalities (in area, and population size, needs, resources, skills, etc.).

A working group has been formed, with representatives from different parts of Lantmäteriet's operations as well as from different municipalities, which has the task of developing the new framework agreement. Work has been divided into different groups;

- Common Object Specification - Extended Object Catalogue
 - The goal is to come one step closer to standardization
- Communication
- Responsibilities, roles and forms of cooperation
 - Sort out the roles of the municipalities and Lantmäteriet
- Local / Regional cooperation

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- Identify existing forms and to describe how Lantmäteriet can work to support this type of interaction
- The steps towards data sharing
 - How do we formulate the framework agreement in order to give the municipalities incentive to take the steps necessary to become full members of data sharing
- Contract Construction, including compensation model

The change program - Elips

Elips is the main program at Lantmäteriet for improving data management and processes. One major goal is to integrate geometries and their attributes into a single object with a unique identity.

In Elips, the project **Global** works with the management of information on buildings, addresses and apartments, and the project **Prisma** works with delivery options. As part of the Global project, the storage of address, building and dwelling information is defined in the system **Grunddatasystemet** (base data system). The standard service for updating and reading to/from this database is called **LINA** and will have an SOA implementation. Some municipalities, mainly the larger ones, will want to write directly to the database from their existing data production environments rather than using LINA. Tests on a small scale will start in June. The municipality of Hässleholm is the pilot municipality, who in the end wish to connect their system (Topobase) to the base data system.

There is a goal to give system developers and providers easier access to address data. This summer, the pilot service **Adress Direkt** will deliver address data as services.

Quality improvements in the Address Register

The work with trying to improve the quality of addresses before the migration in December continues. Important issues are:

- Connecting all addresses to Cadastral parcels.
- Coordinates on all addresses

In some cases we will migrate the addresses in spite of quality deficiencies:

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- Distance based addresses sometimes lack the last distance number. "Storgatan 15" should have been "Storgatan 15 - 0" if the proper standards had been applied.
- Addresses without any form of designation number should have a 0 (zero) in that position to follow the proper standards. Ex: Storbyn Mellangården 0.

These deficiencies will be communicated to the municipalities for correction.

The new user groups

For many years, Lantmäteriet has been distributing almost all its information via retailers. The distance between Lantmäteriet and the end users has widened. Therefore, user groups have been created to come closer. For example a group has been formed: the Blue Light authorities, e.g. Police, SOS Alarm, National Road Administration (Vägverket), Local Authorities and Regions (Kommuner och landsting) and the Civil Contingencies Agency (Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap). "Find the way as quickly as possible" is of course the main goal.

The Geodata Strategy and data sharing

In June 2006, the Swedish government gave Lantmäteriet the task of coordinating efforts for a national strategic plan for the overall provision of information within the geodata area - the National Geodata Strategy.

The Geodata project has developed an operating model consisting of two parts - a collaboration model, which describes how collaboration between stakeholders will be organized, controlled and managed, and a business model, which describes the principles for exchange and utilization of geodata between different actors. The business model, which is a pricing and funding model, is based on describing each participant's needs using pre-defined factors. These are not only based on financial elements, but are also related to the usage and usefulness of geodata. Stakeholders will be invited to participate based on a fixed annual fee. Such agreements and contracts will be handled in the second half of 2010.

Parallel to the development of the business model, work with a product catalogue, which describes the geodata and webservices which will be made available, is underway. This is supported by a technical framework, which specifies requirements for the metadata, geodata and webservices included in the infrastructure. Collabora-

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tion between the authorities following this new model will start on 1 January 2011.

Version 1.0 of the Swedish Geodata portal has been launched. During the year, work has focused on developing technologies in and around the portal. The requirements from INSPIRE will serve as guidelines for future development. Publication of data in the portal must follow the proposed Swedish metadata standard SS-ISO 19115, which has been developed and based on the requirements described in the INSPIRE directive.

The national implementation of the INSPIRE directive requires that the directive's requirements be incorporated into Swedish law. The Ministry of the Environment proposed a new law and a new regulation in December 2008, which will regulate the directive's requirements for the Swedish infrastructure for Geodata. The consultative bodies' comments have been compiled and a working group has been established with the aim being to clarify how security and confidentiality matters will be dealt with. The new law and related regulation and other constitutional amendments are expected to become effective on the 1st of Januar, 2011.

More information can be obtained on the website, www.geodata.se.