

# Nordic Address Forum

Cooperation with Municipalities  
& The Geodata Strategy

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L A N T M Ä T E R I E T



# Why collaborate on national databases?

- The private market and society have broader and increased demands on the use of geographic information
- No party can do it all alone - Shared Responsibility
- Lay the groundwork for a Swedish SDI (INSPIRE)
- New stage in Lantmäteriet's information management

*Create effective information management, which is;*

*➤ Nationwide ➤ Up-to-date ➤ Standardized*

# Framework agreement between Lantmäteriet and The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions

- Shows how the parties may use the information we collaborate on
- Includes agreements on
  - Addresses, Buildings and Topography (ABT)
  - National registry map (NDRK, DRK)
  - The Dwelling Register
  - Property formation
  - SWEREF 99, (reference system)
  - Provision of photos
- Compensation model
  - Is based on the assessed value of the municipality's participation.

# Standard contract - ABT

*Address, Building, Topography*

- Agreement on the updating of The Real Property Register and basic geographical data
- Rights for the use of information

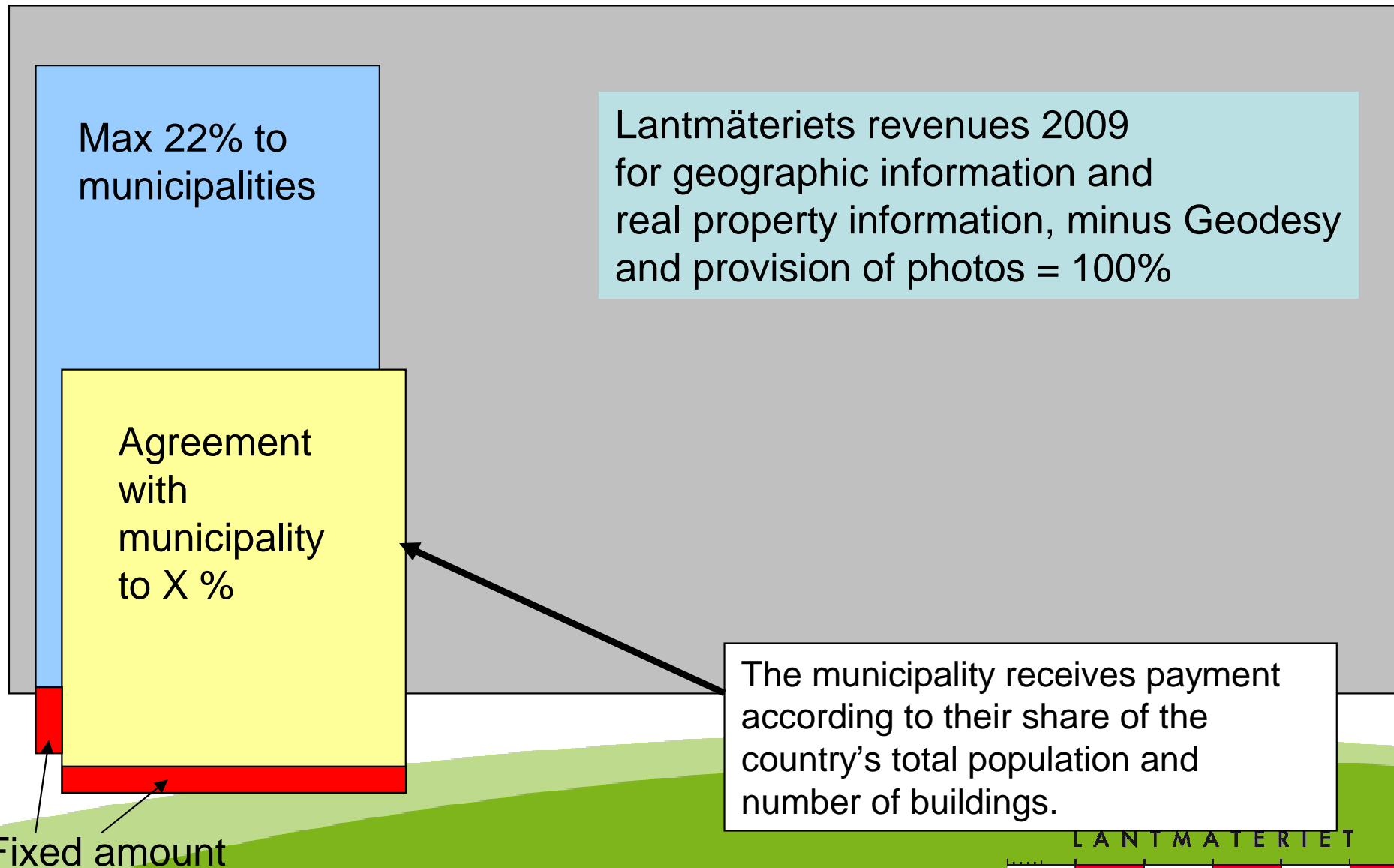
# Standard contract NDRK

- Agreement concerning the construction, updating and use of the national digital register map – *concerns municipalities with their own property formation organization.*

# Standard contract DRK

- Agreement concerning updating, quality improvements and use of the digital register map – *concerns municipalities without their own property formation organization (Lantmäteriet responsible).*

# Compensation model



# Payments ABT, DRK, NDRK 2010

## Revenues - Payments

Lantmäteriets revenue 2009 273 158 000 kr

Payments according to framework agreement for **ABT**, **NDRK** and/or **DRK** were distributed accordingly

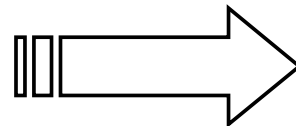
**ABT max 15%**

plus

**NDRK max 7%**

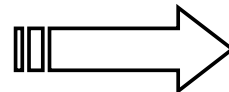
or

**DRK max 2%**



**Total Max 22% = 65 558 000 kr**

**Payed to date 2010**



**18 % = 50 188 000 kr**

# Project to develop a new framework agreement

- Based in the concept of "One Swedish National Land Survey"
- Key success factors are;
  - Efficient regional/local cooperation
  - Development of the information's quality and usability (content, timeliness, up-to-datedness and accuracy)
  - Collaboration is so efficient, so that discrepancies in timeliness, completeness and up-to-datedness do not exist
  - A new agreement should take into account the uniqueness of the municipalities
  - A comprehensive view of collaboration including both the provision of geodata and property formation

# The new framework agreement

1. Common object specification – Extended object catalogue
  - Goal to come one step closer to standardization
2. Communication
3. Responsibilities, roles and forms of cooperation
  - Sort out the roles of the municipalities and Lantmäteriet
4. Lokal/Regional cooperation
  - Identify existing forms and describe how Lantmäteriet can work to support this type of interaction
5. 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
6. Contract construction
  - Including the compensation model

# Lantmäteriet - national coordinator of geodata

- The Swedish Government has named Lantmäteriet national coordinator for geodata - National geodata strategy
- Lantmäteriet is also responsible for coordinating and supporting the implementation of INSPIRE in Sweden
- The Geodata Advisory Board provides support for Lantmäteriet's coordination role.
- The Geodata project consists of two sub-projects - business model and technical infrastructure.

# Model for data sharing

- There is currently no comprehensive policy for data exchange
- Licensing agreements, rules of use, technologies, etc. are not coordinated
- However, from January 1, 2011, we will have:
  - A new collaboration model
  - Uniform conditions for the licensing of geodata
  - A well-functioning Geodata portal

# Collaboration Agreement

This regulates both the collaboration between responsible authorities in addition to the conditions for use of their supply of geodata to other parties in society.

- *The agreement includes a description of:*
  - *Background and objectives*
  - *Organization, control and coordination*
  - *Party's commitments and responsibilities*
  - *Financing*

# Parameters for cost of participation in data sharing

## ***Suggested common parameters for yearly fee;***

- Need of information
- Geographical area of use (municipality, county, region, national)
- Usefulness of information (background information vs. necessity)

## ***Suggested additional parameters:***

- For governmental authorities: Revenue
- For municipalities: population, area, ratio of urban area and population density

# Model for data sharing

- Parties gain access to all geodata for use in performing public tasks
- Parties pay a yearly fee, which is set ahead of time
- The fee is based on a number of set parameters
- The total sum of the fees will cover the parties share of the revenue requirements which certain information owners are subject to – the sum of fees will correspond to the total costs the parties have today
- Normal delivery costs are included in the yearly fee

# Gradual construction of data sharing

Januari 1, 2011

- Data sharing has started between the agencies responsible for information according to Inspire
  - however, data sharing is not limited to Inspire's data themes or use for environmental purposes
- Other agencies, municipalities and others who have the right to data share will be allowed to access the information provided by the agencies responsible for Inspire information for a yearly fee
- Others, who meet certain requirements, may publish their metadata and offer webservices on the Geodata portal

# Gradual construction of geodata collaboration, cont.

Januari 1, 2013 (?)

- Other governmental agencies, municipalities and certain other parties will be allowed to participate data sharing in it's full extent, according to the model which was established for the responsible authorities in 2011.

# Important success factors

- A strong connection to the development of Swedish e-Government
- Well established cooperation with the business sector
- Legislation which supports the construction of the infrastructure for geodata
- Political support for the project
- A gradual approach of a long-term investment
- Broad involvement in the initial developmental work
- That we can demonstrate the benefits of the infrastructure
- A well developed coordination between the responsible authorities