

Swedish SDI Impact of INSPIRE and PSI directive Towards Open SDI

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INSPIRE Priciples

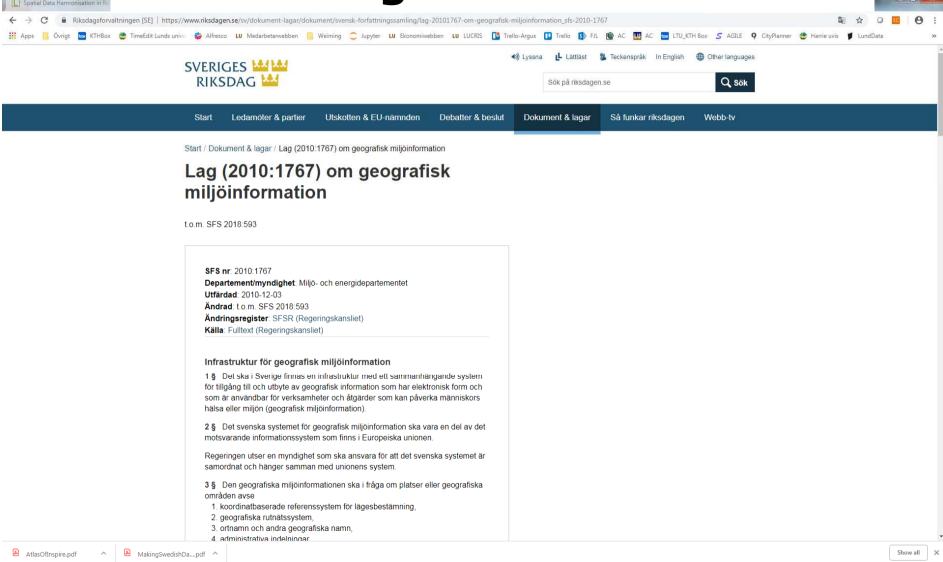
- Data should be collected once and maintained at the level where this can be done most effectively.
- It should be possible to combine spatial information from different sources and share it between many users and applications.
- It should be possible for information collected at one level to be shared between all the different levels, detailed for detailed investigations, general for strategic purposes.
- Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be abundant under conditions that do not refrain its extensive use.
- It should be easy to discover which geographic information is available, fits the needs for a particular use and under which conditions it can be acquired and used.



Swedish SDI

Geodata Strategi

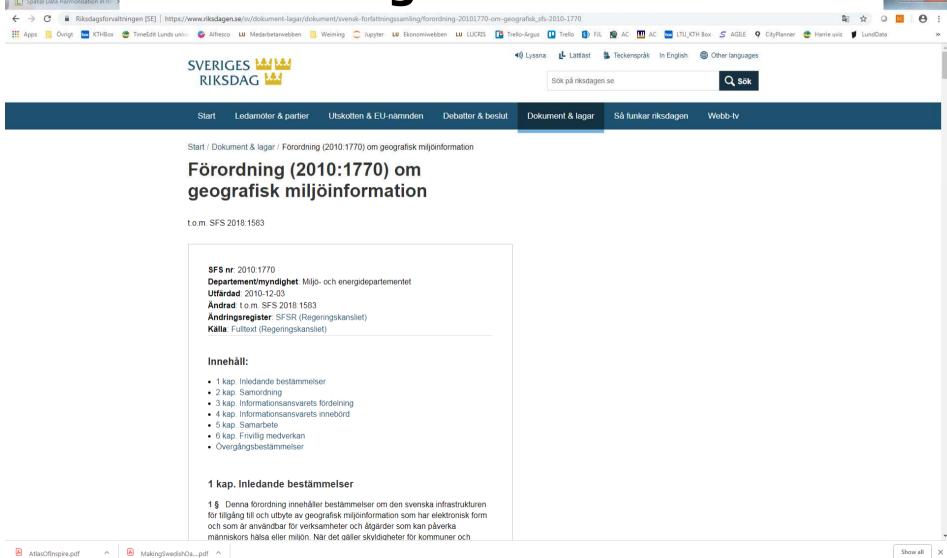




https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-20101767-om-geografisk-miljoinformation sfs-2010-1767

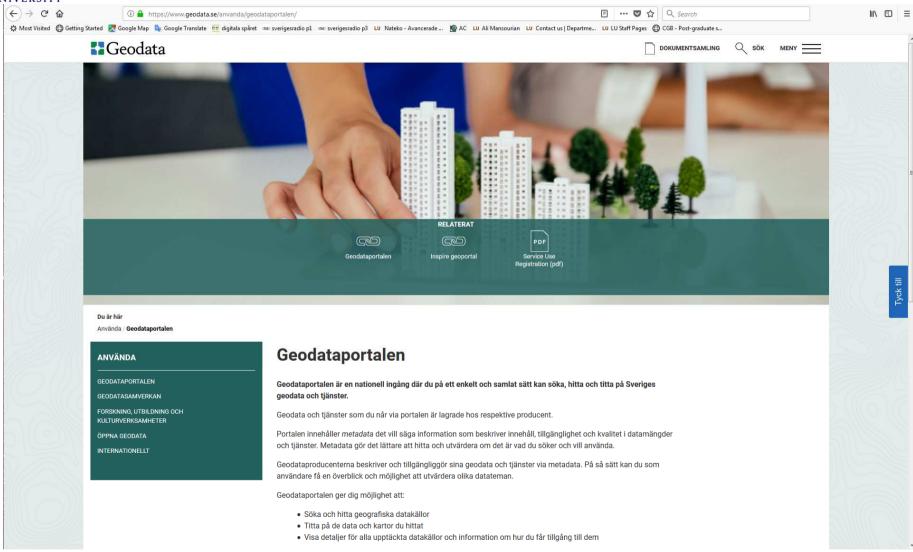


Inspire implemented in Swedish legislation II





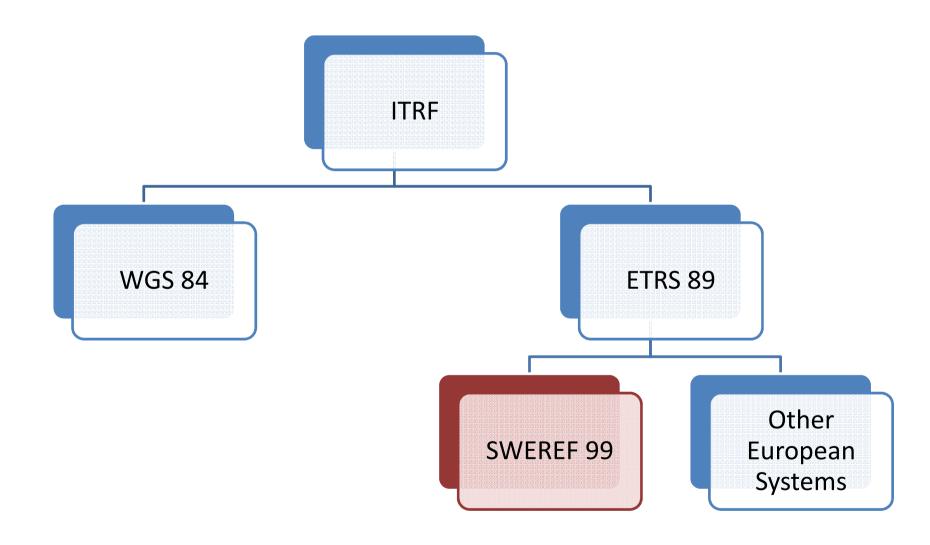
Swedish Geoportal



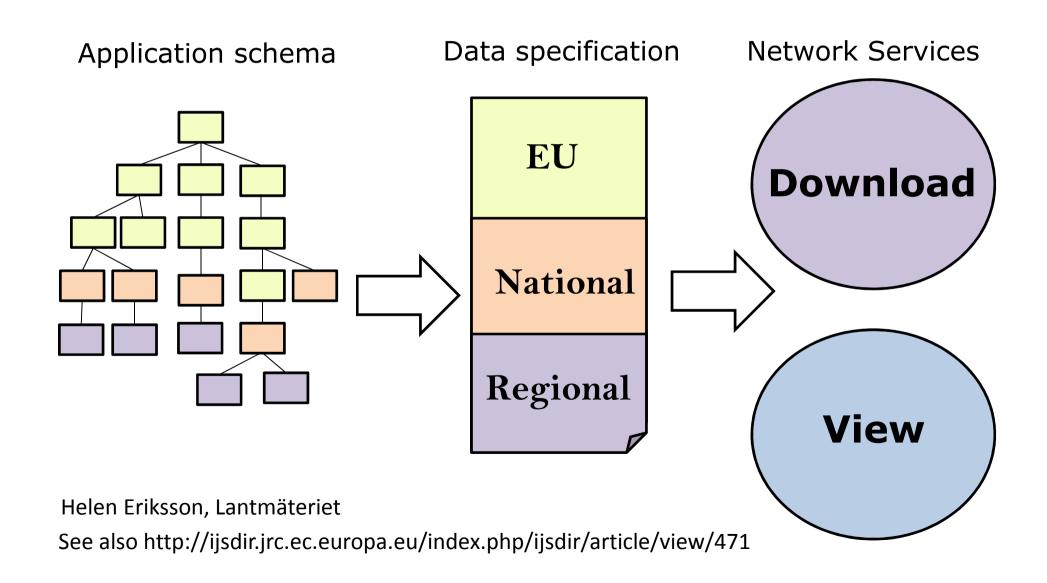
https://www.geodata.se/anvanda/geodataportalen/

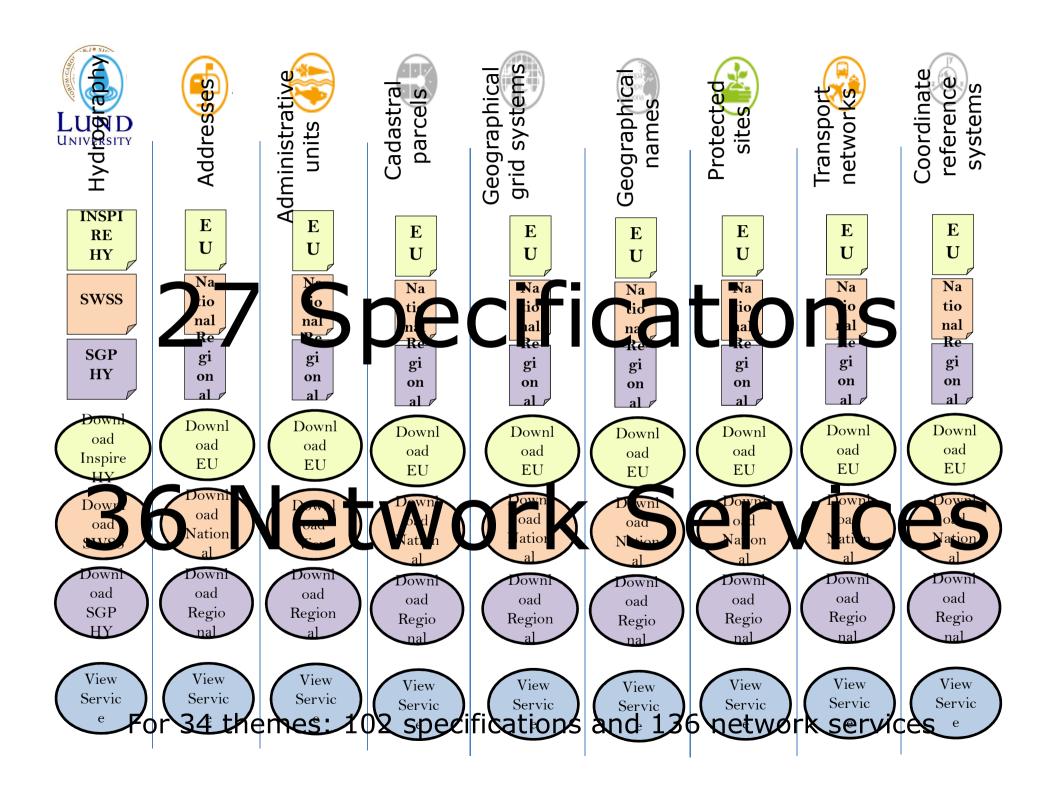


Reference Systems



LUND Extending INSPIRE specifications



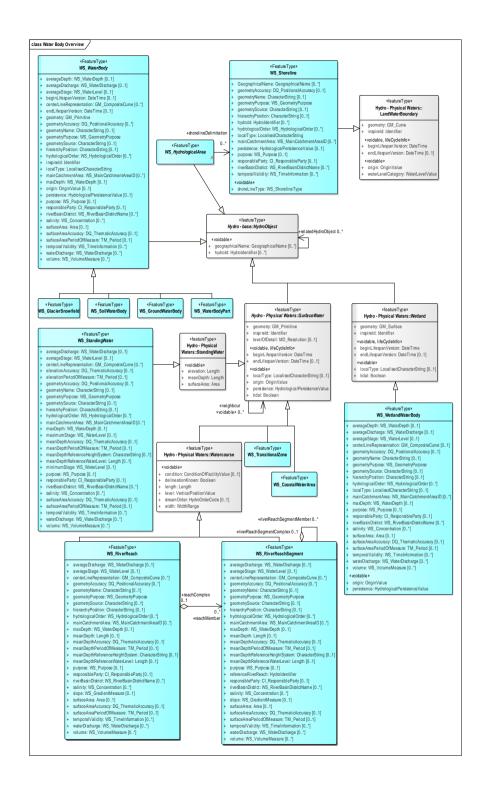


Luxapplication Schema example

Extension of water bodies:

- INSPIRE HY, light grey
- SWSS, light blue

SWSS contains both more object types and attributes



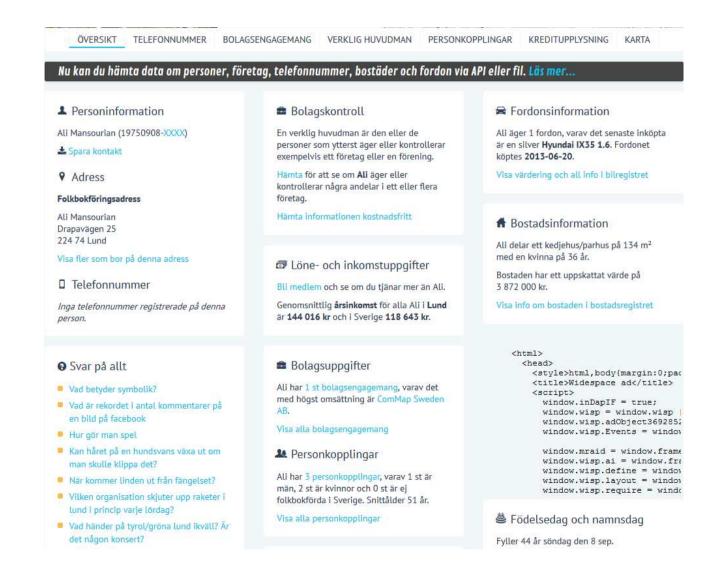
PSI and Open Data





Open data policy

- Transparency
- Not allowed to merge data
- Privacy





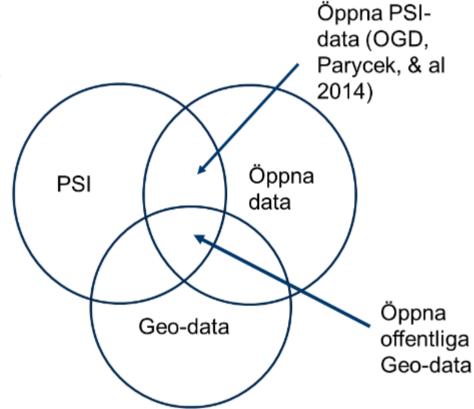
PSI, Geodata and open data

All PSI are not open data

e.g. private data to be cleaned before making data open. (pr no.)

All open data are not PSI

e.g. a private company makes its data open.



Discussions on why Open Geodata

Stimulate democracy and influence

by allowing society to develop better e-services and improve public service, which contributes to increased transparency and dialogue

Streamline and improve decision-making

by making government processes more efficient and improving, including in the community building

Creating greater environmental and cultural considerations

by making the climate and environmental threats clearer and communicating better

Save lives

through high security and good crisis management with current high quality geodata

Encourage innovation and entrepreneurship

through easy access to current geodata

faster digitization



Open Geodata, 1 Sept 2017



/ Kartor och geografisk information / Öppna data

Öppna geodata

Här kan du hämta alternativt ansluta till de kartor och den geografiska information som Lantmäteriet tillhandahåller som öppna geodata. Produkterna är avgiftsfria och får användas och publiceras fritt. De är tillgängliga via FTP alternativt via API.



Användarkonto - medför inga avgifter eller förpliktelser

För att hämta Lantmäteriets öppna data behöver du ha ett användarkonto. Kontot använder du varje gång du laddar ner data eller kopplar upp dig mot en tjänst.

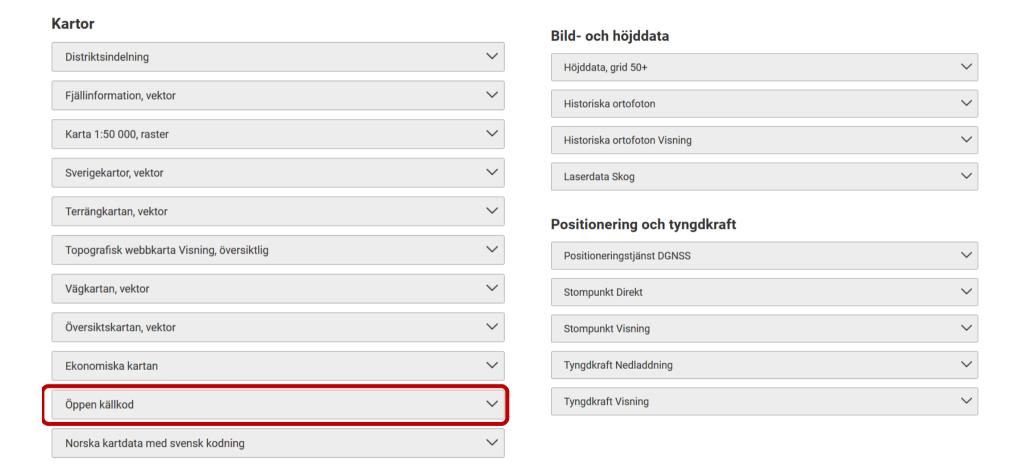
Skapa ditt användarkonto

Användarkontot ger oss möjlighet att följa upp användningen av våra öppna geodata samt att återkoppla till dig vid eventuella förändringar.

Har du glömt ditt <u>användarnamn</u> eller ditt <u>lösenord</u>?



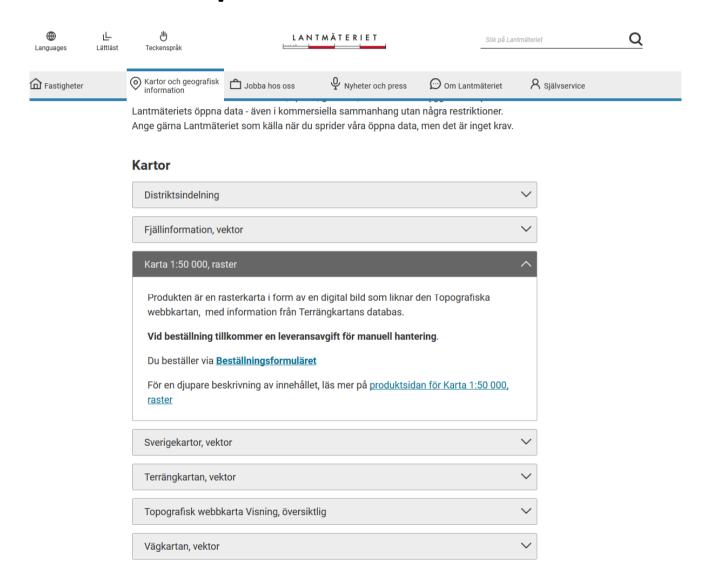
Open Geodata



Scale range: 1:10,000 – 1:1,000,000



Open Geodata



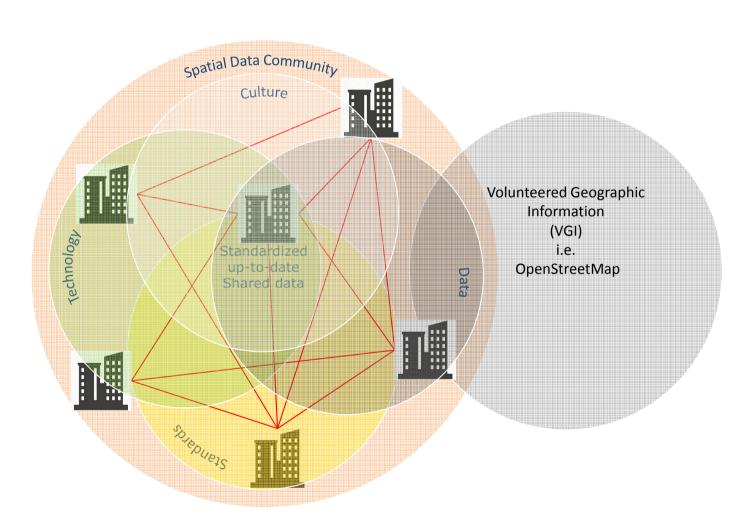


Licence for Open Geodata

Creative Commons, CCO (No rights reserved)

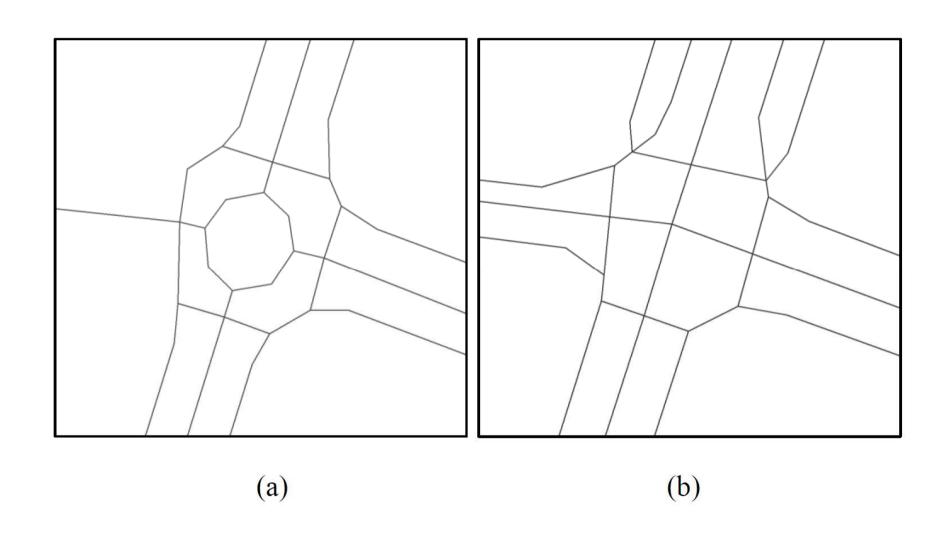
- Everyone can use, integrate, and publish data
- Without needing to cite Lantmäteriet
 - Integration with other data and processing can take place without worrisom about licence issues
 - Lantmäteriet does not need to make follow-up, if the organization is cited, where the data is used
 - Sweden does not care about the commerical use of open Geodata

Relationship between an authority LUND UNIVERSITY SDI and crowd source data



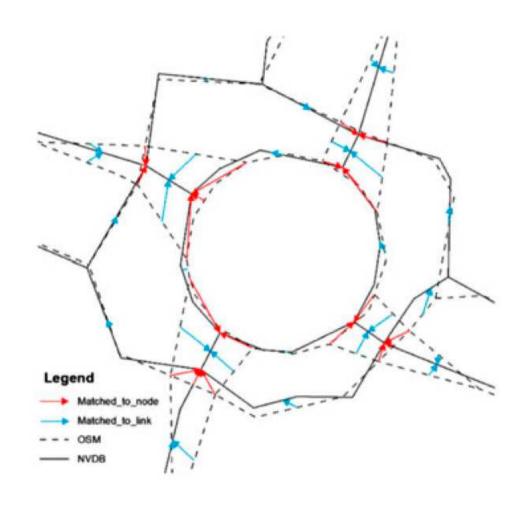


Updating data





Automatic Matching



Lun Blockchain for Real Estate Transactions

Main Actors

- Lantmäteriet,
- Telia,
- SBAB,
- Landshypotek Bank,
- ChromaWay and
- Kairos Future

Aim

 to show how blockchain technology can redefine real estate transactions and mortgage deeds.



Motivation

- The value of all properties in Sweden is currently over 11 trillion SEK, or roughly three times the value of Sweden's GDP.
- Throughout history new technology has been implemented to secure real estate ownership and transactions, and the properties associated with a particular real estate:
 - In the beginning there was not even paper, thus putting the land registry on paper was a way to secure records of ownership.
 - In the 1970's, Lantmäteriet was one of the first public authorities to make their land registry digital.
 - (The full process is not digital, but an ever greater share of the work that Lantmäteriet does is taking advantage of new and improved technology.)



Problem

- Lantmäteriet is only involved in a few steps at the end of the real estate transactions.
 - the majority of the process is not transparent,
 - not visible to the public or other stakeholders.
- The system is slow at registering real estate transactions.
 - The time between the signing a legally binding purchasing contract and when Lantmäteriet receives the bill of sale and make the approval of the title is often three to six months.
- The issues above have resulted in sellers, buyers, banks and real estate agents being forced to create their own complex processes for agreements, since they have to make sure that things can't go wrong, and because the value of the transactions is large.
 - This creates inefficiency.



Blockchain

 Blockchain technology provides the opportunity to solve many of these issues.

• How?



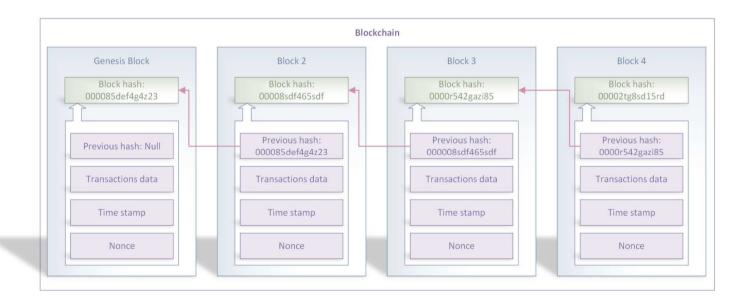
Blockchain

- Blockchain is an entirely new way of documenting data on the internet.
- The information recorded on a blockchain can take on any form, whether it be denoting:
 - a transfer of money,
 - ownership,
 - a transaction,
 - an agreement between two parties,
 - etc.



Blockchain: blocks

- Blockchain stores the data in blocks.
- Blocks with similar information are linked together as a chain.





Blockchain: Contracts

- To store information:
 - requires a confirmation from several of devices, such as computers, on the network.
- Once an agreement is reached between these devices to store something on a blockchain
 - it is unquestionably there,
 - it cannot be disputed, removed or altered,

without the knowledge and permission of those who made that record, as well as the wider community.

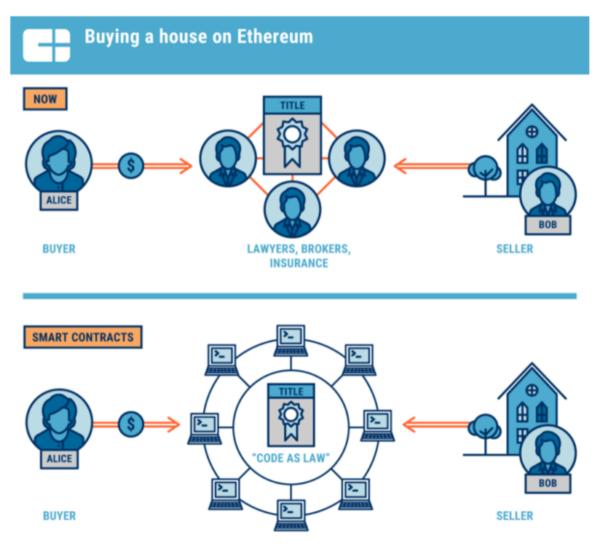




Blockchain: Storage

- Rather than keeping information in one central point, as is done by traditional recording methods, multiple copies of the same data are stored in different locations and on different devices on the network
- Security and safety of data
- If one piece of information is changed without the agreement of the rightful owners, there are countless other examples in existence, where the information is true, making the false record obsolete.
- Transparent and traceable

Lun Blockchain for Real Estate Registery



https://www.cbinsights.com/research/blockchain-real-estate-disruption/



Blockchain, a suitable platform for **Open SDI**?







