

From SDI to an OGD Platform – Challenges and Opportunities

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SUMMARY

In order to support the development and improvement of a society maps and spatial data play a core role. After running a SDI for the Canton of Zurich for several years the next generation of Information Infrastructure is under development. Its goal is to facilitate the use of spatial and non-spatial information to the citizens. The FIG-report on Spatially enabled Society demands under the key element "Data and Information" that sources of geospatial data shall be made available to support the location revolution. The way to do this in a sustainable manner is a consistent focus on Open Government Data (OGD), Information and Dialogue. Based on the federal strategy of OGD the government council of the Canton of Zurich confirmed the approach in the current government program. In order to accomplish these goals different aspects have to be considered.

First and most important the legal base has to be adjusted to publish governmental data. Three major issues have been identified to be fixed by legal ordinances.

- A service on a base level for spatial data must be accessible without costs. To strengthen the role of AAA-Datasets (Accurate, Authoritative and Assured) it is important to include this type of data (often cadastral data) in this cost-free-policy.
- The data-owner has to declare his data free for reuse in a comprehensive way. This can be done by individual decision for each dataset or more efficiently with a legal based principle for free reuse for all public spatial data.
- A legal concept is needed to handle the questions of limitations by personal rights.

For the provision of the data itself the technical infrastructure must be amended. The architecture

can be differentiated between data storage, data provision, data processing and data delivery. Regarding the data storage the change will be mainly regarding safety issues (from internal use to external accessible sources). With respect to data provision the principles as described by Luethy (2016) have to be implemented: data product specifications focus on algorithmic quality, contingency of data services also under adverse conditions and traceability requirements. To foster the use of spatial data by non-professionals the provision of data processing services can support users to create helpful applications. On the front end the services have to be highly standardised and the delivered results have to be well documented. The permanence of these services is a key factor for successful OGD-usage.

Paper describes the requirement for the new SDI strategy and provides information from practical experiences in the implementation.