

Date

Monday 16 July 2007

Title of session

Workshop 5 - Winning support from Key Stakeholders

Name of presenter/chair

Chair: David Lovell OBE, Programme Manager, EuroGeographics

Presenters: Ulf Sandgren, International Coordinator, National Land Survey of Sweden

Daniele Rizzi, European Commission – Eurostat

Rapporteurs

Tim Martin, Ordnance Survey and Sarah Hamilton, Cambridge University

Background information presented by Ulf Sandgren

17 years ago the government decided that a particular agency should be solely responsible for geographic information. Since that time there have been new laws and legislation passed which include the creation a Council of Representatives in June 2006 to consult on use of Geographic and property information.

10 years ago the agency were solely used for map creation based around products using government subsidiaries. This stemmed from the original creation of the agency in 1628 when the King requested information on areas to build upon, transport routes, defence etc. Now their move towards an SDI has been based on the collaboration of the 219 municipalities, with effective standards and a technical infrastructure to match.

Questions	Answers
<p>The difference in use of sticks and carrots to engage stakeholders</p>	<p>Eric Loubier, Centre for Topographic Information, Canada: in Canada there are different tiers of jurisdiction which included Central Government who had the responsibility of 50k - 250k for the use within the defence arena. Provinces - 10k to 25k or high resolution imagery. Provincial initiatives are partner led with co-funding by federal agencies for example GeoBase, volunteer based. The co-funding approach is the most significant 'carrot' for the provinces. At the Federal level it is more difficult to share information amongst agencies because of turf wars, budget and business lines, so a 'stick' might be required in this circumstance.</p> <p>John Naustal, Norwegian Mapping Authority: we have been building upon standards since the 1980s and all politicians and agencies have seen the benefits. These benefits became the 'carrots' that aided the implementation of INSPIRE at this early stage. This includes 40 regional offices, 431 municipalities and 6 public agencies across 11 counties. Private businesses did pose some problems until 2004 when the agency sold off the competing part of the agency. The major urban cities and regions collect their own cadastre information which is then uploaded to the central depository.</p>
<p>A need for cooperation, but how?</p>	<p>John Naustdal: different scales of cooperation lead to different levels of engagement. There were two critically important groups, a reference group - which made the important decisions, and beneath that a working group which discussed the technical difficulties.</p> <p>Patricia Sokacova, Slovakia NMA: good communication, however the higher tier of politicians were difficult to get on board. Highlighted by the difficulties of the technical geoscientists versus the lawyers.</p> <p>Ingrid Vanden Berghe, Belgian Mapping Agency: there is no technical difficulty but it's the political struggle that causes the most time consuming issues. Technical interoperability is no issue it is more the political inoperability that is to blame. They key is to</p>

	<p>behave like a partner aiming for a common goal.</p> <p>Ulf Sandgren: cooperation is becoming more important and a more scientific view is what is required: includes psychology, economics, political science and game theory.</p> <p>Daniele Rizzi:- Implementing rule development cycle he mentioned that he put the draft IR on the internet for comments. This allowed users to view the draft and they received 1200 comments from SDICs and LMOs. This highlights that people are willing to take part and engage if given the opportunity.</p>
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