Exchange Forum: Public Private Partnership for SDI
NSDI Concepts & Policies
- A Norwegian experience

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The start in Norway

• A successful launch of an on-line cadaster in 1983 – giving direct access to any relevant stakeholder
• From that time, the idea that the same functionality should apply to all geospatial information
Standards – an important driver

• **Around 1980, private sector demanding geospatial standards**
  – national data definition and exchange standard developed from 1982
  – European standards from 1991
  – investing in ISO/TC 211 from 1994
  – started to follow OGC from 1995

• National geospatial content standards developed for more than 40 thematic areas developed since 1987
10th September 1999

Web Mapping Testbed Demonstration Event

“Demonstrating the Potential of Open Technology”

10 September 1999
25th October 1999

Gathered around 100 people from government, local authorities, research and private industry and launched the idea of building the internet based national spatial data infrastructure.
Where are we now?

«Norway digital» partner

Private sector, common citizens
SDI Characteristics

• Fully distributed
• Service orientated
• INSPIRE ‘style’ long before INSPIRE
• A technical framework developed

• High participation from private sector
SDI Governance

• Pre 2011:
  – voluntary based
  – formal contract defining obligations and benefits
  – free sharing of data and services
  – more than voluntary 600 partners
    • including all local governments
    • all regional governments
    • all government agency with a task of producing geospatial information, or using geospatial information
SDI Governance

• a national geospatial council
  – formal participation from private sector
• a coordination group based on the main stakeholders
• a secretariat in the NMA
• a long range of open fora for providing ideas, detailed implementation coordination, etc.
SDI Funding

• a shared funding
• previous licencing model replaced by a SDI fee (public sector)
• a much lower cost for all, but many more participant -> sustained funding for all
• SDI income piped back to the IPR holders
• NB! most of the data and services are fully free
SDI Governance after 2011 – i.e. after the geodatlaw – our INSPIRE implementation

• from voluntary to legally enforced
• agreement to keep all the good and succesful principles
Three roles for the private sector

Supporting the SDI - Participating in the SDI - Benefit from the SDI

hopeful trends
Public – private roles in the value chain - where should public sector stop?

data – information – service – workflow - application

need: a predictable public sector
Aligning with eGovernment GeoIntegration - a national project that brings together IT system in public sector

The objective is to specify, and bring to use common interfaces and services for interaction between different IT systems within the public sector.

Lead by NMA, driven by private sector – the public sector vendors.
GeoSynchronization - public – private initiative for further exploration of the SDI

ensuring that public – or private – organizations can add value on top of the best updated information – to be implemented in 2012
New project – High level platform for interoperability

• bridging building industry, construction industry, physical infrastructure holders and SDI stakeholders
Merging SDI infrastructure with 3D dynamic BIM and other models

both for interoperability, but also for life-cycle access
Norwegian SDI summary

• successfully built since around 2000
• based upon voluntary participation
• easily adopting to the INSPIRE legal framework
• private sector has been an important and necessary factor
• private sector could enhance its roles
• we see the merging with other sectors and eGovernment – an information infrastructure!