

What new geospatial data, services and solutions do we believe that the future government, industry, and citizen customers will demand in 2030?

Andrew Trigg, Head of Data at Her Majesty's Land Registry

Abstract:

The move to a truly digital government is one of the core components for future governments, and land administration is at the heart of a successful National Spatial Data Infrastructure. There should be more linkages between governmental services, for example if someone dies it is likely there will be a change in land ownership.

Land Registry are also looking to see how they can improve their digital transactions and to make their data available in the best format for use. Data publication will be the challenge for the future, as will creating a digital register, at present it is difficult to get intelligence from the data as it is not provided in the right format.

Notes to support presentation:

- Andrew focused his discussion from a land administration perspective.
- From a digital government perspective this is the foundation of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure. Land administration forms an essential part of this. In the UK, HM Land Registry sees itself at the centre of this. For government, land administration should form a crucial part of digital data. For example if someone dies, there is likely to be a change in land ownership.
- Digital transactions. We are not close to this at the moment. LR has serious thoughts on this for the next ten years. Land administration has a fundamental data repository and resource. We don't make the data available in a good format for separate digital services. Tied into government is fraud prevention.
- Data publication will be the challenge of the future.
- Digital registers – we are currently not able to provide intelligence from the register as it is not in the right format. HMLR are not alone in this area

Surv. Ebisintei B. Awudu, *fnis, mni*, The Surveyor-General of Nigeria

Abstract:

Gave a detailed insight into the goals and objectives of the Office of the Surveyor General of Nigeria. By providing timely, reliable and accurate geospatial information to all users the Office of the Surveyor General provides information to every sector of the economy. A major challenge facing future governments is the lack of skilled manpower to develop and implement emerging technologies. The involvement with capacity building projects is crucial for a successful future.

Notes to support presentation:

- The vision of the Office of the Surveyor General of the Federation (OSGOF) is to meet the geospatial needs of the country in all ramifications.
- Its mission is to provide timely, reliable and accurate geospatial information to all users. All It is part of the constitutional duty to provide information to every sector of the economy.

- OSGOF is a Government office with limited funding, but gets support and assistance to help with some surveyor duties.
- Capability and capacity building are key challenges for a country whose population is expected to be 500 million by 2020.
- OSGOF thanks the overseas assistance which it has received from a number of countries.

Arvo Kokkonen, Director General, National Land Survey of Finland

Abstract:

Highlighted that we struggle to remember the technologies we used 15 years ago, and that we don't know what the future will look like. National Land Survey of Finland have already started to implement new ways of working and are moving to a more holistic approach. The stairs to full digitalisation demand changes in culture, competence, and attitudes, and they must be taken one step at a time. Stakeholders should view all aspects of their work through digi-glasses as this helps to build cohesive ecosystems.

Notes to support presentation:

- Looking out to 2030, it is important to look back at what services we had 15 years ago. Who can remember, and how can we guess 15 years ahead.
- NLS Finland has 4 main function: Cadastre; Land Registration; Topography; and Research. All must be completed in the next 15 years. the main driver is from customers.
- We have all done development projects, but not enough has been done, and we need to have a more holistic approach.
- If we want to drive change is digitalisation, we need to have changes in culture, competence, and attitudes. These steps need to be taken one at a time.
- All stakeholders need to have 'digi-glasses'. This means that we have to focus on the digital aspects of what we can do, and how we can progress the work of the agency.
- NLS have developed 9 key principles, some are small and easy to achieve. These all focus back on attitudes and culture. This is the huge challenge.
- Conclusions: organisation and people need to be built on digital. So the role is wider than today, and we want to work more closely with stakeholders and the process.

Winston Donovan (ret.) Chief Surveyor, British Virgin Islands

Abstract:

New data should focus on the sustainability of natural resources emphasising the need for data on green technology, medicine, agriculture, pollution abatement and the processing of raw material in industry. Global Mapping and Geospatial Agencies must work with NGO's and private organisations to achieve benefit to the nation.

Services will need to be more customer focus, but remain cost effective for both customer and client.

Resilience in 2030 will require data and information to be accurate, current, complete, and authoritative. Regulatory frameworks and spatial data infrastructures will allow interoperability between data and sets. Policy makers and managers at the highest level of government, Industry and NGOs must be convinced and persuaded to the implementation of Geospatial Information and data, toll and analysis for good decision making of important real-time issues that confronts each community and the national and human impact.

Notes to support presentation:

- Started analysing from a business point. There are maximisation of many different types of resources from all sectors.
- What does successful look like with new outcomes? SWOT and PEST analysis are key and should be done.
- Why do products and services fail?
- Structure to maps, products that must meet the needs of the less economically developed countries.

Colin Bray, Chief Executive and Survey Officer, Ordnance Survey Ireland**Abstract:**

Colin spoke of the difficulties to differentiate what will be demanded of National Mapping and Cadastral Organisations by government, industry, and citizens. All sectors will demand new challenges for data. In 2030, the primary role for and NMCAs will be the maintenance and provision of authoritative State geographic object registers that are compliant with the semantic web. By enabling real-world information and insight will provide an exciting opportunity to serve customers in non-traditional ways. This may mean a move away from revising maps to maintaining real world objects, and creating a single source of high resolution truth. This Internet of Things future is an exciting time for NMCAs.

Notes to support presentation:

- Focused on some of the private sector requirements.
- There is a big ask to work out what is needed in the next 3 years, let alone the next 13.
- It can be very difficult to differentiate between the demands of the public and private sectors.