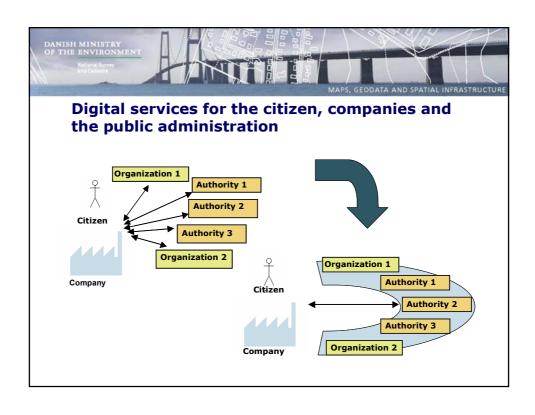
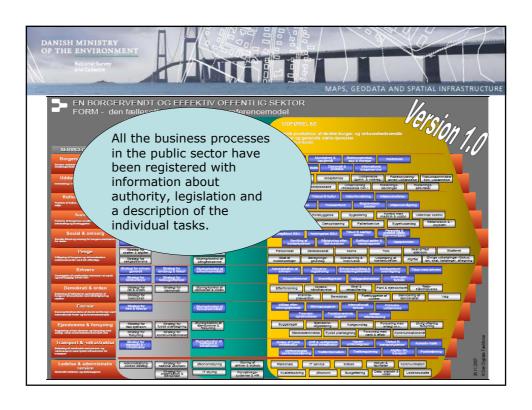




### Digitalization of the public administration

- In 2007 A common public strategy for establishing a digital administration year 2007-2010
- · Focus on:
  - The need for increased digitizing of the public administration and closer relation between the different datasets.
  - The digitalization shall make it easier for the citizen to be in contact with the public authority.
  - Establising digital solutions, which will create incressed value for the users.
- The digitalization strategy point out 3 focus areas 1) Better services for the Citizens, 2) Effective workflow and integrated processes across the public administration and 3) A binding cooperation across the public administration (the governmental authorities and the municipalities)



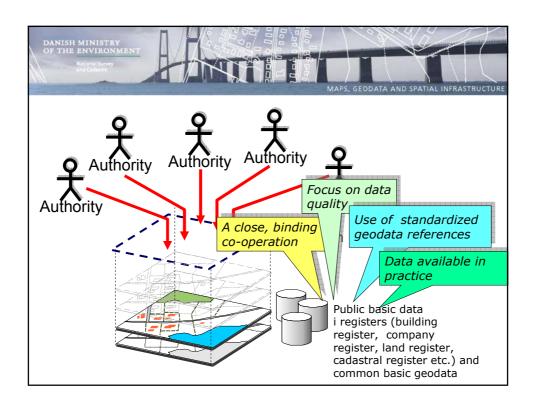


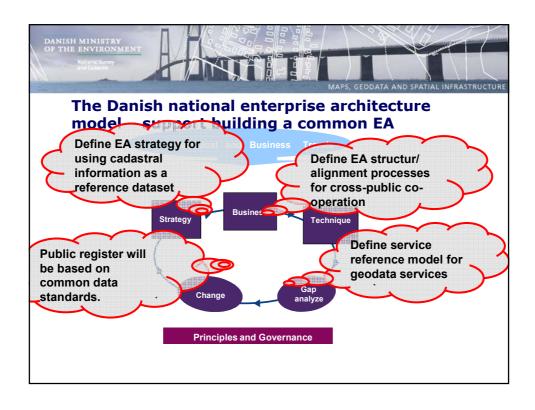


### Geodata as a cross-cutting servicecomponent

The service community for geodata has set the following goals for 2008:

- Make the effort of using geodata visible across the public and private sector. Take care of any legal and/or financial barriers for an efficient use of geodata.
- Work for including geodata in still more and more new solution (supporting standardisation activities, best practise and user guidelines)
- Work for a higher access to sector specific data, which other sectors would like to use in different solutions.
  Clarifie the future conditions related to data responsibility and rights.

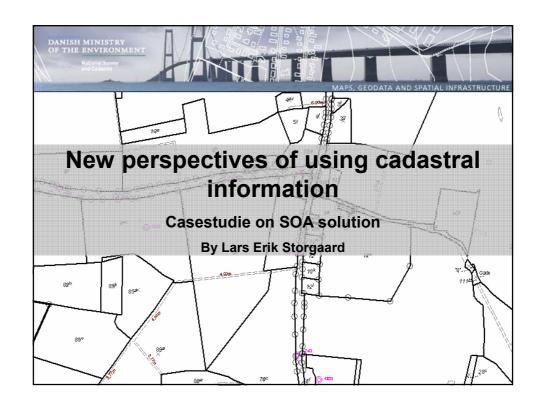


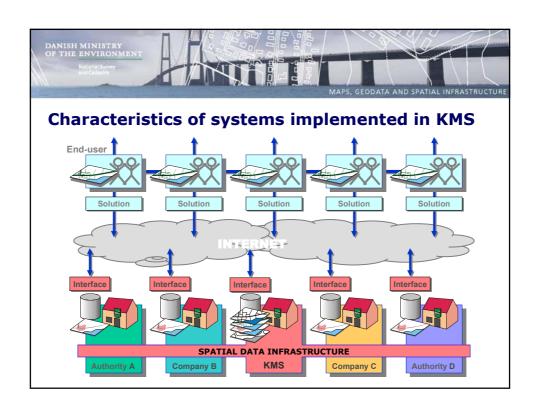


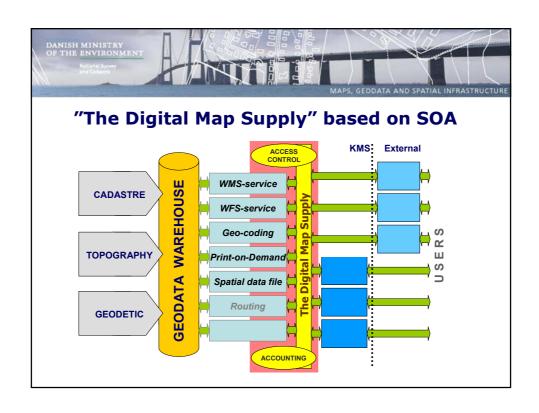


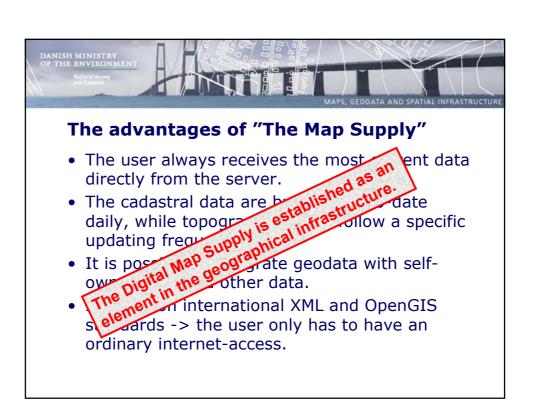
# New perspectives and requirements for using cadastral information

- Focus on how to use the cadastral information as reference data when building business- and it-solutions for handling future digital administration and new services for the public sector, the professional users and the citizens.
- The "move" towards loosely joined connection between reference data and different sector specific data set up new requirements to the data foundation to meet the future needs:
  - Requirements to data quality, -accuracy, updating frequens and topology rules.
  - Connection to other public registers.
  - Requirements for new geodata services
  - Relations to selected topographic object types.
  - Handling the cadastral information at several levels (3D)





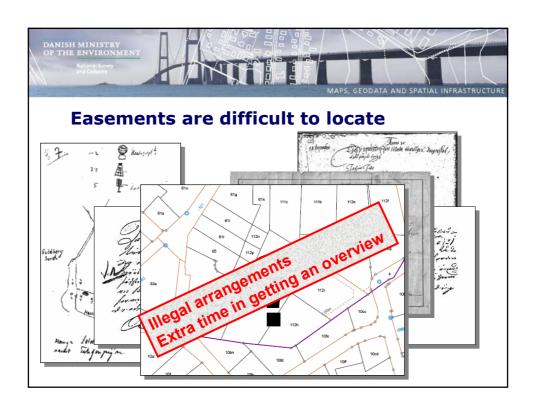


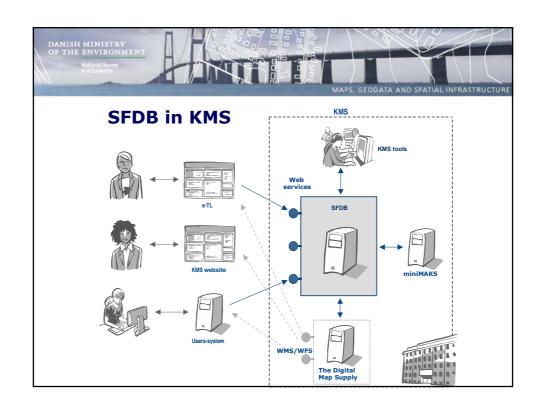


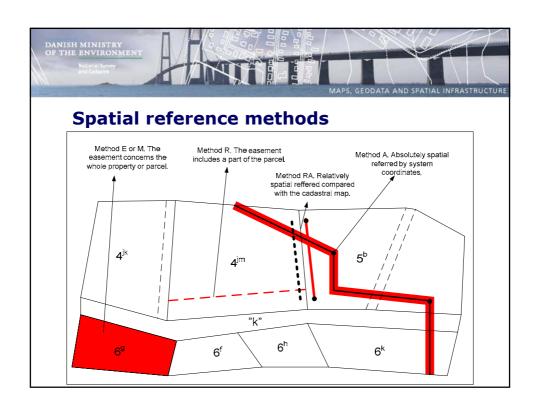


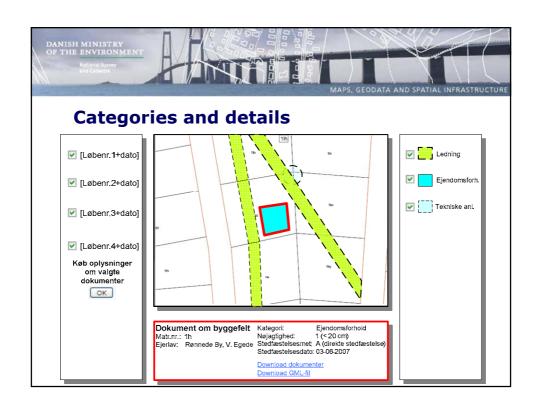
## Case: Using the Cadastral map as reference dataset in a SOA solution

- KMS works on a project about the digital land registration (e-TL) where the cadastral map is used as reference data.
- KMS is, in cooperation with The Danish Court Administration, developing a system (SFDB) for the handling of spatially referred easements.
- SFDB will give an improved overview of a property's legal status by providing a national database over spatially referred easements.
- SFDB will ensure that the spatially referred easements is always up-to-date and related to the current property situation (the cadastral map).











#### **Summary**

KMS has decided to start a project with focus on the following activities:

- Look at new perspectives of using cadastral information together with other geographical data in different areas in the public sector including demands for accuracy and updating.
- Establishing business- and it-architecture model for the use of cadastral map as a reference dataset.

