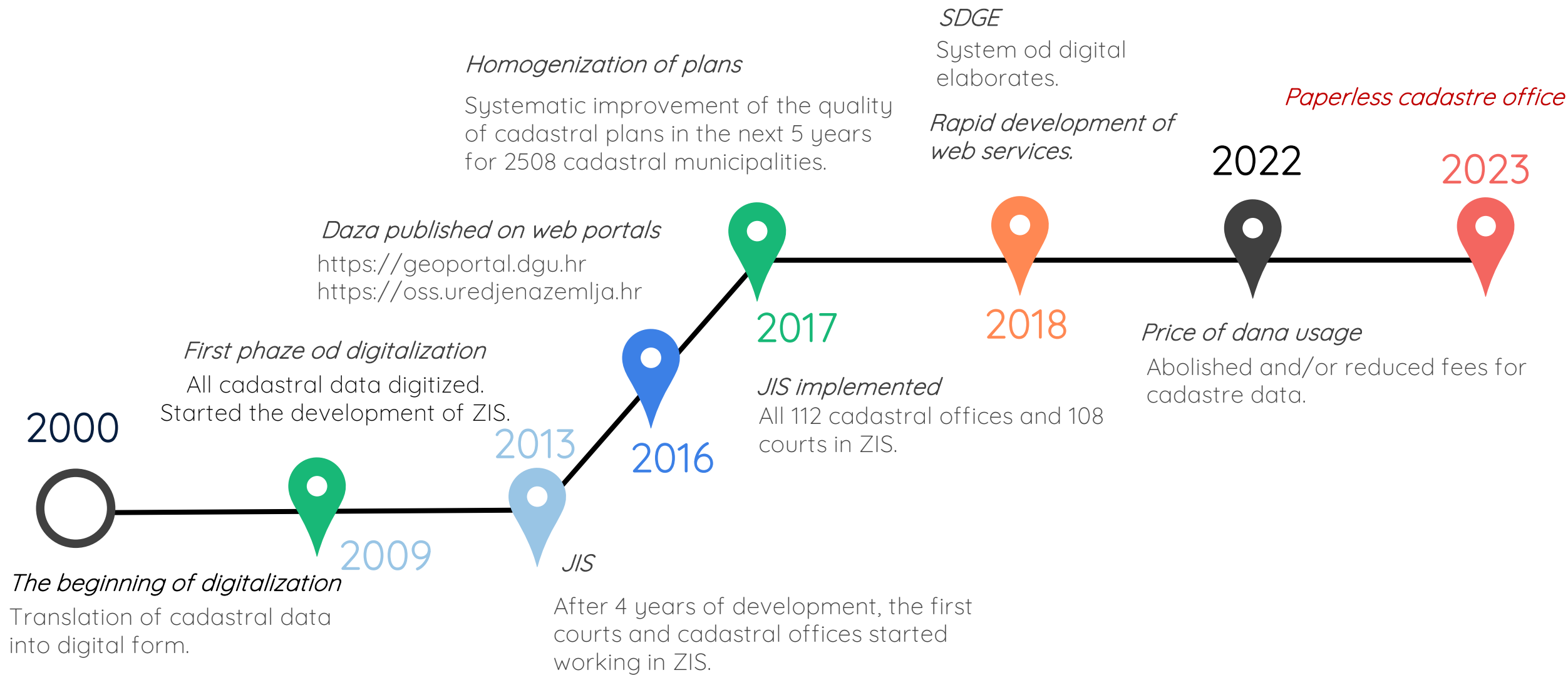


Open data and web services of SGA

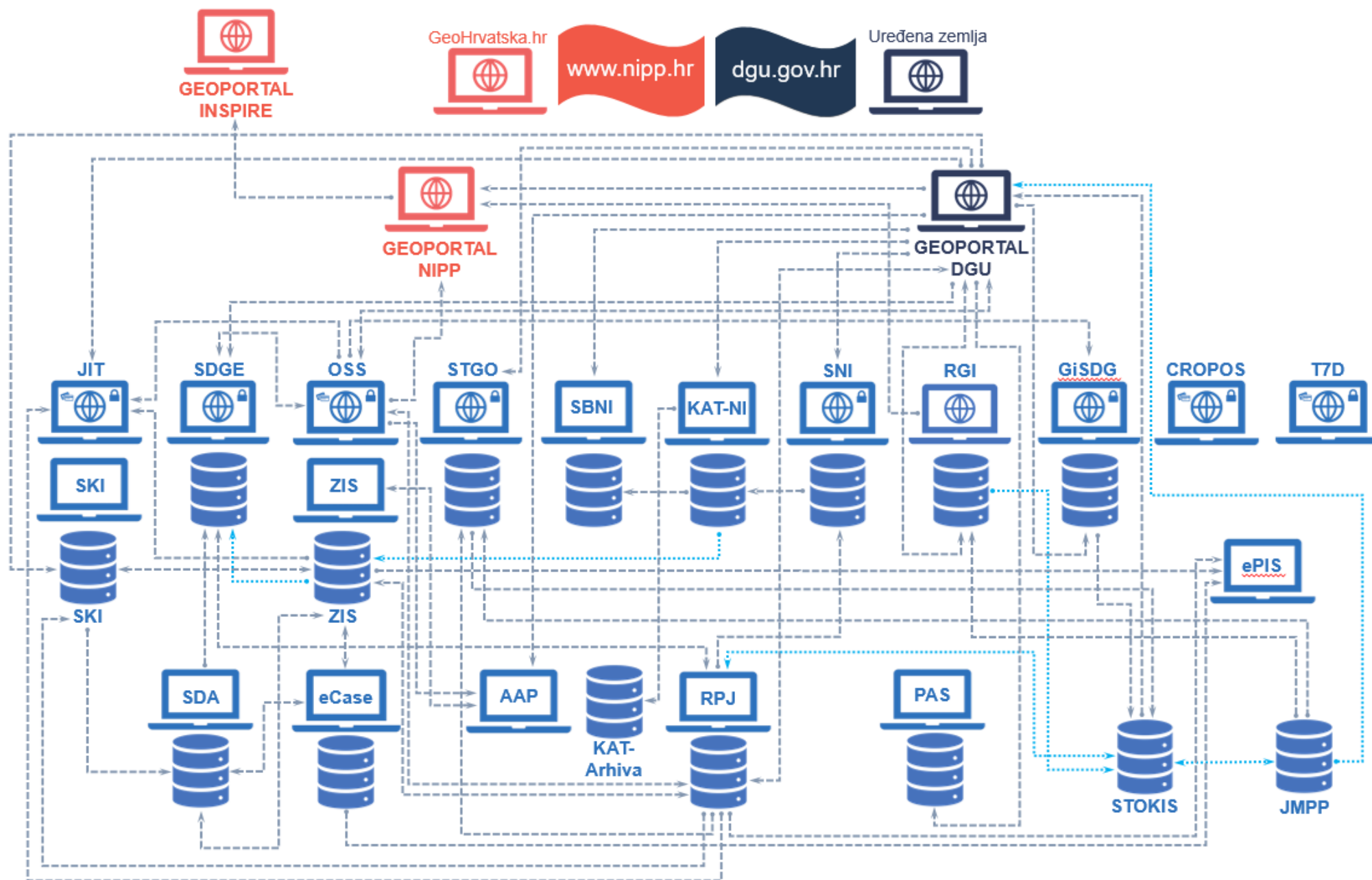


Branka Vorel Jurčević

From paper map to bitmap



Spatial data infrastructure of the State Geodetic Administration



Key tasks we are working on

- 01 Improve the quality of data and business processes through the availability and openness of data
- 02 Ensure efficient data exchange through web services
- 03 Connection to the State information infrastructure
- 04 Level up access to data and services

Development of tools for improve data quality (BI..)

Development of new web services

Use of State IT resources

Open data - services and access to data without charge or registration



Open data of SGA ⁽¹⁾



ORTOFOTOKARTE, HRVATSKA OSNOVNA KARTA (HOK), TOPOGRAFSKE KARTE, DIGITALNI MODEL RELJEFA (DMR), PODACI O DRŽAVNOJ GRANICI, PODACI REGISTRA PROSTORNIH JEDINICA, PODACI KATASTRA INFRASTRUKTURE, CROPOS (DPS i VPPS), **PODACI KATASTRA NEKRETNINA**



Open data of SGA (2)

- High-value data sets (INSPIRE directive) are public and freely available through the SGA portals
- We encourage use of web services instead of exchange formats
- We open more and more data without need for registration
- Free use (commercial/non-commercial) and distribution with mandatory citation of the source, and changes to the data source

Action plan for reducing non-tax and parafiscal benefits in 2020

Law on the right to access information

Law on NIPP (Official Gazette 56/13, 52/18, 50/20)

Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre (Official Gazette 112/18, 39/22)



REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
Državna geodetska uprava

Open data of SGA ⁽³⁾

Data are public, Law on State Survey and Real Estate Cadastre art. 167, paragraph 1.

Everyone has the right to inspect the data and to receive extracts, printouts and copies, within the specified time and under the supervision of an official of the State Geodetic Administration, i.e. the office of the City of Zagreb.

Data are issued as official documents, official spatial documents or public documents.

The amount of the actual cost remained only for technical actions and a small part of data unsuitable for reuse.

No charge for reuse of data.

Data exchange with public law bodies through the national infrastructure.



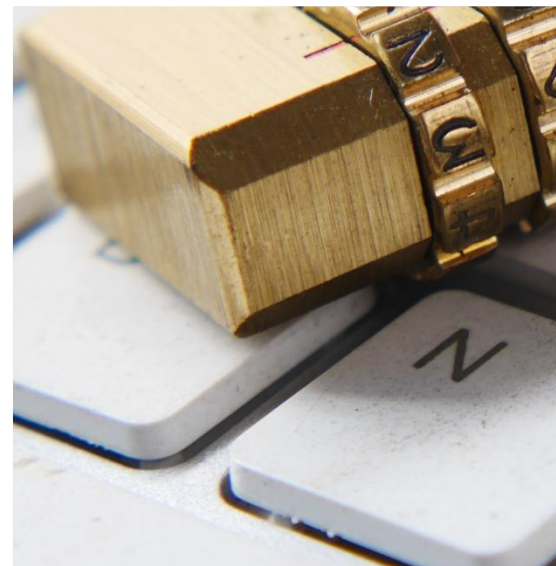
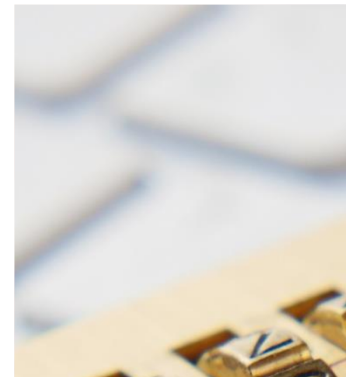
Less positive sides

By canceling the of most of the costs, we expect a decrease in the state budget of approximately €1.26 million per year.

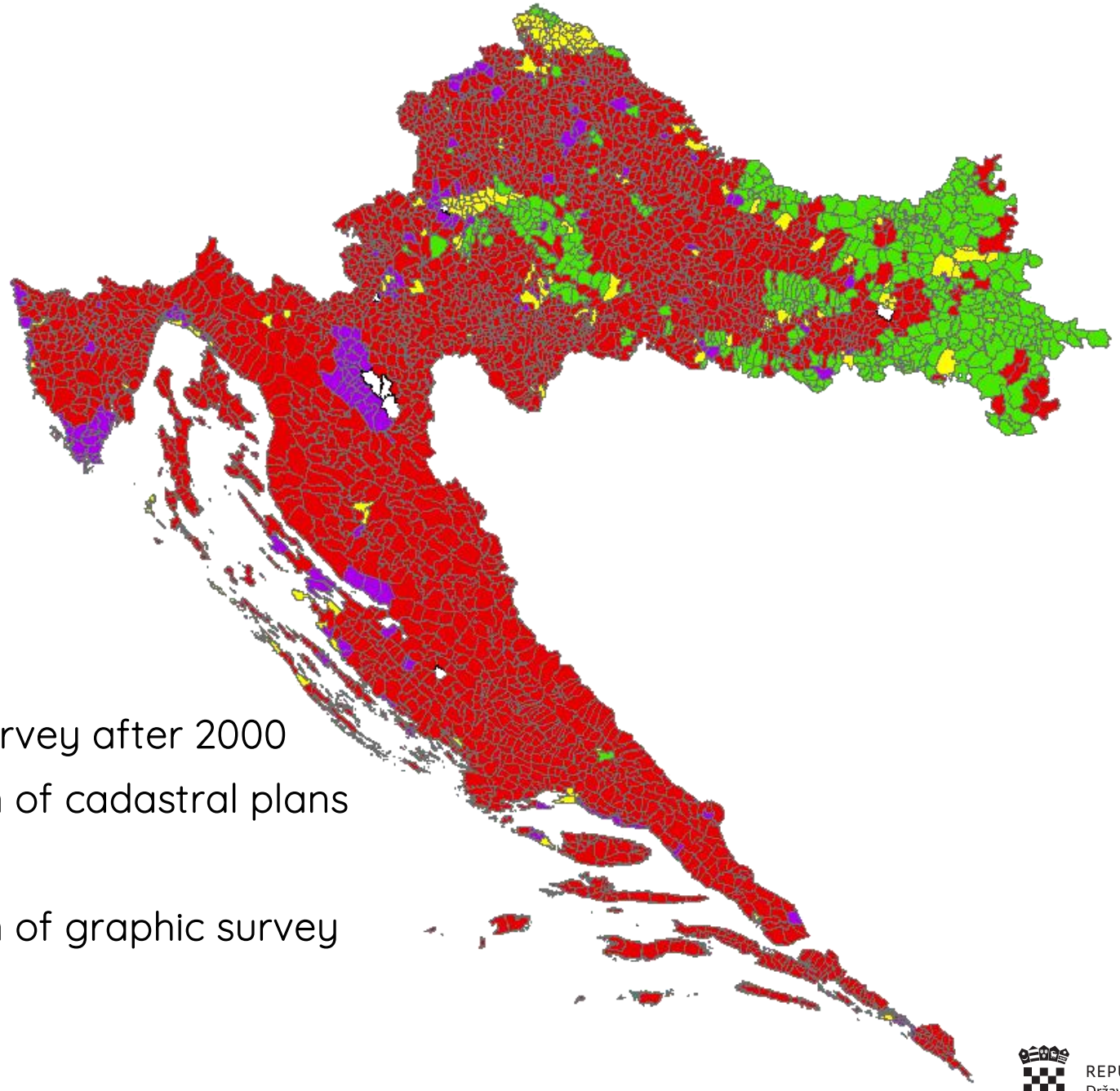
Increasing costs for data customization and service maintenance.

Increased pressure on institutions from public: expected high quality, completeness of data...

Ensuring stable and reliable infrastructure for a large number of users.



Data quality



We distinguish the following cases:

- Cadastral plan created by numerical survey after 2000
- Cadastral plan created by vectorization of cadastral plans of numerical survey before 2000
- Cadastral plan created by vectorization of graphic survey



Benefits ⁽¹⁾

Transparency and responsibility of institutions

The opening of data enables the public insight into the internal processes and decisions of institutions. This increases the transparency of the work of institutions, encourages constant development and raises citizens trust in institutions.

Encouraging innovation and developing new service

Publicly available data drives innovation and economic growth.

Land register data are extremely useful in all segments of business and activity (entrepreneurs, scientists, developers, planners...) and can be used for the development of new products, services and technologies.

Opening data also encourages the creation of new business opportunity and potentially increases the competitiveness of the economy.

Participation of citizens

Opening data enables citizens to be active participants in society.

Publicly available data can help in making informed decisions, participation in discussions on public issues and monitoring the work of institutions.



Benefits (2)

More efficient public services

Open data are more transparent and amenable to analysis, so public can identify Weaknesses as well as opportunities for improvement in existing business processes.

Institutions can identify areas for improvement, adjust their own strategic goals and actions based on the collected information, but also recognize needs citizens/public by developing new eServices.

Scientific and research use

Opening the data is useful for the scientific and research community.

Publicly available data can be used to research social, economic, health and other topics which can result in new knowledge, better policies and making informed decisions.

The general opening of data enables citizens and the public to be active participants in society, and institutions to better understand the needs of society and develop their capacities and strategic goals.



45.147.855

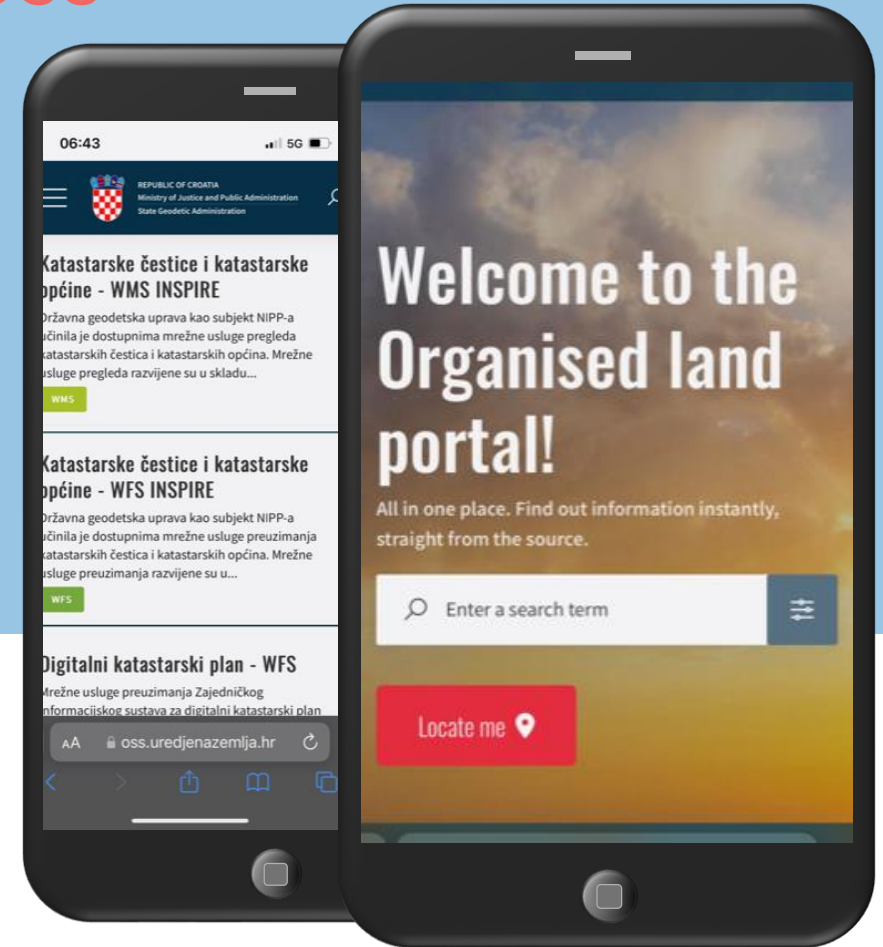
Service calls from external systems to OSS

50

Web services of cadastral data

>140

External service users
(institutions/municipalities/cities)



Central place for land registry data

Web services

FOR REGISTERED USERS (58)

- Service for retrieving alphanumeric data
- Service for retrieving changes on particles
- Digital cadastral plan – WFS/WMS
- Service for retrieving public documents
- Service for retrieving the elaborates
- Service for retrieving the list of buildings
- Service for retrieving a list of persons

.....

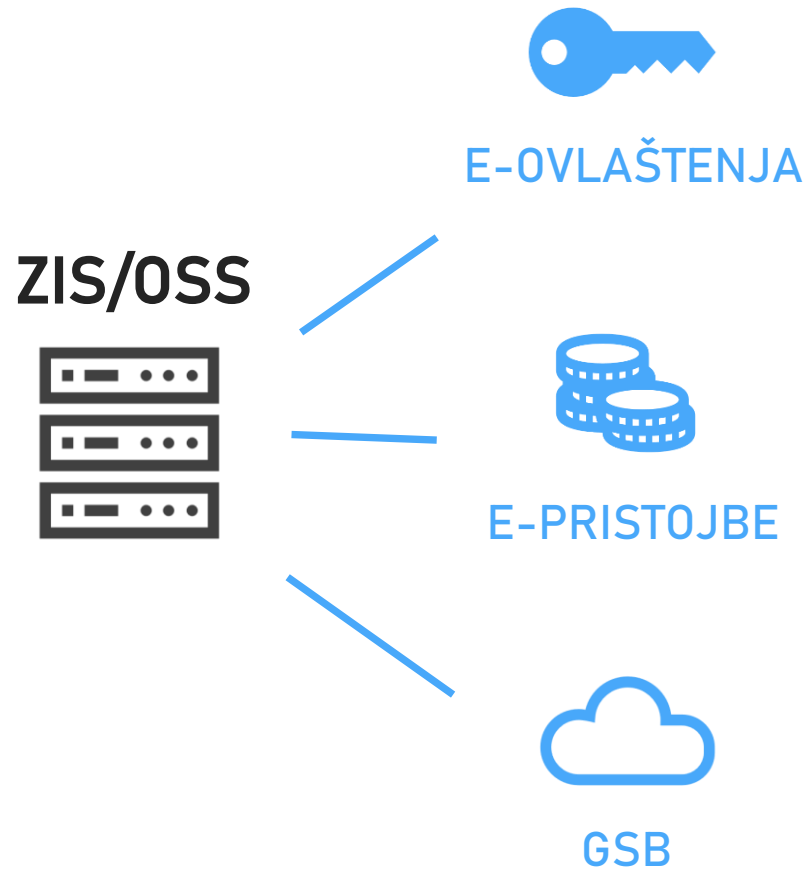
FOR UNREGISTERED USERS(15)

- INSPIRE WFS/WMS
- Cadastral parcels an municipalities
- Land use
- Buildings
- Special legal regimes

- ATOM
- Cadastral parcels and municipalities
- Land use
- Buildings



Connection to the state information infrastructure



Effective data management

Centralized data management means that data can be shared securely, data duplication is reduced and access to relevant information much faster. It also improves the integrity and quality of data as it can be updated in one place.

Reduction of costs and internal resources

Institutions use pre-made solutions for e.g. internet payments, authentication and authorization, data security...Ultimately, this leads to a reduction in time and costs for institutions, but also for the state.

Better communication between institutions

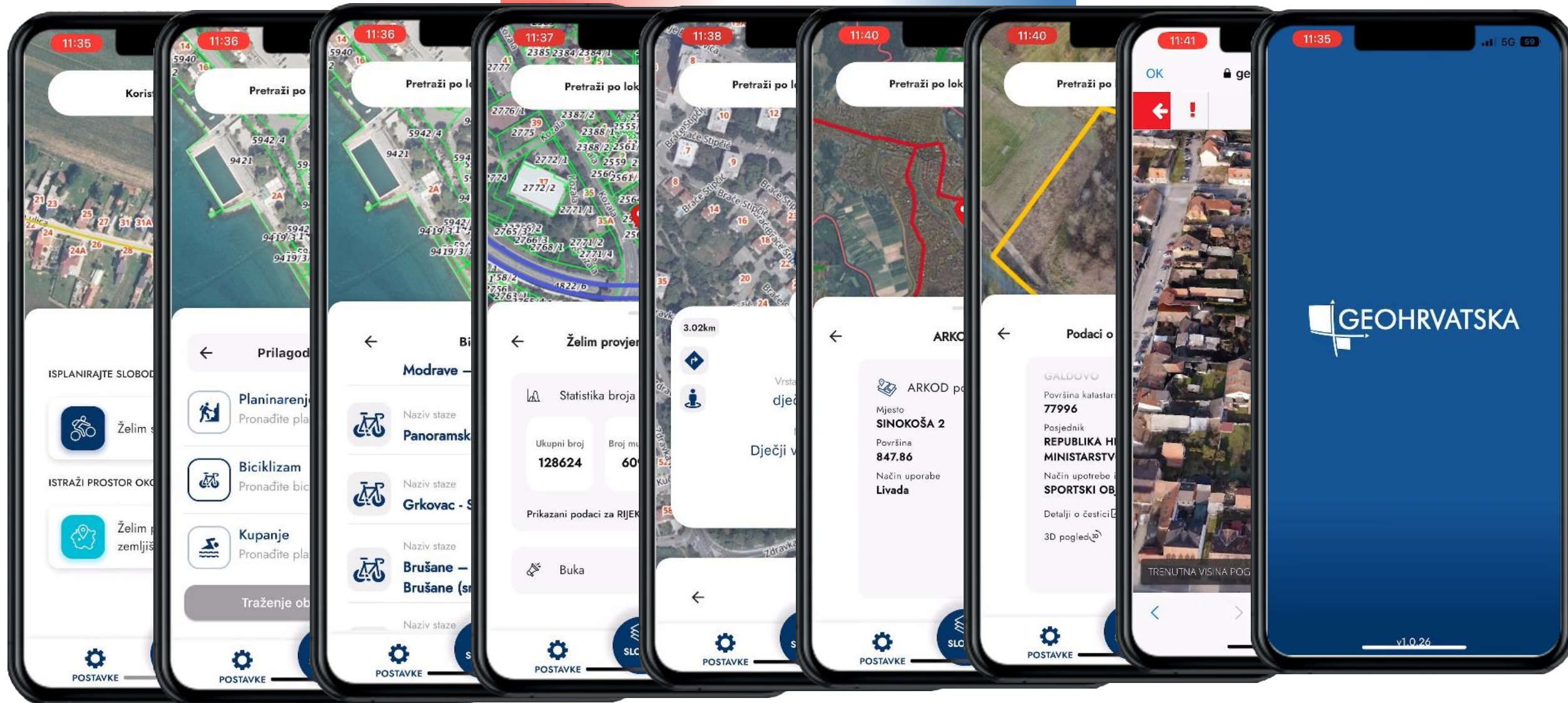
Faster and more efficient communication between different institutions, public administration and organizations. This speeds up the exchange of information, cooperation and coordination between different sectors of the state.

Beter data security

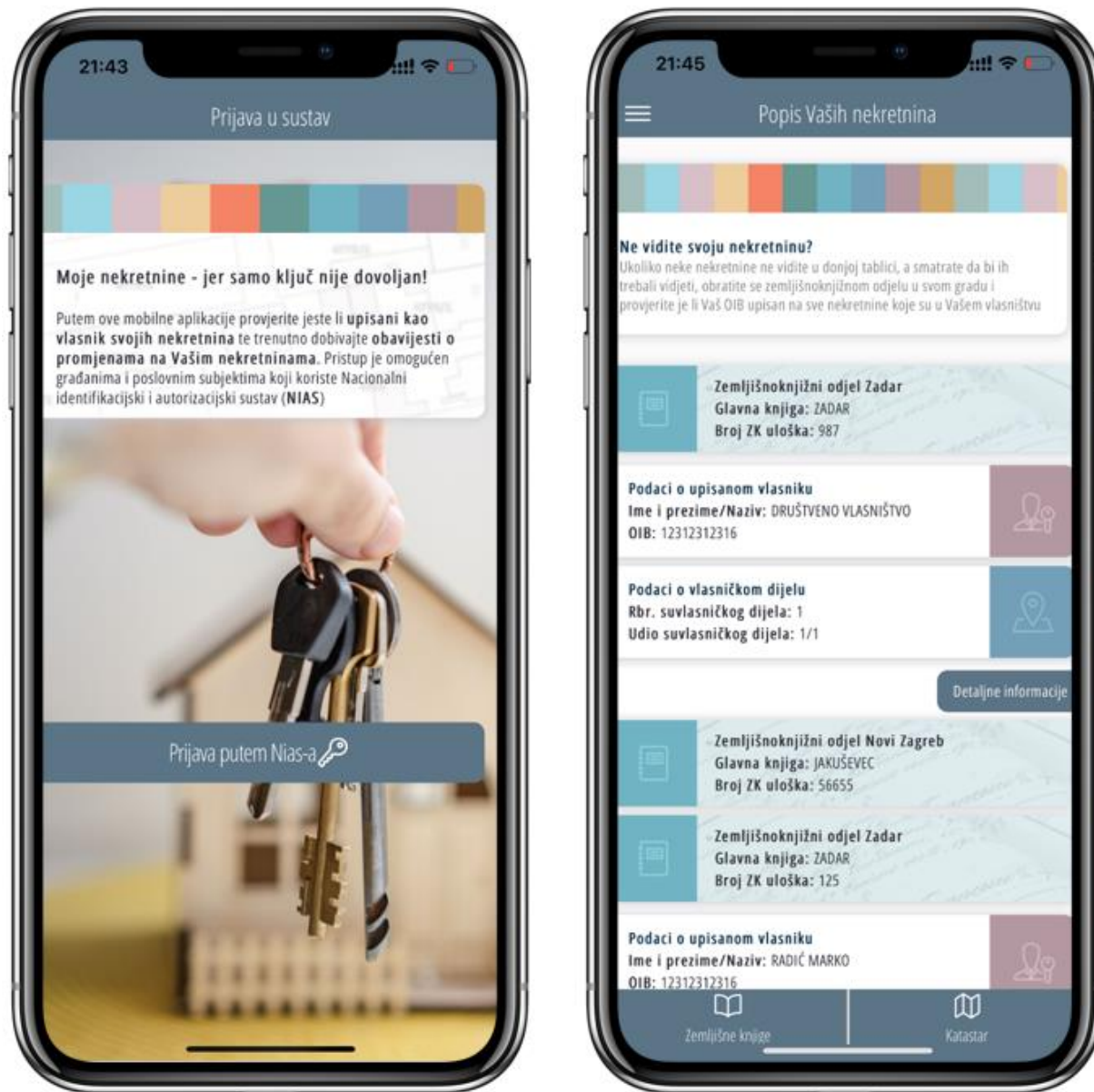
Connectivity provides better data security and privacy protection. Data can be protected from unauthorized access or theft. Secure data exchange between different systems and organizations is ensured.



GeoHrvatska – example of using data from different sources



My properties- example of mobile application from open data



Download for iOS/android

Cadastral and land registry data

Overview of owned properties
(by personal identification number)

Mobile phone notifications when a
change occurs on the property

Good for owners with a large number
of properties e.g. towns, municipalities

Thanks for your attention



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