

Minutes of meeting

Store Chefsmøte 28-29 August 2018, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands

Day 1

A. Keynote

Susanne Ås Sivborg, new in the job as head of Lantmateriet in Sweden

Introduced herself and then gave the assembly the challenge to spend a few minutes around the table to talk about the expectations to this meeting.

- Table 1 New challenges in different countries – exchange knowledge and ideas. To get inspiration and assurance that you are pacing the same issues – that you are on the right track.
- Table 2 Strengthen the Nordic network – to learn from each other – one voice of the Nordic mapping agencies – participate in projects – to evaluate the strategy – to check if we are heading in the right direction.
- Table 3 What is the focus of other Nordic countries and other chart organizations - understanding the future and one is on a right working course. Strategy expires 2020 and we need to look at it soon and consider, whether the working groups should maintain or shift focus?
- Table 4 Focus areas are the technical and organizational challenges - what are our aims as data driven organizations – GDPR.
- Table 5 Strong network. Learn from each other, find solutions together and help each other. Keep the Nordic network strong so we can stand as a strong voice in the international arena

The Nordic collaboration started back in 1975. We have this years shared history, culture and values, and there is a high level of trust between the countries. Discussions around the table f, what should be the focus of our annual meetings.

- Table 1 Common services and common products are not a focus anymore. These days, all countries have their own national legislation. If we did not have the Nordic cooperation – the Arctic SDI would not be possible. Main point: must be voluntary cooperation.
- Table 2 The business environment is changing very fast. Also vast technical changes and changes in society. Our institutions are moving from production institutions to service institutions – servicing the Government / society. Free riders of digitalization – all countries jumped on the digitalization train. Many say we don't need you anymore – job done.
- Table 3 Network very important. Need to adapt to future changes. Perhaps evolve common statements at the end of the meeting. Google maps – open street maps – we need to address these themes. We are the only people that can prompt change in the Nordic countries. Need to take good care of the Nordic Cooperation.
- Table 4 Agree on what the other tables said. We all get benefits of the cooperation but we also need to develop it further. The role of the mapping agencies is changing. Is our core business spatial data, only data or what are we doing?
- Table 5 Do we really dare to share our failures – so we really can learn from each other?

Group discussion: So what can we do to improve our cooperation and collaboration?



Table 1	More focus on responsibilities and commitment – we need to respect our conclusions. More focus on the outcome of the Store Shefsmóte. Need to address the big questions regarding INSPIRE, EuroGeographics etc. Our strategy – are we reaching our goals set out in 2015?
Table 2	Structural problem – we have more focus on status than looking ahead. What is going on in the society – we are doing things differently in the Nordic countries but still moving in the same direction.
Table 3	Preparing this meeting is very important. Need clear signals from directors on the direction we are going. Need better cooperation between Lille sjefsmóte and Store sjefsmóte and to WG. WG should be supporting this meeting.
Table 4	Previously the focus was on administrative and economical issues. Now focus has shifted to the substance.
Table 5	Need to find a way so the General Directors can discuss strategic issues and to point out important issues to cooperate on. WG should help to prepare issues for discussion. Can we actually work on common projects or are our way of working too different. Value for money at these meetings is important, because we spend much time on them.

Some further remarks from Sweden about how we could develop and strengthen our cooperation:

- Try to establish a closer connection with the WG and their tasks with the six strategic goals in the Nordic strategy
- The interaction and connection between the WG and the DG's could be enhanced/developed
- The goals of the Nordic Cooperation are “wide” and “broad”, maybe it should be narrowed down, in order to prioritize some issues better and clearer?
- Maybe our WG and cooperation for a couple of years can focus on only some of the strategic goals.
- The links between det lilla/stora chefsmötet and the WG should be clearer and strengthened.

B. National Reports Presentations – Hot topics

Iceland Landmælingar Íslands and Registers Iceland

Greenbook compiled on status and ways to go forward with regard to data issues, cf. presentation. Greenbook is out for hearing these days.

New Government policy. Iceland has had many governments in a relatively short time. Is a challenge. The mapping agency and its activities is not among key areas of political interest. Nature conversation and Arctic issues are on the political agenda.

Finland Many organizational changes the last 8 years in Finland, fewer directors, more mergers and new agencies established etc. Land registration, mapping and services for internal use and governmental use.

New areas: Digital registry of housing company shares and collecting data from different sources. Holistic approach. Networking is key in this process.

National survey: how to prepare for 2020 and forward. The mapping agency role in the future. Define our role in different ecosystems. Ongoing research – also asking the Nordic colleagues.

Greenland

Mapping and national planning united under the same Ministry again.

Geodata in Greenland, 2015 is the foundation for the new strategy of Geodata 2018-2021 (publication available on web)

Sustainable Development Goals 2030 are important for Greenlandic strategy on Geodata

New topographical map of GL

Asiaq Strategy – maps and Geodata – the Danish authority, SDFE is responsible

ArcticDEM the Polar Geospatial Center, Minnesota will be released later this year

Atlas.gl

New NunaGis platform

Would like to get historic material digitized and made available on web.

Collaboration with GST, DK on maritime issues and navigational charts.

Norway A municipal reform increases the workload for Kartverket in regards to changed municipal and fylke borders. In addition, the cadaster needs corrections. Safety at sea is very important. Political awareness of better charts and knowledge. – “The blue is the new black” and Kartverket must improve measurements of sea bottom.

Maritime safety and economy is a hot topic. Kartverket needs to deal with annually cutdowns of approx. 12 %. Security on IT is getting more expensive. Norway has experienced IT-hack attack. Political demand to keep infrastructure safe. Challenge to make organization less expensive and which methods to use to this effect. Also a challenge to change the organization in order to give society what it needs.

Denmark Coherence-reform launched – focusing on the relationship between Government and the citizens. Need to be efficient in our organizations but also to appear efficient towards the citizens. Data driven future in the public administration. Technology is moving fast at the same time as we are trying to fulfill demand in society. Standardization is a way to fulfill demand.

- Exact positioning for moving objects in dense built areas – testing in Århus – cooperation between Århus municipality, DTU Space and SDFE
- GeoDenmark – new strategy 2018-2022 – data in big scale and how it can be standardized, produced cheaply, provide value for the users and especially the municipalities, that can put the data forward to the citizens
- Cadaster – cut down handling time of cadastral services – 122 days in average is too long. New reporting portal for all type of cadastral registrations is in place.

Sweden Cadaster services has very long handling times. Approx. 1000 people spread in more than 50 offices around Sweden. Not easy to change culture. The organization needs to prompt changes so the society can change as well.

Kiruna office expands with 50 people that have been unemployed (TV license).

DIGG – digitalization project of the public administration

Open Data – how can and shall we do that and how can we get Government funds to do it? Financial compensation is key to proceed and succeed.

General election 9 Sept – probably a new minister.

Faroese Umhvørvistovan is expanding its field of responsibility because of new politically imposed challenges: National Digitalization program, Mapping Authority, Nature Diversity Law and other

needs, demands and expectations from politicians and society. Organisational task force: how to trim the organization to future challenges. Organization adapted to change per. 1. Oct.

- Archives scanned and digitalised
- New topographic map
- Ongoing preparations to shift Mapping Authority from Denmark to Faroe Islands.

Discussion of hot topics

Danish goal of public administration to meet the public and the citizen as one.

Q: Is it possible?

A: There is a need to get more coherent and non-conflicting legislation. Need to get better to help citizens that have questions on e.g. the property valuation system and why it is as it is.

Q: DIGG in Sweden?

A: Do not know yet how the relations to and between different authorities will be, because the system is not in place yet.

Q: Could we put digitalization on the future agenda. We are all working with digitalization?

A: One major task in the future will be to qualify and disseminate datasets and deliver new

Annual Reports from the NIC Group 2017-18

Nordic Council

NIC has been in contact with the Nordic Council of Minister. Very positive response. Questions to address include reporting to the Ministers meeting and access to funding from *Nordforsk* to cooperation projects.

NIC chair proposal: This meeting should decide whether NIC WG should continue to explore the potential for closer cooperation with the Nordic Council of Ministers.

To be further addressed by the GDGs

norden.lmi.is - Presentation of the homepage – the Nordic NMCA – Eydis, Iceland

Q: should we have a web? Open for discussion.

The web is not intended as an archive – ANTURA can be used for storage – but this is intended as our face outwards

A: great job with the homepage in order to get information on how the Nordic cooperation is structured and managed in a trustworthy way. May be open or not – not a big issue.

Need to find a way to work between meetings – someone needs to take charge of the in between. Need of leadership and structure in between meetings !

To be addressed by the DG's

C. Reports from nine WG's, summary

Docs on webpage

Proposal NIC: To open up for one NIC person to join the chefsmøte in order to explain the addressed topics.

IT-group talks about digitalization etc. There is a need of cooperation between and among WG's and to address the challenges in order to see the whole picture.

Proposal:

Spend 1 hour tomorrow to discuss these WG's issues because we need to discuss them in order to identify next step.

Will be addressed in GD morning meeting to get a decision on whether the agenda will be changed in order to give room for principal discussion on WG's in order to enhance cooperation!

D. Thematic discussions

Improving the quality of cadastral maps – six topics to be explored in groups

Why we need high quality cadastral maps, technical issues etc. - Group discussions and reports in plenary

Group 1 *How accurate should the Cadaster map be?*

In urban areas, high accuracy can be necessary whilst not in forest land, rural areas etc. Probably a need for higher accuracy in rural areas where people actually use the land. Cannot be ONE general standard for accuracy based on land classification. Different use requires different accuracy. Key thing is to identify future needs of accuracy that could be part of the Nordic cooperation. Sometimes users are not interested in metadata but only coordinates.

Group 2 *How will Cadastral maps be used in 20 years? What is needed?*

Good metadata is very important. Cadastral maps should build on such information. The cadastral authority has to be public. Is key to prevent vandals to take over the market in order to keep the data safe. Need to address why we need to know where the boundaries are.

Group 3 *Should the Cadastral maps be 100% gps in 3D? How will we get there?*

The Cadastral maps should be in the right format and accurate. Not so important if 3D or 4D but how to relate it to e.g. the Land Register. We need multiple layers. Do not have an answer on how to get there – maybe we know more next year.

Group 4 *Should the Nordic countries work together on Nordic quality standards and/or best practices?*

We should definitely look into best practices. In Sweden they looked into legally binding cadastral boundaries some years back, but without getting a conclusion. Want to have a common Nordic approach to discuss questions of common interest: Boundary disputes, data from topographic maps.

Group 5 *Should the Nordic countries work together on IT projects, e.g. augmented reality for Cadastral maps.*

Can the citizens trust the cadastral map? Not in Norway. Very big issue and can be of mutual interest because we need IT to communicate with the customer and user of the Cadastral maps. Impossible to re-survey big scale. One possibility is to put forward new legislation so a survey will be mandatory in connection with the selling of properties. Maybe it should be a voluntary system, where seller / owner passes the information from their survey to the Cadaster institution.

Q: Does the cadastral map have a legal foundation or binding in any Nordic country? Probably not – not the map itself but the need for boundaries. What is the legal binding of boundaries? In which format should boundaries be presented? What should we achieve in joint IT-solutions?

A: Study metadata. All the Nordic countries will have the same necessity to decide which data to present for users.

Group 6 *Identify threats and opportunities for our institutions with regards to the quality of our Cadastral maps*

Threats

Misuse and misunderstandings

Educate, communicate

Only used for property registration

Not able to make Business case for higher accuracy

Bad image for NMCA if quality is low

The lack of budget funds is also a threat

Opportunities

Higher Quality

=> more used

Open Data & get more corrections

3D is high value

Formalize process where neighbors will agree on correct points/borders

Crowd sourcing is an opportunity.

Conclusions on the first day and closing (Petur)

Key note involved everybody and gave us a good start.

Many diversified and informative hot topics, that probably will be discussed more in the future.

WG summary report was the best ever, and the structure was very good for future WG-reports.



Day 2

Agenda changed by GD at morning meeting.

GDPR – General Data Protection Regulation legislation in relation to personal data processing.

Presentations

- Finland** National legislation repeats the articles of the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC. Very extensive legislative setup.
- Stronger demands on accountability, i.e. lawfulness, fairness and transparency. Purpose limitation. Data minimization, i.e. limited, adequate and accurate data. Delete non-accurate data. Define storage period beforehand and only store data as long as needed. Processing data requires integrity and confidentiality of handling personnel.
- Faroës** Privacy Law is under review and will be updated so it will comply with EU-directive, even if Faroe Islands not member of EU and not obliged to adopt EU-legislation. Trading with European countries makes it necessary to adhere to.
- Personal data registered in the People Register (FOLK)
- Sweden** Sweden adheres to EU legislation.
- Project established to prepare implementation of EU directive. The project perceived small in the beginning – and then became big with new and expanding knowledge of the challenge – and landed later on a pragmatic approach that suits the Swedish way of implementing the directive. A data protection manager hired as a consultant. All public registers are going to be reviewed and scrutinized at some stage in order to see if they comply with the rules. All employees has to take some online education.
- Norway** Implemented EU-directive in Norway by establishing a broad taskforce. All personnel had to take a course to educate them in the new rules. Course was also compulsory to all leaders. Very strong follow up before law came into force. A planned revision of data information Act is coming up.
- Denmark** Very much the same as Sweden. Pragmatic approach. Many documents to deal with internally. Many agreements to deal with in relation to partners.
- Will probably redo some of the things that have been done already. Registers: Underground Cable Owners etc. (overhead), Address Register, DAGI, Kortforsyningen, Datafordeler.dk
- Q: Subjects of common interest?
- Q: Which type of data are considered personal by the Nordic countries?
- In Denmark, addresses are considered personal information if linked to a physical person, cadastral parcels owned by individuals are considered personal, aerial imagery probably as well if in a scale of 1:1. Spatial data – location data. We need to discuss the NMCA's responsibilities under GDPR as a distributor of data, stemming from other authorities !
- Confer also plenary discussion later!
- Iceland** Iceland prepared for new legislation by using IT-people, lawyers and a person from data protection agency to form a taskforce.
- List all individual data processing activities and data dissemination – took months to get an overview

- Who is the “owner” of the data processing – name of employees
- What needed to be improved
- 20 projects – the taskforce formulated detailed projects
- 13 of 20 projects are completed
- Have informed other state agency on their work
- LÍ is responsible of the Register of nationals and is taken part in two projects in relation to the Cadaster
- Data protection managers have been assigned to take responsibility

Finland Prioritize which register to look into first. Decided on reliable registers: Cadaster, Title and Mortgage, Official purchase price register.

Data protection officer appointed to take care of data protection responsibilities. A lot of staff training. Data balance Sheet to document how to handle personal data. Crisis management and risk assessment key elements.

Q: Personal information and geographic information

Suggestion based on report from a lawyer in Finland: a separate act is needed on processing and disclosing geographic information. Should the Nordic countries work together on these issues? Cf. the Danish presentation and their questions.

Plenary remarks and discussion:

Would be very useful for the Nordic Countries to cooperate on these issues, because we have more in common such as a transparent system. The EU-directive is intended to harmonize the differences between south and north European countries. The northern countries have many systems in place already.

Q: What is the subject of focus?

Direct or indirect personal data? Personal data registers? Geospatial data registers? Need to have a discussion on this.

Can we take this forward on a common ground? Which questions are we struggling with in each country? The Inspire-network is addressing some of these GDPR-questions in some of the WG's. Maybe the Inspire-network is good for addressing this, but not all agree. Inspire and EuroGeographic are very large groups. Difficult to get those groups to focus on narrow items like this. The Nordic countries have similar legislation – we should look into the questions and involve specialists. Do we have a common understanding of our responsibilities? Can we ask a WG to look into these questions?

To be addressed by the GDs

How do the countries deal with the UN sustainable goals (SDG)

Today, six common strategic goals of NMCA. Group discussions cf. strategic goals and questions above followed by open discussion.

- How are we dealing with the strategic goals?
- How can we develop the collaboration and cooperation?

Group 1 Perhaps the strategic goals are too wide but very relevant and different countries put emphasis on different goals. Need to strengthen the link between Lille and Stora Sjefsmøte and GD and WG. Need clear expectations from GD, so the WG know if they are going in the right direction.



- Group 2 Strategic goals are still relevant even if wide. Tasks formulated to each strategic goal. WG reports always link their reports to strategic goals – but not visible in the summary report to Plenary yesterday.
- Group 3 The WG’s are drivers to fulfill strategic goals and we should regularly look into that. Sell our successes in achieving strategic goals. We are doing really good in the international arena. Should have action plan with time limits so it is clear where we are going. Working together in this Nordic cooperation is also a learning process that is useful to everybody even if not documented or mapped as a concrete result in the Nordic cooperation.
- Group 4 Strategic goals still important and to work on and to develop. Reports from WG’s must be linked to the fulfillment of strategic goals. Our societies have both common and different issues to discuss. The Arctic group should perhaps have meetings with WG, e.g. the IT-group in order to get overview on status and developments. European services are massive and perhaps the Nordic could work together in order to find common grounds and show the way.
- Group 5 Maybe identify 1-2 subjects under the strategic goals to see if we are implementing them. The needs of society (goal 1) has not been in focus much. Perhaps the needs and the expectations are not the same. Should we explore on that?

Proposal: To ask one WG to get input from all countries on future needs of the society.
Should we review the strategic goals - formulated in 2015 ?

Proposal: NIC is monitoring strategy – perhaps NIC could take this discussion further. Could also start in taking the discussion to update the strategy in the NIC WG.

Strong view from several attendees: would like a clear link between WG and DG, so that you know that the WG is contributing to fulfilling the strategic goals and objectives. If the direction is not in line, WG needs feedback. Strong leadership is required. Celebrate successes.

NMCA’s strategic goals are to be found on norden.lmi.is

- Group 6 Leadership, visible connections and feedback from the GD is an issue. Maybe a review of the strategic goals is a good idea. Should focus more on the customers’ role, the producers’ role and not so much on our own role. Priority issues needs to be decided by GD in order to give direction to WG, perhaps through NIC so NIC also can prepare issues to GD.

We have very different organizations– some are big and some not – and sometimes a country must decline to participate in a WG due to the lack of working power.

Summary on discussion on cooperation and strategic goals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still relevant and good • Broad • Different relevance for different “participants” in cooperation • Interaction / communication between WG’s and DG • Strengthen links between Lilla og Stora Sjefsmøte • Linking the WG reports to strategic goals – status and celebrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger leadership • Action plans • Working together is also a learning process • Important to get input from WG’s • Discussions are important • Input from the “IT-WG” on future trends • Should the NMCA’s come together and show the way – ELS!

Ecosystem – the use of Geodata.

Issues: the positioning of mapping authorities.

Land mapping WG: Bio-economy Ecosystem - Connecting spatial data with bio-ecosystem challenges. To develop future works in cooperation with others – the need of society and customers – must recognize main stakeholders and their future needs.

How do the countries deal with the UN sustainable goals – SDG?

Sweden has 6 focus areas that the government is working on. There is a inner circle working on SDG, but Lantmäteriet is not part of it yet. Swedish environment protection agency is very active.

Questionnaire sent to the Nordic countries. Took some time to get answers. GL and FO did not answer.

All countries active on UNGGIM even if not active on a national level as yet.

Q: shall we continue to follow the development in the Nordic countries?

The work has not really started. Should the questionnaire be sent out again in one-year time to see if things have changed?

E. International affairs and issues

OPEN ELS EuroGeographic

Facilitator Norway, Anne Cathrine Frøstrup and Kristian Møller via Skype

Board meeting conclusion from July-meeting, cf. slide with conclusion

- to develop an operational ELS
- a full partnership is of no or little interest
- operational European Location Services
- open ELS project continues with funds
- a sustainable service is to be developed

What does this mean? Open discussion welcome in Plenary

(the following may be confidential)

Discussion of support from members:

Some members do not support to EG products and services. What is the DNA of EG? Is strategy clear? Too commercial approach? Different culture, language etc.? Insufficient possibilities to deliver on a national level? Head Office is doing a good job – but maybe room for improving communication. There is a lack of communication on some issues.

The users of EG: members – buyers – institutions

ELS is EU-centered and EG needs to deal with that in a broader context. The only customer is the EU and the EG is working on to deliver to the EU.

The EuroStat will attend at next ELS-meeting and is also a potential European customer.

Many challenges and many practical things to solve. Open ELS and length of transition time – but what will happen after that? Financing for next period is key in order to find out what will happen after that. The lack of private partnership and private funding is a big problem. Who is the real customer? Is it the European Union? Very important to clarify.

General Assembly preparations

9 elected members in the Board, some exchanges coming up. Kristian Møller would like to be the Nordic voice at the upcoming meeting if elected.

Presentation via Skype

Report of the UN-GGIM

Background and UNGGIM introduction

Massive development: driverless cars etc. Future use and needs will evolve. We will need accurate geoinformation.

In 1875 we got the Meter Convention – standardization of Units allow us to measure things in a common and accurate way. Need a common reference frame for time and place for many purposes: sports, navigation, etc. Satellites used for very accurate measurements.

Presentation

Towards sustainability

UN cooperation on global geospatial Information Management. Convention on Geodesy (Future)

Is involved in sub-committee on geography cf. UNGGIM

The GGRF calls for commitment in relation to

- A/RES/69/266
- road map
- implementation plan

Nations sign and agree to conventions on a voluntary basis. A convention can be UN-driven or non-UN driven and it may have legislative, economic or administrative implications and be very ambitious from the start or be simple and may be expanded later by e.g. protocols.

Position paper recommendations:

- A principle based overhead convention can be a way forward, cf. investigations so far
- Establish a GGRF Trust fund in order to enable developing countries to develop and participate
- Encourage member states to take responsibility
- Need of dedicated resources to drive and lead the investigations and consultations necessary in order to address and propose a GGRF convention and a GGRF trust fund.

Possible Nordic cooperation project:

1. Establish feasible study regarding the establishment of a Nordic correlation center (VLBI and VGOS)
2. Increase efforts to undertake national coordination and cooperation

The Position Paper is a paper for further discussions of what to do nationally

- to engage in regional UN-GGIM meetings
- to put GGRF on the national agenda
- to engage in sub-committee meetings
- communicate with sub-committee on trust fund and convention

- to reach out to the UN-GGIM secretariat

Nordic countries have universities that can take on tasks. The station in Svalbard is of no use alone – is built for international cooperation and correlation! A station in Uppsala, Sweden is on the agenda nationally in regards of funding right now.

Still a long way to go and we need to share the burden. Need to proceed without rocking the boat to much. Need to define what we want before taking the matter to a ministerial level when discussing the content of an international convention.

Closing remarks and summary, Peter

DG's need to conclude on how to take the cooperation further. Important to cooperate with our surrounding society in order to meet future needs and to take a more holistic approach.

Next year store sjefsmøte: 2.-4. sept. 2019 Åland, Finland

Flights to Mariehamn from Helsinki and Stockholm or ferry from Stockholm.