

Reports from Working Groups



Working Groups

Working groups:

- Cadastre
- Competence and governance
- International services
- Landmapping
- Land registration
- It and development, NOSIN and Nordic Standardization

Ad hoc group:

- GDPR

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Competence and Governance

Working with the goals: Efficient organization and Shared competences,

Report for work 2018-2019:

- Cost benefit analysis and methods for calculating social return of investment
- Estimate and evaluate social impact from different projects and activities
- Cooperation with universitie to secure education of e.g land surveyers
- Experience from "How to link SDG with strategic goals"
- Method for competence discussion

Planned work 2019-2020

- Mentor/ training program for staff in international services
- Cooperation model between agencies and ministries
- Digital competences- AI, mashine learning

Land registration

Report for work 2018-2019:

- Share knowledge and experience of digitisation process

Planned work 2019-2020:

- Automation and further Digitizing of processes
- Digital authorization through e-signatures

International Service

Report for work 2018-2019:

- No tasks this year

Planned work 2019-2020

- Mentor/ training program for staff in international services

Nordic GDPR

Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden



GDPR- ad hoc group

Proposal adopted by “Lilla Chefsmöte”

From the following scenario:

How to handle dissemination of datasets such as addresses, buildings and oblique images, taking into account different methods of providing the data as a service and conditions for access

The GDPR working group should:

1. Explore legal and practical issues of this scenario in each countries
2. Find the common issues with this scenario and propose a common statement/solution
3. Present possible proposals on how to go forward (Nationally, Nordic, European?)



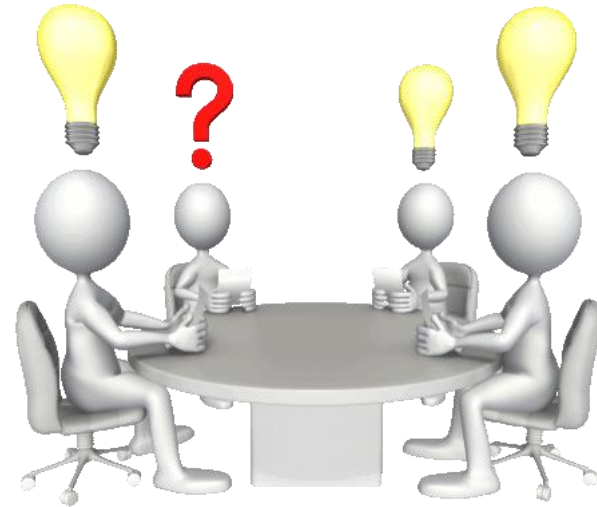
Report on work

- Analysis of the legal framework of GDPR and issues concerning our activities in NMCA
- Overview of the various legal frameworks in each country
- Some preliminary conclusions and a suggested way forward



Findings

- GDPR does not hinder distribution of (open) geospatial data, but it creates practical and legal questions:
 - The broad definition of personal data must be made applicable into rules, to make us able to complete our tasks as official authority
 - The application of GDPR is useable as a frame, but depending on the situation, type of dataset and the statutory task for the authority
 - In the future, pressure should be put on the national legislator to clearer define the statutory tasks



Conclusions

We should further explore these issues:

- When can some or all of the GDPR rules be omitted in the statutory work?
- What rules applies for making spatial data available to third countries? (Outside EU/ EØS)
- How to deal with GDPR requirements for:
 - Risk analysis
 - Ensuring privacy in technical solutions
- How to handle complains and issues when others are combining our data



Handling these challenges requires input from legal personnel, IT personnel and perhaps others

Proposal to the directors

Two alternatives for further co-operation:

- Continue to network with relatively low use of resources, or
- Identify and focus on detailed work, which will require more resources

The GDPR group propose to continue until they can recommend and describe the alternatives – a one day physical meeting later this year or early next year to finalise discussions will do

