Operationalizing the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework

Malgorzata Drewniak, Lawyer
LANTMÄTERIET
The Swedish Mapping, Cadastre and Land Registration Authority

Chair, UN-GGIM Working Group on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management
Overview

1. The elements of Strategic Pathway #2

2. Legal and policy makers - challenge

3. Example on national arrangements involving legal and policy makers

4. Conclusions
1. The Elements of Strategic Pathway #2

Emerging need for law and policy frameworks

- To manage risks that slow down development
- To ensure effective, lawful and transparent solutions and create preconditions for trust to new digital structures
- To create preconditions for accountability
2. Legal and policy makers - challenge

Silo thinking in policy development duplication and inefficiency, poor value for money, confusion for stakeholders, and overall reduction in policy effectiveness

Result

It is difficult to explain to legal and policy makers what should be regulated and why
3. Example – Need to modernize legislation on real property

What’s different?
- 1970: Information on real property was organized in databases
- 2000: Databases were organized in central registers
- 2018: Development of digital processes demand access to more than what’s in the registers

What’s the need?
- This corresponds to 10% of the need
- A digital process needs the remaining 90%

What’s the legal problem?
- Accountability is centralized in one government agency
  - Information management
  - Privacy
  - Security
- Accountability sometimes needs to be decentralized – this is not covered in existing law
3. Example - consequences

What happens if legislation is not adapted?

- Government processes will not be fully digital
- Ongoing activities on digitalization will slow down or stop
- “Timeframe” will be missed – investments will be made nevertheless risking poor value for money if affected by delayed legislation
- Risks for national interests like privacy and security
First step to initiate the law making process was finally possible

Needed basic steps were:
1. There is a national policy for digitalization
2. Geospatial information is considered as national “fundamental data” and a precondition to create a national digital infrastructure
3. There is a national program “Digital first” prioritizing government processes to be digitalized – making the policy possible to operationalize
4. General conclusions

1. The strategic pathways are the basic steps to address the “silo-problem” on a global scale

2. Although Legal and Policy is one strategic pathway, it touches many of the others

3. Laws and policies are often a necessary tool to accomplish an objective – important to bring your lawyer in to help you solve your problem