

VINCENT HOONG

**Chief Executive, Singapore Land
Authority**

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**Session 2: Sustainable Cities and Human
Settlements**

**Sustainable Land Administration and
Management Panel Discussion**

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Good morning,

1. It is my pleasure to join you here at the
3rd High Level Forum on GGIM.

3D Land Information System

2. Cities in different phases of development will face different challenges in their efforts to establish effective land information systems. Singapore has established an accurate and effective cadastre and land registration system to ensure that land rights are properly captured. This has also facilitated effective land use planning and development of Singapore over the years.

3. However, with urbanisation, there is increasing optimisation of land use across different stratum of space, which includes airspace and subterranean land. Our traditional 2D land information system is ill-equipped to organise and capture the increasing amount and the richness of geospatial information being collected.

4. Hence, we are now building a 3D land information system to capture all types of information related to the built and natural environment that are integrated to a common spatial reference. The 3D land information system can be used for a variety of applications such as urban planning, disaster management and environmental simulation.

Smart Cities as the Key to Ensure Sustainable Developments

5. So why are we building a 3D land information system? This is because we believe that the key to ensure sustainability lies in developing smarter cities.

6. Smart Cities are Cities where the Government is able to anticipate citizen needs and make citizen-centric decisions, resulting in responsive service delivery and

sustainable use of resources. Cities where the citizens have greater involvement and are empowered to make better decisions and co-create solutions that contribute towards sustainable development.

7. And Geospatial information forms the building blocks of smart Cities. Building a 3D land information system will pave the way for Singapore to be a Smarter City and achieve better urban living.

Proliferating use of geospatial data

8. While we are collecting lots of data, the potential of geospatial data will not be fully realised unless it is made accessible to everyone who has an interest and stake in contributing towards sustainable development. This will include private sector companies, Non-Government Organisations

(NGOs), even individuals. In fact, some of the most impactful urban solutions come from talented and motivated individuals.

9. In this aspect, Governments can play a significant role by facilitating a geo-data platform infrastructure where data can be shared freely and used among the public, private and people sector.

10. While the Government can provide the platform to make geo-information available and accessible, it is ultimately the city's citizens who make a Smart City truly smart. A Smart City should be one where public administrators, private sector and citizens understand the potential of geospatial information in solving key issues and are capable of interpreting geospatial data and

formulating questions and creating solutions for sustainable development.

11. We will need to nurture and develop “spatially-enabled” citizens, who are conversant with geospatial information and empower them to contribute their own visions of a Smart City. With a deeper talent pool of ‘spatially-enabled citizens’, Cities can then come up with even more diverse and innovative solutions to ensure sustainable development.

Closing

12. I would be happy to further discuss and address any questions that you may have on Singapore’s efforts in sustainable land administration and management.