The Role of Government & Private Sector in Delivering Spatial Enablement

Hon. Gary Nairn – Former Special Minister of State
Chair of TASSIC
Chairman of VEKTA Pty Ltd

Beyond Spatial Enablement
Melbourne 5th – 7th 2011
e-Government

- March 2006 – “Responsive Government: A New Service Agenda”
- September 2006 – On-line Communications Ministerial Council
- Spatial Information standards and interoperability
- 2007 – Spatially Enabling Government Conference
Spatial Data Infrastructures

• 1996 – call for an NSDI
• 2009 – Australian Spatial Consortium
• “Towards a Spatially Enabled Society” – Ian Masser

“how to develop a spatial data infrastructure that will provide an enabling platform in a transparent manner that will serve the majority of society who are not spatially aware”
Tasmanian SDI - Framework

• Reviewed past influences
• Identified the broad range of trends
• Acknowledged industry & community responses
• Evaluated and discussed recommended components of the ASDI
• Reviewed the principals and findings of INSPIRE
• Described an ideal future scenario for TSDI
Principles - TSDI

Overarching Principle

“Tasmania’s SDI should facilitate access to, and application of, spatial information to underpin Tasmania’s economic, environmental and social prosperity”
Guiding Principles

• Public investment should have maximum outreach and benefit
• Public investment should avoid duplication of effort
• To be effective, the SDI should be user-driven and responsive to changing user requirements
• Tasmania’s SDI should allow users to make an informed assessment of the fitness for purpose of spatial data or services
• Tasmania’s SDI may develop into a federation of efficient infrastructures rather than one central facility
Spatial Data

- Fundamental and authoritative spatial data should be maintained by Government for the benefit of the entire community.
- Clear and concise custodianship responsibilities should be allocated for fundamental and authoritative spatial datasets.
- Tasmania’s SDI should support and facilitate adoption of national and international data and metadata standards.
- The SDI should support and facilitate interoperability of spatial datasets and services.
- The SDI should facilitate proactive publishing of spatial data available for general access.
Spatial Data

• The SDI should facilitate the exchange of available Tasmanian spatial data.
• Access to spatial data should not be compromised by commercial arrangements.
• All spatial data should be supported by catalogue services that ensure data is discoverable and provide information about the quality and source of the data.
• The SDI should support a wide range of data themes to maximise the outreach to new industries.
Positioning Infrastructure

• Access to spatial data and services should be managed under a common licensing structure that is consistent with national and international initiatives.
• Access services should be provided by both public and private organisations.
• Access methodology and general availability should not be barriers to the pervasive use of spatial data.
• The SDI should encourage access to both spatial data and associated value-added services to maximise the value derived from spatial data.
Positioning Infrastructure

• Access services should conform to contemporary standards such as the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards and specifications.
• The SDI should include and support development of data and service directory and discovery services.
• The SDI should support and facilitate value adding opportunities.
TSDI

Guiding principals – find expression in operational decisions about spatial data collection, management, discoverability, exchange, analysis and application.

Fundamental dataset + user manipulation = new fundamental dataset ............
• SDI will continue to develop and grow – won’t be static

But,

• More and more decisions will be made based on good spatial information, increasingly ubiquitously, demonstrating true spatial enablement across society
Thank You