Presenting geographic information in legislation
Agenda

• Introduction
• Background and purpose
• Interim solution
• Aim
Introduction

- Publication of laws and regulations
- Law and regulations contains geographic information
Background and purpose

- Government Decision on digitization-ready legislation
- Principles to be followed:
  - Digital communication
  - Simple and clear rules
  - Automatic administrative procedures
  - Interoperability, homogeneous concepts and reuse of data
  - Safe and secure data management
  - Use public it-infrastructure
  - Prevents cheating and mistakes
Interim solution (1)

- Guidance on geography in the legislation
- Method to localization
  - Verbal
  - Maps
  - Coordinates
  - Registers
Interim solution (2)

- Use of free and public available data
  - Elements to be considered:
    - Completeness
    - Timeliness
    - Accuracy
    - Lineage
    - Consistent terminology
    - Accessability
  - What data can be found and where?
    - List of data containing a description and name of publisher
Interim solution (3)

Recommended standards and best practices when establishing geodata

- Concept and data modelling
- Identifiers
- Spatial schema
- Spatial referencing
- Time and lineage
- Metadata
- Encoding
- Services
Aim (1)

Requirements:
- National coverage
- Historic data
- Stable over time
- Homogeneous
- High quality
- High update frequency

Distribution
- WFS/WFTS
- WMS
- PDFprint

Service
- Business/Management GIS (e.g. in "legal info.dk")
- "Copy for the archive"

Standard styling – as known for legal text
Aim(2)

- System to be used in the legislative work in ministries and in the Danish Parliament
- Hearing among interested parties
- eGovernment
- Court trial
- The general public
Aim (3)