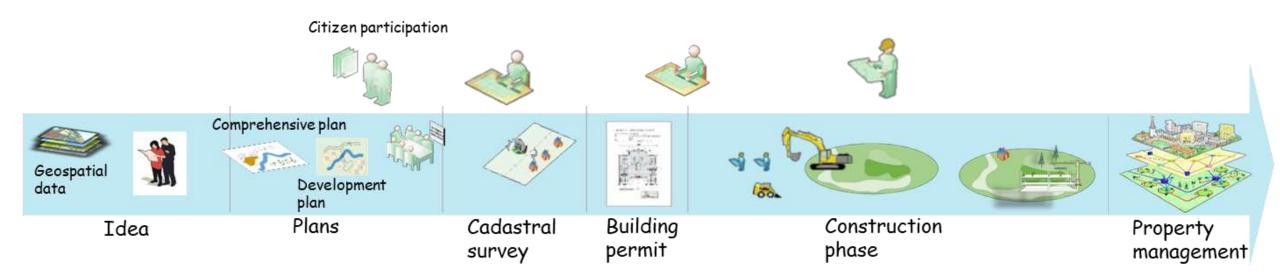
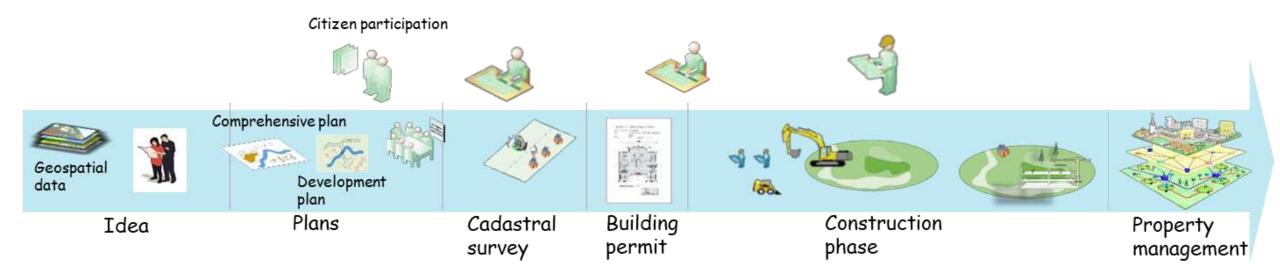
Land use planning, its trends and use of geospatial data





Geospatial data revolution

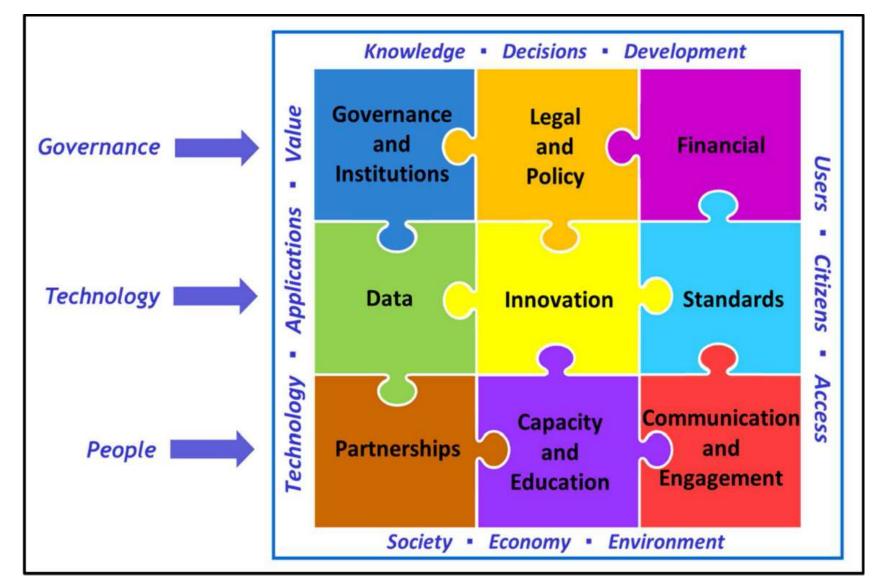


Drivers

- Digitalization data-centric approaches
- New technology data volume, quality and new data sets
- Collaboration geospatial as a facilitator
- SDGs the need/purpose of geospatial data



Integrated Geospatial Information Framework





Open data



Agriculture and forestry 0,20 billion EUR

ICT 0,45 billion EUR

Bank and finance 0,27 bilion EUR

Land use planning and development 0,46 billion EUR

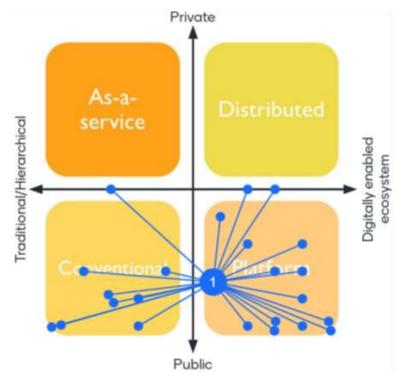
Public sector 0,14 billion EUR

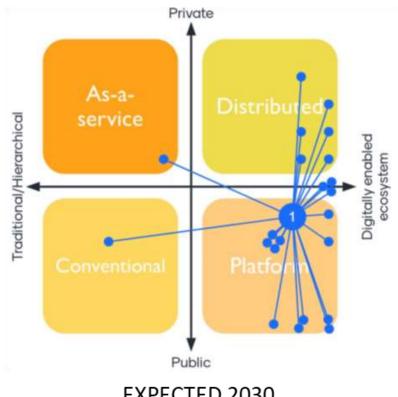
Sweden 2020

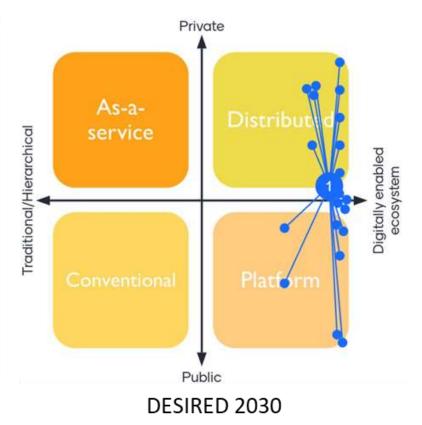
- EU Inspire Directive geospatial data infrastructure
- EU Open Data Directive high value data sets
 - Geospatial
 - Earth Observation and Environment
 - Meteorological
 - Statistical
 - Companies and company ownership
 - Mobility



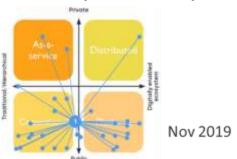
Scenarios on land administration







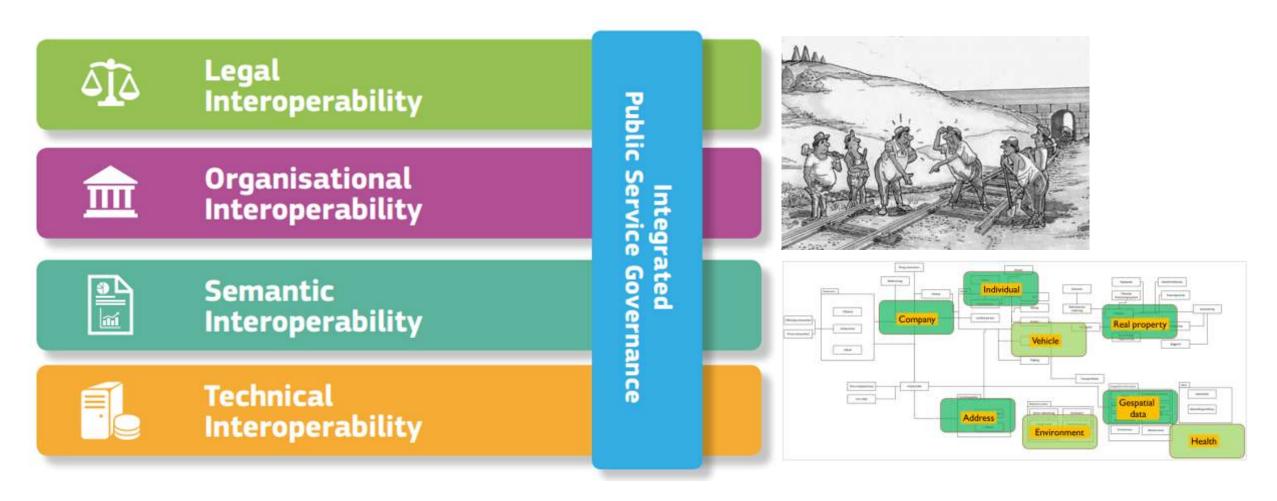
TODAY (JUNE 2021)



EXPECTED 2030

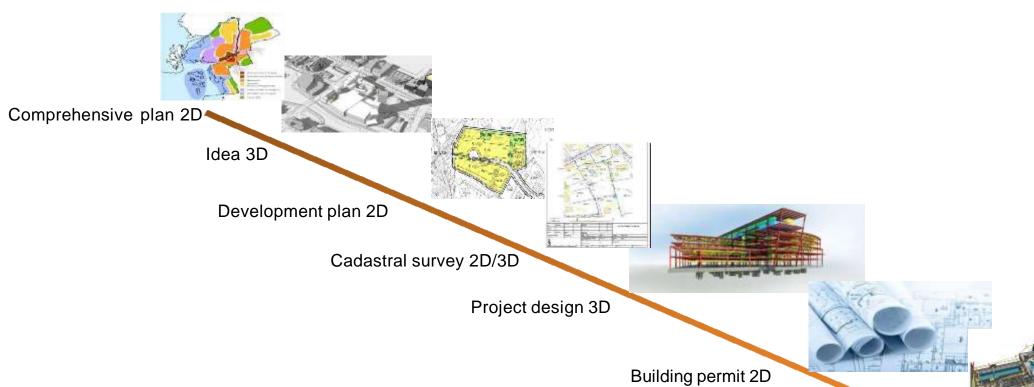


Interoperability and government as-a-platform





Data interoperability, access and reuse



Digitally enabled ecosystems:

- New collaboration and business models
- Data standards and shared information models
- Accessible national data platforms



Property management 2D/3D

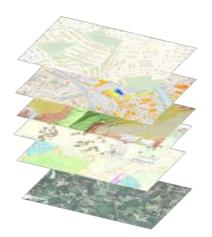


Digital twin

3D geometry representation

3D Challenge **2D** Development plan Cadastral plan **Building permit**

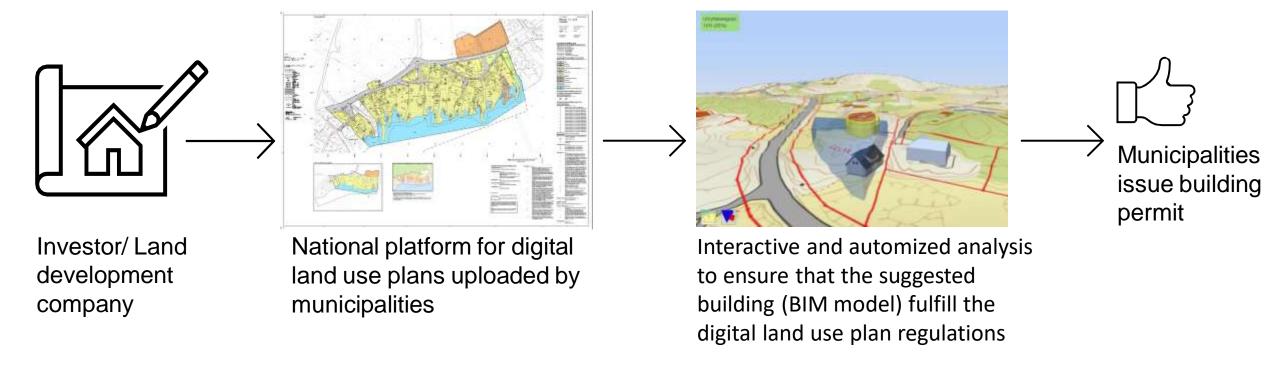
Closing the GIS/BIM gap





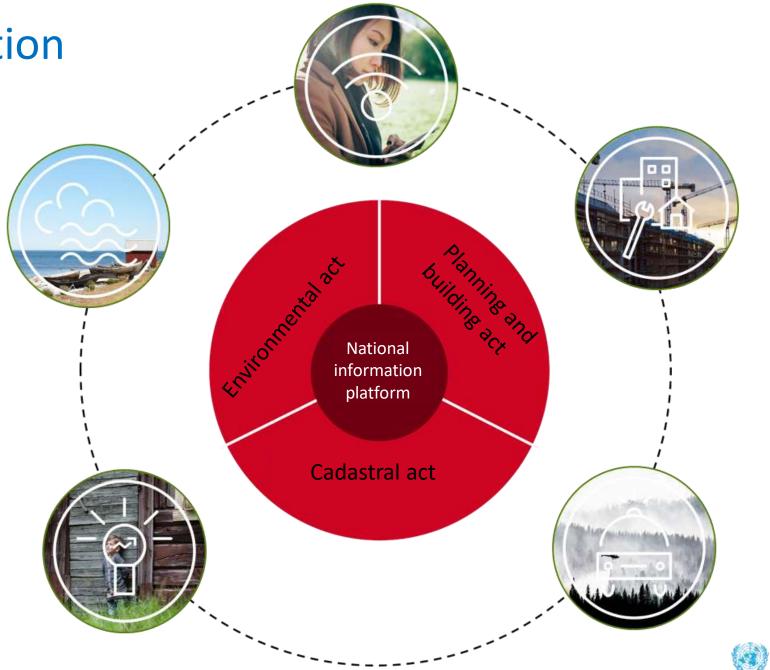


Future process for land use planning and building permit

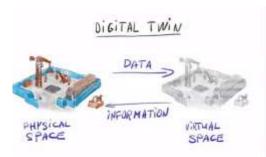




National information platform



Digital twin

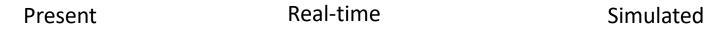


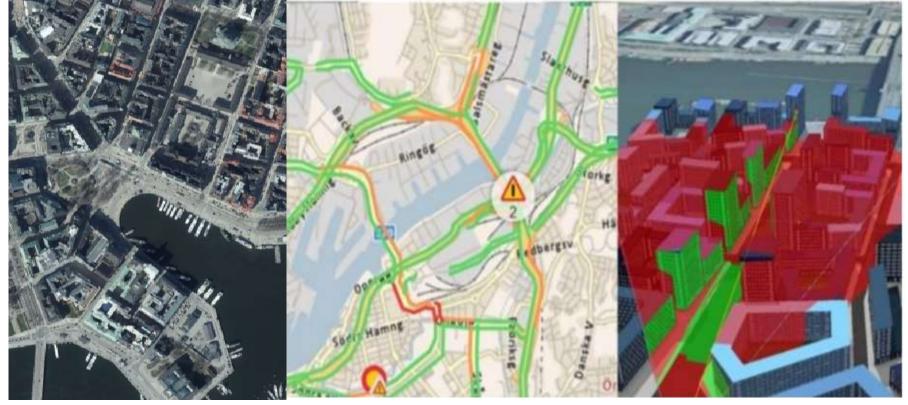


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Understand Guide/Manage Predict

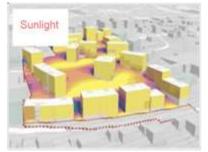


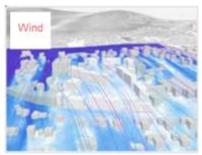
Parametric design



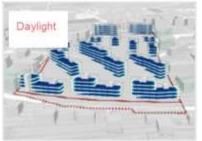
























Source: Spacemaker

