10 Years of "Law on Geoinformation" in Switzerland - Current Situation and Outlook

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SUMMARY

This paper is one article in a series of four that are being submitted to the FIG-WW 2019 in Hanoi. The background is the 10-year anniversary of the "Swiss Federal Law on Geoinformation", which came into force on 1 July 2008.

This paper acknowledges the main developments triggered by the new law. It describes the new insights that have been gained and what the future challenges will be.

The new law brought a clear focus on the broad use of geodata and successfully promoted awareness of geodata in Switzerland. The new law was an important and successful marketing instrument for geoinformation.

The new law established the rules for dealing with geodata, which have proven their value in cadastral surveying, the standard for all topics. Conceptual data models, data harmonization, model-based data exchange, etc. were a challenge for the GIS community, as their work was structured and comprehensible. With the new law, an important learning process begun and is still in progress.

The new cadastre of public law restrictions (PLR) was created by the Law on Geoinformation. By the end of 2019, the cadastre of PLR with its 17 thematic layers will be introduced across the whole country.

New findings are, for example, the need for a national regulation for a cadastre of underground utilities or the legal status of aggregated geodata.
The future challenges will lie in adding further dimensions (3D and 4D). In addition, underground objects are becoming increasingly important. There is still potential for the optimisation of the interaction between the different players at the federal level. Focus-ing on the use of data remains a major task. All these developments must ensure that geoinformation can make a substantial contribution to smart cities and the Internet of Things.