

Victorian Spatial Information Strategy 2011-14

Victorian Spatial Council

The Victorian Spatial Council supports the advancement of Victoria's social, economic and environmental goals through the provision and application of spatial information. It does this by providing a coordinated approach to spatial information policy, development and management, and facilitating opportunities for greater partnership building, collaboration, cooperation and education.



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Chairman's Foreword

In 2008, the Victorian Spatial Council launched its goal of achieving a Spatially Enabled Victoria. This 2011-14 update of the Victorian Spatial Information Strategy, the second to be prepared by the Council, continues that task.

One of the major objectives is to put in place an environment in which we can all play our part. The key features of this environment must be a framework for good management of information, as well as collaborative decision making by the whole spatial information community.

The Victorian Spatial Council represents a vehicle for the engagement necessary to deliver this environment.

It was set up to support the advancement of Victoria's social, economic and environmental goals through the provision and application of spatial information. It does this by providing a community-wide approach to policy and strategy, to developing and managing spatial information, and to facilitating opportunities for partnerships and collaboration.

Council members represent the major sectoral peak bodies active in Victoria, as well as academia, the emergency services, land administration and the Australian Government. All sectors of the spatial community therefore have a say in how the community develops and help shape its strategic direction.

They also have a role to play in achieving the goal of a Spatially Enabled Victoria.

The Strategy provides the key signposts, but will need everyone's participation to make it successful.

On behalf of the members of the Victorian Spatial Council, I commend this Victorian Spatial Information Strategy 2011-2014 to you and look forward to continue working with all our stakeholders to realise its goals.



Independent Chair

Introduction

Information is fundamental to all our decisions and actions.

We all – whether in government, business, or in our daily lives as individuals – make choices based on the information available to us.

Therefore, the way in which it is acquired, managed, stored and delivered is critical to ensuring we have the best possible information.

In many cases those decisions, actions, and choices are linked to a location or place – home, school, business, our neighborhood, State or nation.

Managing information spatially ensures those decisions apply to the right locations.

In 2008, the Victorian Spatial Council's [Victorian Spatial Information Strategy 2008-10](#)¹ introduced the strategic goal of creating a 'spatially enabled Victoria'.

The role of the Strategy is to create the frameworks that enable all sectors of the spatial information community² to be highly engaged and their efforts integrated towards delivering a spatially enabled Victoria.

Development of this 2011-14 Strategy has allowed the Council to review the landscape it painted in 2008 and set out the requirements for continuing to respond to the challenges associated with meeting this goal.

Environment in which the strategy is being developed

In VSIS 2011-2014 we are both setting the agenda for creating a 'spatially enabled Victoria' and we are also responding to external influences on achieving that goal.

We are doing this by creating an environment that gives confidence that sharing information and adding value to it has benefits for both providers and users.

Without the right institutional environment to give that confidence and to support collaboration and sharing, access to information and the possibilities it provides will remain the privilege of only a few.

How this strategy is set out

This strategy continues the development of a spatially enabled Victoria as set out in VSIS 2008-10.

It updates our view of the influences on the spatial information community that are challenging us to deliver that goal, and renews the strategic directions that we will follow in the next three years to achieve it.

¹. <http://victorianspatialcouncil.org/page/resources/victorian-spatial-information-strategy/vsis-2008.2010>

². 'Spatial information community' refers to all sectors involved in spatial information – ie the three levels of government, the private sector, utilities, academia and the professions.

The Victorian Spatial Council

The Victorian Spatial Council is Victoria's peak body for spatial information policy and management.

The Council has a particular interest in providing an environment in which spatial information is available and able to be used.

It also has a focus on developing frameworks, particularly in developing policy for spatial information management and availability.

Through its activities and the Victorian Spatial Information Strategies, the VSC acts as an enabler for action by the whole Victorian spatial information community through building the frameworks that allow others to undertake the developments that will achieve the goal of a spatially enabled Victoria.

It is designing an environment in which the outcomes will evolve through the separate and collective actions of everyone. In doing this, it is creating the foundations others can build on – it provides the starting point that becomes a catalyst for action by the members of the community.

The Council manages the framework (the policies, the rules, etc) to encourage innovation and creativity.

The fundamental requirements of the framework are good data, maintaining its supply and quality, providing access to it and enabling shared decision making.

A relevant institutional environment in which this framework is implemented can balance the needs of information managers and providers with those who want data for mashing up and creating new products and services.

For the VSC, this environment must be based on collaboration and sharing.

As a result of the environment, it should be easier to make information available, to collaborate between the sectors and to foster innovative use of information, including new technology.

Under the participatory model established for the spatial information community in Victoria, each sector has a role to play.

This model guides the collaboration and partnerships between government, the private sector and academia in the following way.

- Government's primary role is to establish policies, standards, the management framework and principles, manage and provide fundamental data, and support development of new products by the private sector.
- The Private Sector develops value added products and services, develops markets, promotes new products, undertakes R&D, and manages its data according to the spatial information management framework.
- Academia's key role is to provide education, and undertake R&D.

The full details are published in the VSC's Guide to Roles and Responsibilities for Victoria's spatial information community.

1. Our agenda: Creating a Spatially Enabled Victoria

VSIS is the primary strategic document setting the direction for the Victorian spatial information community.

Its goal is to create a 'spatially enabled Victoria'.

Being 'spatially enabled' recognises the central role 'location' and 'place' have in delivering social, economic and environmental benefits to everyone.

And because we define spatial information as enabling infrastructure for modern society, 'spatial enablement' is the outcome of applying spatial information to the decisions we make about what kind of services are delivered or how to solve problems.

To achieve spatial enablement, we will need:

An enabling platform, ie

- Accessible information and the technology to deliver it
- Standards
- Opportunities for collaboration and partnering

The governance that binds together the technology, organisations and information that will comprise the enabling platform.

And, we will need the engagement of the whole spatial information community to build the platform and raise awareness about the capability of spatial information.

Implementing spatial enablement requires collective action.

When engagement is occurring, the whole community is working together to implement the required frameworks and standards, and devise solutions or develop new products or services; clusters are being created to build the critical integrating technologies; and modern and relevant policies and legal and regulatory frameworks are in place.

Engagement will be achieved by delivering the right institutional environment.

The institutional environment being created by VSIS incorporates:

- collaborative decision making on behalf of and involving everyone,
- collaboration and partnerships in the development of new products and services, and
- adoption of new technologies to support delivery of and access to spatial information

One of the outcomes of delivering a spatially enabled Victoria must be that 'location' is recognised as intrinsically important in all information, ie that we 'manage information spatially'.

2. Influences on the Strategy

The development of spatial information is occurring in an environment of rapid technology and policy change.

Information sharing, open access to public sector information and calls to be more innovative are all requiring members of the spatial information community to think about how they are collecting, managing, delivering, and enhancing their data and information.

Social networking, crowd sourcing, web services and Web 2.0 are now mainstream ways through which to access, deliver, manage, share and use information.

The consequence is that more and more people are using 'spatial' information, including non-specialists, and they are using it in increasingly novel ways.

As the pace of change continues, the range of influences and drivers grows. Therefore creating the capacity to use spatial information creatively and innovatively must be the goal.

In VSIS 2008-10 we responded to a range of drivers emerging from technology (web 2.0, growing technical power, sensor networks, semantic web), the nature of innovation, open sources and standards, the way Government interacts with citizens (eGovernment, eDemocracy), and the variety of ways in which information is being used.

Since that Strategy was released, new drivers are encouraging us to identify what more we need to do to deliver spatial information in support of spatial enablement.

'Smart technology', 'augmented reality', 'cloud computing', 'open access to information', and 'Government 2.0' are making their presence felt.

In many ways they are an evolution of the drivers considered by VSIS 2008-10.

But while the drivers may be evolving, or organisations face different ones, they all continue to challenge the way we must think about how to manage and provide spatial information – the 'raw material' for these delivery mechanisms.

Open access and Government 2.0

Open access to information is access on terms and in formats that clearly permit and enable innovative use and re-use by any member of the public. This allows anyone with an innovative idea to add value to existing public sector information for the common good, often in initially unforeseen or unanticipated ways.

Since VSIS 2008-10 was released, the challenges to open up access to information, particularly that provided by government, have gathered momentum.

For its proponents, open access will stimulate the collaborative opportunities provided by Web 2.0, which 'enable communities of interest to develop rapidly to find people with local knowledge or technical expertise to build understanding of issues and solve problems as they emerge', and 'enable people to transform data by "mashing it up", combining it with other data so that it can become useful in new ways'.

There are already many initiatives underway to release government information and data.

In 2010 the Victorian Government launched the development of a Public Sector Information Release Framework, while in the United Kingdom the Public Sector Mapping Agreement has ensured provision of core geographic data from Ordnance Survey for free to all eligible government agencies. In Europe, a wide range of initiatives to open access to public sector information are being undertaken in each of the EU member states.

We are likely to see more calls for open access to information, but the question of who will pay to maintain the quality of information will need to be addressed.

Government 2.0 is the application of open access and a participatory approach by Government.

Its focus is on collaboration and cooperation between citizens and public servants where there is open consultation, open data, shared knowledge, and mutual respect.

Greater accessibility of government information is fundamental to this approach: 'Increasing citizen participation pre-supposes access to information' and 'rights to freely re-use, republish, repurpose and otherwise add value to' it.

Open access and Government 2.0 have implications for those responsible for managing information.

For example, the Government 2.0 Taskforce³ noted that open access invites 'intermediation', in other words external parties using government information to add value or deliver services, which may lead to a shift in accountability for the information's quality, reliability and currency.

The implication of this argument is that poor quality should not be used as a reason not to release data. Data should be released 'subject to clearly expressed caveats about its quality and possibly with the intention of subsequently revising and improving it – including by 'crowdsourcing' ...'

Responding to this will require major changes in attitude on the part of information managers, and a legal and regulatory environment that gives them confidence to release their data to wider use and re-use.

Smart technologies

Smart infrastructure is the application of communications technologies to infrastructure to make better, more efficient use of resources. It is currently being applied most visibly in the transport, energy, communications and water sectors.

Its advocates see it as a 'merging' of industrial age infrastructure – roads, rail, water and electricity grids – with that of the digital age – data centres, PCs, mobile phones and embedded devices.

Examples of smart infrastructure include smart electricity grids and Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) – which is the name often used to describe the use of embedded information communication technology in transport infrastructure to better manage traffic flows in both road and rail.

The incorporation of location data from mobile phones, ATMs, credit card use, smart phones and navigation devices into smart technologies is the fastest growing area of communication.

³ *Engage: Getting on with Government 2.0*, Department of Finance and Deregulation, Canberra, December 2009

According to the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), the pool of generated personal location data was at least 1 petabyte in 2009, and 'explosive growth in the use of GPS-enabled smart phones is the major driver of this expansion'⁴.

MGI believes that 'by 2020, personal location applications will create as much as \$700 billion in value for users. Of this, more than 70 percent will be the consumer surplus obtained from time and fuel saved by using GPS navigation systems (including those with real-time traffic information) and the use of mobile LBS applications'.

Augmented reality

Augmented Reality is another means by which location related information is being embedded in the devices that we use, particularly mobile ones.

The proliferation of smart phones, which incorporate GPS hardware and cameras, are seen as driving the evolution of this alternative way of gaining information about our surroundings.

Augmented reality is the ability to place computer generated graphics in someone's field of vision.

Its basis is location information, that is, the ability of a phone screen to view the real world overlaid with additional information such as the location of nearby bus stops, schools, hospitals, petrol stations or other business premises.

The impact of the internet

The internet is transforming Australia's economy. A recent report⁵ estimates that in 2010 it contributed \$50 billion or 3.6% of GDP – similar to the value of the retail sector. Other benefits include \$27 billion in productivity increases to business and government, and \$53 billion benefits to households.

Internet related activity has doubled in the last four years, and growth is set to accelerate as a result of increased use of social media and new technologies such as smart phones, and by business and government who are delivering more products and services on-line. Deloitte Access Economics estimates that over the next five years, the direct contribution of the internet is set to increase to \$70 billion.

As well as financial benefits, the internet is an efficient tool for searching for information, it has opened up markets for an expanding variety of goods and services, and it is convenient.

Big Data

The McKinsey report referred to above considers the role of 'big data' in the economy. Big data is defined as 'datasets whose size is beyond the ability of typical database software tools to capture, store, manage and analyze'.

With the continuous improvements in software and computing power, data is poised to make a major contribution to productivity, to competitiveness and to welfare. In addition, the ability to generate, communicate, share and access data has been revolutionised by the increasing number of people, devices, and sensors that are now connected by digital networks.

4. McKinsey Global Institute, *Big Data: The next frontier for innovation, competition and productivity*, May 2011

5. Deloitte Access Economics, *The Connected Continent. How the internet is transforming the Australian economy*, August 2011

Its reach into business, government and private life is extending, and it is more and more being defined as a key factor of production: 'like other essential factors of production such as hard assets and human capital, much of modern economic activity simply couldn't take place without it'.

But there are still challenges to overcome before the full value of data can be realised: the right number of workers with the right skills; appropriate infrastructure and incentives to ensure access (both market based and regulatory); wider understanding of the benefits of data, and appropriate safeguards for IP, privacy, security and liability.

Cloud computing

Cloud computing is a way to source information and communication technology from a shared pool of resources such as networks, servers, storage and applications.

The benefits it claims are scalability and elimination of redundancy, increased agility for users, lower cost than investing in stand-alone infrastructure, and on-demand access. On the other hand, the performance, legal, contractual, economic and security aspects of the cloud are still developing.

What might the cloud offer to access to spatial information? It might mean the ability to access spatial information more easily through the service based approach rather than needing to acquire the data and infrastructure to store and access it. In turn, this could lead to greater demand for and use of spatial information.

Implications for VSIS 2011-14

Delivering spatial enablement in 2011-14 will therefore be influenced by

- The increasing demand for open access to information, which is being linked to mobility, ie smart devices are delivering information to people wherever they are and are facilitating continuous communication.
- The proliferation of the creation of personal location information, complementing spatial data as we have traditionally understood it.
- The internet becoming a major driver of government, business and personal activity, and making the search for information easier.
- The potential of the cloud to make spatial data more accessible and storage more affordable.

However, we must also address the lag between these demands and the developments in technology, and the policy responses to them.

To help shape our response to these influences the following Chapter sets out the challenges to be addressed in the next three years, while the responses to them are then set out in Chapter 4.

3. Challenges

In 2008, we set out six challenges that the spatial information community needs to respond to, and which must be done by harnessing the whole community's capabilities.

To these we add the challenge of raising general awareness about the value of investing in spatial information to ensure its quality and availability.

Continue to strive to get the foundations right

Without the adoption of a consistent approach for managing spatial information and making it available, without critical data being maintained and available, and until we can take it for granted that there is general awareness about and understanding of the role of spatial information as an enabler, we will not be able to maximise the value of the information and its capabilities.

Continue to ensure accessible and maintained data

Once we have identified the critical data and are making it available, arrangements must be in place to ensure it remains fit for purpose, discoverable, accessible and available; that people are aware of it; and that it can be integrated from various sources. There must be capacity to ensure users' quality requirements can continue to be met as they grow and change.

Being adaptable in the face of rapid change and able to respond to new developments

The spatial information community still faces the challenge of an ever increasing range of uses to which spatial information is being put, as well as the disruptive change emerging through the proliferation of mobile communications, positioning technologies, sensor and sensor platform technologies, crowd-sourcing and on-the-fly data capture, and social networks.

With the increasing calls to open public information to support creativity and innovation, there will be much more potential for competition in the development of applications based on spatial information, whether from larger companies, or one-person operations. All these value added opportunities must be accommodated and the industry supported to grow.

Can we reconcile the more traditional institutional top-down model of developing new data and applications that takes many years with the speed and agility being brought by these new approaches?

Building a culture of sharing

These calls to open up access to information are also challenging spatial data managers to allow it to be 're-used' to create new products and services. At the same time, sharing spatial data is increasingly being seen as the way to stimulate innovation within government and outside.

Data managers will need to consider their response to the notion of ‘intermediation’, and that others may add value to their data and seek to deliver services based on it. This must occur within a legal and regulatory environment that supports their actions and decisions.

Addressing the skills shortage

As there are fewer people entering the spatial profession, but at the same time there is more activity than ever in developing new applications that are based on spatial information, the spatial community needs to think of new ways of widening the pool of skills available.

This can be done through a more multi-disciplinary approach to developing new products and solutions, and harnessing the potential of partnerships, both inside and outside traditional spatial organisations.

Retaining relevant Institutional Arrangements

Each of the challenges described above depends on the creation of institutional arrangements that give members an incentive to participate, supported by enabling principles and operational rules that underpin the spatial information, facilitate sharing it, and support innovative developments based on it.

These arrangements should:

- Give custodians tools to manage their information and meet the growing demand for easily accessible data that is fit for purpose
- Enable information to be made available
- Define roles so that all sectors have confidence
- Provide for standardisation so that duplication is reduced and authoritative sources can be created
- Improve data management practices
- Raise awareness of the legal, authentication, and quality issues around using data
- Make information sharing possible – giving confidence to data managers that sharing their data has benefits to them as well as users
- Encourage users to engage with the custodians of data they require rather than create new versions themselves
- Demonstrate the value of adhering to standards

Raising awareness of the value of appropriate use of and investment in spatial information

People are becoming more aware of location related data through everyday applications such as mobile phone apps, free on-line mapping applications, and in-car navigation devices.

It is this awareness that is also stimulating the calls for more open access to information. But it has not been translated into awareness of the appropriate use, accuracy and definitiveness of spatial data or an appreciation of the investment required to maintain its quality.

Therefore we face the challenge of educating decision makers at all levels of government, and raising information management skills throughout organisations. This includes among those who are creating valuable information as a result of their day to day business but do not see themselves as information managers.

4. Responding to these Challenges – the Strategic Direction for 2011-14

The institutional environment that the Council is building is providing the Victorian spatial community with the tools to meet these challenges.

It incorporates four integrated strategic directions:

Creating a framework in which the use of spatial information can flourish.

Adopting an inclusive approach to the management of spatial information

Developing the spatial information community through collaboration and partnerships

Maintaining the foundations for spatial information management

These were first set out in VSIS 2008-10 and will continue to be the focus for the next three years.

During the next three years too, our response must be expanded and translated into a delivery and information management model incorporating the four key services that are needed to deliver spatial information to users: publishing data, discovering it, accessing it, and presenting it.

Creating a framework in which the use of spatial information can flourish.

The framework provides the conditions that make spatial information accessible, support participation, deliver and promulgate appropriate standards and establish mechanisms for delivering and sharing spatial data.

It incorporates

- standards
- clear articulation of the roles of all sectors
- a whole of Government approach to data management, delivery, sharing and access (Government includes State and Local Government, and where relevant, national)
- the necessary 'rules framework' relating to creation, provision, management and use of spatial information

Government is the appropriate sector to lead development of [standards](#).

It should identify and endorse or ratify appropriate existing standards for application in Victoria, and where standards do not exist, or there are gaps in existing standards, it should engage with the rest of the spatial information community and lead the development or improvement of standards or lobby the appropriate standards bodies to have them developed.

The definition of the [roles](#) of all sectors set out in VSIS 2008-10 should continue to guide the collaboration and partnerships between government, the private sector and academia.

In 2010, the [Victorian Government Spatial Group](#) was formed to deliver a co-ordinated approach to spatial information policy development, decision making and co-ordination within the Victorian public sector.

During the life of VSIS 2011-14, it will focus on a Whole of Victorian Government spatial data sharing service incorporating the requirements for publishing, discovery of, and access to spatial information.

This approach should incorporate a focus on

- distributed custodianship of data
- adoption of core standards
- a standard architecture
- interoperability
- arrangements for making data accessible, including a standard approach to licensing, while recognising appropriate restrictions on availability
- cooperation

[Rules framework](#)

In VSIS 2008-10, the Council recommended that legislation should be developed to modernise the management regime for spatial information, as well as stipulate requirements and establish best practice for managing and delivering it. Any legislation should be part of a comprehensive 'rules framework' that incorporates guidance materials that would facilitate compliance with the requirements.

The Strategy also favours a principles based approach to such a framework, as it will focus on outcomes and give greater flexibility and durability to the rules that will be developed.

[Adopting an inclusive approach to the management of spatial information](#)

The management of Victoria's core spatial information already relies on a range of partnerships and relationships between agencies across all three levels of government, the private sector and utilities.

With the promotion of open access and Government 2.0 as a means of engaging others in improving the quality and currency of information, there is likely to be a greater impetus for expanding these opportunities in the next three years.

In Victoria, the spatial information community has already begun this engagement through the Notification for Editing Service, developed by the Victorian Government for use primarily by local government and the emergency services.

As these efforts are further developed, they will also need to consider standard editing environments, online tools for metadata creation and management, and tools for notifying spatial or attribute changes.

Developing the spatial information community through collaboration and partnerships

Victorian's spatial information community recognizes that growth will come through the combination of individual strengths through collaboration and partnerships.

To do that, the framework encourages:

- Adoption of partnerships based approaches
- Creation of clusters and networks to build additional capacity
- Entering into alliances outside the traditional spatial information industry

At the same time, it has given certainty by clearly defining the roles of the spatial information community sectors in VSIS 2008-10.

Government also has an important role to play in supporting industry by providing the base infrastructure/platform and access to its spatial data to allow the development of new services and products.

Maintaining the foundations for spatial information management

The framework ensures that spatial data is being managed and made available in a way that facilitates and encourages its use, through articulating and promoting standard principles for data management:

- all spatial information being managed by an identifiable 'custodian'
- a consistent approach to managing spatial information
- networks that support custodians performing their roles
- a Whole of Victorian (State and Local) Government approach for access to and sharing of data

The next phase – defining and implementing a model for delivering spatial information and a spatially enabled Victoria

The aim of focusing on the institutional environment – and hence this Strategy – is to make data accessible and available to underpin spatially enabling Victoria.

There are five core capabilities that should be available to spatial information providers and users:

- Custodians should be able to **Publish** their data
- Users should be able to **Discover** and **Access** it
- Users also want to access it in easier ways such as through web services – so providers are finding more effective ways to **Present** it
- And, users and custodians should be able to give, receive and respond to **Feedback**

At the same time, the delivery of these capabilities is supported through provision of the institutional environment and supporting infrastructure, comprising

- Governance
- 'Acquisition' [or creation of data]

5. Implementation

Priorities

To deliver spatially enabled Victoria through the framework articulated in this Strategy, the following actions will be undertaken:

- Raise awareness and understanding about spatial issues and their potential at senior government and private sector levels.
- Continue to develop the vision and architecture for what a spatially enabled Victoria might look like.
- Articulate the access and delivery model that will underpin a spatially enabled Victoria.
- Maintain governance arrangements that reflect the importance of a spatially enabled Victoria.
- Identify and develop standards and authorising frameworks that will enable the market under a spatially enabled Victoria.
- Establish programs and processes that ensure the promise of the new technologies.
- Drive for consistency in key public and private sector agencies, such as common standards and expected performance levels.

Roles

As with previous Strategies, implementation will be the responsibility of all members of the spatial information community.

The key signposts are provided here, but will need everyone's participation to make it successful.

Each sector has its role to play, and should set out their response to this document and how they will implement its Strategic Directions and the role they want the Council to play.

The VSC's role will continue to focus on:

- **Communication, education and facilitation**
- **'Visualisation'** – scenarios, supporting or sponsoring demonstrator initiatives that show off the potential for spatial enablement
- **Advocacy** – targeting the right 'influencers' – in all three levels of government, the private sector, utilities, academia, regulators

2008-10 STRATEGY REPORT CARD

Much has occurred since the release of VSIS 2008-10, both by the spatial information community and in the wider information management environment. These developments are summarised in the table below. Many have been made possible as a result of the collaborative environment established by the Strategy.

Strategic Direction	Victorian Spatial Community	Other Developments
Creating a framework in which the development and use of spatial information can flourish		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards 		Revised Address Standard AS4819 published
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear articulation of the roles of all sectors 	Roles and responsibilities published	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Whole of Victorian Government approach to data management, delivery, sharing and access 	Spatial Data Sharing Service articulated Victorian Government Spatial Group established	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation that will stipulate requirements and establish best practice for delivering spatial data 	Investigation into a new rules framework for Spatial Information	
Adopting an inclusive approach to the management of spatial information		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard editing environments, online tools for metadata creation and management, and tools for notifying spatial or attribute changes 	Notification for Editing Service rolled out	
Developing the spatial information community through collaboration and partnerships		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater collaboration, capitalising on strengths and sharing expertise 	Destination Spatial Surveying Taskforce	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should support industry by providing access to its spatial data and enable it to develop new services delivering that data 		Parliamentary Inquiry into <i>Improving Access to Victorian Public Sector Information and Data</i> Public Sector Information Release Framework (PSIRF)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on the base infrastructure/platform developed by Government for the supply and delivery of spatial data to enable the industry to develop new services 	Spatial Data Sharing Service articulated	
Maintaining the foundations for Spatial Information Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the recommendations of the Custodianship Program to create a sustainable approach to custodianship of spatial data. 	Custodianship Program continues	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the Spatial Information Management Framework (SIMF) and educate and train data managers in its application 	SIMF published	Information Management Framework based on SIMF in development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring the Positioning and Location Policy to fruition 	Positioning Regional Victoria initiative	National Positioning Infrastructure Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop mechanisms that encourage custodians to release their spatial data for wider use 		AusGOAL PSIRF
VSC Role	Submissions to inquiries, Green Papers Presentations	