

# Spatial Information System for Good Governance in Slovenia

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**Key words:** Spatial data system, spatial information management, computer access to databases, spatial data infrastructure

## SUMMARY

New Spatial planning Act define that state and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. One of Fundamental Goals of Spatial Planning and Management are to achieve a spatially harmonized and mutually complementary location of various activities and to provide spatial opportunities for a balanced development of the community. Spatial planning stakeholders are the state authorities, local community bodies, and other bearers of public authorities who make decisions or participate in making decisions on the issues of spatial planning and management. The state and local communities, and local communities among themselves, shall co-operate in the matters of spatial planning and management, particularly in planning the development and location of activities with spatial impact, which refer to the common use of natural resources, common transport, energy and municipal facilities, and to other spatial arrangements in connection with the environmental protection, nature conservation, and protection of cultural heritage. “*Spatial data system*” is described as the system of preparing, collecting, and maintaining data banks in the field of spatial planning and other matters of spatial planning and management. State and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. The spatial data system shall contain databases referred to in this Act, and other databases related to spatial planning and management provided by law or by a local community ordinance. The spatial data system shall be based on mutually comparable and interrelated geodetic data, records, and other data bases, harmonized with the statistical data banks. The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and on the availability of data from them. In article are described some details about those detailed instructions and present prototypes of spatial data system establish in year 2004 and present some other activities for establishing spatial data system in Slovenia.

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New Spatial planning Act defines that state and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. One of Fundamental Goals of Spatial Planning and Management are to achieve a spatially harmonized and mutually complementary location of various activities and to provide spatial opportunities for a balanced development of the community. Spatial planning stakeholders are the state authorities, local community bodies, and other bearers of public authorities who make decisions or participate in making decisions on the issues of spatial planning and management. The state and local communities, and local communities among themselves, shall co-operate in the matters of spatial planning and management, particularly in planning the development and location of activities with spatial impact, which refer to the common use of natural resources, common transport, energy and municipal facilities, and to other spatial arrangements in connection with the environmental protection, nature conservation, and protection of cultural heritage. “*Spatial data system*” is described as the system of preparing, collecting, and maintaining data banks in the field of spatial planning and other matters of spatial planning and management. State and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. The spatial data system shall contain databases referred to in this Act, and other databases related to spatial planning and management provided by law or by a local community ordinance. The spatial data system shall be based on mutually comparable and interrelated geodetic data, records, and other data bases, harmonized with the statistical data banks. The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and on the availability of data from them. In article are described some details about those detailed instructions and present prototypes of spatial data system establish in year 2004 and present some other activities for establishing spatial data system in Slovenia.

In the end of year 2003 was in Slovenia accepted several new legal acts concerning with spatial planning and building. One of those was “*SPATIAL PLANNING ACT*”. This act regulates the spatial planning and the enforcement of implementation measures for the planned spatial arrangements, and ensures the building land development and the maintenance of a spatial data system. One of Fundamental Goals of Spatial Planning and Management are to achieve a spatially harmonized and mutually complementary location of various activities and to provide spatial opportunities for a balanced development of the community. Spatial planning stakeholders are the state authorities, local community bodies, and other bearers of public authorities who make decisions or participate in making decisions on the issues of spatial planning and management. The state and local communities, and local communities among themselves, shall co-operate in the matters of spatial planning and management, particularly in planning the development and location of activities with spatial

impact, which refer to the common use of natural resources, common transport, energy and municipal facilities, and to other spatial arrangements in connection with the environmental protection, nature conservation, and protection of cultural heritage.

In chapter five of Spatial planning Act is defined “*spatial data system*” in Slovenia. “*Spatial data system*” is described as the system of preparing, collecting, and maintaining data banks in the field of spatial planning and other matters of spatial planning and management.

The act defines that state and municipalities shall maintain a spatial data system to monitor the spatial planning and management situation. The spatial data system shall contain databases referred to in this Act, and other databases related to spatial planning and management provided by law or by a local community ordinance. The spatial data system shall be based on mutually comparable and interrelated geodetic data, records, and other data bases, harmonized with the statistical data banks.

The Minister of the Environment was in year 2004 lay down detailed instructions for the contents and the manner of maintaining the spatial data system, on the connectivity of data, and on the conditions for computer access to databases and on the availability of data from them. Spatial planning stakeholders shall be obliged to exchange data among themselves, and to supply the Ministry of the Environment and bodies within its composition with their documents and other regulations containing the requisite data in the prescribed format and relating to spatial planning and management, whereby it shall be provided for the traceability of the changes to the data, which are relate to each other within the databases.

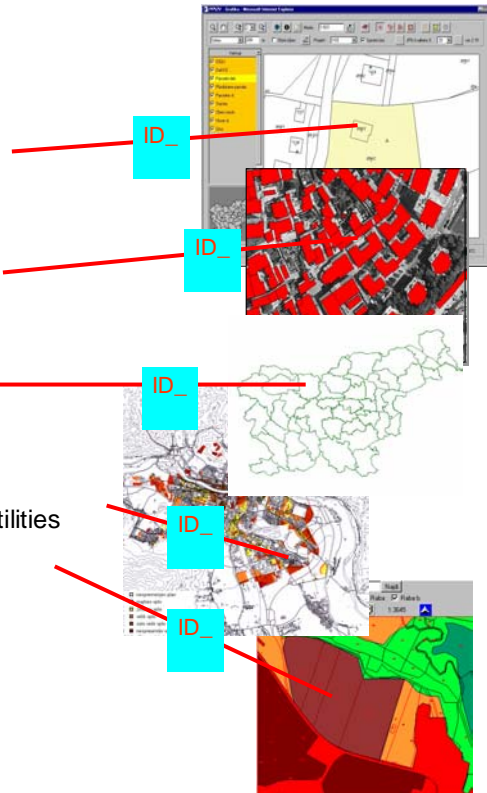
## UNIFIED IDENTIFIERS IN SYSTEM,

- land parcel ID from land cadastre,

- building ID from register of buildings,

- administrative unite ID from register of spatial units,

- identification number of land use and utilities infrastructure from database of land use



**Fig. 1:** Types of unified identifiers in system

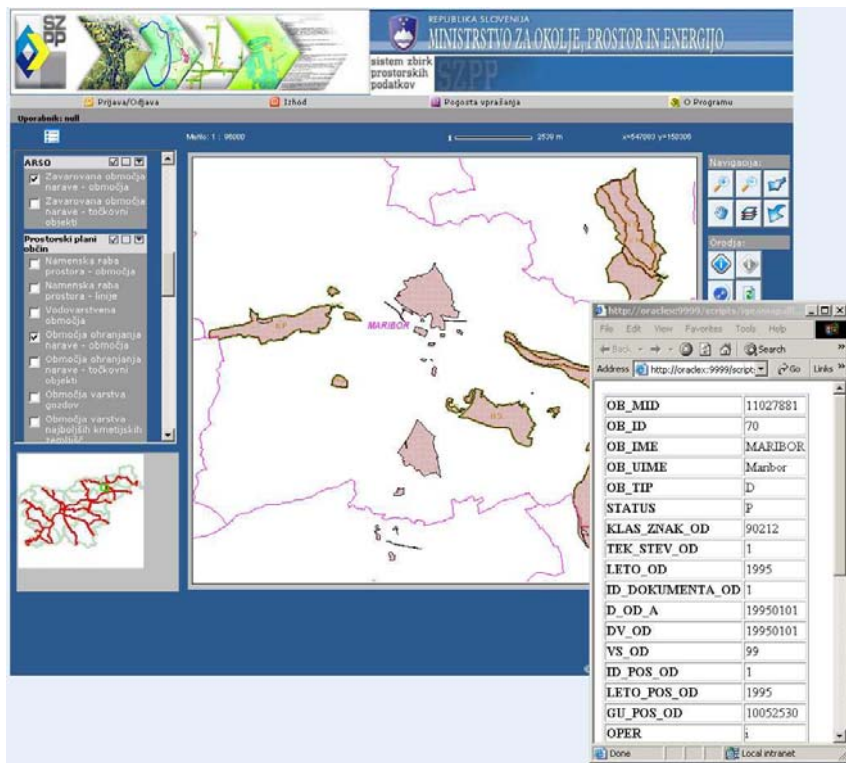
Following new datasets was defined as a part of “*spatial data system*”:

- Legal Regimes Database
- Administrative Acts Database
- Actual Land Use Database
- Data on Public Infrastructure Networks and Facilities

In the *legal regimes database* shall be maintained data on spatial acts, and data from other acts regulating arrangements, measures and limitations in the physical space (hereinafter: legal regime act). The legal regimes database shall be presented in the land cadastre and shall be linkable to the cadastre of buildings. The Ministry of the Environment, shall set up the legal regimes database, and maintain it in collaboration with the municipalities. The Minister of the Environment, in agreement with the ministers responsible for the contents and maintenance of the legal regimes database, shall specify in detail the contents and the manner of maintaining this database, its interconnectibility, and access to the database.

In the legal regimes database shall be maintained the following data about spatial acts: spatial act type, spatial act identification number, spatial act title, data on the publication of the spatial act, regions to which the spatial act applies, body that adopted the spatial act, date on which the spatial act enters into force, date on which the spatial act ceases to be in force, data on any revisions to the spatial act, spatial acts archives.

In the legal regimes database shall be maintained the following data about legal regime acts: type of the legal regime act, identification number of the legal regime act, title of the legal regime act, data on the publication of the legal regime act, regions and real estate to which the legal regime act applies, body that adopted the legal regime act, date on which the legal regime act enters into force, date on which the legal regime act ceases to be in force, data on any revision to the legal regime act.



**Fig. 2:** Prototip of Legal regime database

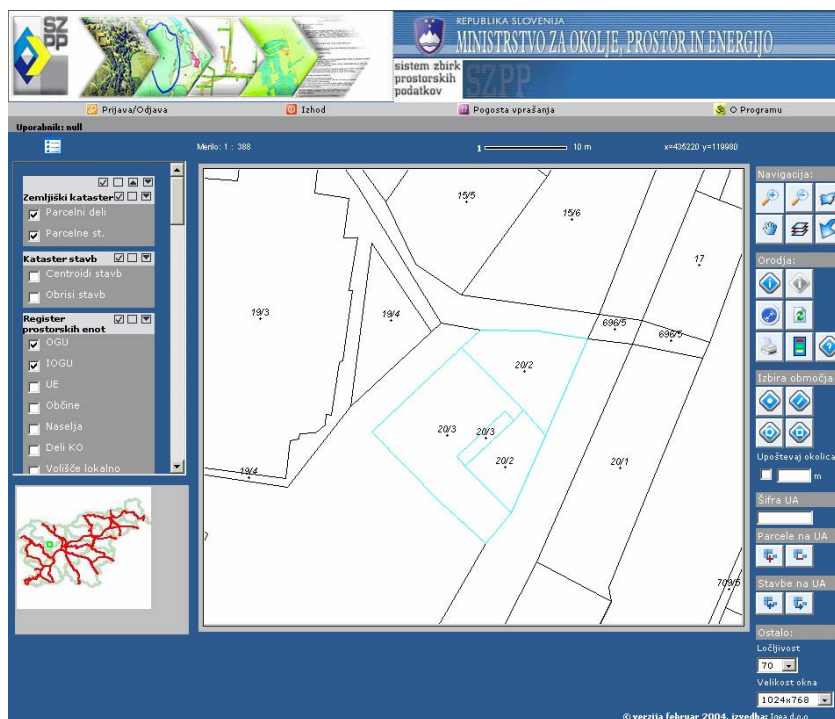
The database on the actual land use (hereinafter: *the actual land use database*) shall comprise data on the actual land use and data on public infrastructure networks and facilities

Data on actual land use shall be maintained according to the regulations on real estate records. These are maintained in the land cadastre according to the type of actual use for agricultural land, forested land, water areas, barren land and built-up land. Data on actual use shall be maintained separately from parcel boundaries. Boundaries of actual land use areas shall be determined in a manner that allows for data on actual land use to be shown per parcel. An integral part of data on actual use shall be detailed data on actual use of physical space from the actual use records that are maintained by competent ministries (hereinafter: detailed data databases). Detailed data on the actual use of physical space shall be linked to data from the second paragraph of this Article. For each individual region of actual land use shall be gathered data about: border of a region, type of actual use, surface area of the region,

precision level of determining the region border, manner of determining the type of actual use, link with the detailed data database.

*The administrative acts database* shall comprise data on administrative acts that are issued on the basis of the regulations for the field of spatial planning and the construction of facilities and that have the character of individual administrative acts (hereinafter: administrative acts). The Ministry of the Environment shall maintain the database, while data shall be entered in this database by the administrative authorities responsible for issuing them. The database shall be maintained in the land cadastre, and in the cadastre of buildings as imported data.

Depending on the contents, the administrative acts in the database shall be maintained in the following groups of administrative act: individual administrative acts on the arrangements, measures and limitations in the physical space; building permit; operating permit; administrative acts issued in the inspection procedure. About each administrative act shall be in the administrative acts database maintained the following data: unified identification of the administrative act; type of the administrative act; data on the real estate to which the administrative act applies; title of the body that issued the administrative act; the code of the document or the case code given by the issuing body of the administrative act, and the administrative act date of issue; a finality mark or a mark that the administrative act has acquired the authority of the final decision, any mark of cancellation, revocation or nullity of the act, in case of inspection measures also a mark of the termination of the procedure.

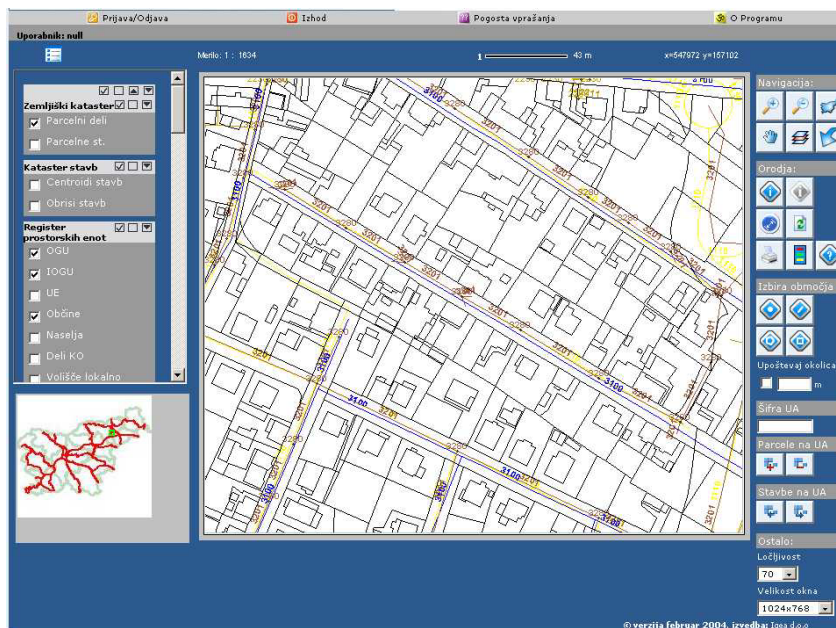


**Fig. 3:** Prototip of Administrativeact database

*Data on public infrastructure networks and facilities* shall be maintained in the cadastre of public infrastructure based on data on the already built public infrastructure networks and

facilities and data supplied by investors after the completed construction. Summary data on the types and positions of the public infrastructure networks and facilities shall be maintained by the body responsible for land surveying affairs in the topographic database – connectible to the land cadastre – on the basis of data recorded in the cadastre of public infrastructure. Any change to the data in the cadastre of public infrastructure, which also denotes the change of data in the topographic base, shall be recorded and supplied to the body responsible for land surveying affairs within three months of its emergence. The municipalities and the ministries responsible for individual public infrastructure networks and facilities shall provide for the maintenance of the cadastre.

The databases, which are not provided with the level of confidentiality or if such confidentiality is not limited by other regulations, shall be public.



**Fig. 4:** Prototip of database of public infrastructure networks and facilities

Everyone shall have the right, in compliance with the law and upon payment of an official charge, to access the data and to obtain data from the databases. The Governmental departments and local community bodies shall not be obliged to pay such access charge. Access to the databases shall not be recorded. In accordance with and under conditions provided by the regulations on keeping records of real estate, it shall also be possible to access or obtain data from the land register and the cadastral buildings register, records of the state border and the register of spatial units linked to the data in the databases.

For the purpose of preparing spatial planning documents, for administrative procedures, and maintaining databases, the spatial planning stakeholders shall have the right to access and obtain all data on real estate and their owners, including personal data, kept in the land cadastre, the cadastre of buildings, and the land register. These rights also include the right to

obtain data from the records on the state border and the register of spatial units, including computer access to such data.

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