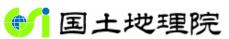
# NSDI / Standards of Geospatial Information in Japan

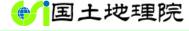
Kiev, Ukraine, 22 February 2018

Jun SATO

Geospatial Information Authority of Japan JICA Expert Team



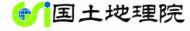




- 1. Brief History and Legal Frame of Japanese NSDI
- 2. Three Policies for Access to NSDI
- 3. Standardization
- 4. Utilization; Now and the Future

## 1. Brief History and Legal Frame of Japanese NSDI

### **Brief History**



	Date, Year	Event
1	17 Jan. 1995	Great Kobe earthquake
2	Sep. 1995	Inter-ministerial committee on GIS
3	1996-	National Programs for GIS and NSDI
4	2002	Revision of Survey Act, to adopt ITRF94 (Geocentric coordinate system)
5	2003	GSI Maps (web maps by GSI) started
6	2007	NSDI Act* enacted * Basic Act on the Advancement of Utilizing Geospatial Information
7	FY 2008/2011	NSDI Basic Plan** FY2008-2011  ** Basic Plan for the Advancement of Utilizing Geospatial Information
8	11 Mar. 2011	Great east Japan earthquake
9	FY 2012/2016	NSDI Basic Plan FY2012-2016
10	FY 2017/2021	NSDI Basic Plan FY2017-2021

FY: Financial Year (begins April and ends next March in Japan)

### GIS Policy in Japan and Spread of Web Mapping



• Great Kobe Earthquake (in January 1995)

- There were <u>no efficient GIS base map</u> for disaster

management







- Inter-Ministerial Committee on GIS was organized in September 1995
- National program for GIS and NSDI was formulated
  - GIS Long-term Plan FY 1996-2001
  - GIS Action Program 2002-2005, 2010

2003 GSI has released web map named **GSI Maps** 2004 Google Maps opened (in US, UK, Canada)

### **NSDI Act**

Article 9: The national government shall develop a NSDI Basic Plan. The national government shall also review the Plan.

Article 10: The national government shall make institutional arrangements for the cooperation among related administrative organizations ... for the development of NSDI Basic Plan and the implementation of policies based on the Plan.

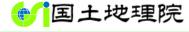
### **NSDI Basic Plan**

**Cabinet Decision** 

### NSDI Steering Committee\*

\* Committee for the **A**dvancement of **U**tilizing **G**eospatial **I**nformation (AUGI)

### **Governmental Committee**



# Committee for the Advancement of Utilizing Geospatial Information (AUGI)

#### **Chairman:**

**Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretaries\*** 

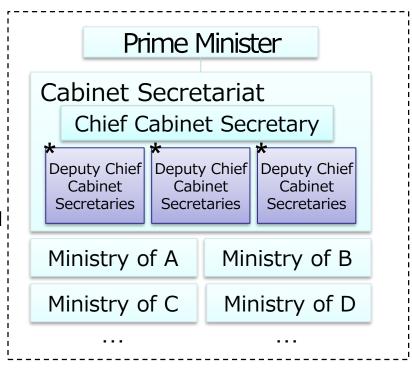
#### **Secretariat:**

AUGI office, Cabinet Secretariat

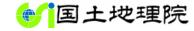
### **Members:**

Director-general of the ministry bureau (Related government ministries and agencies)

**Almost all ministries** 



### **Responsibilities and Cooperation**



### **Central Government**

- **◆**Responsibility
  - Developing and carrying out comprehensive policies
- ◆Legal and other Measures

  Taking legal, financial, and other measures
- ◆ Enhancement of Liaison
  Taking necessary measures to enhance the liaison

### **Local Governments**

**♦**Responsibility

Developing and carrying out policies in harmony with the circumstances of their regions

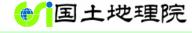
### **Private Sector**

- **◆**Efforts
- Providing high quality geospatial information
- Cooperate with the State and/or local governments in their policies

Cooperation

Research Institutions (Universities etc)

### 2 Main Bodies; GIS and Satellite Positioning

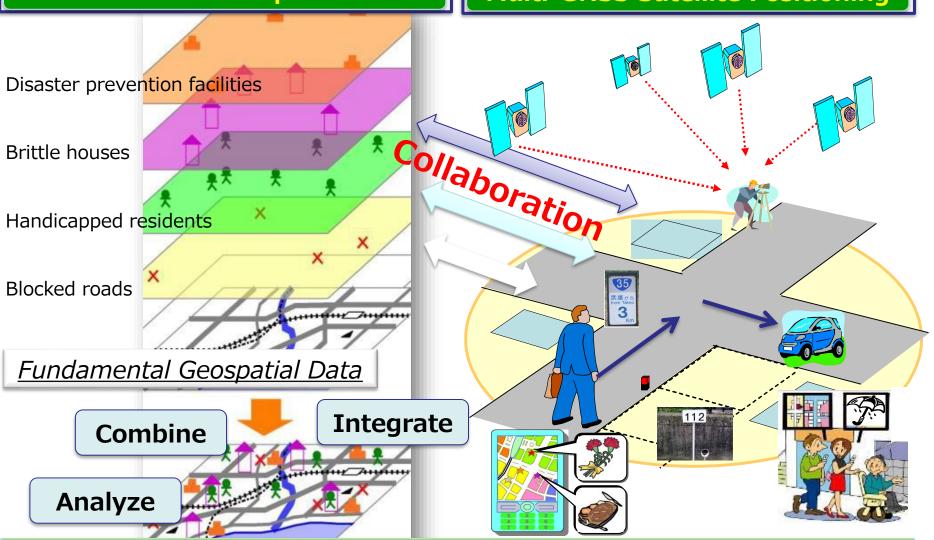


### **Geospatial Information**

**Fundamental Geospatial Data** 

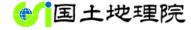
### **Satellite Positioning**

**Multi-GNSS Satellite Positioning** 

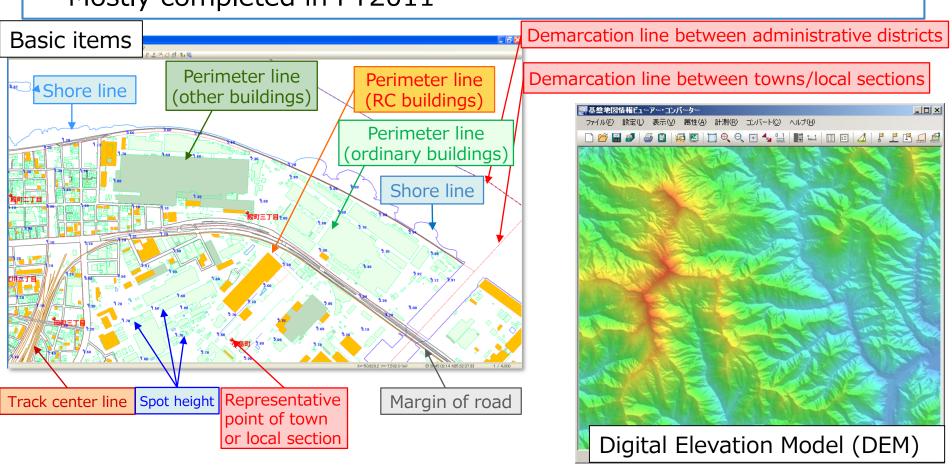


Promote comprehensive measures for utilization

### Fundamental Geospatial Data (FGD)

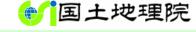


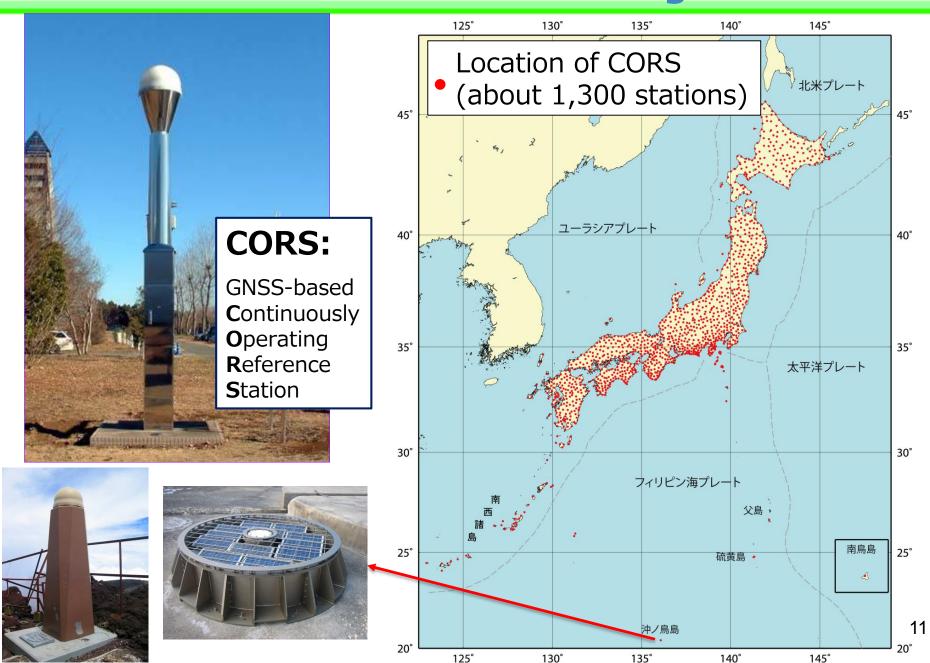
- Reference for positioning on digital maps
- Free download available for anyone to use at any time
- Data resolution is same as 1/2,500 scale map in urbanized area.
- Mostly completed in FY2011



Download basic map information from http://www.gsi.go.jp/kiban/

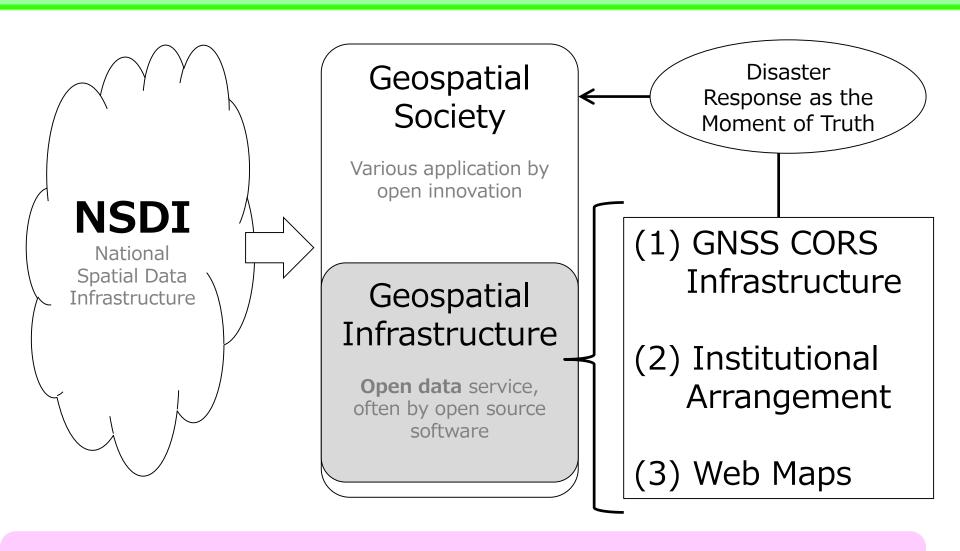
### **CORS: Infrastructure of Positioning**



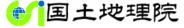


### **Ownership**

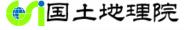




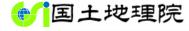
GSI broke down our contribution to NSDI into 3 (three) components. Ownership and involvement matters, to implement NSDI.



### 2. Three Policies for Access to NSDI



- 1. Open Data Policy
- 2. Open Source Policy
- 3. Open Innovation Policy

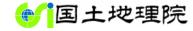


### GSI Maps: Tile-based web maps since 2003

### http://maps.gsi.go.jp/

- Anyone
  - on the Internet
- Anytime
  - 24hours 365days
- Any devices
  - PC / smartphone
- Any data
  - maps, photos, ··





Open Data Policy

We use **open standards** such as XYZ method.

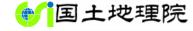


We use the Government Standard License which is similar to **CC-BY**.



Our data can be embedded in any online or offline systems.

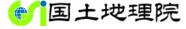
### Open source policy



- Open Source Software
  - Free / Open Source Software (FOSS) for web maps emerged since the latter half of 2000s.
    - e.g. Leaflet, OpenLayers, Cesium, ...
  - GSI also introduced such FOSS to serve its service more efficiently and effectively.



### Open innovation policy



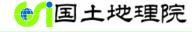
- GSI Maps Partners Network
  - A participatory network of software developers and tool providers to promote wider application of geospatial information through extensive use of GSI Tiles.

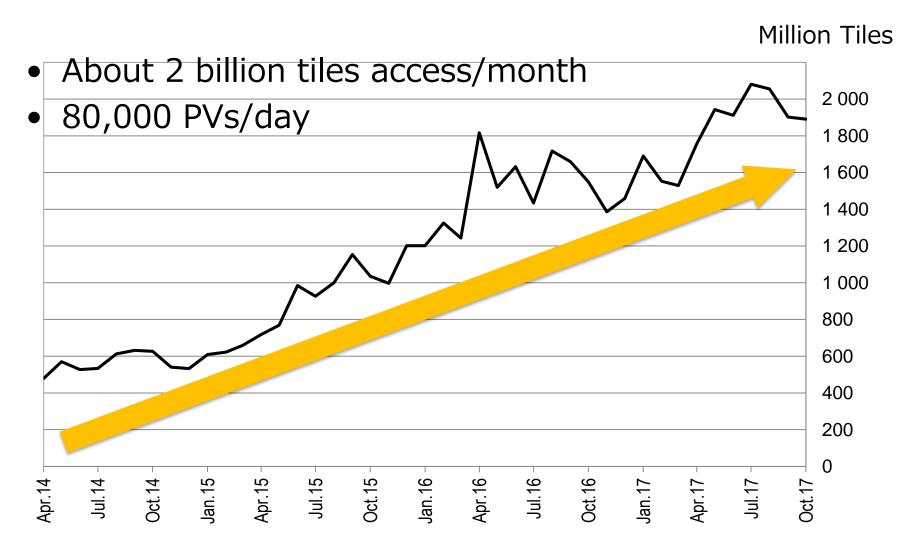


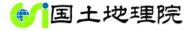




### The number of accesses is going up!







### http://www.data.go.jp/?lang=english

Mainly Geospatial data and statistic data



### **G-spatial Information Center**

Started operation on November 24, 2016

https://www.geospatial.jp/gp\_front/

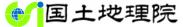
#### Main features

### Data retrieval by

- Category
- Area
- Key words
- Various data are displayed in a unified pattern
- Sample display (sample images, overlapping display with map)

Show case introduction



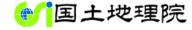


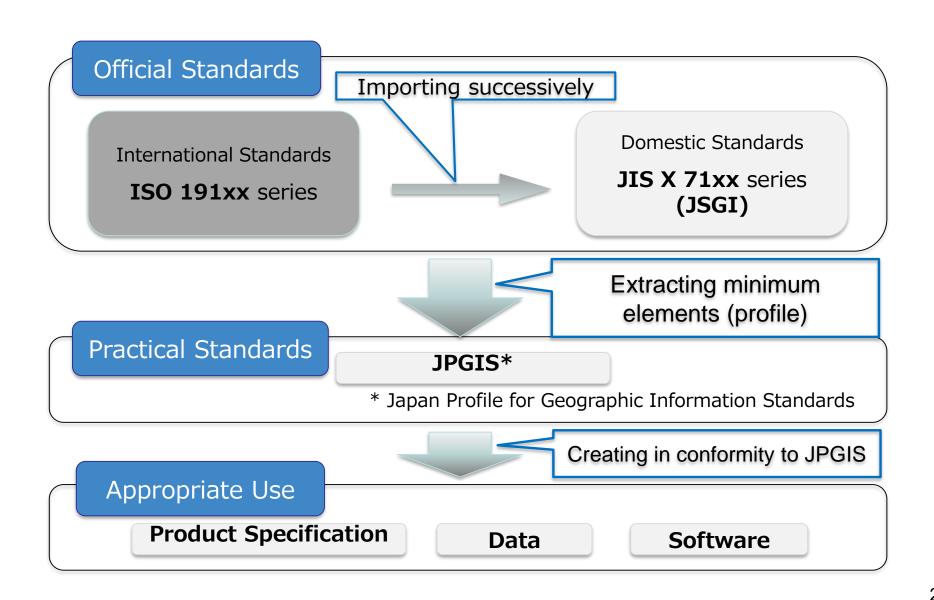
### 3. Standardization

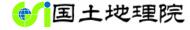


- GSI has actively participated in ISO/TC211 since the foundation in view of the magnitude of standardization of geographical information and promotes it developing Japanese Standards for Geographic Information (JSGI) in accordance with ISO/TC211.
- Japan has participated in ISO/TC211 since 1994, when ISO/TC211 was founded.
- GSI has played an important role in activities not only in domestic activities but also in international meetings such as TC Working Group.

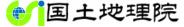
### **Activities of Standardization by GSI**





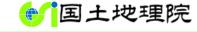


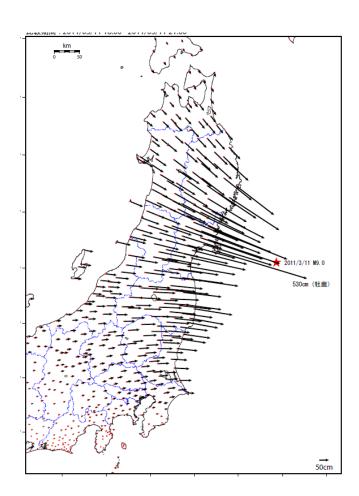
- GSI published JSGI 2.0 in March 2003 in accordance with the international standards. The JSGI 2.0 is based on JSGI published in 1999 and reflects examinations of practical concerns for the implementation in Japan through a joint research with 38 private enterprises titled "Study for practical Standards for Geographic Information."
- The Japanese government, including GSI, takes the initiative to utilize JSGI at data maintenance that is properly updating, dissemination of data and to promote implementation of JSGI and provide technical assistance.



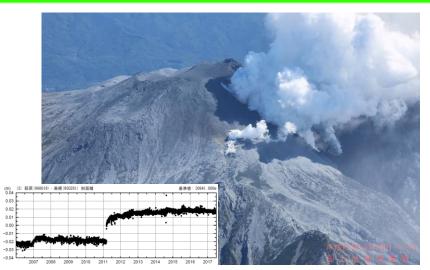
### 4. Utilization; Now and the Future

### **Crustal Deformation Monitoring**

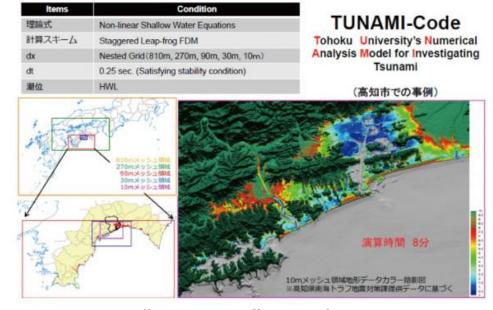




Crustal Deformation after Great Tohoku Earthquake

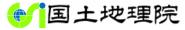


Eruption of Mt. Ontake

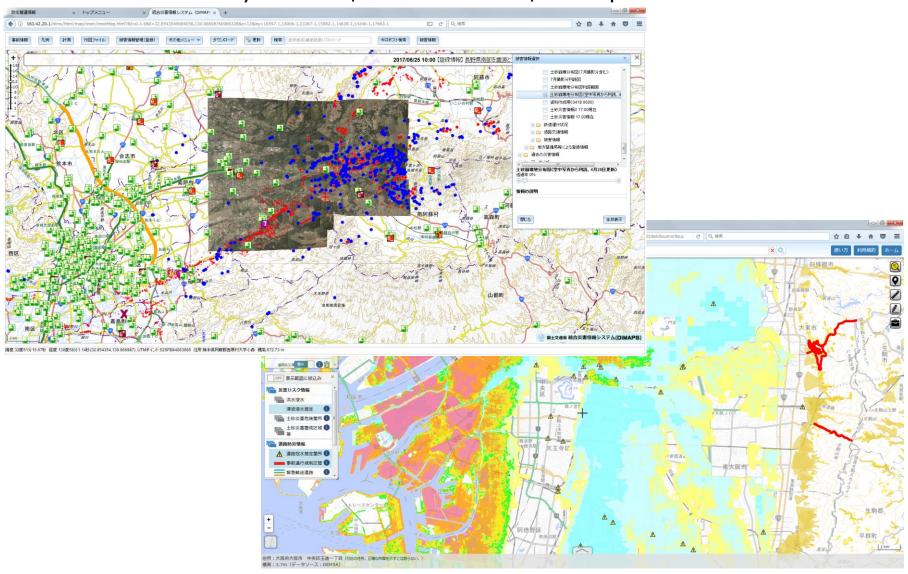


"Tsunami" simulation

### **GIS for Disaster Management**

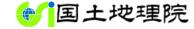


"DiMAPS" for Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



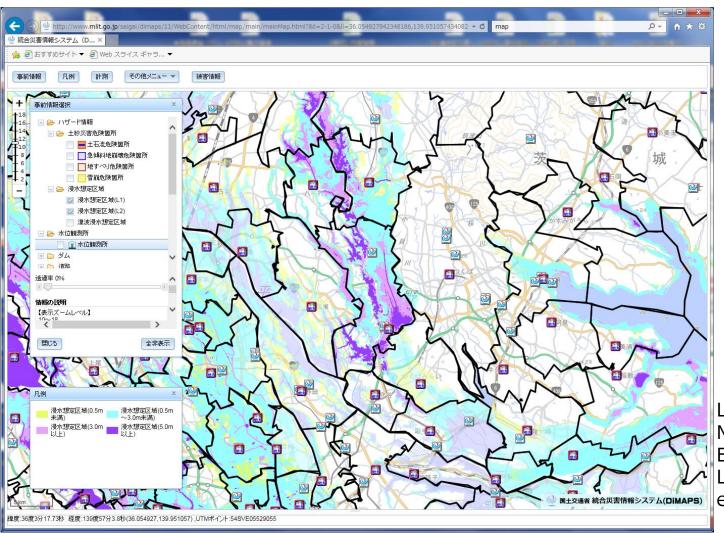
"Hazard Map Portal Site" (flood risk area + Tsunami risk area)

### **DIMAPS** (Integrated Disaster Information Mapping System)



#### DIMAPS by MLIT.

Disaster information and relevant information is displayed on the web map.

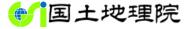


This example shows distribution of potential areas suffering from river flood.

Base map data and the platform for web map are offered by GSI.

Locations of MLIT Branches, Evacuation Area, Local Government, etc.

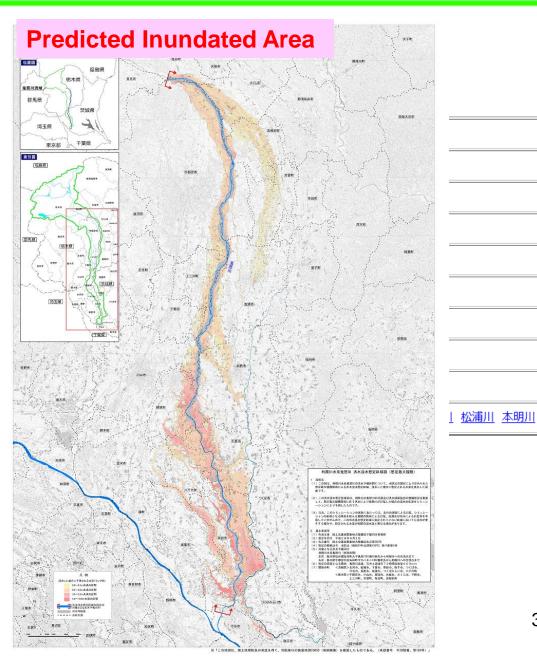
### **Hazard Map Portal by MLIT**



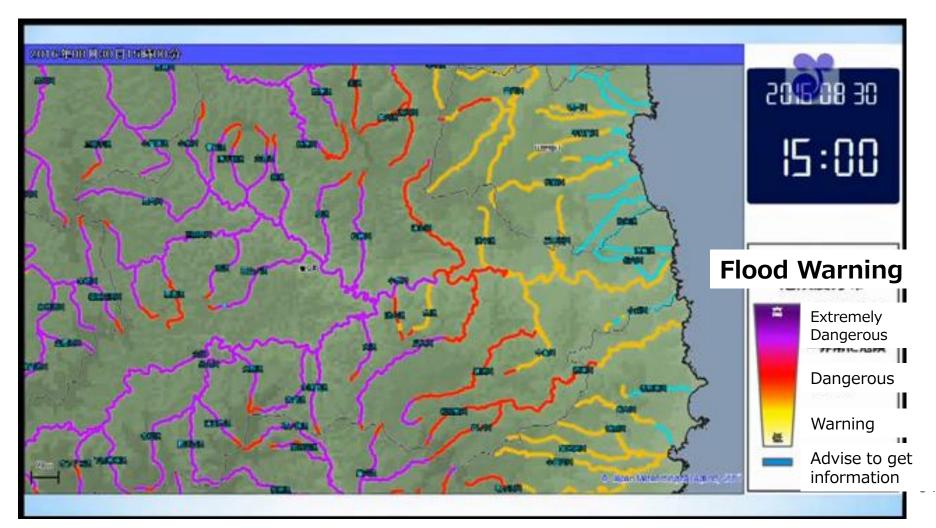
### Regions River Names

(平成29 月2日現在)

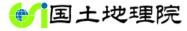
管轄地〉」整備局	水系名
北海道開発局	石狩川 尻別川 後志利別川 鵡川 沙流川 天塩川 留
東北地方整備局	阿武隈川 名取川 鳴瀬川 北上川 馬淵川 高瀬川 岩
関東地方整備局	利根川 荒川 那珂川 久慈川 鶴見川 多摩川 相模川
北陸地方整備局	荒川 阿賀野川 信濃川 関川 姫川 黒部川 常願寺川
中部地方整備局	
近畿地方整備局	新宮川 紀の川 大和川 淀川 加古川 揖保川 円山川
中国地方整備局	千代川 天神川 日野川 斐伊川 高津川 江の川 吉井
四国地方整備局	吉野川 那賀川 物部川 仁淀川 渡川 肱川 重信川 ;
九州地方整備局	遠賀川 山国川 大分川 大野川 番匠川 五ヶ瀬川 小



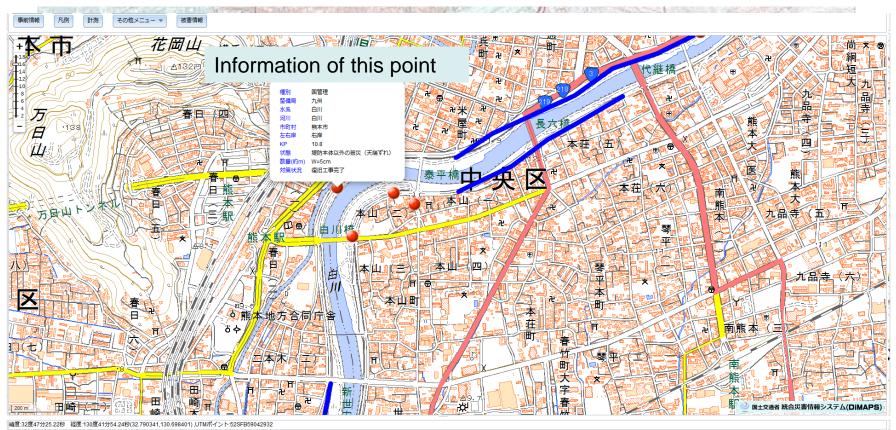
 Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) started to open river data about real-time-forecast of flux over 20,000 rivers in Japan since July 2017.



### **Open Data to everybody**



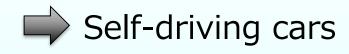
- The web map can provide all kinds of geospatial information as a fundamental platform.
- For example, active faults distribution map that GSI already studied and prepared was released through our website.
- The latest geospatial information about damaged area was also delivered each by each.



### Challenges in Japan



Accuracy of satellite positioning is improving.







http://www.nissan.co.jp



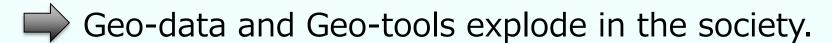
Pedestrian navigation with smartphone



more detailed and more fresh map maps of underground mall



Geospatial Technology becomes popular.





### **ICT Construction**



3D-survey with UAV



Design with 3D-CAD



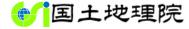


http://www.actec.or.jp

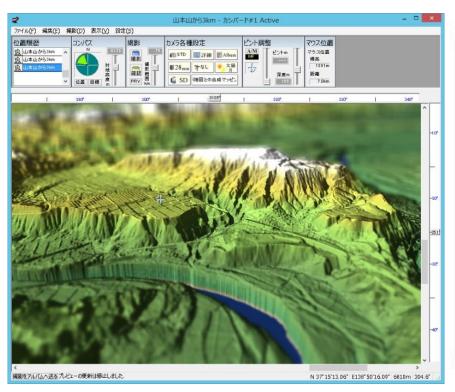
**Auto-controlled Construction Machines with GNSS** 

Safe and Labor-Saving Construction

### **Various Applications with NSDI data**



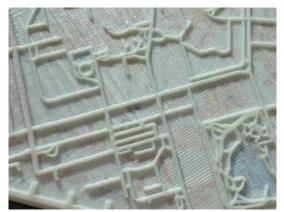
GSI Web Platform data is "Open Data", so anyone can use NSDI data for his own web-sites, applications, etc.



**Desktop GIS application** 



Smartphone APP



Map for visually handicapped

- Geospatial tools may help visualizing easily for non-trained people, so that they can understand geographic situation more properly and grow up geographic literacy.
- A lot of data are now being provided to the public through the GSI Map, based on NSDI and geospatial standards.
- The GSI continues to keep the open data policy in order to take advantage to the Japanese society, including activities of private sectors.