

PUBLIC POLICY DRIVERS

	ECONOMIC ISSUES			SOCIAL ISSUES			ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
GLOBAL	<p>Micro-economic Reform Production and consumption occurs within opportunities and constraints allowed by a framework of laws regarding property, contract and liability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian involvement in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Cooperation & coordination with the Economic and Social Council of UN Commitment to enact legislation that reduces trade barriers and price distortions <p>Government impacts on patterns of production and consumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating & administering rules & standards Providing & purchasing goods & services under varying degrees of market power 			<p>Human Rights The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948, with other human rights covenants are known as an <i>International Bill of Human Rights</i>. These produced progressive national and international measures to improve the quality of life for all people in the world, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights to take part in making of decisions of government Freedom to own property & right to a standard of living adequate for health & well being Rights to life, liberty and security, and freedom from fear Right to freedom of opinion and expression and freedom from discrimination <p>Privacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 12 of the UDHR calls for respect of personal privacy The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) expands on privacy principles Guidelines adopted by OECD for Protection of Privacy of Trans-border Flows of Personal Data 			<p>Environmental Conventions Effective conservation and management of natural resources requires intergovernmental agreement and cooperation to apply across borders. A variety of arrangements exist including World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>Environment Monitoring & Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>UN Conference on the Environment and Development</i> (UNCED) 1992 led to signing of <i>Rio declaration & Action plan (Agenda 21)</i> <i>UN Commission for Sustainable Development</i> created provisions for State of Environment Reporting; defined sustainable development as implying investment in health, education, security & ability to participate in decision-making; defined environmental outcomes as requiring elimination of poverty in under-developed countries & changing consumption patterns in developed countries; and proposed common & compatible data sets & promotion of pressure, state & response indicators. <i>UNCHE 1972</i>, environmental policy embraced issues concerning natural resources, cultural & heritage values that attach to geographical places. 		
	PROCESS IMPROVEMENT	MARKET EFFICENCY	INNOVATION	COMMUNITY & GOVERNANCE	INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS	WORLD COMMUNITIES	MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES	INTEGRATION IN DECISION MAKING	STATE OF ENVIRONMENT
NATIONAL & MULTINATIONAL	<p>Streamlining of regulatory processes The Productivity Commission Act 1998 (Cwlth) established the Productivity Commission as the principal Commonwealth adviser on microeconomic reform & legislation</p> <p>Development of industry standards The Mutual Recognition Act 1992 (Cwlth), the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (Cwlth) aim for uniform regulatory standards regarding goods and occupations</p>	<p>National Competition Policy Addresses how price mechanisms regulate resource allocation. Can deal with unfair trade practices but limited where pricing fails to reflect social costs or benefits. Overcoming these limitations depends on creating refined regimes of property rights, contracts and liability rules. <i>Hilmer Report</i> (1995) was commissioned by COAG & the <i>Competition Principles Agreement</i> was entered into, committing jurisdictions to complementary legislation. The Government established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Competition and Consumer Commission; National Competition Council; Commonwealth Competitive Neutrality Complaints Office <i>Competition Policy Reform Act 1995</i> 	<p>Research & Development Prime Minister announced research and development initiatives in his 'Investing for growth' statement on 8 December 1997. He announced further initiatives on 29 January 2001.</p> <p>Information Availability & Cost Most aspects of production and consumption involve information (or learning) costs. Trading activity relies on understandings about title to goods, contractual arrangements and various guarantees, warranties, responsibilities and liabilities related to trade. Dealing with uncertainty involves information-intensive activity in assessing chances, probabilities and levels of confidence.</p>	<p>Intergenerational & Spatial Equity Resource needs of current generations are being addressed with increasing regard to the ability of future generations to access those resources and for equity regardless of location. This is reflected in policies aimed at sustainability and ensuring that services such as health, education and information are available in regional areas.</p> <p>Government Online G7 Ministerial Council (1995) initiated a project to improve the uptake of information technology within government. Australia joined with the UK and Canada in a Government Online project. Aims included improving the access of citizens to government information and their participation in democratic processes. The <i>Australian Online Council</i> is a multi-lateral Ministerial committee progressing these issues.</p>	<p>Human Rights in Australia <i>The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commissions Act 1986</i> (Cwlth) established the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (HREOC) which oversees human rights issues in Australia. Important recent outcomes include recognition of Native Title</p> <p>Personal Privacy <i>The Privacy Act 1988</i> (Cwlth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> refers to the ICCPR as a standard; created position of Privacy Commissioner; gave effect to agreement to implement OECD privacy guidelines. <p>Rights of indigenes International standards were influential in the recognition of native title in Australia. The <i>Racial Discrimination Act 1975</i> ensures that such rights are not extinguishable without just compensation.</p>	<p>Measuring progress and quality of life Social policy considerations require an understanding of what people are experiencing, where and how often. There is a legislative basis for gathering statistics including regular national census and state statistical profiles.</p> <p>Social impacts on exports Delivery of successful export services depends on sensitivity towards cultural issues such as rights of indigenes.</p> <p>Security ANZUS – Australian commitment to assist the US led response to international security threats</p>	<p>Recognised Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation and desertification of rangelands. Salinisation of soils brought about by poor land use Minimisation of greenhouse gases / climate change Urban transport & air quality Dumping of wastes & outfalls of effluents & stormwater Fresh water & wetlands Reducing consumption of non-renewable fuels Innovation in renewable energy Effects of reducing biodiversity <p>Trans Tasman Cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia New Zealand Environment & Conservation Council Agriculture & Resource Management Council of Australia & New Zealand Australia & New Zealand Minerals & Energy Council 	<p>Integrated Environment & Development Decisions Agenda 21, Ch8, called for integration of economic, social and environmental factors in considering development decisions. Australian response sought improved decision making through the IGAE, COAG, & bodies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (MCFFA) Australian Transport Council National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Council 	<p>Inter-governmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSESD) 1992 National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity National Overview for the Decade of Land Care National Water Quality Management Strategy COAG Water Reform Framework National Weeds Strategy National Principles and Guidelines for Rangeland Management (April 1999) National Greenhouse Response Strategy National Forests Policy <p>The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i> (Cwlth) requires State of Environment Report 5 yrly.</p>
STATE & LOCAL	<p>Improving investment in infrastructure The Legislative Standards Act 1992 (Qld) and the Statutory Instruments Act 1992 (Qld) aim to reduce unnecessary costs of regulation as it affects business investment in Qld.</p> <p>Development of industry standards Mutual Recognition (Queensland) Act 1992 (Qld) is complimentary to Cwlth recognition Acts.</p>	<p>Competition Policy The national competition principles were extended to state and local government through legislation including the <i>Competition Policy Reform (Queensland) Act 1996</i> (Qld), the <i>Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997</i> (Qld), amendments to the Fair Trading Act and amendments to the Local Government Act.</p> <p>Public Sector The Queensland Government established the Queensland Competition Authority and implemented accrual-based accounting procedures.</p> <p>Information Economy Information-intensive activity makes up nearly 50% of overall economic activity. Improving efficiency in this area makes an important contribution to economic growth.</p>	<p>More Jobs for Queensland - Skills and Innovation - The Smart State State government priority to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage world-class research promote innovation and an entrepreneurial culture across all sectors <p>Building Queensland's Regions State government priority to ensure that Qld's regions can capitalise on their unique assets and resources through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing state-wide development so that Queensland's regions prosper; building and encouraging infrastructure to support state-wide development; expanding export markets and encouraging value-adding industries; and building on the competitive and comparative advantages of Queensland's diverse regions. 	<p>Community Engagement and a Better Quality of Life State government priority aims for equality of opportunity & equitable access to education, health, housing & family services & to achieve this through greater participation in choices made by Government through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> delivering education, health, family and other services that improve people's quality of life; working with Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people to find practical ways to progress reconciliation & improve living conditions building and enriching Queensland's arts & cultural life; developing facilities and providing community services with community input that benefit all Queenslanders; and improved and integrated Government service delivery. <p>Participation in Decision Making <i>Legislative Standards Act 1992</i> (Qld) & <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (Qld) require circulation of discussion papers prior to consideration of legislation</p>	<p>More Jobs for Queensland - Skills and Innovation - The Smart State State government priority aims to ensure a highly educated, skilled & flexible workforce, and encourage life-long learning by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving workforce skills ensuring a fairer industrial relations system developing and implementing labour market programs raising general education standards & focusing on life-long learning <p>Personal Privacy Privacy issues magnify where data-matching capability allows merging of data to reveal detailed personal information. Legislative and policy responses include <i>Freedom of Information legislation</i> and <i>State Govt Privacy Principles</i>.</p>	<p>Safer & more Supportive Communities State government priority aims to develop communities where people are protected from harm, where the differences between people are respected, and where everyone is treated with fairness and dignity, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addressing the social and economic causes of crime; promoting individual, family & community vitality that respects diversity; minimising the risk and impact of emergencies and disasters; and improving personal and public safety. 	<p>Valuing the Environment State government priority aims to protect Qld's natural and cultural heritage for current and future generations, and manage the development of natural resources in an ecologically sustainable way by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting sustainable development through responsible use of the State's natural capital & primary resources; ensuring a clean environment through protection of air, water and land quality; encouraging Queensland businesses to consider the social, economic and environmental impact of their decisions; and promoting development of environmentally sustainable jobs. 	<p>Development Assessment The <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> (Qld) provides for an Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) to facilitate approvals through various State and local government departments.</p>	<p>Queensland Obligations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Environment Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld) & the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> (Qld) both require State of Environment reporting at least every four years. Responsibility for providing information on economic and social conditions resides with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Queensland Treasury's Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR).

SPATIAL INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE RESPONSES TO PUBLIC POLICY DRIVERS

	PROCESS IMPROVEMENT	MARKET EFFICIENCY	INNOVATION	COMMUNITY & GOVERNANCE	INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS	WORLD COMMUNITIES	MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES	INTEGRATION IN DECISION MAKING	STATE OF ENVIRONMENT	
Relationships	Streamlining of information processes depends on agreement on and coordination of activities including industry standards; rewards for various stages of value adding; and remedying lapses in information quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Business Framework – inc Business Principles & Standard Contracts</i> 	Spatial information flows through a value adding chain and efficiencies flow through to provide subsequent (sometimes multiplying) effects. The existence of such a supply chain and the relationships within it have now been acknowledged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Information Office</i> • <i>QSIS Service Charters</i> • <i>QSIS Business Environment</i> 	Constructive, open relationships between organisations and sectors are a pre-requisite to successful innovative approaches. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Strategic Plan</i> • <i>Creating Opportunities</i> • <i>Property Interests Product Prototype- Institutional Issues report</i> 	The spatial information industry helps to provide the basic information on which sensible community consultation can take place and impacts on communities can be understood. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Property Location Index</i> • <i>Supporting Community Resource Centres</i> 	Improvements in spatial information can influence individual standards of living further down the supply chain where location forms part of social decision-making. Examples include transportation, communication, real property, public and private infrastructure development and management, delivery of health and emergency services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Rural Road Addressing</i> 	In Australia, inter-jurisdictional bodies exist for sharing knowledge of particular spatial functions and making holistic responses to common issues. Some also enter into commercial arrangements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public Sector Mapping Agency (PSMA)</i> • <i>Registrars General Forum</i> • <i>Intergovernmental Committee for Surveying & Mapping (ICSM)</i> 	Development approvals conditional on environmental monitoring are growing in importance.	Integrated decisions, particularly regarding trans-border issues, require cooperation and coordination across jurisdictions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ministerial Council for Natural Resource Management</i> 	Requirements for reporting at jurisdictional levels depend on a capacity to share information at local, regional and national levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Land & Water Resources Audit</i> 	
Awareness, Coordination, Monitoring	Establishing and maintaining mechanisms for effective negotiation and agreement is vital to the orderly development of Queensland's spatial information infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishment of QSIS</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 23 (under review)</i> 	Coordination and dissemination of research findings and best practices can improve industry efficiencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Communication Plan</i> • <i>QSIS Information Products Approach</i> • <i>Spatial Front Ends</i> 	Data sets created for one purpose may have extended uses in other areas. The incentives for data production and publication to meet extended usage may depend on evolution in arrangements concerning intellectual property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Property Interests Product Project - Summary</i> • <i>QSIC Research & Development policy</i> • <i>Cooperative Research Centre Proposal</i> 	The availability and use of spatial information has been critical for meaningful broad scale social planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEQ 2001</i> • <i>Wide Bay 2020</i> • <i>Far North Qld 2010</i> • <i>Central Qld – A New Millennium</i> 	Spatial information provides a basis for spatio-temporal dissection and integration of data sets to facilitate the measuring of social progress and quality of life.	Spatial information provides a basis for the modelling of quality of life factors &and demographic & econometric comparisons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Qld Govt Statistician & Office of Economic & Statistical Research</i> • <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics</i> 	There is growing public demand for information to assist in participation in decision-making regarding natural resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australian Coastal Atlas</i> • <i>NR&M Atlas Trial</i> 	Meeting the requirements for economy in data collection and presentation calls for greater awareness of best practices and existing uses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Atlases comparison paper</i> 	Holistic understanding of the environment is dependent on coordinated data acquisition and common standards for information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Executive Steering Committee for Australian Land Use Mapping</i> • <i>National Marine Data Group</i> 	
Products & Services	Reasonable agreement and stability in the working relationship between sectors creates a more favourable environment for investment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ANZLIC Access & Pricing Policy</i> • <i>ANZLIC Cost of Transfer comparison</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 33 - Information Access and Pricing</i> • <i>ANZLIC Policy Statement on Spatial Data Management</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 24 - Management of Information Within Government</i> • <i>QSIS Data Framework</i> • <i>Land & Property Market Reform</i> 	Expanding the availability of spatial information and improving its usefulness can improve returns from spatial data collection and processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ANZLIC Standing Committee on Spatial Data Infrastructure</i> • <i>ANZLIC Custodianship Guidelines</i> • <i>DCDB Pricing Case Study</i> • <i>QSIS Std 1 – Foundation Information</i> • <i>QSIS Std 2 – Parcel Identification</i> • <i>QSIS Std 3 – Digital Road Networks</i> • <i>QSIS Information Definition</i> 	Improving the variety of available data at an acceptable cost depends in part on realising opportunities for using existing information for additional purposes and structuring to allow integration of data sets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Std 4 – Custodianship</i> • <i>Property Interests Product Project - Data Issues report</i> • <i>Property Interests Product Project -Technology Issues report</i> 	Increasing knowledge of and access to useful spatial information is likely to lead to efficiencies in consistently regulating particular places; organising transport and service delivery; and understanding patterns of dissemination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ANZLIC Metadata Protocols</i> • <i>ASDD & Qld Nodes</i> • <i>QSID Survey</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 34 - Resource Discovery</i> • <i>Qld Metadata Tools</i> 	Citizens increasingly demand improved access to spatial information while also emphasising personal privacy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Qld Govt IS 42 – Information Privacy</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 40 - Record keeping Policies (under development)</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 31 - Retention and Disposal of Government Information</i> 	Recent international acts of terrorism have highlighted the need for positional tracking and trans-border flows of spatially linked intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Qld Govt IS 26 – Internet</i> • <i>ANZLIC Liability Policy Paper</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 38 - Information Security</i> • <i>Draft Spatial International Standards</i> 	The need for coherent spatially related information is critical in assessing development proposals and monitoring environmental policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ANZLIC National Agreement on the Transfer of Land Related Data</i> • <i>NAP Info Mgt issues paper</i> 	Meeting the needs of integrated planning and decision-making calls for development of standards for integrating, aggregating and dissecting data in space and time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local Government Integrated Information Service</i> • <i>Data Queensland</i> 	Issues regarding intellectual property rights and allowable use for data, which is produced for community purposes, must be resolved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ANZLIC – NLWRA data agreement</i> 	
Capability	Community	Governments at all levels are pursuing strategies to provide seamless service delivery through the place & means of customer choice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Access Queensland – Service Locator; Permits</i> • <i>ourbrisbane.com</i> 	Education & skill formation are critical for future industry growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Community Capabilities Discussion Paper</i> 	Economic models are being developed to accommodate community demand for information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Property Interests Product Project - Market Demand report</i> 	In some areas, communities are playing a leading role in the application of spatial information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>HRIC Economic Model report</i> • <i>Central Highlands Regional Resource Use Planning Project</i> 	Better availability and understanding of spatial information may lead to job opportunities within the spatial information industry and other industries where spatial understanding can be applied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS GIS in schools project</i> • <i>AURISA GIS in schools competition</i> 	An increasing number of multilateral initiatives are supporting & funding communities to address large-scale problems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural Heritage Trust</i> • <i>National Action Plan for Salinity & Water Quality</i> 	Communities & individuals are increasingly producing valuable spatial information in response to NRM issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vegetation mgt plans</i> • <i>Water mgt plans</i> 	Community capability increases pressure for easier access to all relevant current information.	There is increasing regional and local demand for information to support development analyses and environmental impact assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Landcare</i> • <i>Saltwatch</i>
Industry	Industry development is a current focus at national & state levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spatial Information Industry Action Agenda reports (Federal & Qld)</i> • <i>ANZLIC Standing Committee on Industry Development</i> • <i>QSIC Industry Development</i> 	Practical simplifications have been effected to streamline government engagement of industry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>QSIS Standing Offer Arrangement</i> • <i>Qld Govt IS 13 - IT&T Purchasing</i> 	The multi-disciplinary nature of demands for spatial information indicates a need to build the intellectual capacity of spatial industry participants to meet this multidisciplinary demand. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Education & Training in Urban & Regional Information (AURISA)</i> 	Industry representation, partnerships and regulation affect it's ability to participate in reform & innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ASIBA & Spatial Qld</i> • <i>ANZLIC & ASIBA</i> • <i>Spatial Sciences Coalition</i> • <i>Spatial Industry Portal</i> 	Industry innovation increases the opportunities for creating employment involving new skills.	Jurisdictional boundaries become less relevant as common interest groups form to lobby on industry issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>SEQROC</i> • <i>Open GIS Consortium</i> 	Spatial analysis is becoming a core competency of environmental sciences.	Spatial industry is requiring greater skills in environmental modelling.	Industry opportunity to be solution provider to significant reporting challenges	