

데이터 경제 활성화를 위한 건축행정정보 개방 범위 확대방안 연구

Promoting Data Economy by Expanding Open Data Policy of Architectural Administration Data

김영현 Kim, Younghyun

조상규 Cho, Sangkyu

김신성 Kim, Sinsung

송유미 Song, Yumi

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SUMMARY

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In the era of the 4th industrial revolution, data is emerging as a source of competition for all countries and companies, and is recognized as the new capital of the global economy. In recent years, according to the data economy revitalization policy, the government is planning to open data by selecting data that should be developed intensively.

Architectural administration data is information that is directly related to the urban environment such as residential welfare, disaster and disaster prevention, urban planning, and local energy and is directly related to the daily life of the people, and more than 60% of the administrative tasks performed by the basic local government are related. It is now necessary to actively utilize it as a “policy resource” that can create new values along with the 4th industrial revolution, rather than being managed as “data” from the perspective of administrative work.

Various architectural data has already been disclosed in the ‘e-AIS’ and the private open system, but some information is still not disclosed under the PERSONAL INFORMATION PROTECTION ACT and the COPYRIGHT ACT. In particular, in

the case of architectural drawing data, there have been requests from many private sectors to plan and prepare for startups, but their use is limited due to speculation and concerns about copyright infringement.

In this study, the current status of the openness of currently unopened data was identified and the possibility of future expansion was sought, in consideration of the government's policy to expand the opening of architectural administration data according to the data economy revitalization policy. Furthermore, we propose the opening and distribution activation plan for architectural drawing data, which has been a thorny issue in the meantime the open data.

In Chapter 2, We discussed the definition of the concept of the “data economy” the policy goal of this study as a higher concept, and the range of data covered in the data economy. After that, we summarized the main contents and policy direction for the report that the government had formulated.

Also, this study investigated and analyzed built public data and use cases in the UK, Finland, Australia, New York, and Chicago in the US, especially in the case of creating data value by utilizing data from the construction sector among overseas public data.

Chapter 3 summarizes the problems with unopened architectural administration data, and proposed the plan to expand opening data by information management stage in consideration of the data value chain.

Also, we analyzed the need for improvement on information disclosure and open procedures, disclosure and open scope, and data provision form, including satisfaction from the user's point of view, through an expert perception survey using architectural administration data, and presented as the result of this study.

Chapter 4 proposes a plan to expand the opening of architectural drawing data, which has been difficult to open, although there has been a demand for information in the field of architecture, as representative items of “sensitive data” such as personal information and copyright among architectural administration data. First of all, the research was conducted so that it can be referred to when establishing a policy on the opening of

architectural drawing data in the future by analyzing recognition of the relevant information authority, use of the building that can open data, type of drawing data that needs to be opened, type of information provision and purpose of use, whether or not copyright authorization by drawing type, the positive and negative impacts of opening data, distributing use information through expert perception survey on architectural drawing data.

After that, we reviewed related laws and systems for opening, distribution, and utilization of architectural drawing data. Among the related laws, in particular, the copyright law, patent law, design protection law, public data-related laws that require legal review for opening data are carefully reviewed. As a result, we proposed 'Plan to expand public-led disclosure and openness' and 'Plan to open private-led building status by individual user permission' as plans to disclose information and expand openness.

Based on the research results, the policy directions for expanding the opening of architectural administration data were suggested as follows.

First, the system (e-AIS) needs to be upgraded to improve the quality and standardize architectural administration data.

Second, it is necessary to prepare a mid-to-long-term roadmap for architectural administration data considering the data value chain.

Third, in the process of collecting architecture drawing data, the rules on the registration and management of the building ledger must be revised to include the permission of the copyright holder for reuse.

Fourth, from a long-term perspective, it is necessary to establish a structure for the distribution and utilization of architectural drawing data through the trust management of architectural works.

Keywords :

Data economy, Architectural administration data, Architecture drawing data, Providing public data