

Towards a Map of Open SDI/INSPIRE

INSPIRE Conference 2017 – Workshop
4 September 2017, Kehl (Germany)



Workshop programme

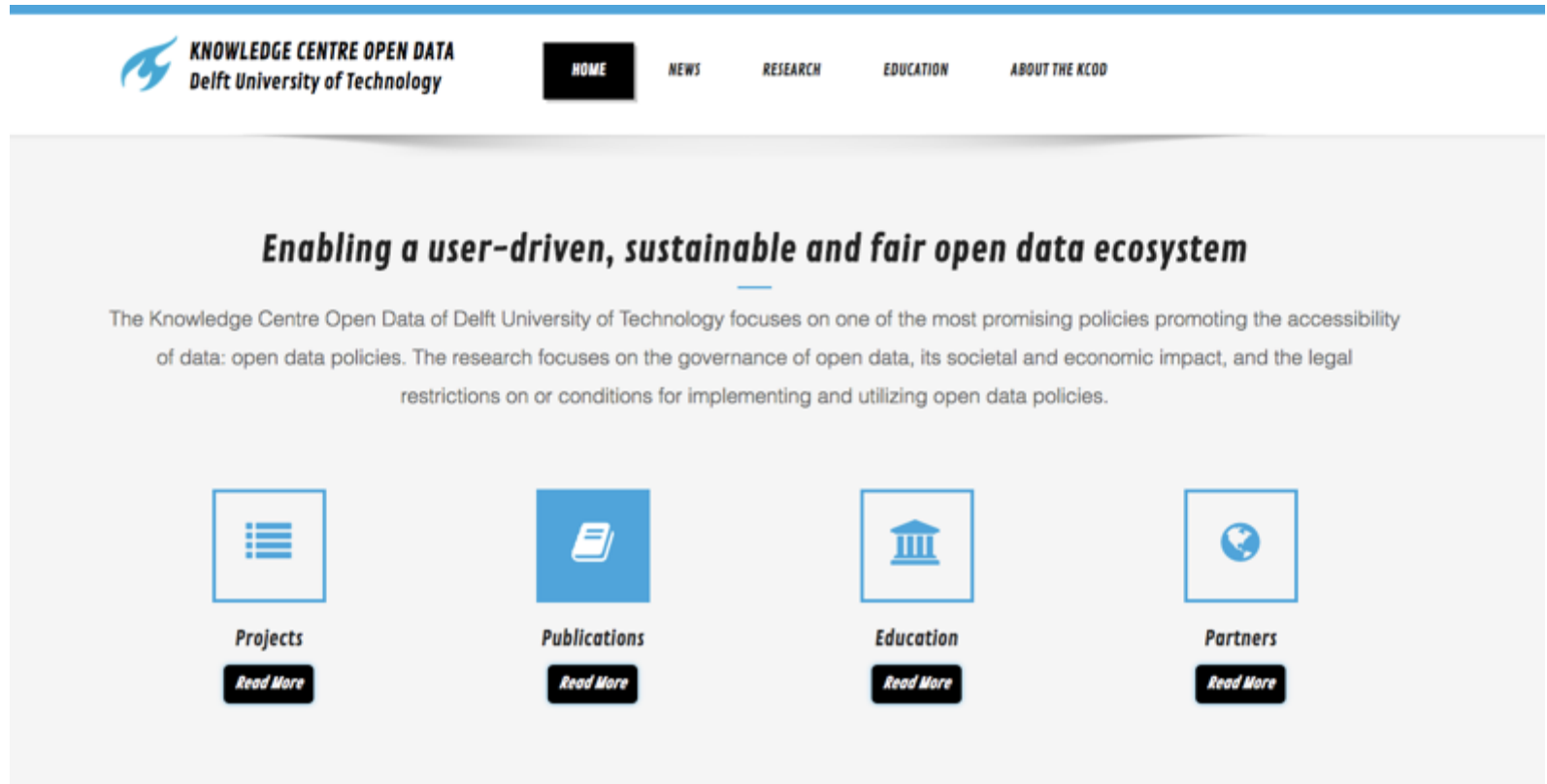
Part 1:

Different views on Open SDI/INSPIRE

Part 2:

Your view on Open SDI/INSPIRE: discussions

About us



More information: <http://kcopendata.eu/>

Part 1

Different views on Open SDI

Topic of today

OPEN SDI

Learning objectives

1. Understand the different components of the Open SDI/INSPIRE concept, i.e. multiple ways of making an SDI/INSPIRE more open
2. Analyse the status of Open SDI/INSPIRE in your own country and in Europe in general
3. Consider examples of best practices of Open SDI/INSPIRE
4. Identify the main challenges in making NSDIs and INSPIRE more open

Things to think about during this workshop

1. Open, HOW? *In which sense?*
2. Open, TO WHOM? *Citizens, businesses, academics, other actors?*
3. Open, WHY? *Who benefits?*

Open SDI = a new generation of SDIs?

1st generation SDI: producer driven

2nd generation SDI: user driven

3rd generation SDI: produser driven

4th generation: open SDI?

And the most open SDI is...

What do you think?



The diagram illustrates the process of participating in a Menti poll. It consists of three numbered steps:

- 1 Grab your phone**: An illustration of a smartphone.
- 2 Go to www.menti.com**: A browser address bar showing the URL.
- 3 Enter the code 48 29 56 and vote!**: An illustration of a smartphone screen displaying a poll interface with the text "Please enter the code", a text input field containing "12 34 56", and a "Submit" button.

Faint background text includes "Scales", "How open is the SDI of your own country?", and "Very open".

<https://www.mentimeter.com>

Open SDI

= open spatial (government) data?

Government data shall be considered open if it is made public in a way that complies with the principles below:

1. [Complete](#)
All public data is made available. Public data is data that is not subject to valid privacy, security or privilege limitations.
 2. [Primary](#)
Data is as collected at the source, with the highest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms.
 3. [Timely](#)
Data is made available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data.
 4. [Accessible](#)
Data is available to the widest range of users for the widest range of purposes.
 5. [Machine processable](#)
Data is reasonably structured to allow automated processing.
 6. [Non-discriminatory](#)
Data is available to anyone, with no requirement of registration.
 7. [Non-proprietary](#)
Data is available in a format over which no entity has exclusive control.
 8. [License-free](#)
Data is not subject to any copyright, patent, trademark or trade secret regulation. Reasonable privacy, security and privilege restrictions may be allowed.
- Compliance must be reviewable.

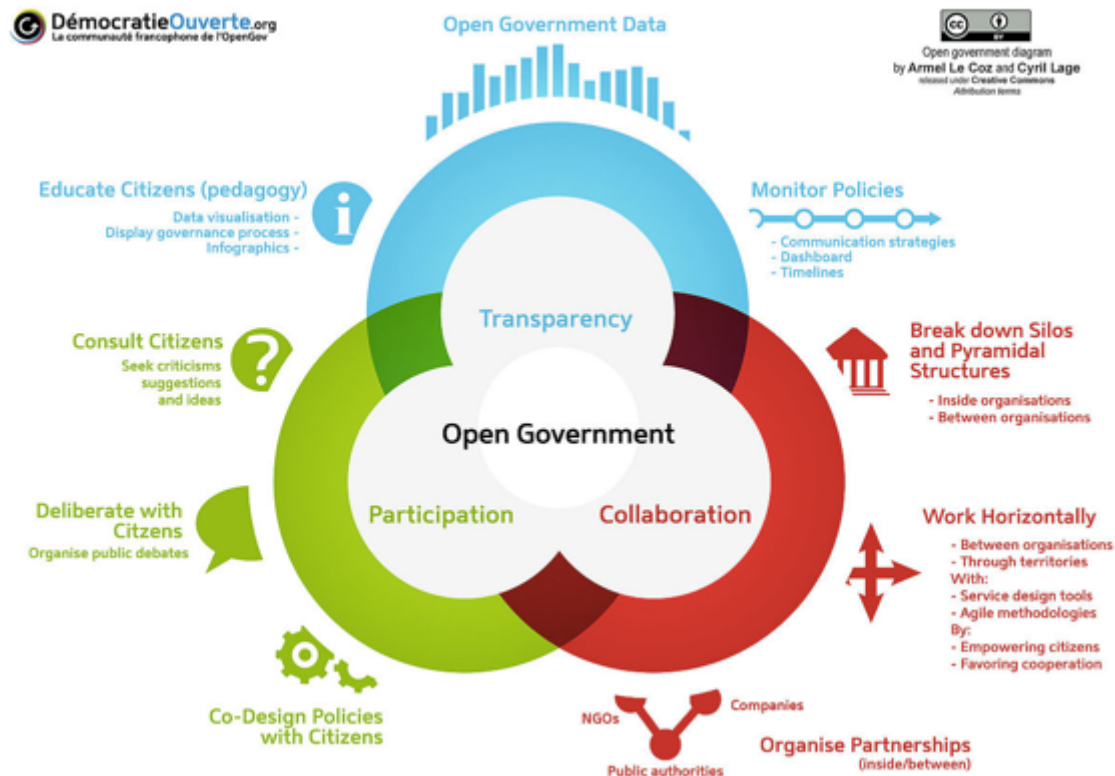
Open SDI

= building the infrastructure
in an open manner?

Open implementation
+
Open governance

Open SDI

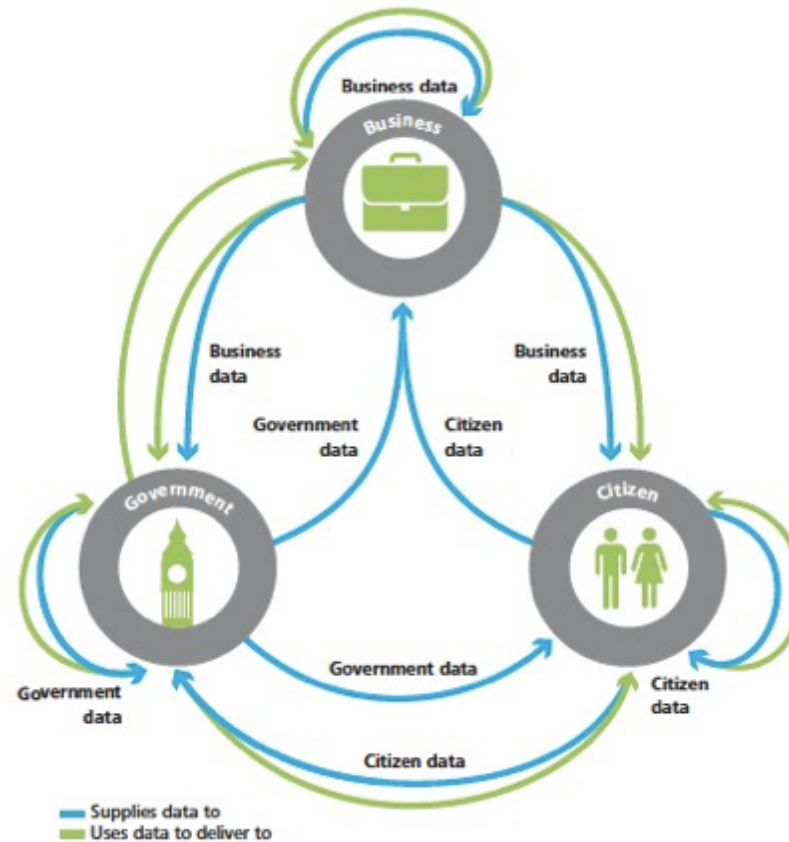
= open –spatially-enabled –government?



Source: Le Coz & Lage

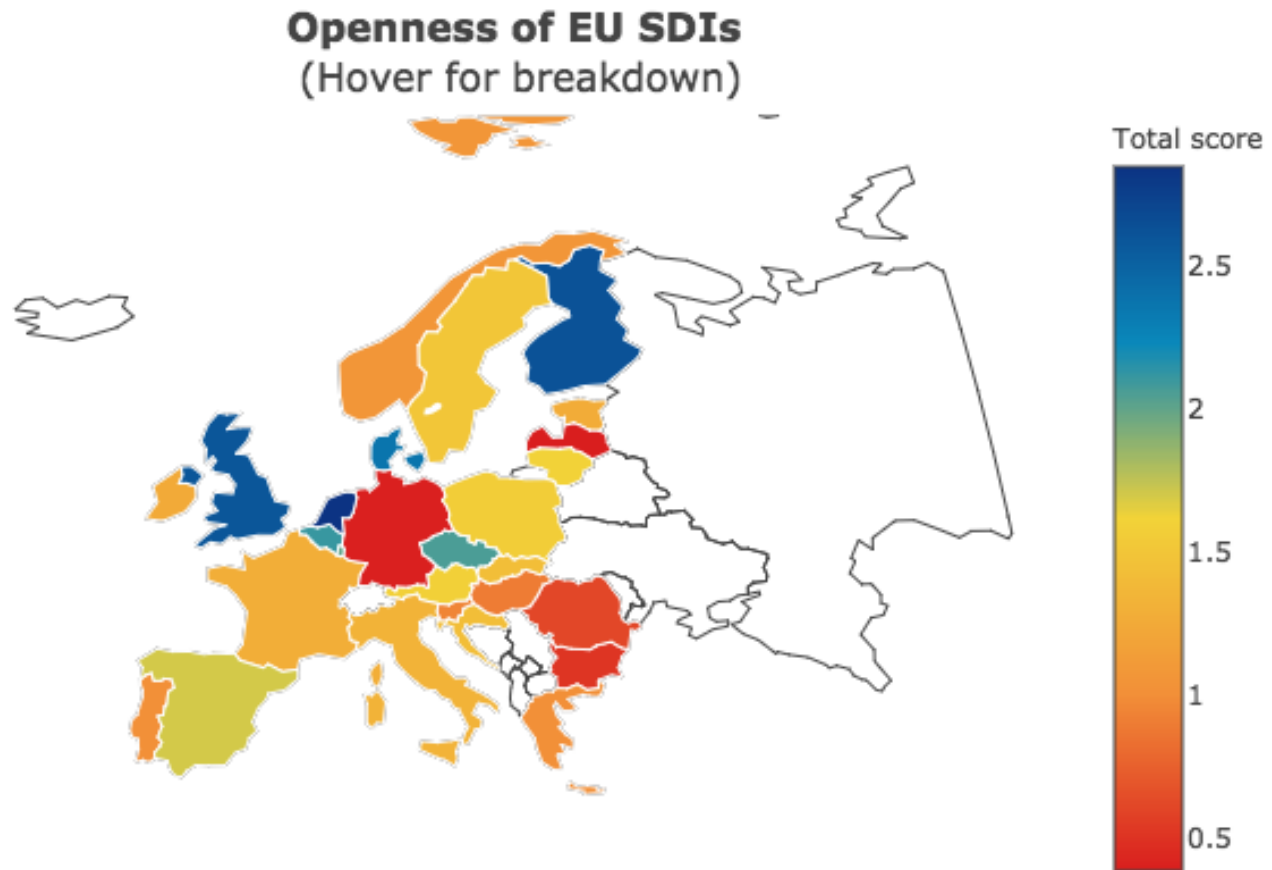
Open SDI

= creating an open spatial data ecosystem?



Source: Deloitte, 2012

And the most open SDI is...



Programme of today

Part 1: Introduction and experts' views:

- A Finnish perspective – Jaana Mäkelä (Spatineo)
- An SME perspective – Giacomo Martirano (SmeSpire/Epsilon Italia)
- A technological perspective – Francisco J. Lopez-Pellicer (Universidad Zaragoza)
- *Intermezzo: let's test!*
- Our Map of Open SDI/INSPIRE

Break

Part 2: Your view on Open SDI/INSPIRE

- Discussion in smaller groups
- What do you think about Open SDI?

Experts' presentations

Intermezzo – let's test

Let's search and try to get access to European national address data

- Italy
- Germany
- Norway
- Romania

As a user

- Can you find the data?
- Can you get access to them?
- Can you use them (for all purposes)?

Intermezzo – let's test

Results?

Experiences?

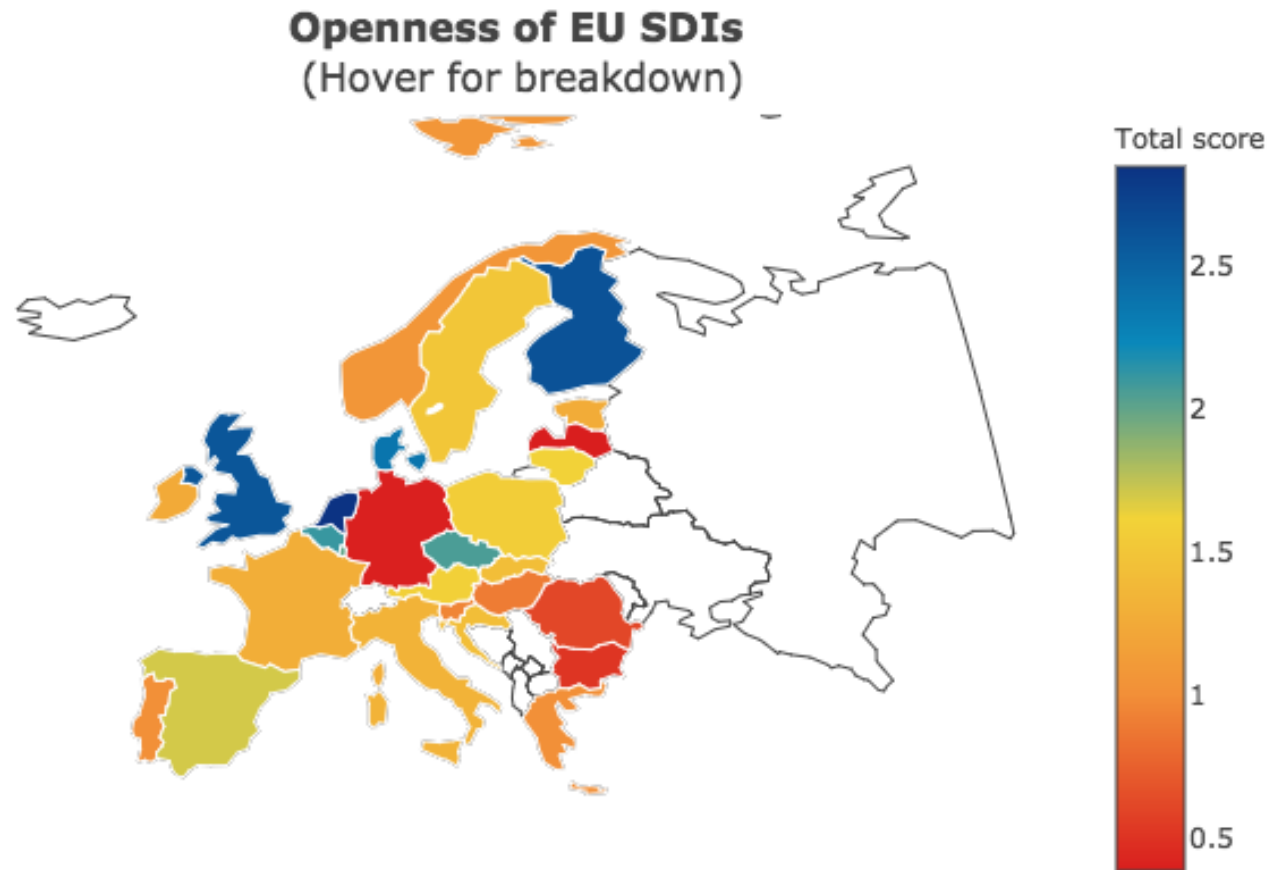
Recommendations?

Map of Open SDI/INSPIRE

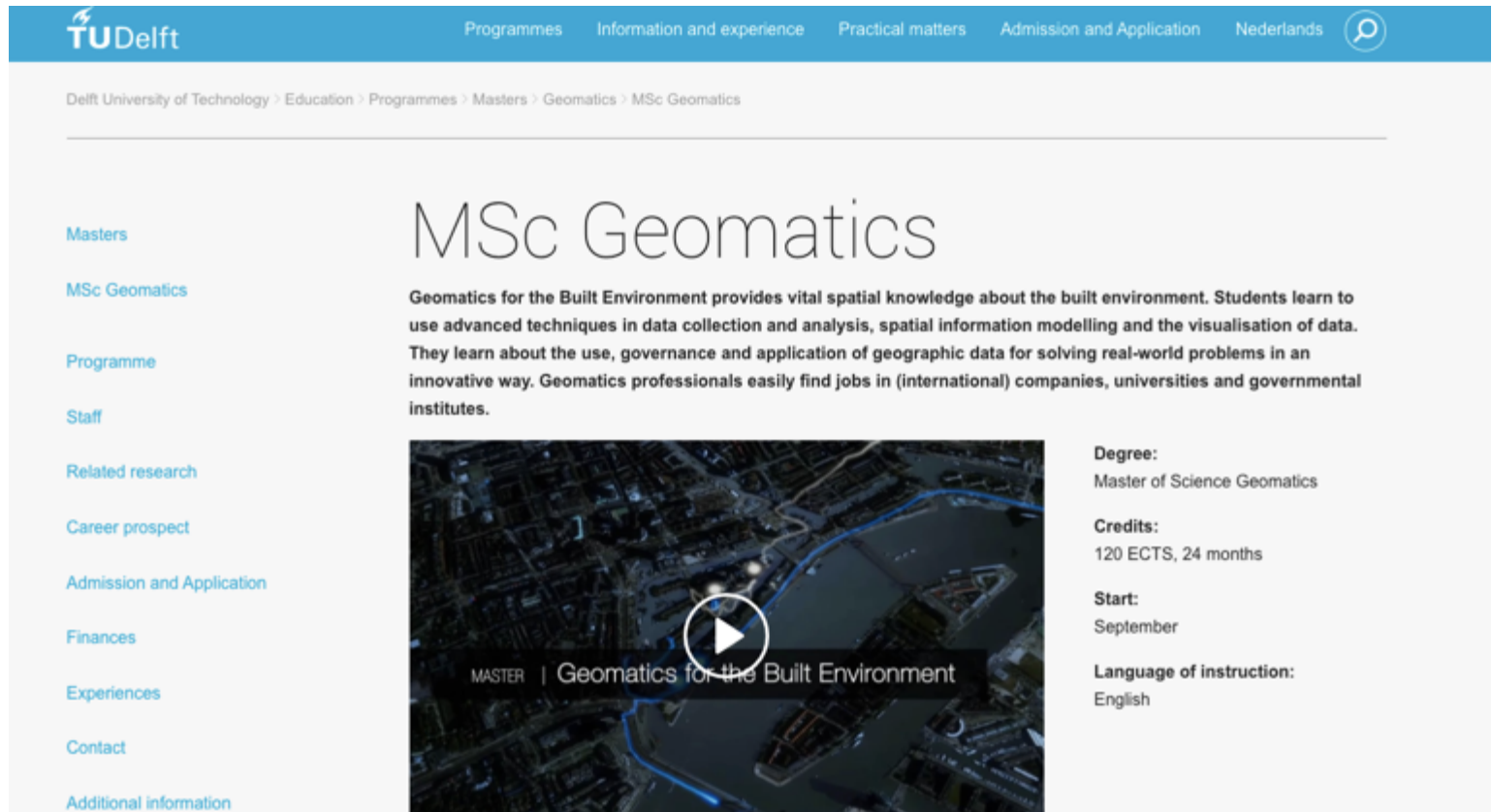
Approach, first results and findings



(Previously) And the most open SDI is...



Context



The screenshot shows the TU Delft website for the MSc Geomatics program. The header includes the TU Delft logo and navigation links: Programmes, Information and experience, Practical matters, Admission and Application, and Nederlands. A breadcrumb trail reads: Delft University of Technology > Education > Programmes > Masters > Geomatics > MSc Geomatics. A left sidebar lists various links: Masters, MSc Geomatics, Programme, Staff, Related research, Career prospect, Admission and Application, Finances, Experiences, Contact, and Additional information. The main content area features the title 'MSc Geomatics' and a descriptive paragraph: 'Geomatics for the Built Environment provides vital spatial knowledge about the built environment. Students learn to use advanced techniques in data collection and analysis, spatial information modelling and the visualisation of data. They learn about the use, governance and application of geographic data for solving real-world problems in an innovative way. Geomatics professionals easily find jobs in (international) companies, universities and governmental institutes.' Below this is a video player with a play button and the text 'MASTER | Geomatics for the Built Environment'. To the right of the video, key program details are listed: Degree: Master of Science Geomatics, Credits: 120 ECTS, 24 months, Start: September, and Language of instruction: English.

TU Delft Programmes Information and experience Practical matters Admission and Application Nederlands

Delft University of Technology > Education > Programmes > Masters > Geomatics > MSc Geomatics

MSc Geomatics

Geomatics for the Built Environment provides vital spatial knowledge about the built environment. Students learn to use advanced techniques in data collection and analysis, spatial information modelling and the visualisation of data. They learn about the use, governance and application of geographic data for solving real-world problems in an innovative way. Geomatics professionals easily find jobs in (international) companies, universities and governmental institutes.

Degree:
Master of Science Geomatics

Credits:
120 ECTS, 24 months

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Language of instruction:
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<https://www.tudelft.nl/en/education/programmes/masters/geomatics/msc-geomatics/>

Core foundation courses

The core foundation courses provide a strong foundation to all students by teaching the fundamentals of data gathering, processing, analysing and visualisation. The core foundation courses are focussed around six fundamental themes: Location Awareness, Sensing Technologies, Geo datasets & Database Management Systems, Geoweb & Legal Aspects, GIS & Cartography and 3D Modelling & Disaster Management. The core courses are building up from fundamentals and basic skills to application and integration.

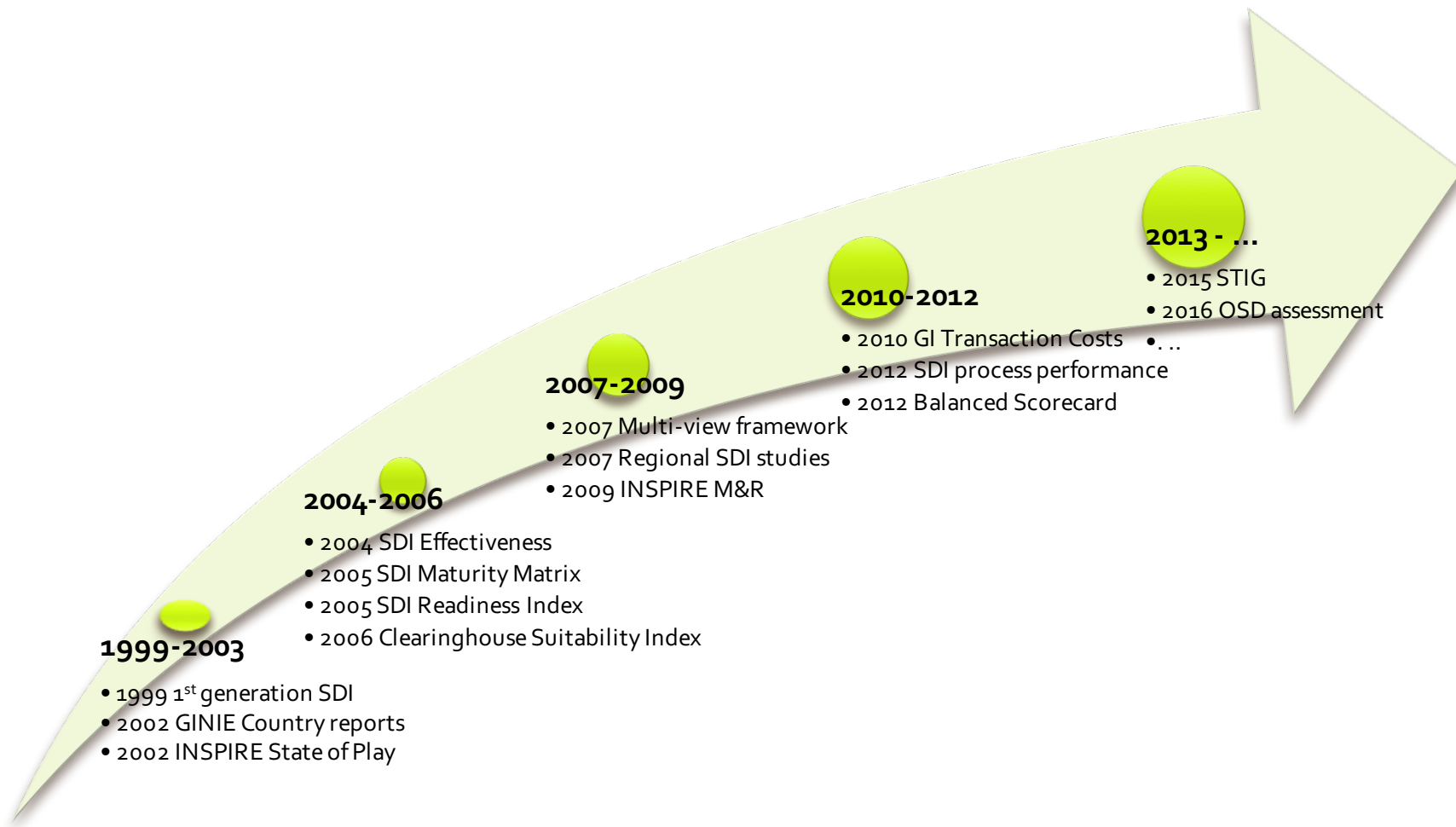
- + **Python Programming**
- + **Sensing Technologies**
- + **GIS and Cartography**
- + **Positioning and Location Awareness**
- + **Spatial Decision Support for Planning and Crisis Management**
- + **Geo Database Management Systems**
- + **3D Modelling of the Built Environment**
- + **Geo-datasets and Quality**
- + **Geo-information Organisation and Legislation**
- + **Geo Web, Sensor Networks and 3D-GeoVisualisation Technology**

This year's assignment

Write a paper on the status of the open SDI in a European country

- 1. develop an assessment framework for measuring the openness of spatial data infrastructures*
- 2. apply this framework to one European country*
- 3. develop an implementation plan to arrive at a next level of an open SDI*

History of SDI assessment



History of open data assessment



PSI Scoreboard

Common open data assessment framework

- Initiative to explore the development of common methods and frameworks for the study of open data
- Identification of common categories and indicators in open data assessments within an overarching framework.
- Four main categories:
 1. **Context/readiness**
 2. **Data/implementation**
 3. **Use**
 4. **Impact**

Spatial data assessment framework

| 1. Readiness | 2. Implementation | 3. Use | 4. Impact |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Technological and non-technological components | Availability and accessibility of spatial data and services | Use of spatial data and services | Socio-economic benefits of using spatial data and services |

Open spatial data assessment framework

| 1. Readiness | 2. Implementation | 3. Use | 4. Impact |
|---|--|--|---|
| Technological and non-technological components | Availability and accessibility of spatial data and services | Use of spatial data and services | Socio-economic benefits of using spatial data and services |
| To involve non-government actors in developing and implementing the SDI | To businesses, citizens, non-profit organizations and other actors | By businesses, citizens, non-profit organizations and other actors | For businesses, citizens, non-profit organizations and other actors |

1. Readiness

- Establishment of components to enable the participation of non-government actors in developing and implementing SDI/INSPIRE
- Indicators
 - 1.1. Vision on Open SDI
 - 1.2. Participation of non-government actors in SDI decision making
 - 1.3. Open data policy (for all – spatial – data)
 - 1.4. Non-government data included in the SDI

2. Implementation

- Availability and accessibility of spatial data to non-government actors
- Focus on two datasets:
 - topographic data 1:10000
 - address data
- Assessment from a user's perspective: *"Can I find, access and use the data?"*

2. Implementation

- Indicators
 - 2.1. Search engine score
 - 2.2. Available through geoportal and/or open data portal
 - 2.3. Language(s)
 - 2.4. Publicly available
 - 2.5. Discovery, view and download services
 - 2.6. Available for free
 - 2.7. Use restrictions
 - 2.8. Interoperability

3. Impact

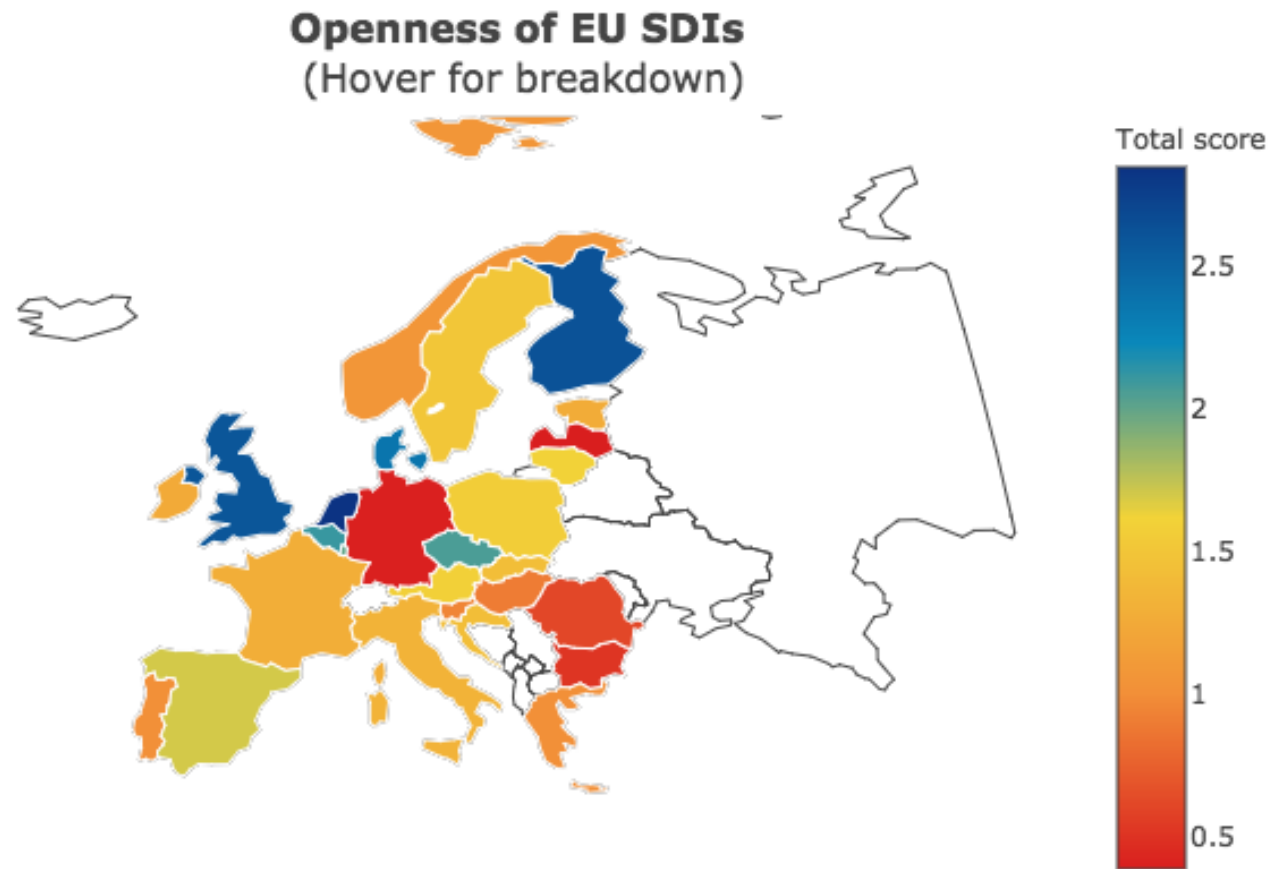
- Combination of Use + Impact/Benefits
- Use of spatial data by non-government actors and associated benefits
- Indicators
 - 3.1. Use cases of non-government actors using open spatial data**
 - 3.2. Studies showing the benefits of open spatial data**

Results

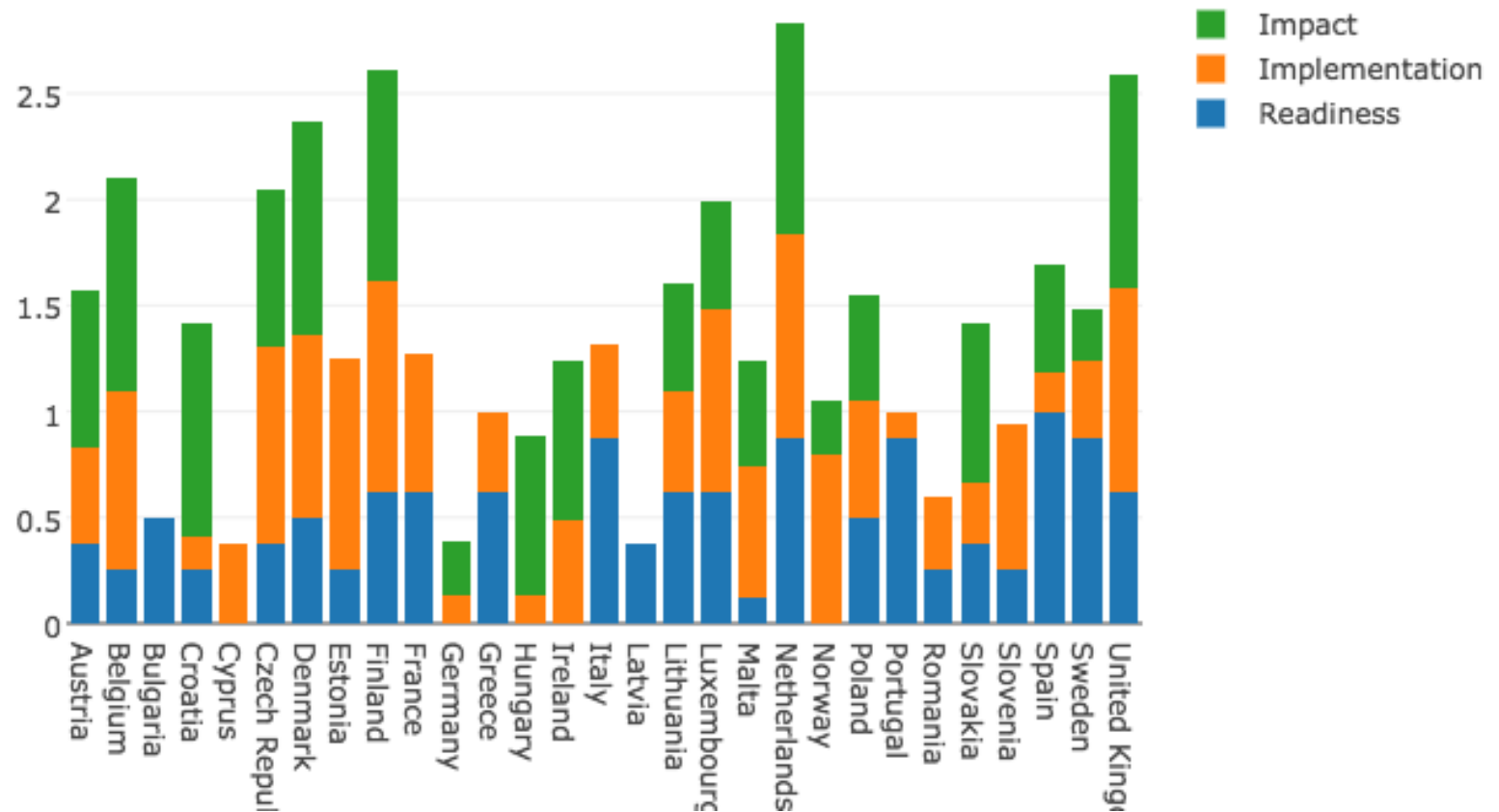
- Go to <http://kcopendata.eu/opensdi/>
- Disclaimer: work in progress!



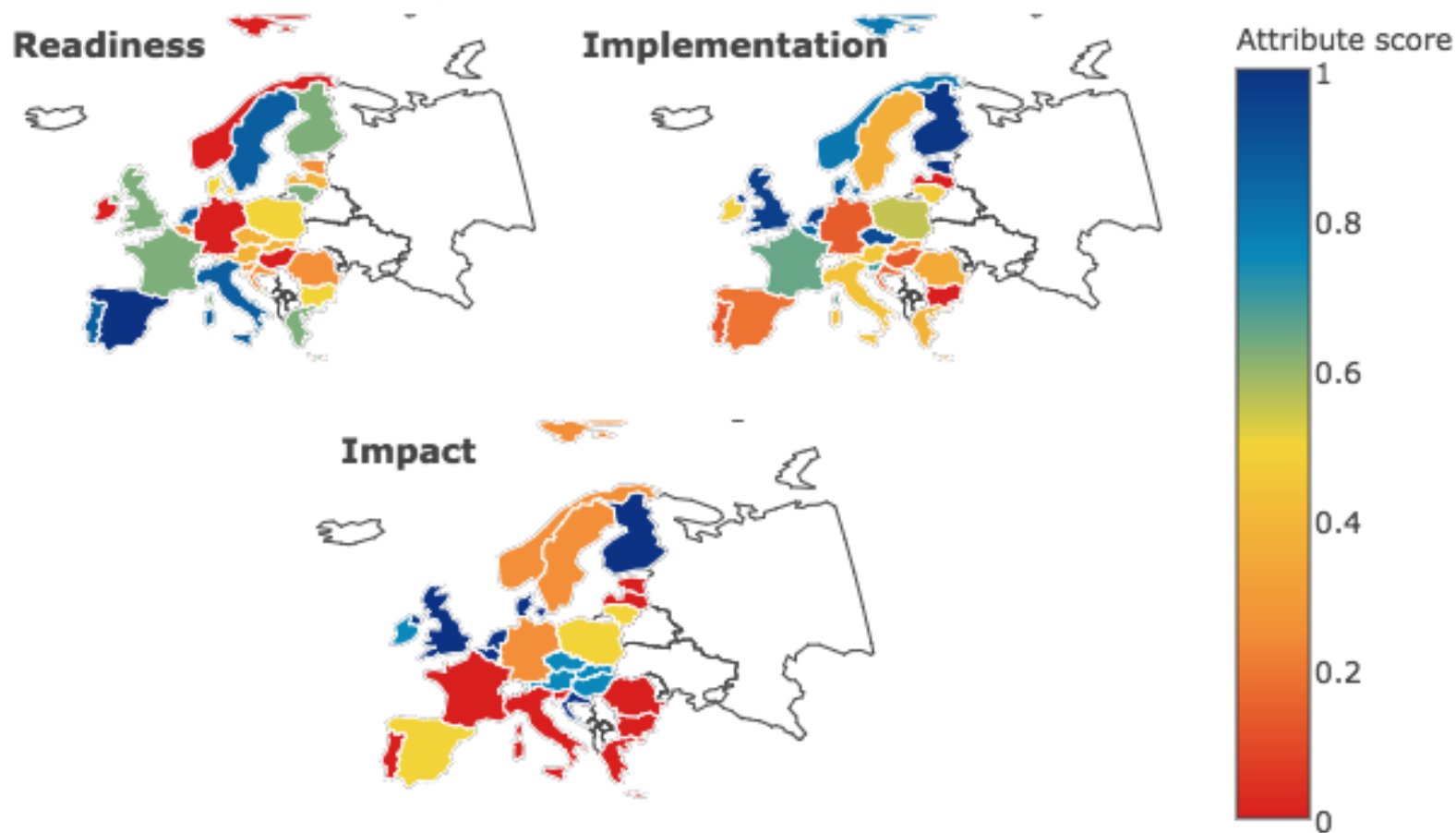
Map of Open SDI



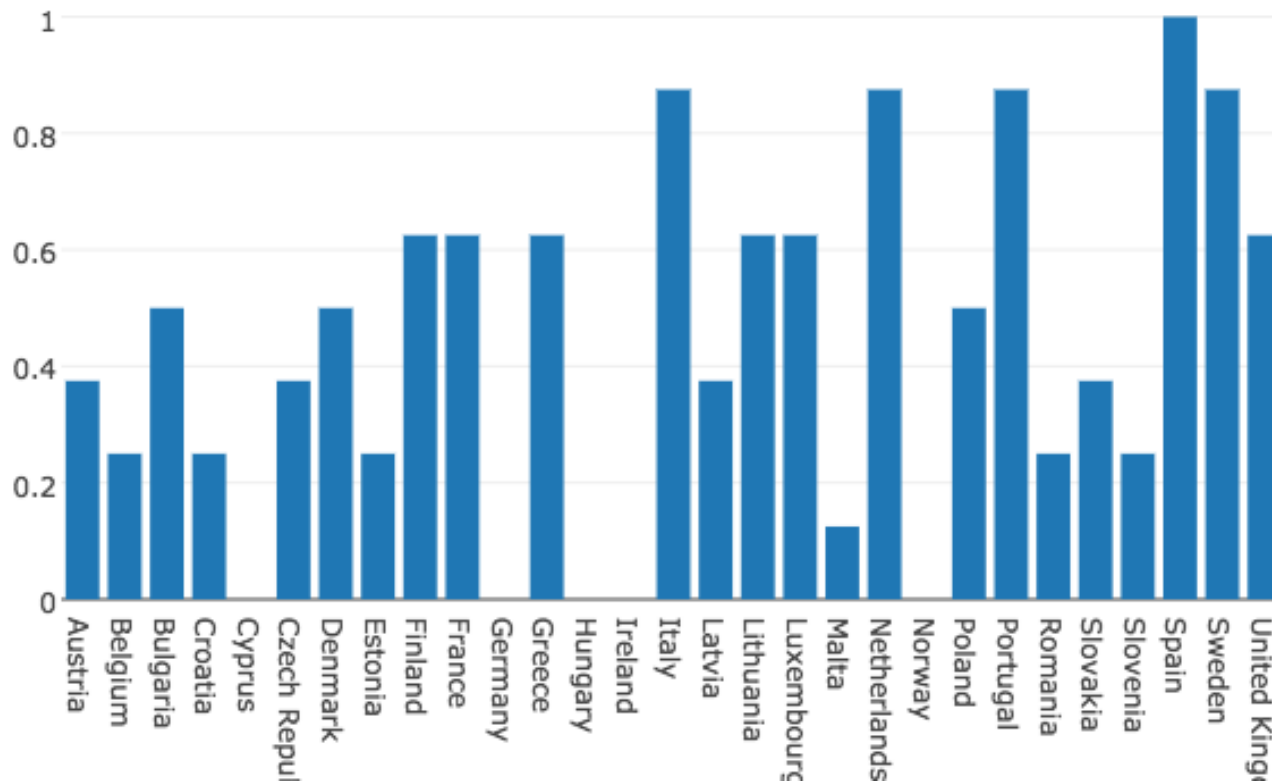
Map of Open SDI - overview



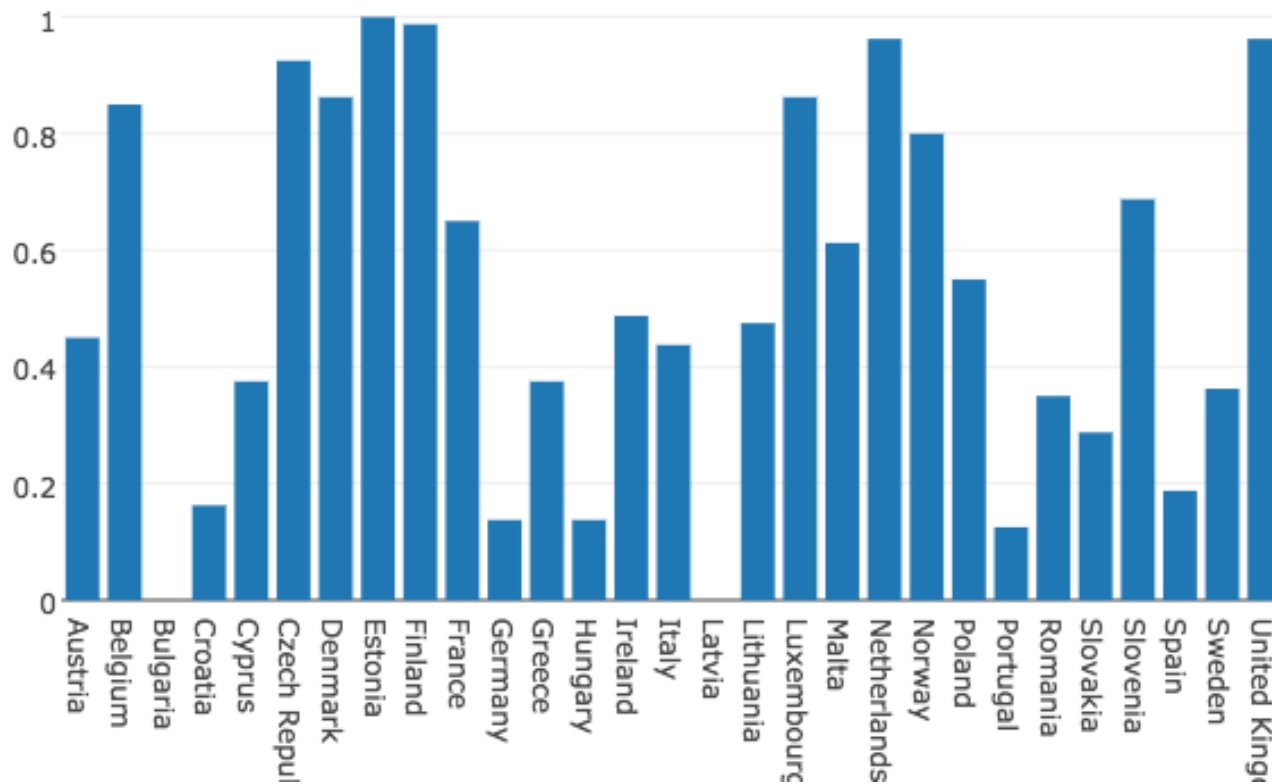
Openness of EU SDIs (Hover for breakdown)



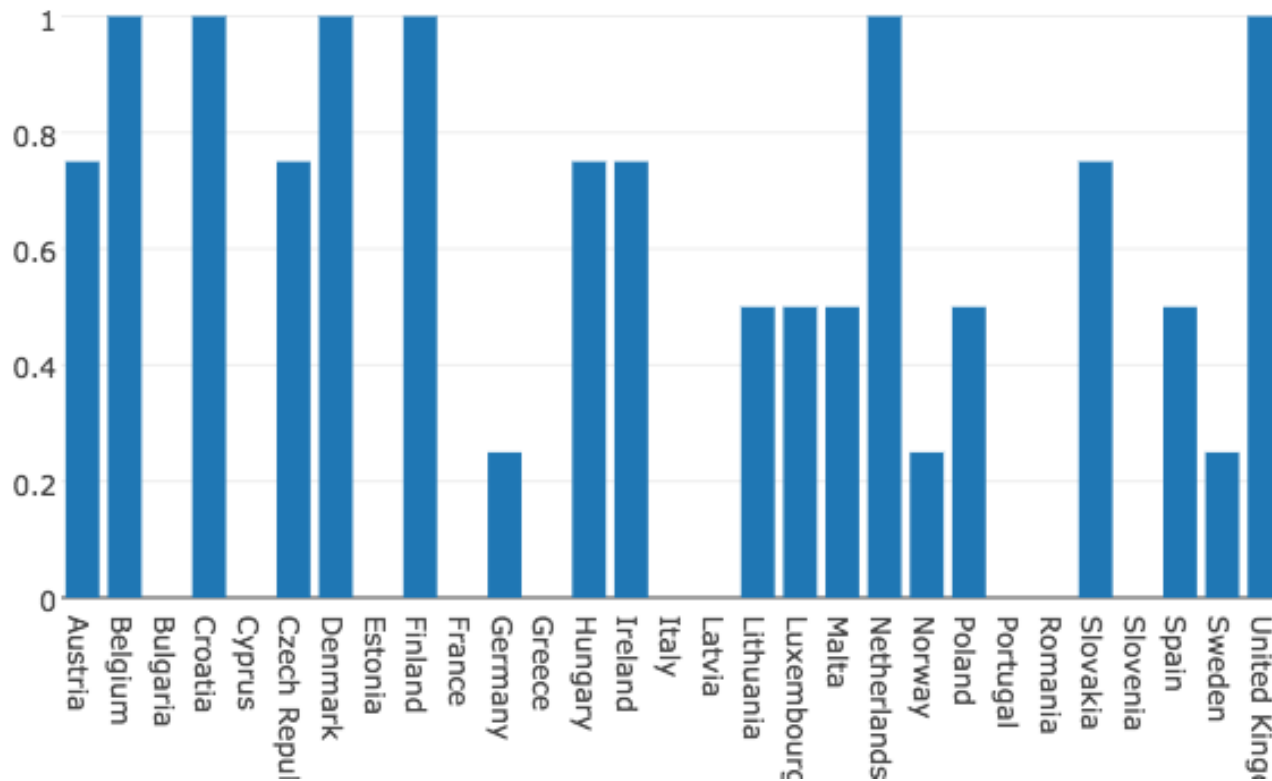
Map of Open SDI - Readiness



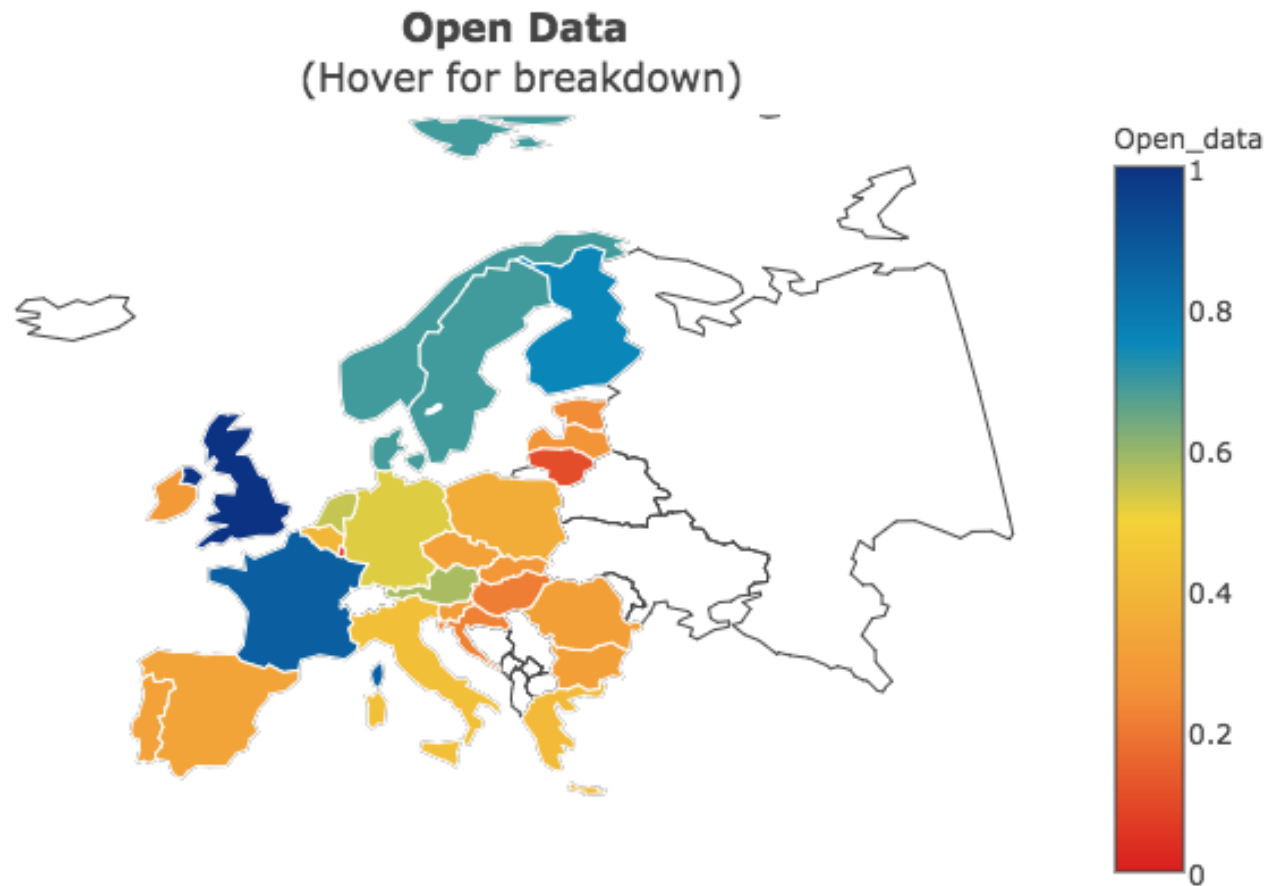
Map of Open SDI - Implementation



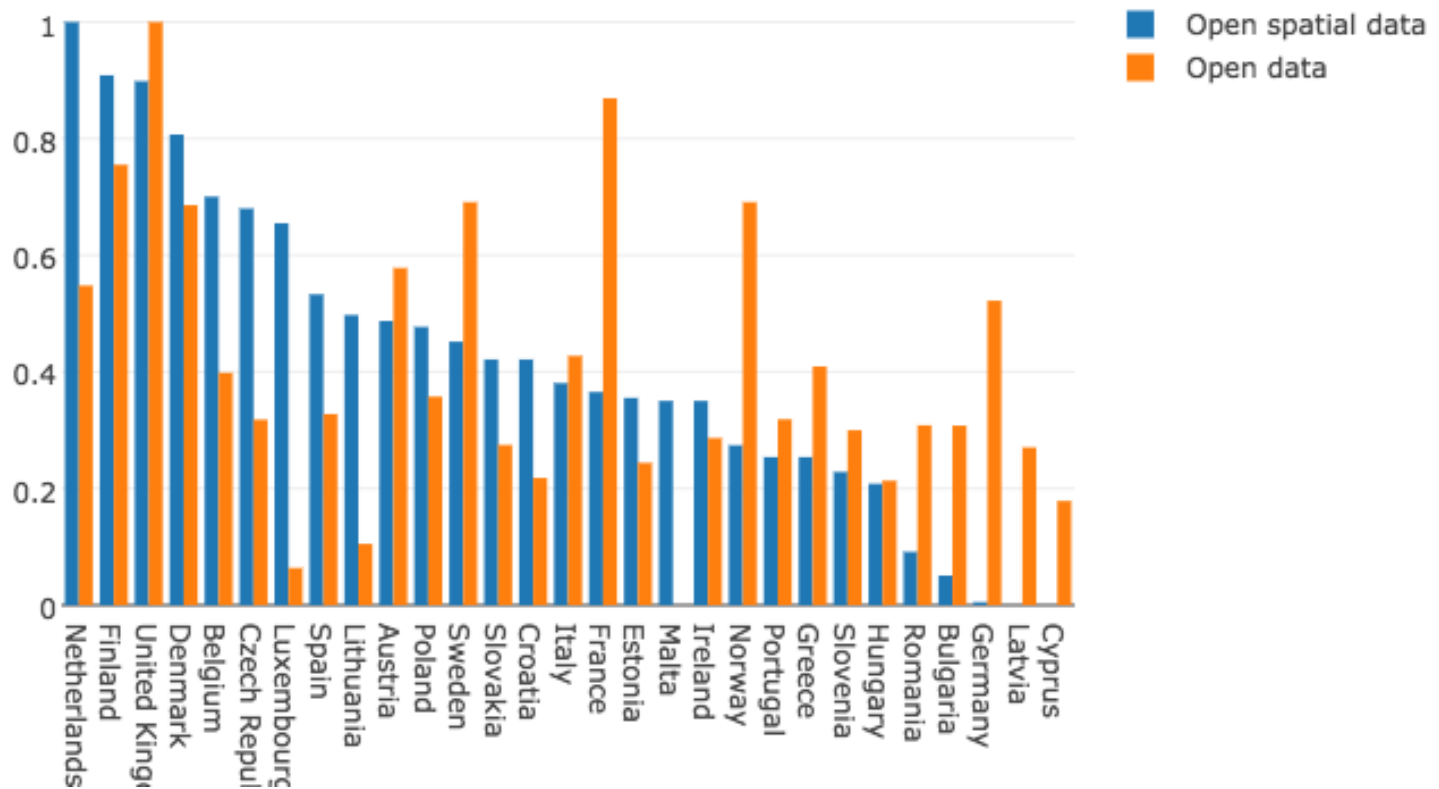
Map of Open SDI - Impact



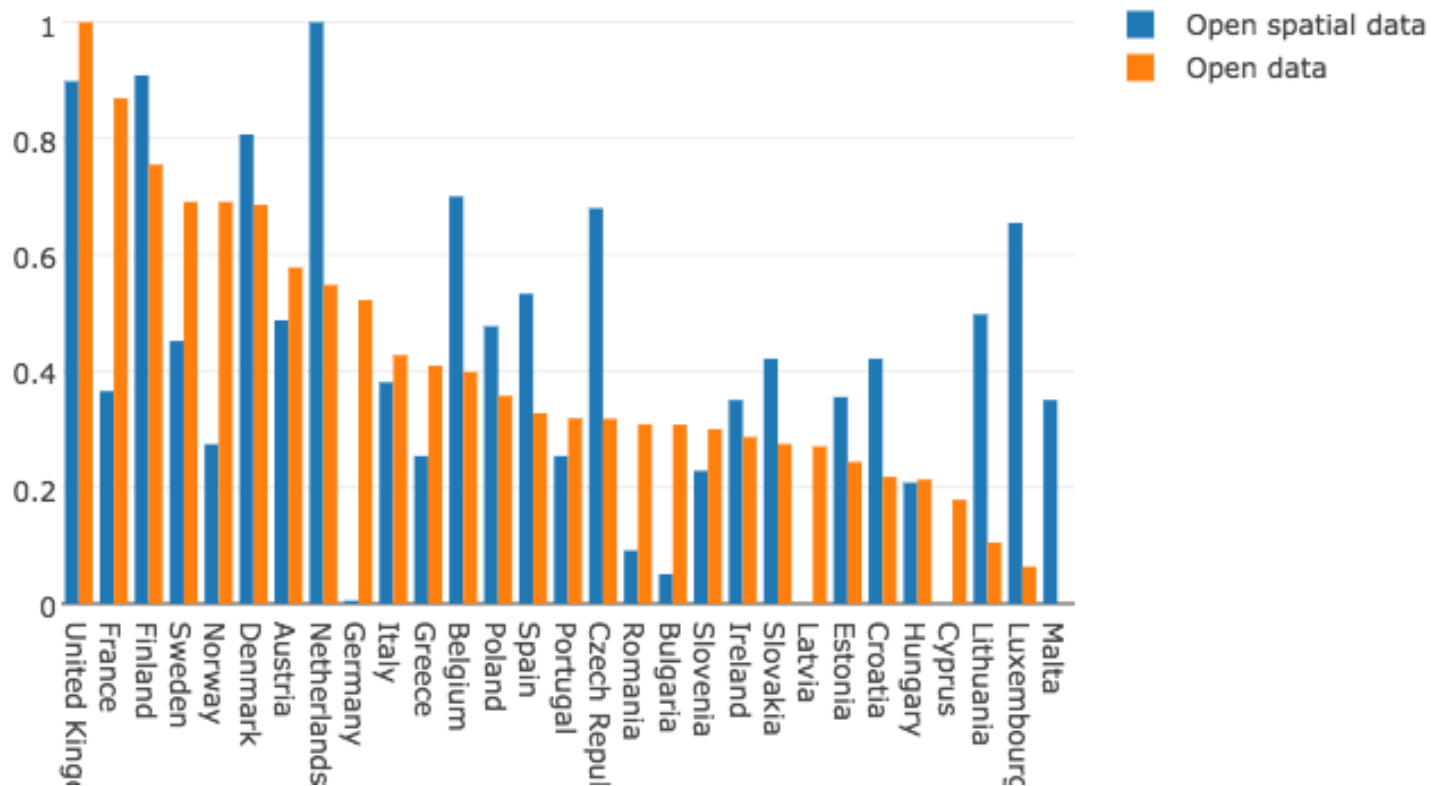
Open data



Comparing Open SDI & Open Data



Comparing Open Data & Open SDI



Comments? Questions? Interested to contribute?

Let us know!

g.vancauwenberghe@tudelft.nl

Visit our website

<http://kcopendata.eu/openSDI>

After the break

What do you think about Open SDI/INSPIRE?

Let's discuss (in smaller groups)

Part 2

Map of Open SDI/INSPIRE Discussions

Open SDI - Discussion

- 4 groups – 4 moderators – 4 topics
- 1 moderator for each topic
- moderator will switch between tables/groups
- 15' discussion on each topic

Topics for the discussion

- Open SDI General (*Glenn*)
- Open SDI Readiness (*Bastiaan*)
- Open SDI Implementation (*Kotryna*)
- Open SDI Impact (*Frederika*)

Questions for the discussion

1. *HOW TO MEASURE/ANALYZE? What are most important aspects? What are key indicators? What is less relevant?*
2. *HOW TO COLLECT THE DATA/INFORMATION NEEDED? What is necessary, what is feasible? Which data/information – from other assessments – can be reused?*
3. *WHAT COULD OR SHOULD BE NEXT STEPS? How to ensure – practical – use of results? How to further improve the data and results?*

Wrap up and next steps

Comments? Questions? Interested to contribute?

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