











DG JRC

Part of the European Commission

- Technical coordinator of INSPIRE
 - Technical coordinator providing support to Member States and other policies
 - Competence centre for geospatial interoperability





INSPIRE2030

A vision for the European Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Future

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2007: A baby is born

25.4.2007 E

Official Journal of the European Union

L 108/1

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(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

DIRECTIVES



DIRECTIVE 2007/2/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 14 March 2007

establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee $(^1)$,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty, in the light of the joint text approved by the Conciliation Committee on 17 January 2007 (2),

Whereas:

(1) Community policy on the environment must aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Community. Moreover, information, including spatial information, is needed for the formulation and implementation of this policy and other Community policies, which must integrate environmental protection requirements in accordance with Article 6 of the Treaty. In order to bring about such integration, it is necessary to establish a measure of coordination between the users and providers of the information so that information and knowledge from different sectors can be combined.

- (2) The Sixth Environment Action Programme adopted by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 (*) requires full consideration to be given to ensuring that the Community's environmental policy-making is undertaken in an integrated way, taking into account regional and local differences. A number of problems exist regarding the availability, quality, organisation, accessibility and sharing of spatial information needed in order to achieve the objectives set out in that programmes.
- (3) The problems regarding the availability, quality, organisation, accessibility and sharing of spatial information are common to a large number of policy and information themes and are experienced across the various levels of public authority. Solving these problems requires measures that address exchange, sharing, access and use of interoperable spatial data and spatial data services across the various levels of public authority and across different sectors. An infrastructure for spatial information in the Community should therefore be established.
- (4) The Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (Inspire) should assist policy-making in relation to policies and activities that may have a direct or indirect impact on the environment.
- (5) Inspire should be based on the infrastructures for spatial information that are created by the Member States and that are made compatible with common implementing rules and are supplemented with measures at Community level. These measures should ensure that the infrastructures for spatial information created by the Member States are compatible and usable in a Community and transboundary context.



Nokia 2600, 15 million sold



⁽¹⁾ OJ C 221, 8.9.2005, p. 33.

^(*) Opinion of the European Parliament of 7 June 2005 (O) C 124 E. 25.5.2006, p. 116, Council Common Position of 23 Junnary 2006 (O) C 126 E. 305.2006, p. 16) and Position of the European Parliament of 13 June 2006 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Decision of the Council of 29 Junary 2007 and legislative resolution of the European Parliament of 13 February 2007 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 242, 10.9.2002, p. 1.

2007 - 2018

EU Legislation

Transposition

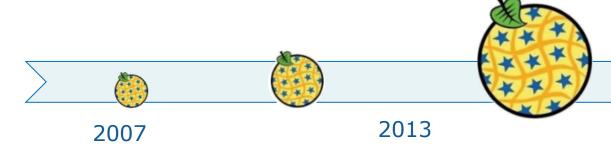
Drafting

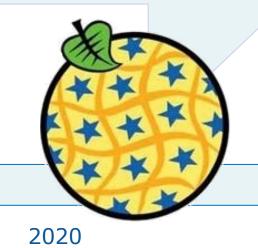
- Guidelines
- Data models

Implementation

Operation

- Maintenance
- Evolution







2007 - 2018



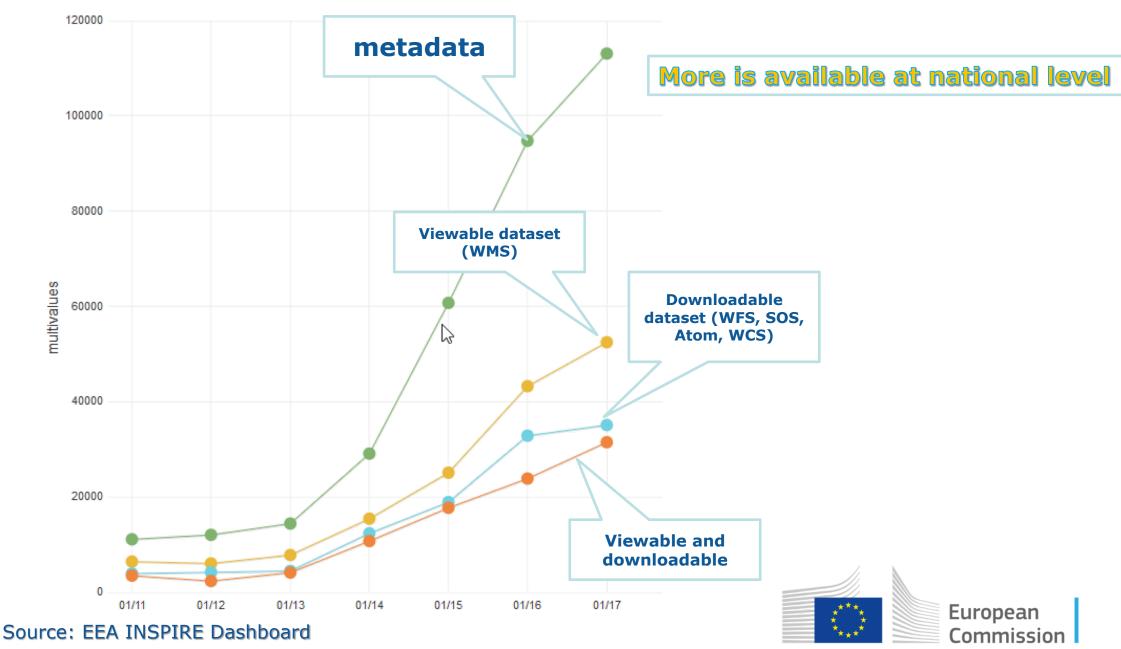




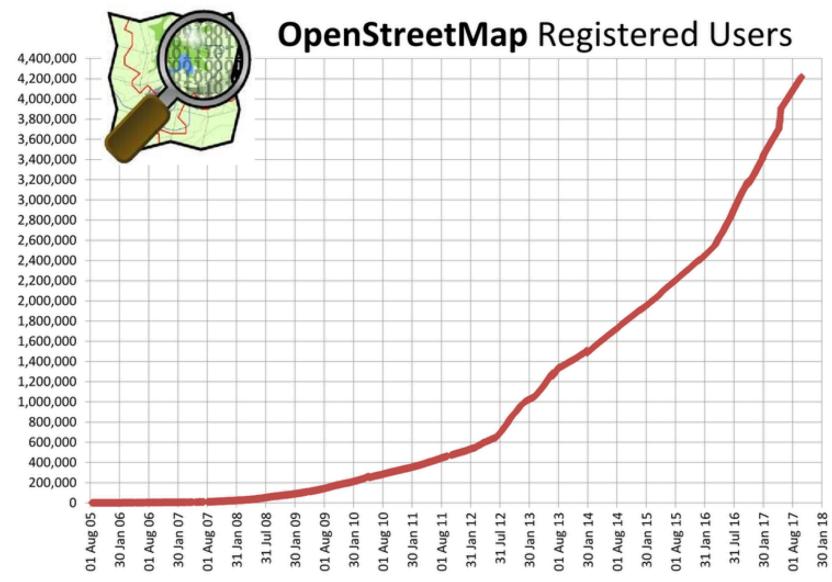




2018: Implementation 'state-of-play'

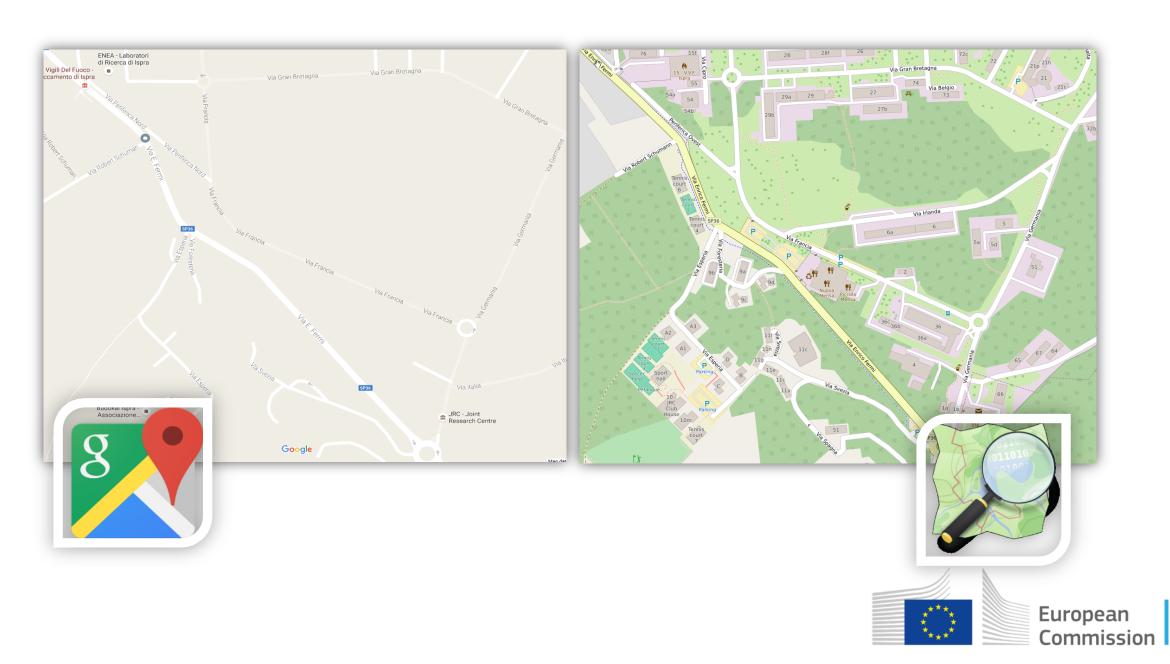


2007 - 2018





2007 - 2018



Q: Do we still need an SDI?

A: Definitely!

Q: Why?

A: The exponential growth and heterogeneity of data only raises the importance of an integrated (a.k.a. SDI) approach towards data management.







Q: What would the SDI in 2030 be?

A: We do not know!

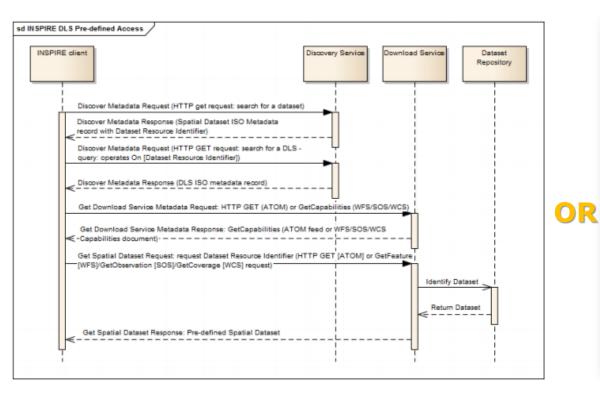
Some trends to consider:

- 1. SDI and mainstream ICT
- 2. SDI as a platform
- 3. Coupling of data and algorithms
- 4. New data sources
- What kind of infrastructure





SDIs and mainstream ICT 1/2









Spatial Data on the Web tools and guidance for data providers

ELISE initiative

12/10/2017

₽PM²

Standardisation 2.0

- WFS 3.0 and SensorThings API
 - Openness
 - Agility
 - Implementations first
 - Exhaustiveness versus Simplicity
- New tools
 - GitHub
 - Hackathons





SDI as a platform

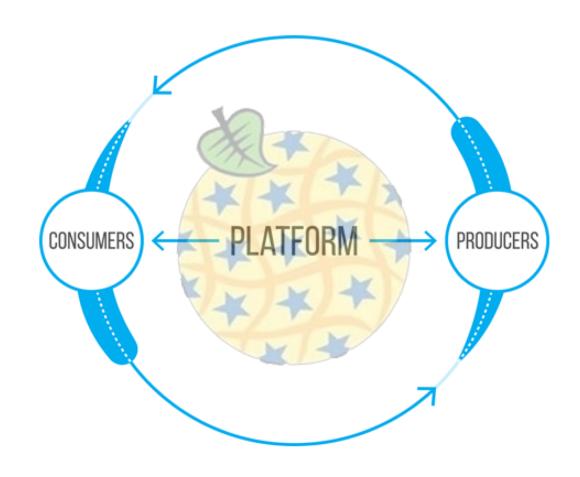
Geospatial platforms

- ArcGIS Online
- JRC Earth Observation Data and Processing Platform

Mainstream ICT platforms

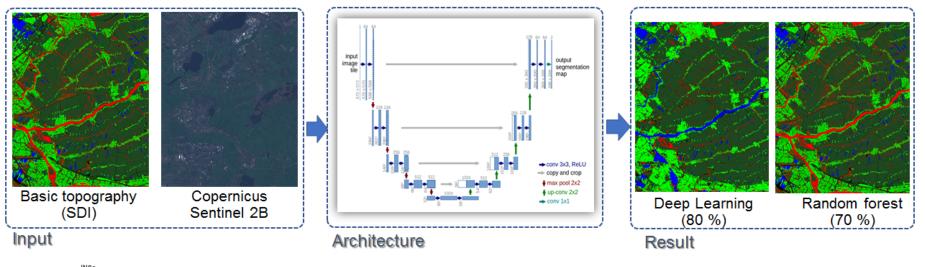








Coupling data and algorithms















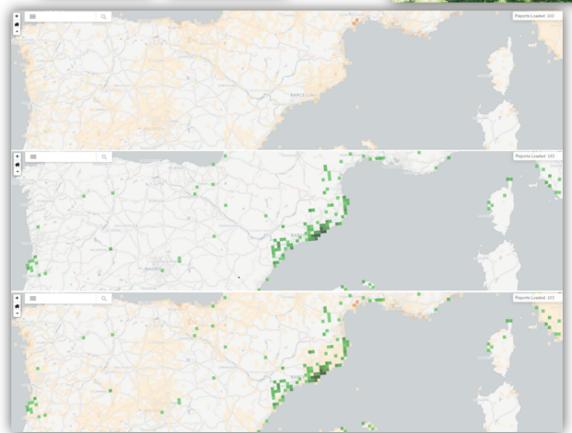


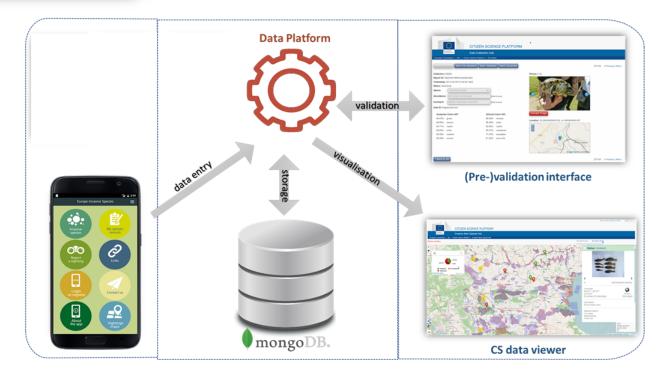




Use of specialised apps

D2 and B.6

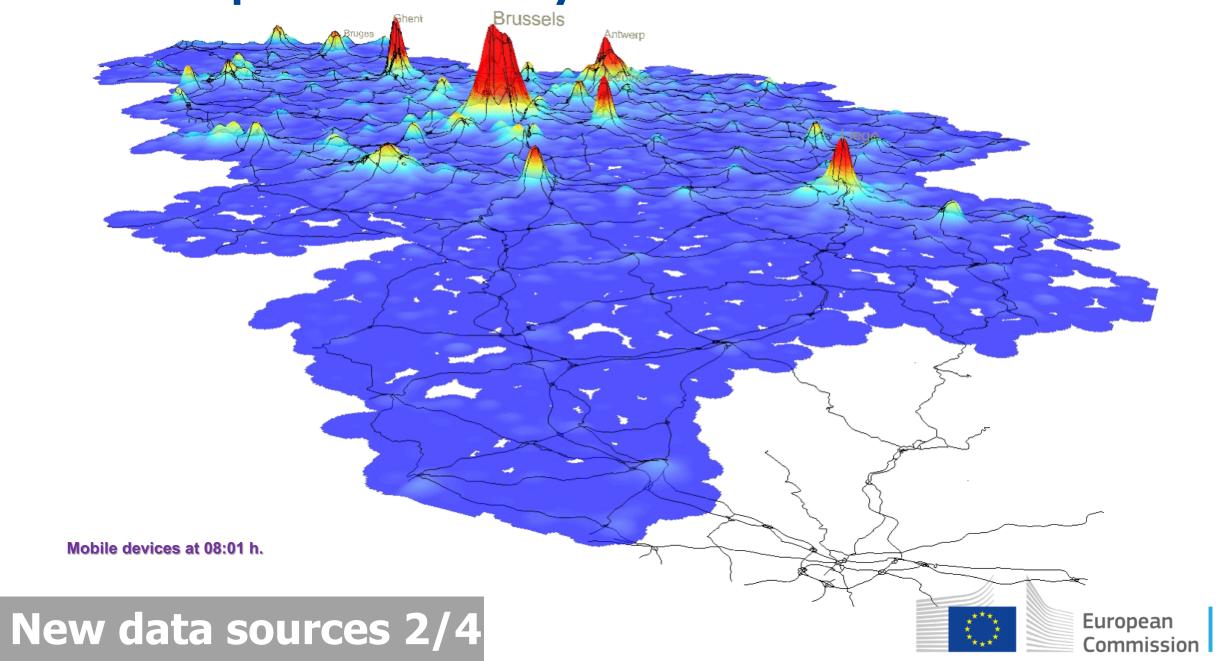






New data sources 1/4

Population Density from Cell Phone data



AirSensEUR: Open Hardware/Software/Data



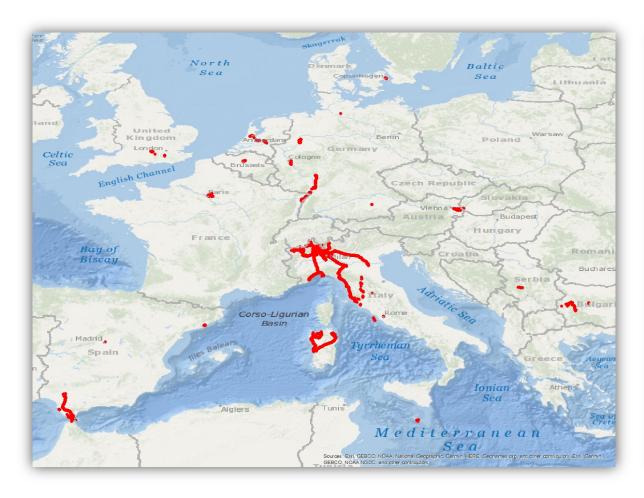


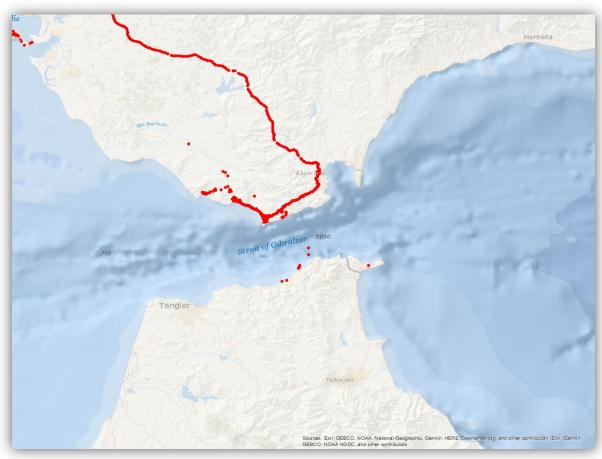
European

Commission



GDPR and Personal data







What kind of infrastructure?

Different possibilities

- Spatio-temporal data infrastructure
- Open spatial data infrastructure
- Analytical data iinfrastructure
- Linked data infrastructure
- e-Government data infrastructure
- Public-private data infrastructure





What kind of infrastructure?

- We might need to broaden our understanding of SDI and consider the following aspects:
 - Types of data (Open-close; spatio-temporal; public/private/citizen
 - Architecture (RESTful; asynchronous)
 - Role of stakeholders
 - Data governance
 - Data quality

"An SDI is a coordinated series of agreements on technology standards, institutional arrangements, and policies that enable the discovery and use of geospatial information by users and for purposes other than those it was created for."

Kuhn, W. 2005





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