



INSPIRE in Member States: obligation or opportunity?

Integration of location in e-Gov processes

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Outline

- INSPIRE in the Member States: where are we?
- INSPIRE as an obligation or an opportunity?
- Uptake of INSPIRE in work processes
- The (changed) role of NMCAs



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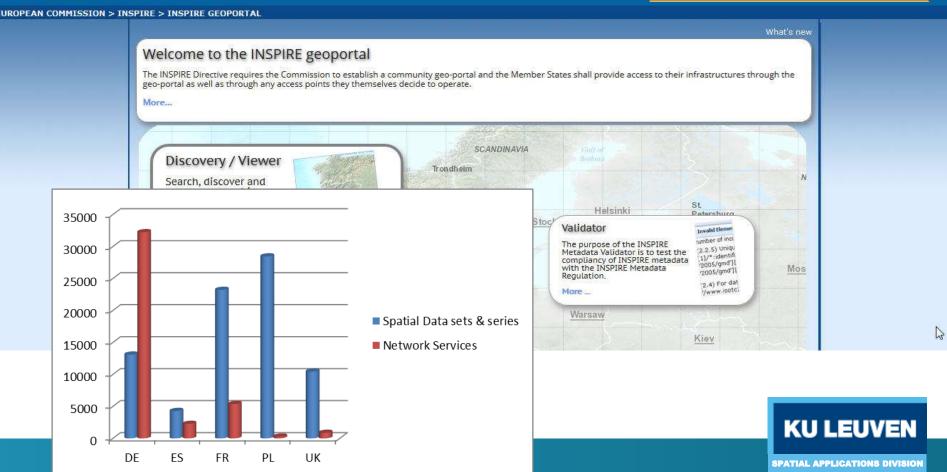




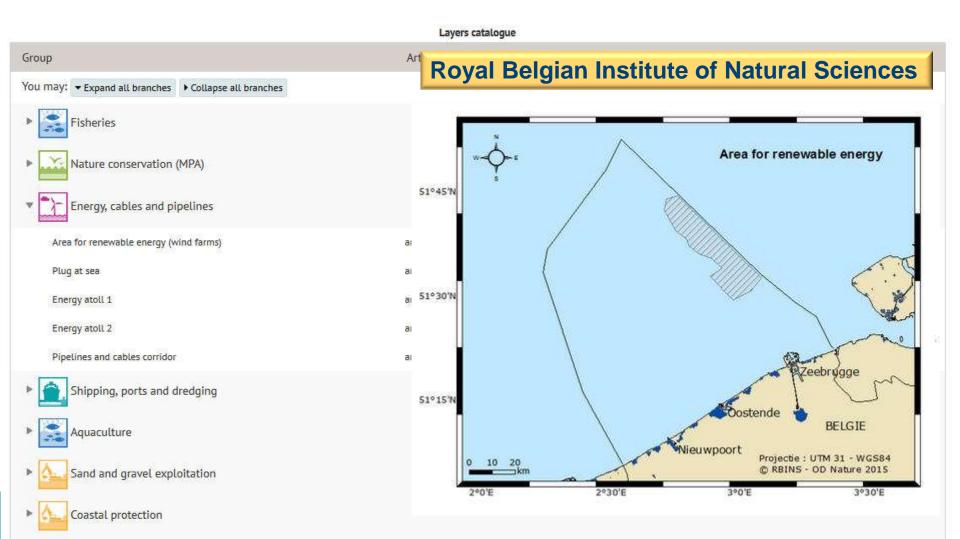
INSPIRE GEOPORTAL

Enhancing access to European spatial data

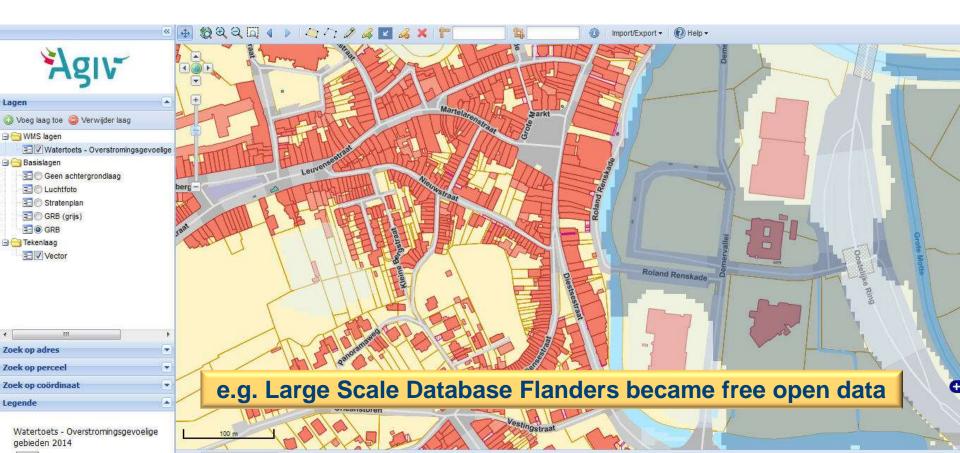
86.222 spatial data sets
1.313 data series
44.108 network services



And we know there is even more ...



- Public access and sharing are improving ...
 - Simplified procedures and harmonized licenses
 - More stakeholder groups become part of the SDIs



- Indirect impacts of INSPIRE become visible
 - INSPIRE as a way of working
 - E.g. Renewed interest in spatial data modelling <> ad hoc modelling
 - INSPIRE cooperation across borders and sectors
 - Bi- and multilateral projects (e.g. The Nordic INSPIRE network)
 - INSPIRE starts supporting new applications
 - Public works, emergency, environment, health ...
 - INSPIRE is inspiring others
 - Other communities (e.g. Transport ITS)
 - Other countries (Balkan, China, Latin-America)





In summary:

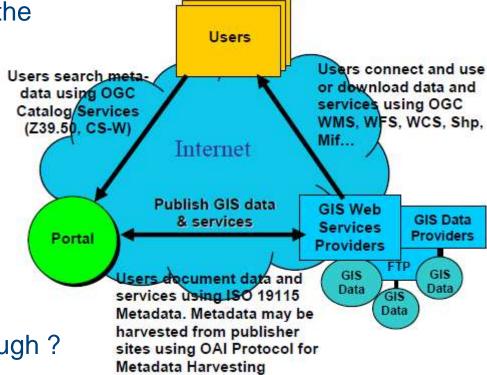
- Much is already available ...
- ... more is to be done ...
 - E.g. transforming datasets into INSPIRE conformant data sets
 - E.g. Improving access (view and download)
- ... work is clearly in progress



But what with the usage?

 Major mechanism to use the infrastructure

Search-Find-Bind



That is good, but is it enough?



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INSPIRE: obligation or opportunity?

- For sure, INSPIRE is a legal obligation
 - INSPIRE components should be conform the rules
 - If not, the infrastructure will not work in a cross-border and cross-sector context
- But INSPIRE is also an opportunity
 - If stakeholders do go beyond the legal obligations
 - E.g. The development of view services with harmonized portrayal beyond the IR











INSPIRE: obligation or opportunity?

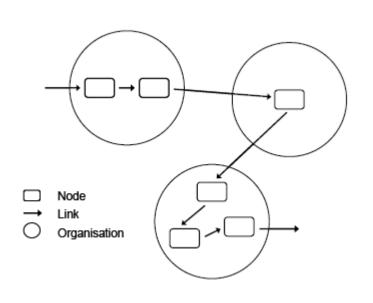
- In order to make INSPIRE an opportunity, it should become more useful
 - Going beyond the Search-Find-Bind paradigm
 - Embedding INSPIRE components in Governmental work processes
 - E.g. At certain point the most successful Spanish View Service was a WMTS showing the cadastral parcels
 - It was embedded in many applications in governmental business processes (> 150 million annual requests) but could not be found in the catalogue at that time!



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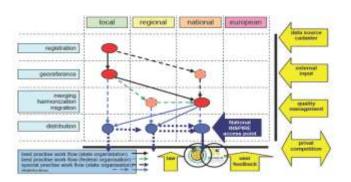




- What are work processes?
 - They consist usually of many G2G,
 G2B and G2C interactions
 - They involve many organisations and individuals
 - They often involve multiple levels of authority
 - They are more and more cross-border
 - They increasingly connect to other processes in other sectors

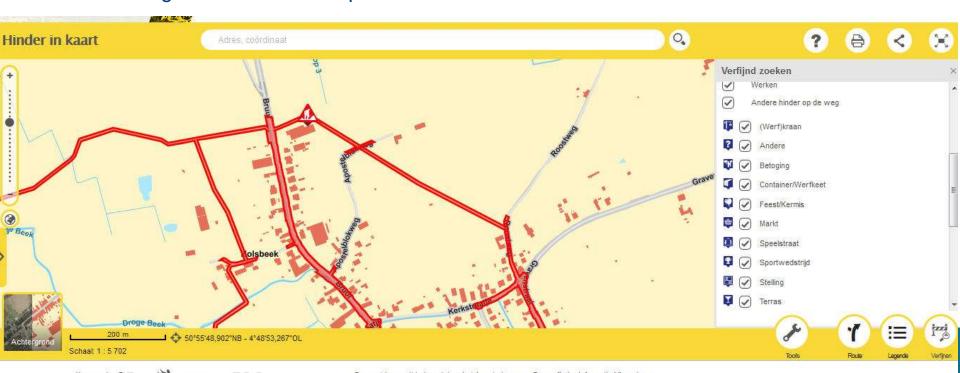






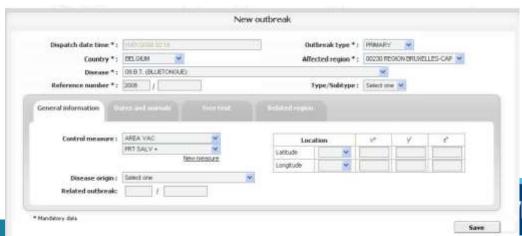
- Examples of work processes
 - Obtaining a building permit
 - Maintaining an address register
 - Declaring set-aside land under the CAP
 - Assessing the impact of a planned TEN-T project on a region and on the environment
 - Moving to another place and changing a citizens address
 - Delineating flood areas to provide "space for water"
 - Chosing a location for a new industrial plant

- Example of the use of INSPIRE components in a process
 - Locating events such as public works, demonstrations ...
 - Very successful but ... integration with the overall process should be improved
 - E.g. Companies carrying out works should be guided on using the app at the right moments in the process



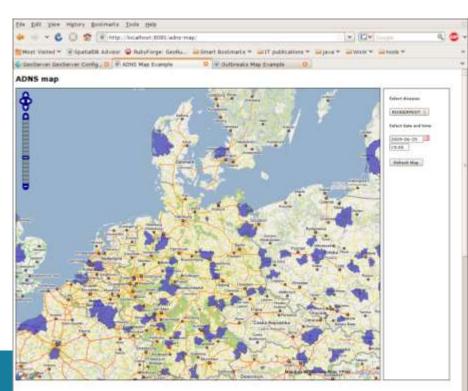
- Sub-optimal use of location information and INSPIRE
 - Example: Monitoring Animal Transport
 - Related to the Health and Consumer Protection Policy Domain
 - Animal Health and Animal Welfare
 - on the farm
 - during transport
 - at time of slaughter or killing
 - Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport

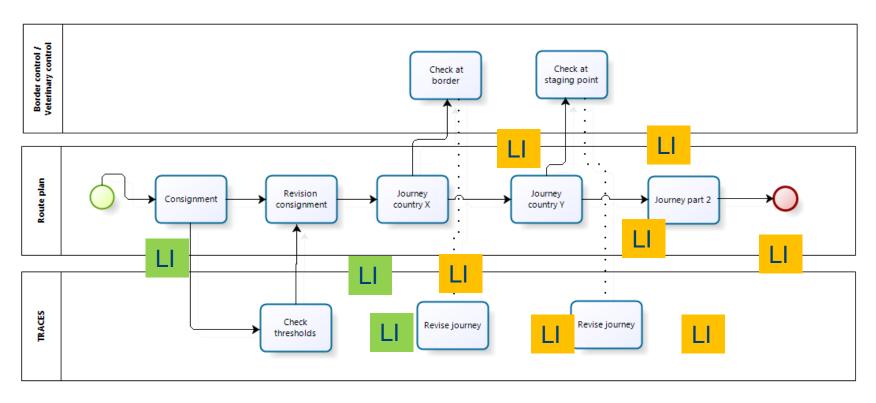
TRACES system



- Monitoring transport can become very complex
 - Travel time is estimated, reality can be different
 - Extending travel time can change the route
 - 8 hours and 19/24/29 hours thresholds
 - Other events can influence the route plan
 - E.g. Outbreak animal disease
 - Still a separate system

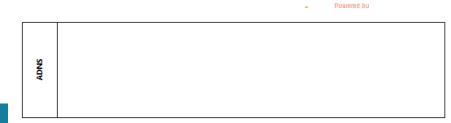
Location information and INSPIRE services Could help supporting The process





LI = location information

Animal Disease Notification Process



- Location information is currently used (TRACES) at the moment of defining the consignment
 - Transporter
 - European Commission (control)
 - Checks on vehicles via satellite, use of GPS (being implemented)
- Location information could also be used at several other points in the process
 - By border control / customs
 - By veterinarian bodies
 - By staging point managers (~ animal hotels)
 - By ADNS managers
- Currently no INSPIRE services used



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- NMCA play a key-role in implementing INSPIRE
 - Many of the themes are the responsibility of the NMCA
 - Prepare INSPIRE conformant datasets and network services
 - Prepare and maintain metadata for data and services
 - This role is going further
 - Providing the good example: be the first and provide reference implementations
 - Help resolving the cross-border challenge
 - Key expertise in high quality portrayal for WMS/WMTS
 - ELF is an important asset from that perspective





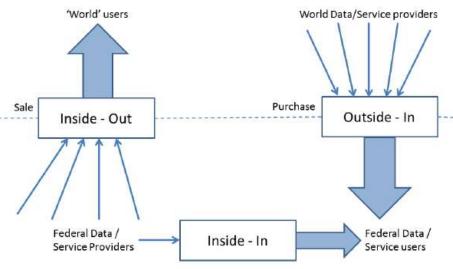


- NMCA should think and go beyond INSPIRE
 - Not only matching the minimum requirements
 - Extending data models to match specific community requirements
 - Many (user) views on the same data
 - Simplify sharing and re-use arrangements
 - Think from the user communities perspectives





Outside World



NMCA as geo-brokers

- Federal Government
- Supporting and coordinating role towards other stakeholders
 - Data transformation organisations are struggling!
 - Central role in conformity checking
 - Transfer of know-how
- This requires new business models



- Better integrate with e-Government
 - Understanding the requirements from different user communities
 - Be involved in user requirements analysis
 - Help to develop specific (web-)applications
 - Example of merging GI and e-Government
 - AGIV and CORVE (Flanders)







- Follow a dynamic and innovative approach
 - Several mechanisms are available
 - Involvement in European projects (H2020, ICT-PSP, ...)
 - Setting-up an innovative ICT eco-system: including testbeds, experiments
 - Follow and be involved in the standardisation process











The sandbox approach



