

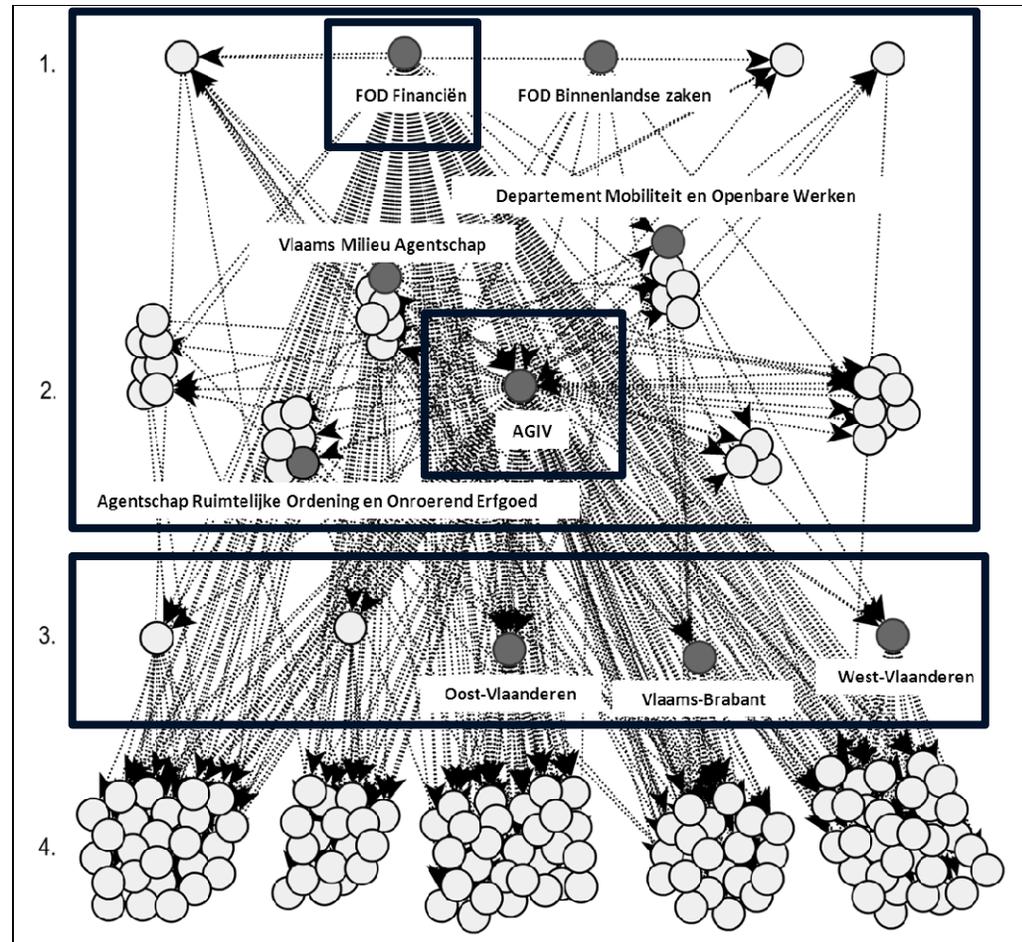
Governance and performance of open spatial data policies in the context of INSPIRE

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Network analysis of the SDI in Flanders (2008)



Evaluation of different SDI arrangements

- Measurement of 'network impedance'
- Five indicators/barriers: price, legal base, transfer method, need for additional preparations and existence of use restrictions
- Use of 3-point scale: low (0), medium (0,5) or high impedance (1)

	Price	Legal base	Transfer Method	Need for preparations	Use restrictions	Total
AGIV data	0,21	0,36	0,43	0,34	0,42	1,76
FPS Finance data	0,08	0,28	0,50	0,48	0,56	1,9
Provincial data	0,04	0,33	0,49	0,25	0,37	1,48
Other data	0,13	0,23	0,47	0,29	0,41	1,53
All data	0,14	0,31	0,46	0,34	0,44	1,71

SmeSpire study of the geo-ICT sector (2012-2014)



- *How are European (geo-ICT) companies, and SMEs in particular, involved in the implementation of SDIs?*
- Large scale online survey among geo-ICT companies in Europe + set of in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in 12 MS
 - Public sector as the principal customer for most companies
 - Small group of companies actively involved in SDI implementation
 - **Key – expected - impact will be through the availability of interoperable data and services allowing companies to develop new services and products**
 - **Current access and use conditions not clear, complete and/or publicly available**
 - Huge differences in the extent to and way in which companies are involved in SDI decision making and implementation processes

Developments in recent years

1. Optimization of the SDI network

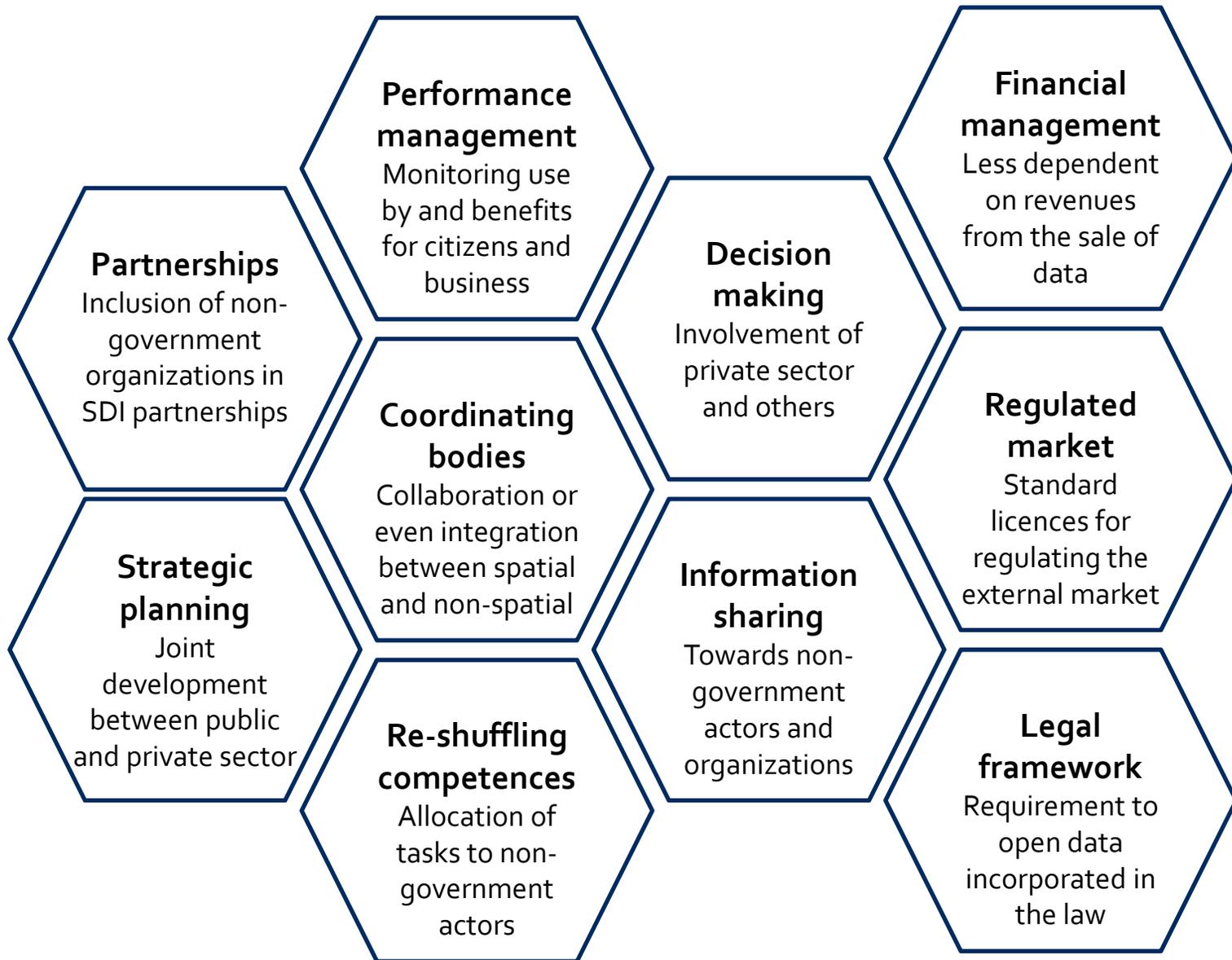
- Clear allocation of tasks and activities (eliminating duplications)
- Removing barriers and lowering the SDI impedance
- Harmonizing data flow characteristics
- Enlarging the SDI network (INSPIRE!)

2. Opening the SDI network

- Private sector, research, non-profit, citizens as new nodes in the network
- Taking advantage of the existing SDI network (metadata, services, portals, ...)
- Towards clear, harmonized and open access and use conditions
- Involving these non-government actors in the governance of the network

Open SDI/INSPIRE Governance

- Member states in Europe have modified existing **governance instruments** or even implemented new governance instruments to make their SDI/INSPIRE implementation more open
- Ongoing process, and differences in the extent to which this is done and in the timing
- Impact of recent open data initiatives and legislation



Open spatial data **governance**

Open data

PSI Directive

Open data monitor

Open data licenses

Open data policies

Open data steering group

Open data strategies

INSPIRE Directive

INSPIRE M&R

INSPIRE licenses

Spatial data policies

SDI/INSPIRE steering group

Spatial data standards

Spatial data

Open Spatial Data Performance

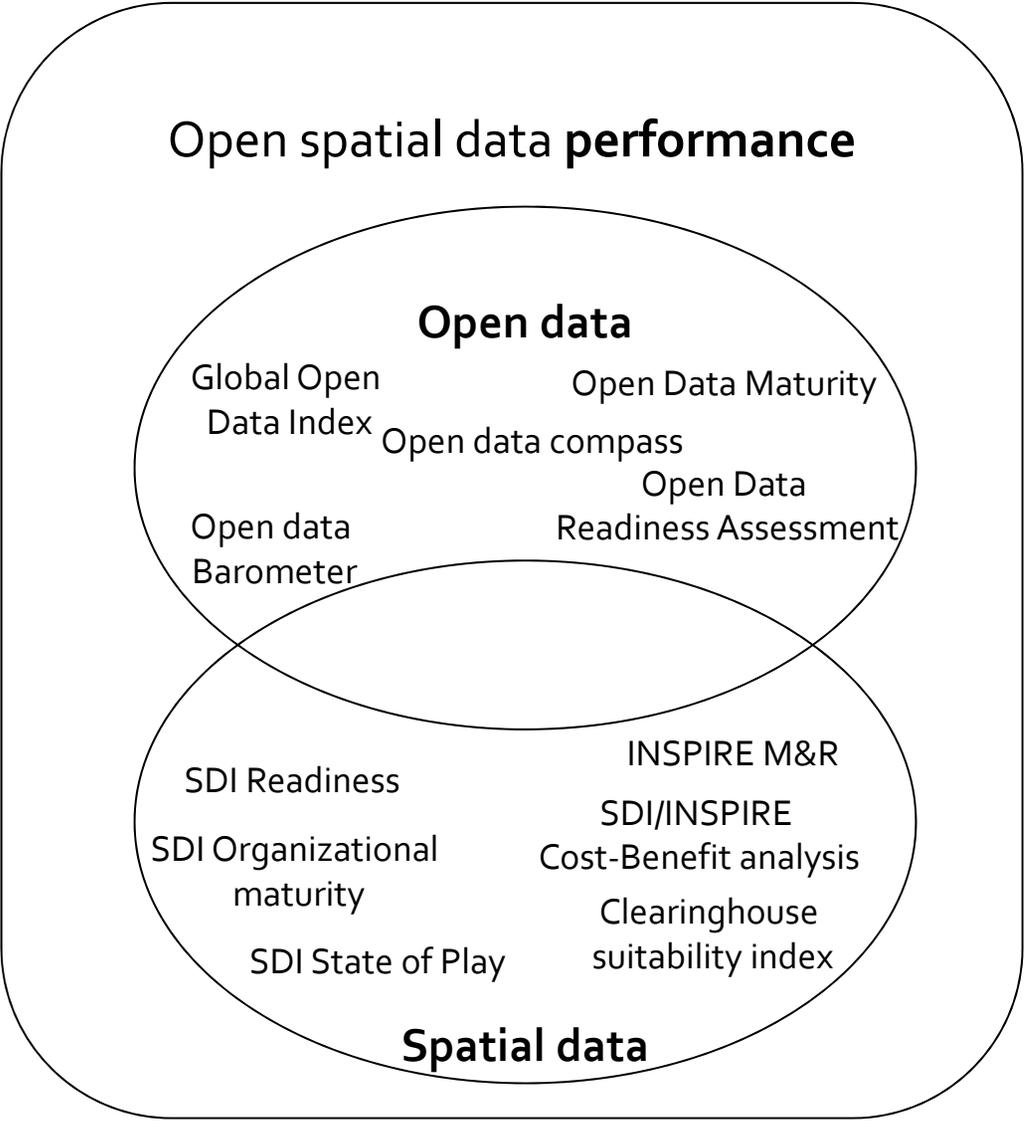
Governance as a necessary component to realize an well performing open spatial data infrastructure

But how do we know our infrastructure (and governance of it) is performing well?

SDI researchers and practitioners have been dealing with this question for many years

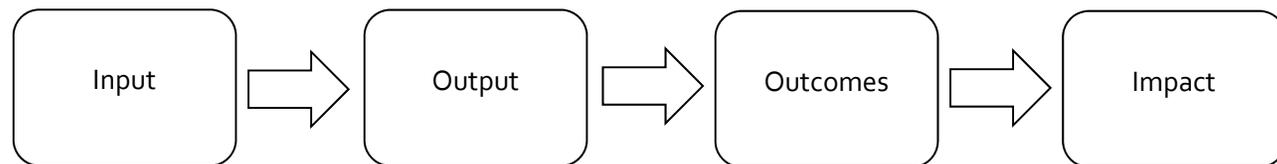
And more recently the open data community started to do the same...

Open spatial data performance

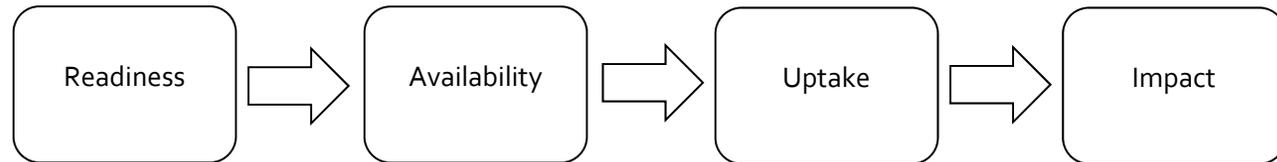


Open spatial data assessment (and other types of assessment)

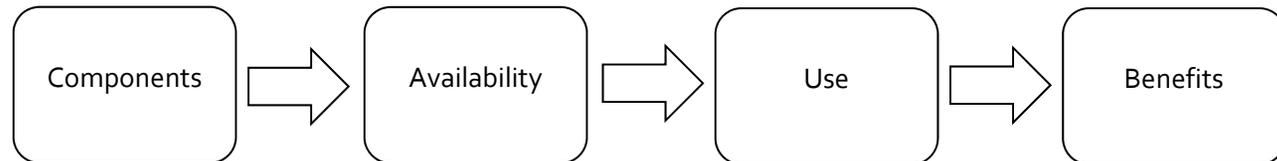
Public sector performance



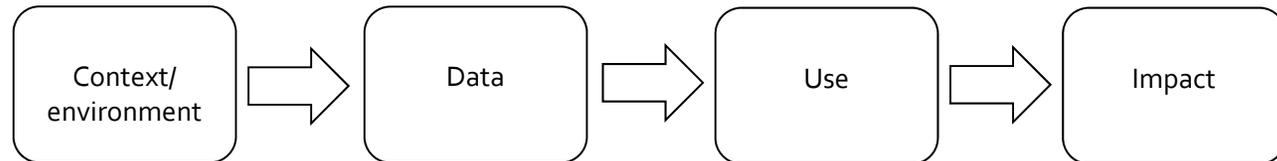
E-Government value chain



SDI/INSPIRE Assessment Framework



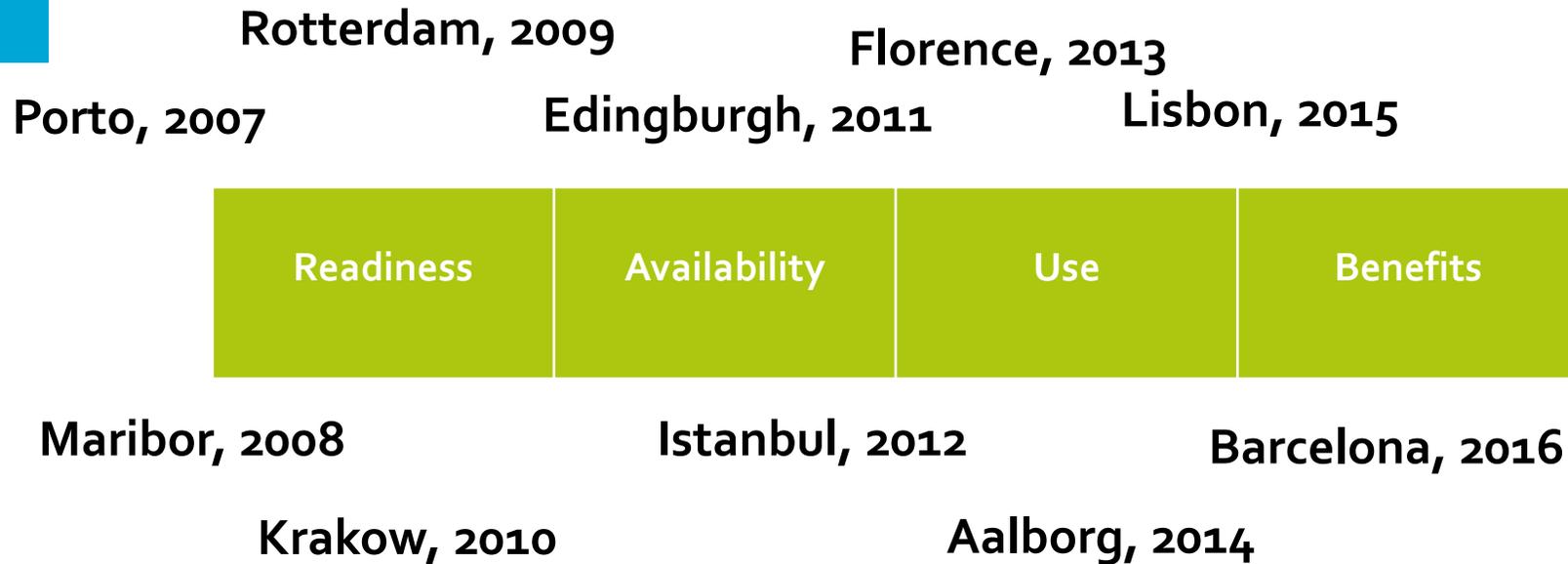
Common Assessment Framework for Open Data



Open spatial data assessment

Readiness	Availability	Use	Benefits
Technological and non-technological components (including governance)	Availability and accessibility of spatial data and services	Use of spatial data and services by public administration, citizens and businesses	Socio-economic benefits of using spatial data and services

INSPIRE Conferences



INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting

Readiness

Availability

Use

Benefits

INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting

Readiness

- Role and responsibilities, organisation chart of the coordinating structure Relationships with third parties;
- Overview of the working practices and procedures of the coordinating body;
- Quality assurance procedures,
- Measures taken to improve the quality assurance of the infrastructure
- Description of the SDI and its vision/policy/strategy
- Overview of the various stakeholders contributing to the implementation of the infrastructure for spatial information
- Role of the various stakeholders in the development and maintenance of the infrastructure for spatial information
- Main measures taken to facilitate the sharing of spatial data sets and services Description of how stakeholders cooperate
- Overview of data sharing arrangements
- List of barriers to the sharing of spatial data sets and services between public authorities and between public authorities and the Community institutions and bodies, as well as a description of the actions which are taken to overcome those barriers.

INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting

Availability

List of data sets and services, including information on

- Existence of metadata
- Conformity of metadata
- Geographical coverage of spatial data sets
- Conformity of spatial data sets
- Accessibility of metadata through discovery services
- Accessibility of spatial data sets through view and download services
- Conformity of network services

INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting

Use

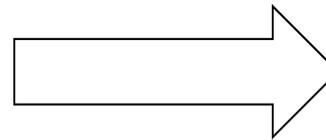
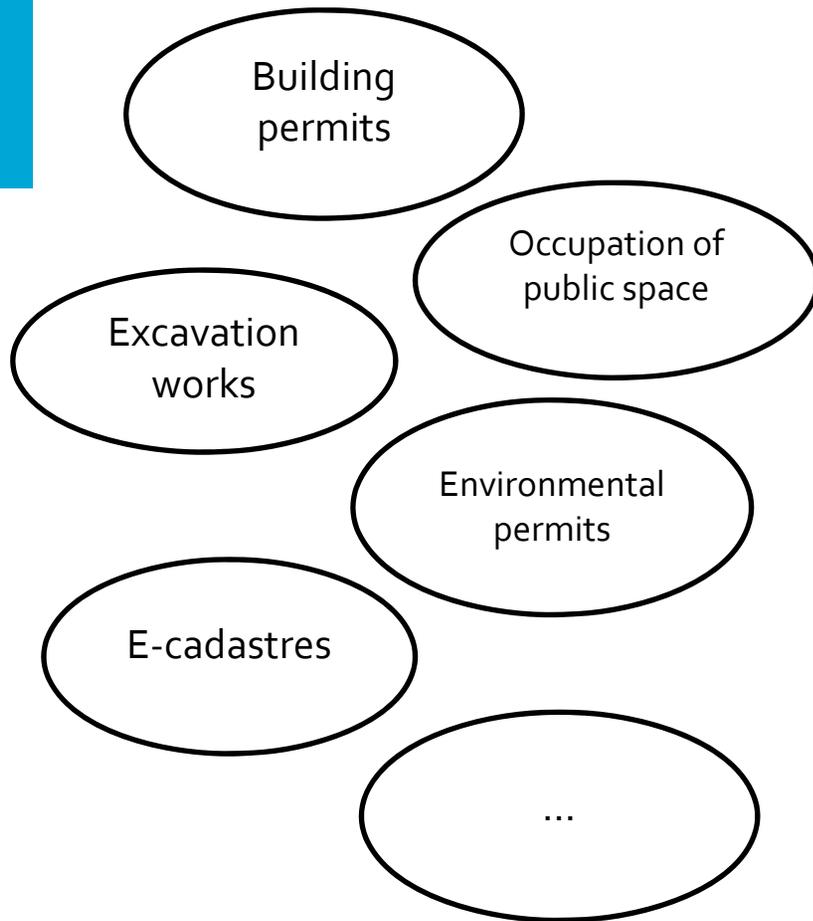
- Use of network services (Monitoring)
- Use of the spatial data services of the infrastructure for spatial information
- Use of spatial data sets by public authorities, with particular attention to good examples in the field of environmental policy
- Evidence showing the use of the infrastructure for spatial information by the general public
- Examples of cross-border use and efforts made to improve cross-border consistency of spatial data sets

INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting

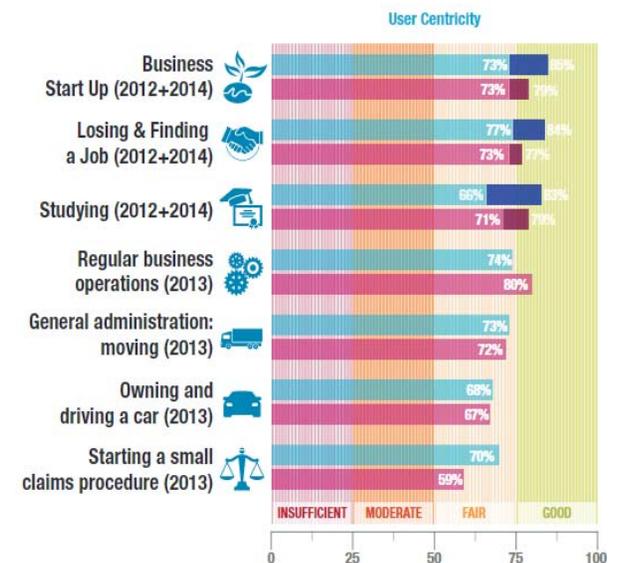
Benefits

- Examples of the benefits observed, including examples of the positive effects on policy preparation, implementation, evaluation, examples of improved services to the citizen as well as examples of cross-border cooperation.
- Examples that have quantitative measures (e.g. increase in data use, more data sharing, savings in time and money, better policy outcomes, etc.).

Next steps: monitoring the use (and benefits)



Benchmarking location-enabled e-government services (and their use)



Thank you for your attention.

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