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Document Version
Final published version

Citation (APA)
Vancauwenberghe, G., & van Loenen, B. (2016). *Governance and performance of open spatial data policies in the context of INSPIRE: understanding the need for alignment.* Abstract from INSPIRE Conference 2016, Barcelona, Spain.

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

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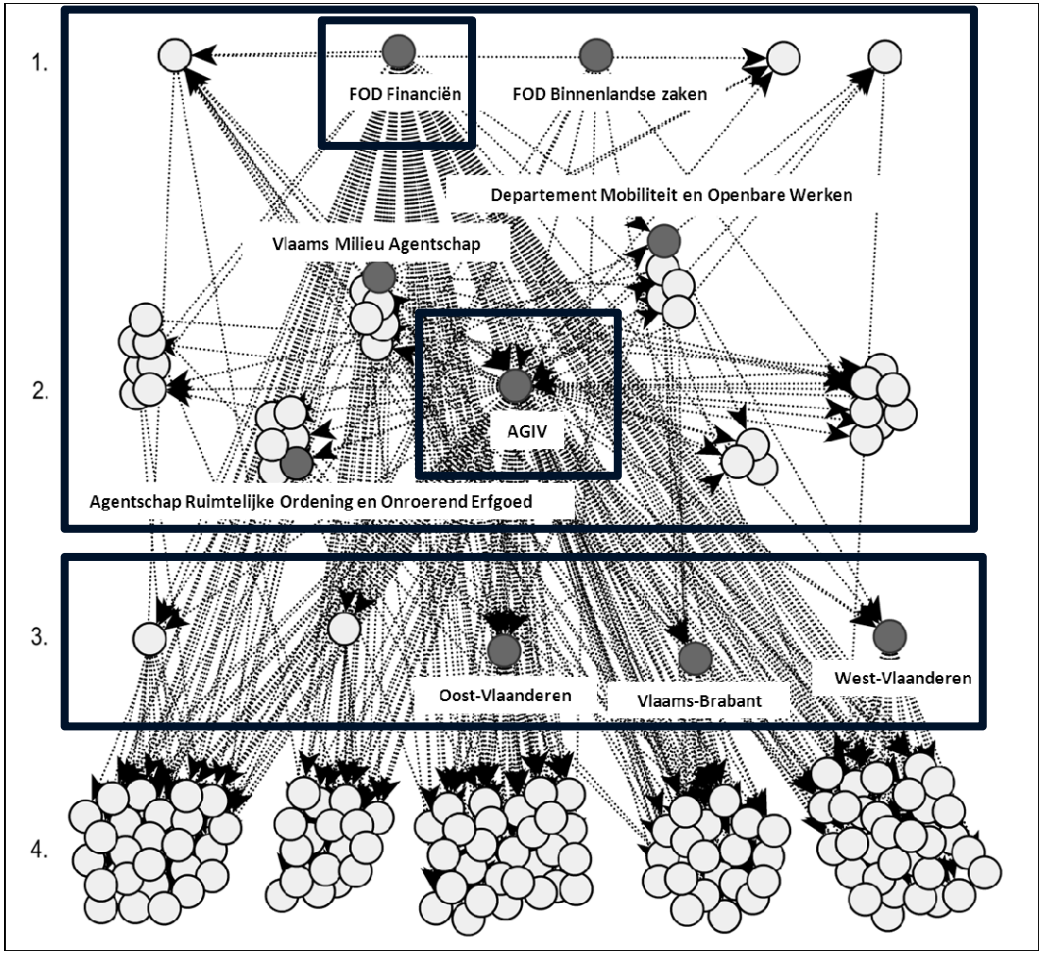
Dr. ir. Bastiaan van Loenen - Delft University of Technology

KENNISCENTRUM OPEN DATA

e-GOS

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

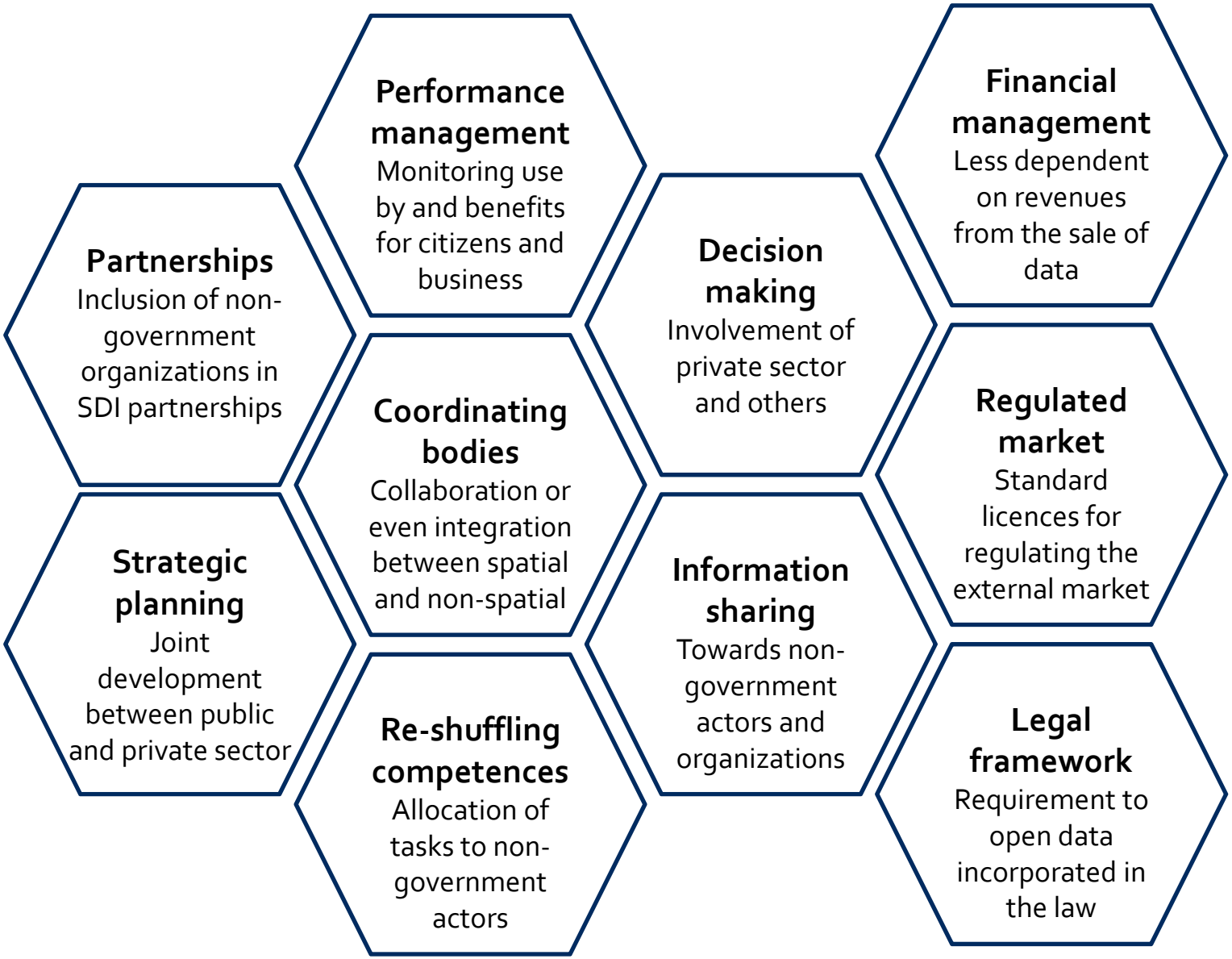
- Clear allocation of tasks and activities (eliminating duplications)
- Removing barriers and lowering the SDI impedance
- Harmonizing data flow characteristics
- Enlarging the SDI network (INSPIRE!)

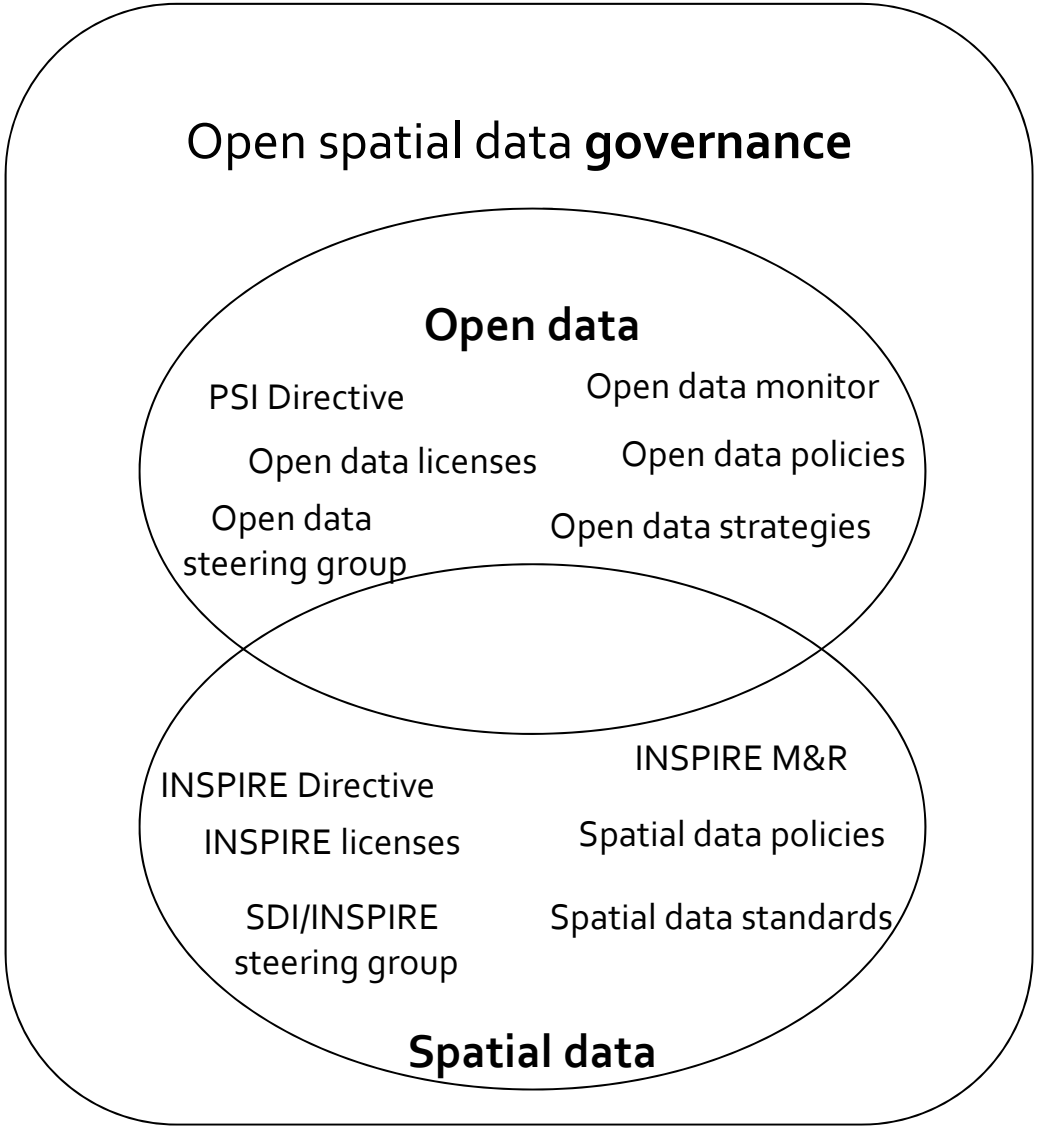
2. Opening the SDI network

- 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


Performance management
Monitoring use by and benefits for citizens and business
Financial management
Less dependent on revenues from the sale of data
Partnerships
Inclusion of non-government organizations in SDI partnerships
Decision making
Involvement of private sector and others
Coordinating bodies
Collaboration or even integration between spatial and non-spatial
Regulated market
Standard licences for regulating the external market
Strategic planning
Joint development between public and private sector
Information sharing
Towards non-government actors and organizations
Re-shuffling competences
Allocation of tasks to non-government actors
Legal framework
Requirement to open data incorporated in the law


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 M&R
INSPIRE Directive
INSPIRE licenses
Spatial data policies
SDI/INSPIRE steering group
Spatial data standards
Spatial data

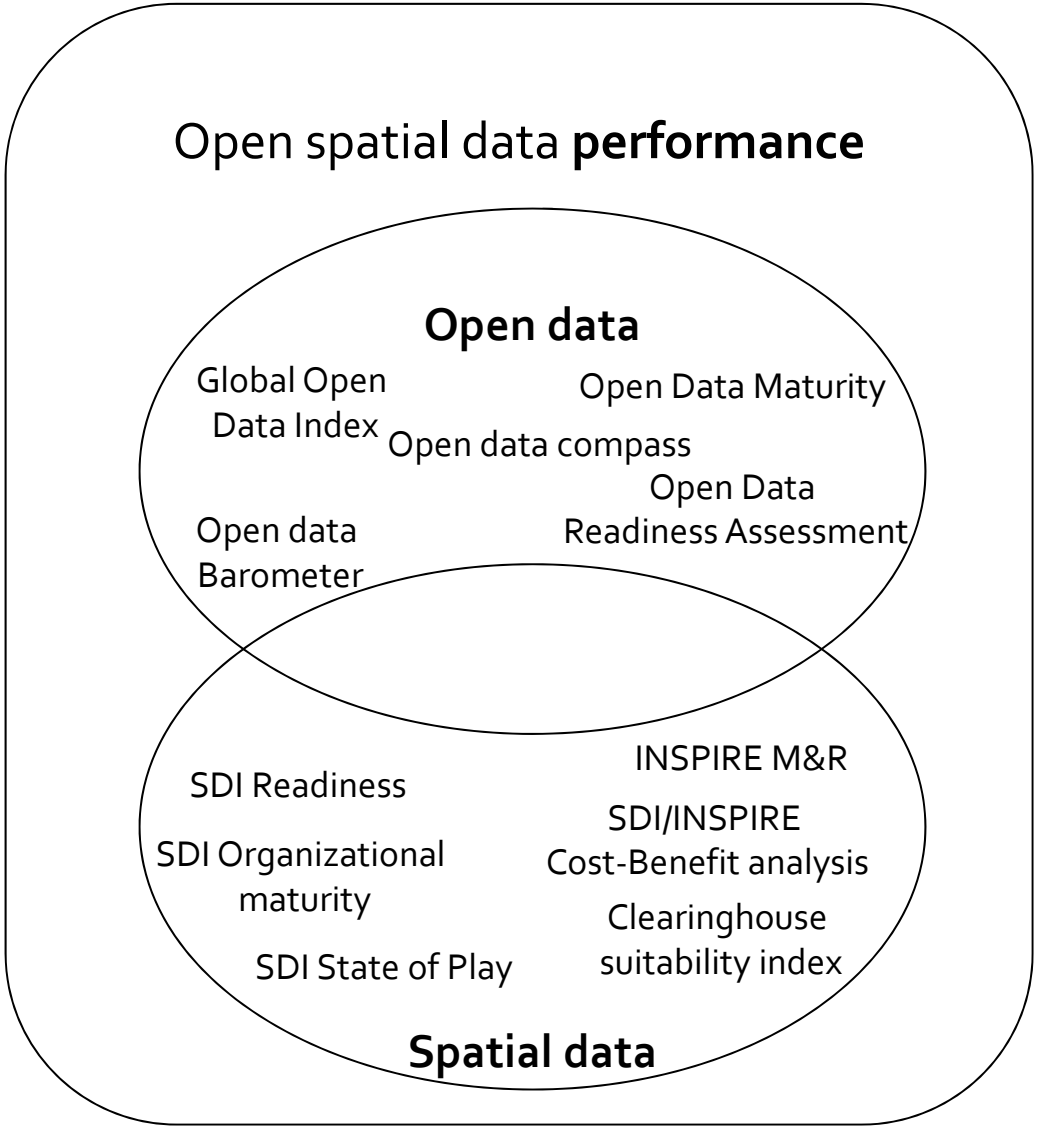
Open Spatial Data Performance

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

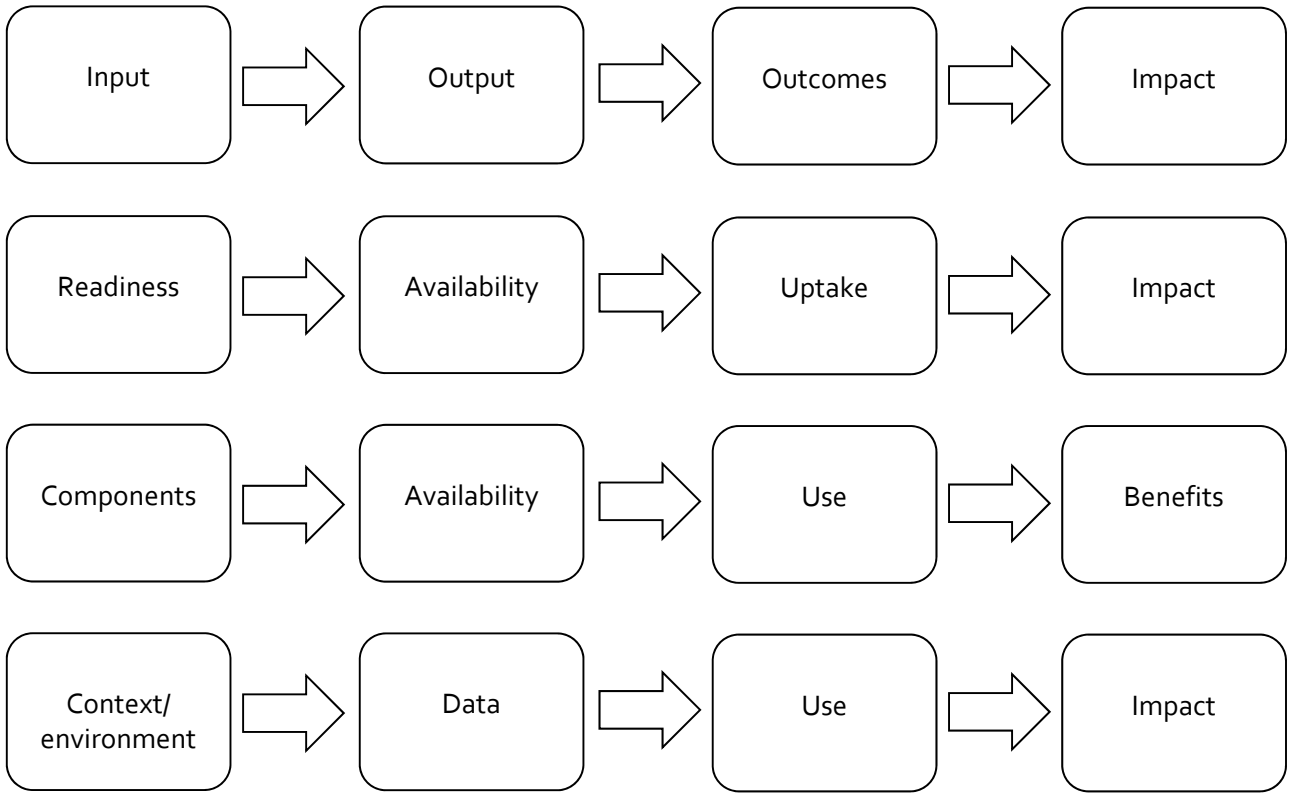
But how do we know our infrastructure (and governance of it) is performing well?

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 data
Global Open Data Index
Open Data Maturity
Open data compass
Open Data Readiness Assessment
Open data Barometer
INSPIRE M&R
SDI Readiness
SDI/INSPIRE Cost-Benefit analysis
SDI Organizational maturity
Clearinghouse suitability index
SDI State of Play
Spatial data

Open spatial data assessment (and other types of assessment)



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

Rotterdam, 2009

Florence, 2013

Porto, 2007

Edingburgh, 2011

Lisbon, 2015

Readiness	Availability	Use	Benefits

Maribor, 2008

Istanbul, 2012

Barcelona, 2016

Krakow, 2010

Aalborg, 2014

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

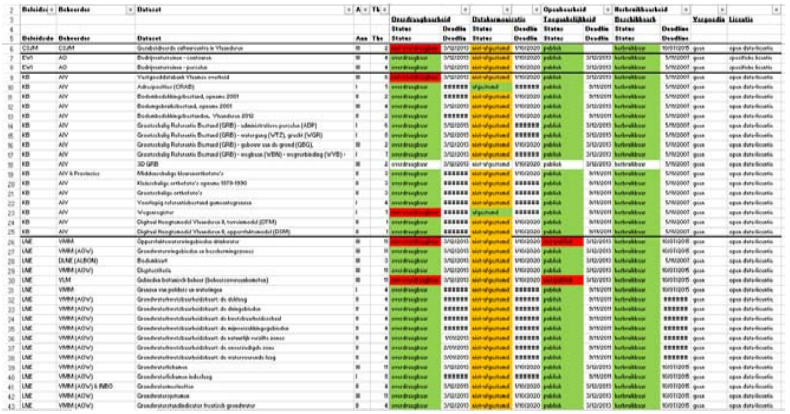
- Examples of the benefits observed, including examples of the positive effects on policy preparation, implementation, evaluation, examples of improved services to the citizen as well as examples of cross-border cooperation.
- Examples that have quantitative measures (e.g. increase in data use, more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

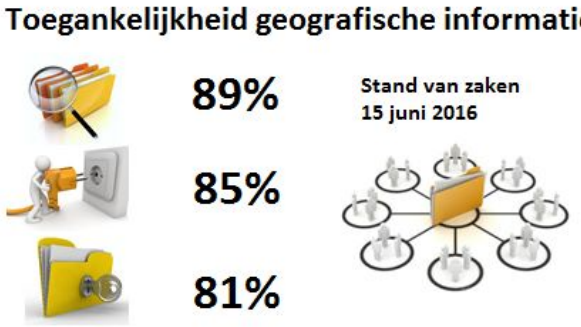
MS building further on INSPIRE M&R…

- **Monitoring the accessibility of spatial data in Flanders**
  - Discoverable, viewable and downloadable

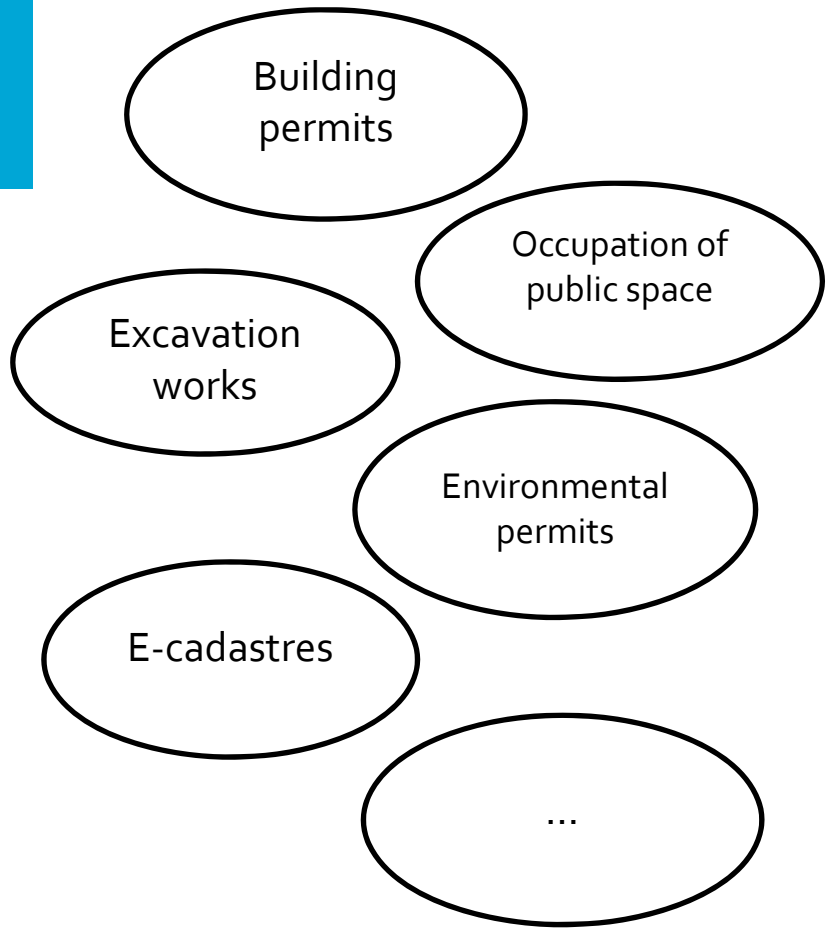
But also the accessibility for the general public

- Accessible?
- Re-usable?
- Fee or not?
- Under which – standard – license?

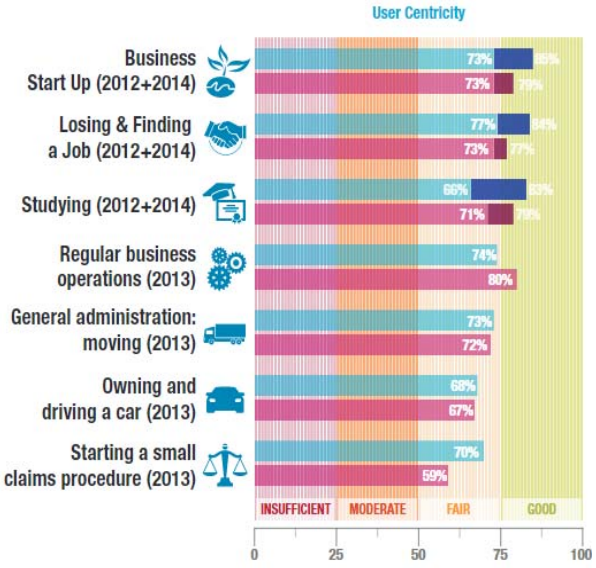




Next steps: monitoring the use (and benefits)



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



Thank you for your attention.

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http://e-gos.eu