Info-day INSPIRE ,

Instituto Geografico Portugues and Instituto do Ambiente,

16th October 2003, Lisbon Portugal

I N S P I R E

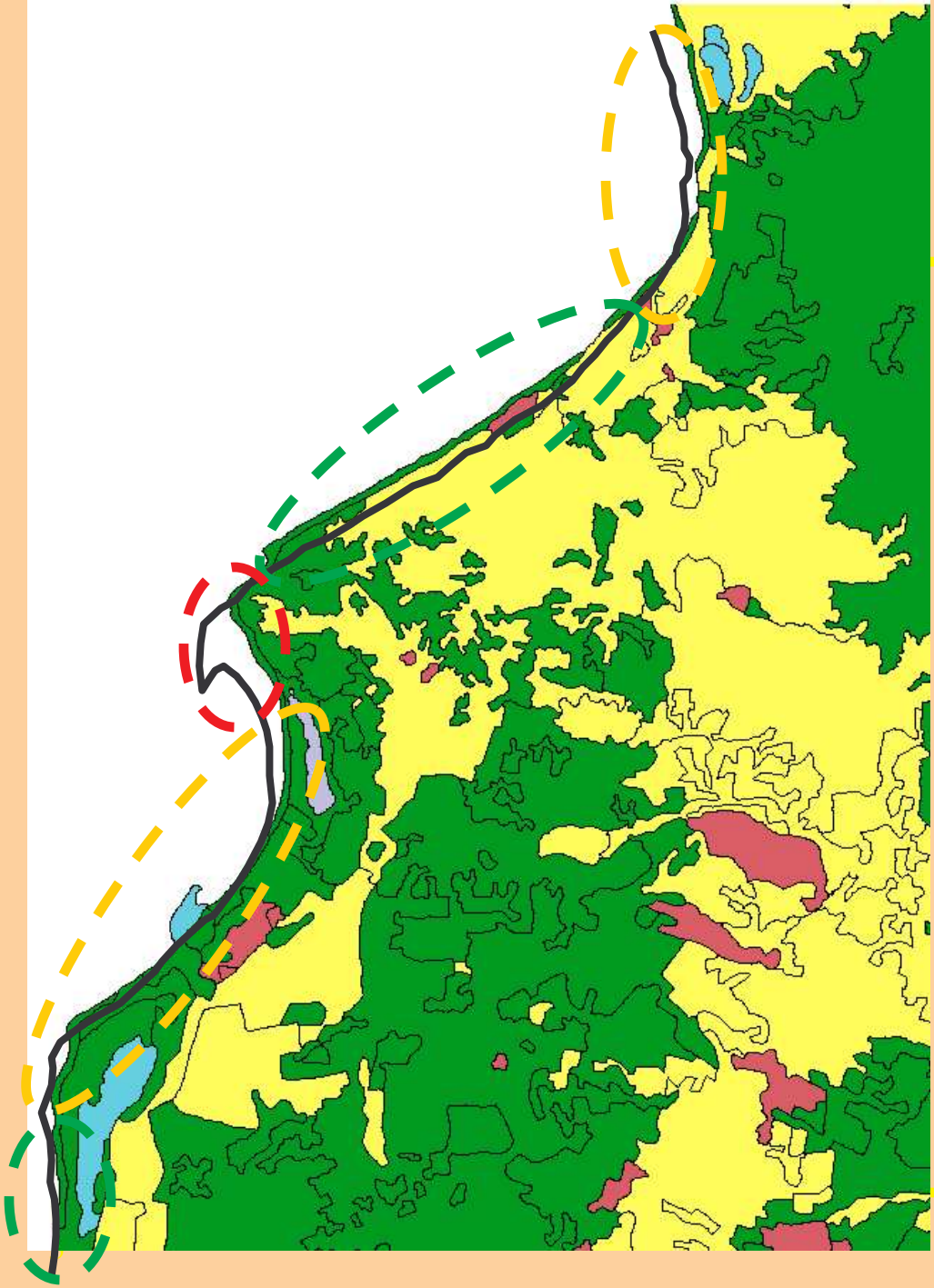
INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe

http://inspire.jrc.it/

Why needed?

The main problems can be summarised as follows:

- Difficulty of finding and accessing existing information;
- Different standards and scales (integration problems);
- Dates of updating and observation are incompatible and rarely available;
- Prohibitive cost of geographical information;
- Lack of standardised data exchange formats;
- Lack of standardisation in the codes used to represent the objects described;
- Varying data quality from one country to another within the same information layer;
- Lack of long term strategies;



Example:

All the data are not interoperable

CORINE Land Cover 1990

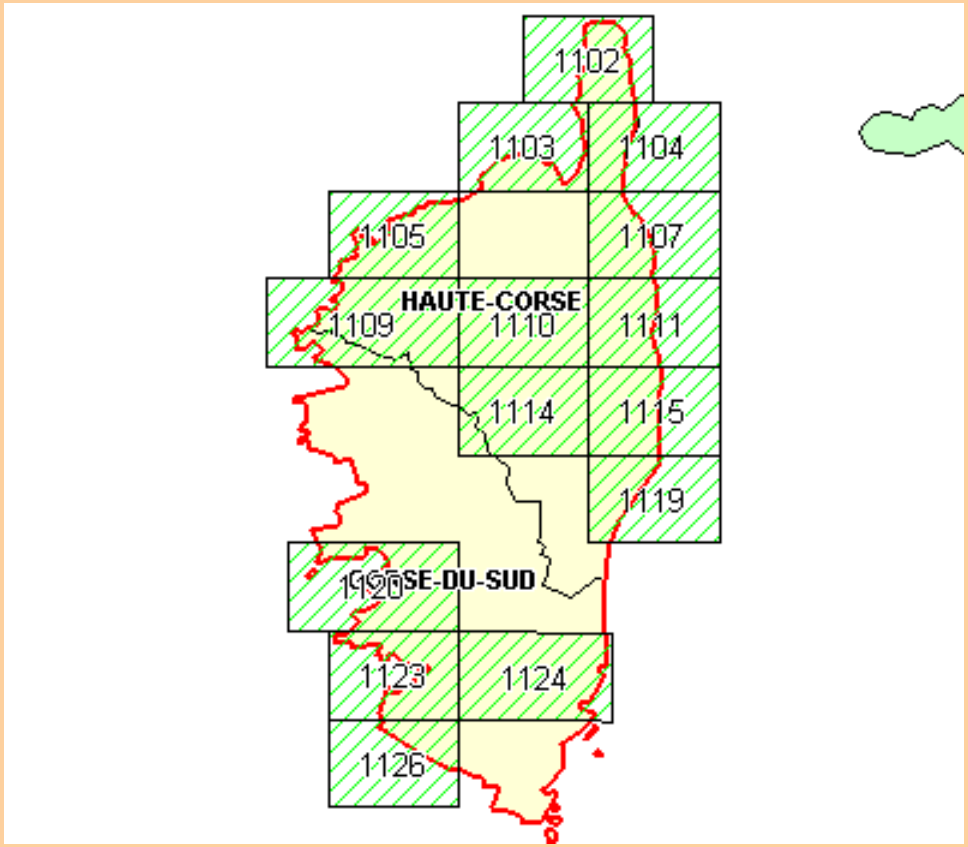
SABE Coastline

0 m < Difference < 50 m

50 m < Difference < 200 m

Difference > 200 m

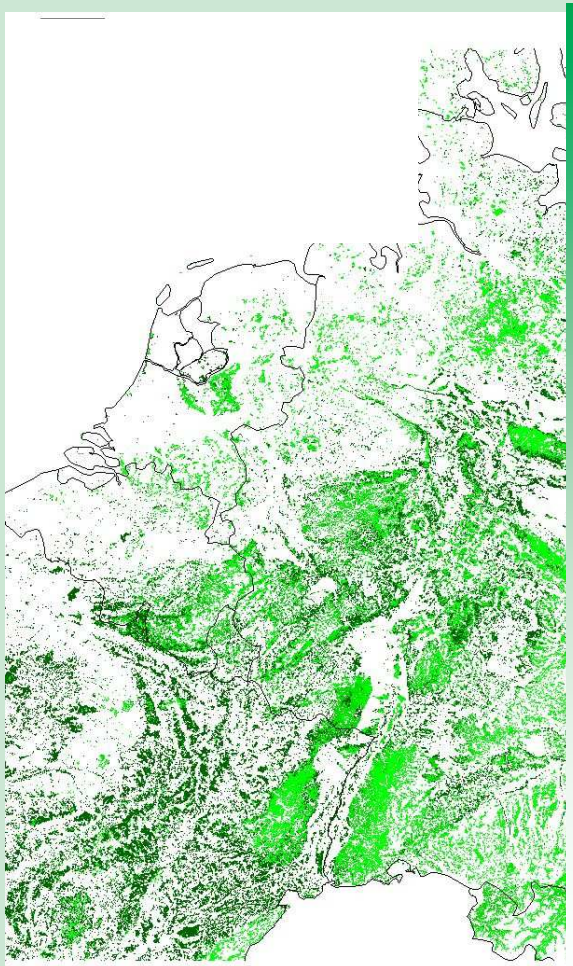
Example: Many geographical gaps still remain



Geological data at scale 1:50,000
(source: BRGM, France)

Need to identify the gaps and make priorities to bridge them

Example: Need for harmonisation Land-Use and Land-Cover, Various Official Figures



Example of variation in estimation of land cover in Europe - km^2*1000

Land use classification: Forest

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Germany	103.84	103.84	98.56	-	100.46
France	147.84	148.10	140.675	145.81	79.63
Netherlands	3.00	3.30	1.48	3.00	0.78
UK	23.64	24.00	18.96	14.29	10.03

(1). FAO-Agrostat
(2). Pan-European Questionnaire by Eurostat
(3). 10 minutes Pan-European Land Use Database
(4). Land Use Statistical Database
(5). Land Use Vector Database

INSPIRE Principles

- Data should be collected once and maintained at the level where this can be done most effectively
- Combine seamlessly spatial data from different sources across the EU and share it between many users and applications
- Spatial data should be collected at one level of government and shared between all levels of government
- Spatial data needed for good governance should be available on conditions that are not restricting its extensive use
- It should be easy to discover which spatial data is available, to evaluate its fitness for purpose and to know which conditions apply for its use

Key Measures

Measure 1: Document existing spatial data

Measure 2: Make new cross-sector spatial data available = NOT IN INSPIRE FRAMEWORK, = separate initiatives

Measure 3: Contribute to data standards and harmonise existing data

Measure 4: Establish service network to publish, discover, evaluate, view and access spatial according to common standards

Measure 5: Establish licensing framework to share information between public bodies

Scope: 17 Themes

1. Geographical location
2. Administrative units
3. Properties, buildings and addresses
4. Elevation
5. Geo-physical environment
6. Land surface/land cover
7. Transport
8. Utilities and facilities
9. Society and population
10. Spatial planning/ Area regulation
11. Air and climate
12. Water/hydrography
13. Ocean and seas
14. Biota/biodiversity
15. Natural resources
16. Natural and technological risks and natural disasters
17. Areas under anthropogenic stress

Contribution to

Extended impact assessment

Quantative Analysis

Investments needed to setup and run INSPIRE (left) and benefits in €m per annum (right)

	EU	National	Regional/ local
Harmonisation	2.7	1.8	1
Metadata	0.6	3.5-4	68-70
Data Policy Framework		0.5	
Coordination and implementation	3.6	20	100-170

Total investment per year (10 years):
Per MS: 8-12 m€
Per region: 120 000 - 175 000 €
Per citizen: 0.4 – 0.6 €

Type of benefit	Quant. estimates
More efficient EIAs and SEAs	100-200
More efficient environmental monitoring	100
More cost-effective expenditure on environmental protection	300
Morecost-effective implementation of the environmental *acquis*	50
More effective implementation of EC projects	5-15
More effective expenditure on TENs	140
Reducing duplication of Data collection	25-250
Improved delivery of risk prevention policies	120-400
Improved delivery of health and env. policies	350
Total	**1190-1800**

Extended impact assessment

Qualitative Benefits (some examples)

- Support of a wide range of activities: such as environmental reporting, impact assessments, monitoring;
- easier participation by NGO´s and of the public in public debates and decision making;
- support for more integrated policy approaches;
- better integration of environmental protection objectives into other policies;
- planning and management of transport and logistics;
- management of public utilities;
- better and more accurate analysis of different European markets by commercial data users.

Internet Consultation
INSPIRE endorsed by stakeholders!

- 185 respondents representing views of over 2000 organisations
- Respondents with varying profile, from various sectors
  - 97% agree with INSPIRE five principles
  - 97% consider that five main obstacles prevent the widespread use of spatial data;
  - 81% indicate that INSPIRE should address all these obstacles
  - 79 % are in favour of public funding of SDI's

Internet Consultation

Feedback on proposed measures

- 95% confirm importance of standardisation, calls for involvement of private sector and for remaining at a generic level
- 77% agree with proposed data themes, but also call for prioritisation and step by step approach;
- 94% agree with need for SDI services to common standards, to be implemented in an open and decentralised way
- 85% agree with the need of a data policy framework for sharing between public bodies, 82% call for a more general data policy framework
- 95%: data should be « viewable »
- 81%: viewing data should be free of charge

Current status and future steps

- **DG ENV is considering its position: need for reflection on:**
  - to which extent are costs of INSPIRE really additional?
  - to which extent do benefits compensate costs of public bodies, in particular at the local/regional level
  - interrelationship with other initiatives
- **Future steps and timing remain to be decided**

INSPIRE in Portugal ?

State of play of the Spatial data infrastructure:

- Portugal has a national Infrastructure for Geographical information operational called SNIG;
- SNIG provides on-line services for data of 117 agencies;
- includes an access point for citizens;

But also:

- no co-ordinated data policy
- metadata not complete
- limited access services
- very limited efforts towards standardisation of data
- Language mainly Portuguese