

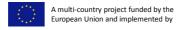


SDI implementation – Status quo



- · Spatial data infrastructures are being implemented on all governmental levels
 - Extensive spatial data offerings are becoming findable and interoperably available across Europe
 - Geoportals are being implemented on EU, national and sub-national levels
 - Re-usable spatial information increasingly helps to reduce transaction costs and to improve business and governmental processes
- · INSPIRE is the driver for the most public SDI initiatives in Europe
 - Interestingly it needed a legislative push to actively pursue well known and accepted goals







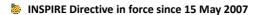




INSPIRATION — Spatial Data Infrastructure in the Western Balkans

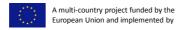
INSPIRE implementation - Status quo





- Transposed into national legislative systems since 2009
- Implementation phase effectively started in 2010
- Member states are progressing, but still a long way until full operation
 - Example Germany (monitoring 2012)

Acces	Accessability of spatial datasets via view services			Accessability of spatial datasets via download services			
Spatial datasets	# accessible	# total	% accessible	Spatial datasets	# accessible	# total	% accessible
Annex I	429	769	56 %	Annex I	40	769	6 %
Annex II	353	487	72 %	Annex II	5	487	1 %
Annex III	598	1210	49 %	Annex III	36	1210	3 %

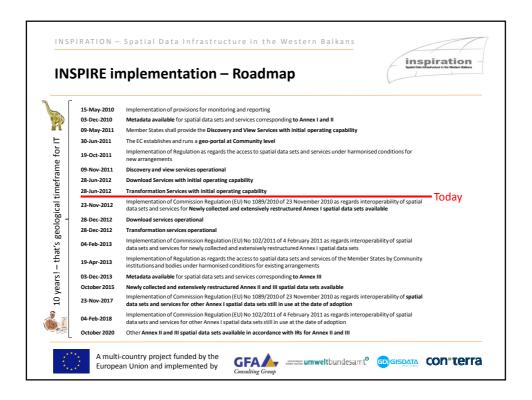




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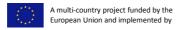




The wider context - overlapping trends



- · SDI / INSPIRE is not the only ecosystem for providing spatial information
- Open Data: "The idea that certain data should be freely available to everyone to use and republish as they wish, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control." (Wikipedia)
 - Expectation: generate innovative solutions and societal/economic added value
 - EU Open Data Strategy part of the Digital Agenda for Europe
 - Expected update of the PSI Directive enforces the provision of public sector data free of charge or at low cost under attractive license terms
 - E.g. Germany adopted a new law for spatial data access, which makes all federal INSPIRE data available as open data





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The wider context – overlapping trends

· Open government

- Citizens are getting more and more involved into management & planning processes (i.e. they not only consume but also provide information e.g. for urban land-use planning, support management)
- Sharing & collaboration becomes a widely spread culture
 - Well known in private spheres (Flickr, facebook etc.)
 - Established in our daily business (Dropbox, CIRCA etc.)
- Volunteered geographic information (VGI)
 - VGI becomes a serious competitor for public and commercial products (e.g. Open Street Map)











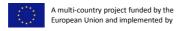


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inspiration

What do we observe?

- IT is evolving with fast pace SDI roadmaps can hardly reflect the technological evolution
 - Limited adaptability
 - Volume of documents in the INSPIRE library: about 15.000 pages (2002-2012)
 - Volume of documents published in the INSPIRE library 2011: about 4.680 pages (Monitoring and Reporting 41, Data and Service Sharing 122, Spatial Data Services 333, Network Services 484, Data Specifications 3700)
 - Examples:
 - Resource oriented architectures (ROA) not reflected yet (although widely being used in Mainstream- and Geo-IT)
 - Up to now no guidelines how to deal with access control and licensing technically





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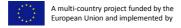




What do we observe?



- · SDIs do not support an individual's culture of sharing
 - Sharing information in an SDI is more an organisational than an individual task
 - SDI development is still very much provider centric
 - No convergence with social media (patterns)
 - Our thinking still: publishing a map = administer a mapping service (or even deploy it), author the map, create and publish metadata







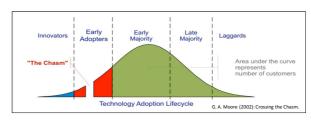


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What do we observe?



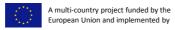
· Early majority behaves different from early adopters



- In the early days:
 - Expect real business advantage,
 - ready to be the first mover,
 - accept shortcomings in the product

- Now:

- · Want productivity improvement
- · minimize discontinuity
- evolution not revolution
- technology has to work and to integrate appropriately with existing tech base





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Challenges

· Continuous improvement

- Keep track with changing stakeholder's demands
- Adapt the benefits of new Technologies
 - Introduce new architectural styles, lightweight protocols etc. (REST, JSON, ..)
 - · Reduce costs for integrating SDI components and for building smart applications
 - Use technology as is avoid modifications, which need to be implemented by both users and providers
- Design for adaptability
 - · Allow partly overlapping IT capabilities instead of exclusive ones (e.g. service interfaces)
 - → helps to quickly integrate offerings into existing workflows
 - \rightarrow leads to potential de facto standards, which support the users' real needs











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Challenges



· Reflect the new role of user

- More than 2 billion people getting connected through mobile devices, location based services, smart apps ...
- Participative platforms and volunteer geographic information are widely emerging
 - ightarrow Strengthen the role of individuals / citizens as SDI stakeholders
 - → Means for complementing and improving authoritative data
 - → Integrate SDI into daily business and workflows





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Challenges



- New deployment models
 - Public sector data centers act more and more as service providers for SDI stakeholders
 - Cost efficiency
 - Guaranteed SLAs
 - Increased provision of multi-tenant solutions and SaaS offerings deployed in private clouds











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Cloud-based Web GIS



- · Ecosystem for sharing and collaboration
 - Software as a Service
 - provision of end-user applications as a service
 - Platform as a Service
 - · provision of middleware
 - · Allows the development and deployment of applications and services (APIs, templates, tools etc.)
 - Infrastructure as a Service
 - IT infrastructure as off-premise, on-demand services
 - Open
 - Interoperable services
 - · Integration into business systems



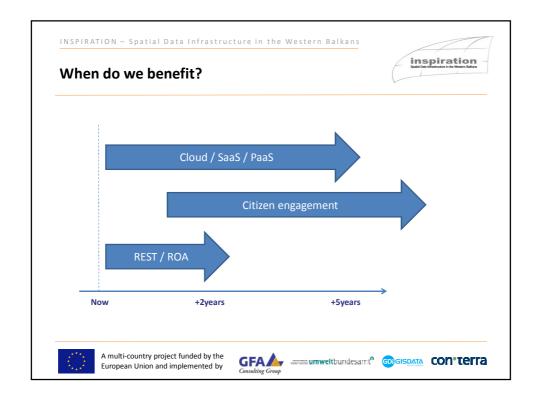


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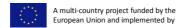






Conclusion

- · SDI / INSPIRE is entering the operational phase and needs to design and organize its adaptability
 - Simplification and providing alternatives are key to fast adoption of new technologies
- Reflect the user's culture of sharing and collaboration
 - Make SDI a part of the daily business
- · It's all about cultivating and engineering
 - The dynamic complexity of an SDI / INSPIRE requires a design process, which is also about cultivating a self-organizing system than about a straight forward engineering approach











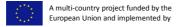
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We can learn a lot from II design theory



• Hanseth, O and K. Lyytenen (2010): Design theory for dynamic complexity in information infrastructures: the case of building internet.

Journal of Information Technology (2010) 25, 1–19. JIT Palgrave Macmillan.





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