International Geospatial Policy Developments:
and EuroGeographics' strategic response

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Outline

Introduction

Policy developments:

- Global

- European

EuroGeographics response

Conclusion

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United Nations

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN-GGIM

United Nations – Global Geospatial Information Management

Officially established on 1 October 2014 in Chisinau, Moldova

ECOSOC established the Committee of Experts as the apex intergovernmental mechanism for making joint decisions and setting directions with regard to the production, availability and use of geospatial information within national, regional and global policy frameworks.

Statistics Division

Its role- To make **accurate, reliable and authoritative geospatial information** readily available to support national, regional and global development

Led by United Nations Member States, UN-GGIM aims to address global challenges regarding the use of geospatial information, including in the development agendas, and to serve as a body for global policymaking in the field of geospatial information management.

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UN-GGIM – ECOSOC mandate

In establishing UN-GGIM, ECOSOC agreed to:

- Cease the formal United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific and the Americas, in order to streamline and avoid duplication (on-going work with Committee on Geographical Names)

- An annual session of the Committee of Experts within the regular United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings under the Council;

- Changed the item on the ECOSOC agenda from "Cartography" to "Geospatial Information"

- Set up in a 'cost-neutral' manner; Member States asked to provide voluntary contributions, significant support from China (via a Trust Fund)

- Five-yearly review by ECOSOC expected in 2021

UN-GGIM

UNGGIM Regional Entities

- UN-GGIM ASIA-PACIFIC

- UN-GGIM AMERICAS

- UN-GGIM ARAB STATES

- UN-GGIM AFRICA

and

- **UN-GGIM EUROPE – 48 UN Member States**
  - The Netherlands is responsible for the Secretariat
  - This is provided for, and paid by, EuroGeographics and its members

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UN-GGIM: Europe Observer Organisations

European Institutions, professional, research and academic organizations or associations, which have an interest in geospatial or statistical information management can be considered to being **Observer Organisations of UN-GGIM Europe:**

- Eurostat
- Joint Research Centre
- European Environment Agency
- EuroGeographics
- EuroSDR
- Eurogi
- European Forum for Geography and Statistics(EFGS)
- European Spatial Planning Observation Network(ESPON)
- ConsultingWhere

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Eurostat

European Commission
Joint Research Centre
Joint Research Centre

European Environment Agency
European Environment Agency

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EuroSDR
EuroSDR

EUROGI
Eurogi

EFGS
EUROPEAN FORUM FOR GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS
European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS)

ESPON
European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON)

ConsultingWhere
ConsultingWhere

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UN-GGIM - Broad agenda of work

- Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.

- Global geodetic reference frame.

- Geospatial information for sustainable development.

- Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.

- Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.

- Geospatial information and services for disasters.

- Marine geospatial information.

- Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.

- Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.

- Collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

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Some global topics of current interest

- Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF)

- Framework on Effective Land Administration (FELA)

- Fundamental Data Themes

- Third Edition of Future Trends Document

Integrated Geospatial Information Framework - IGIF
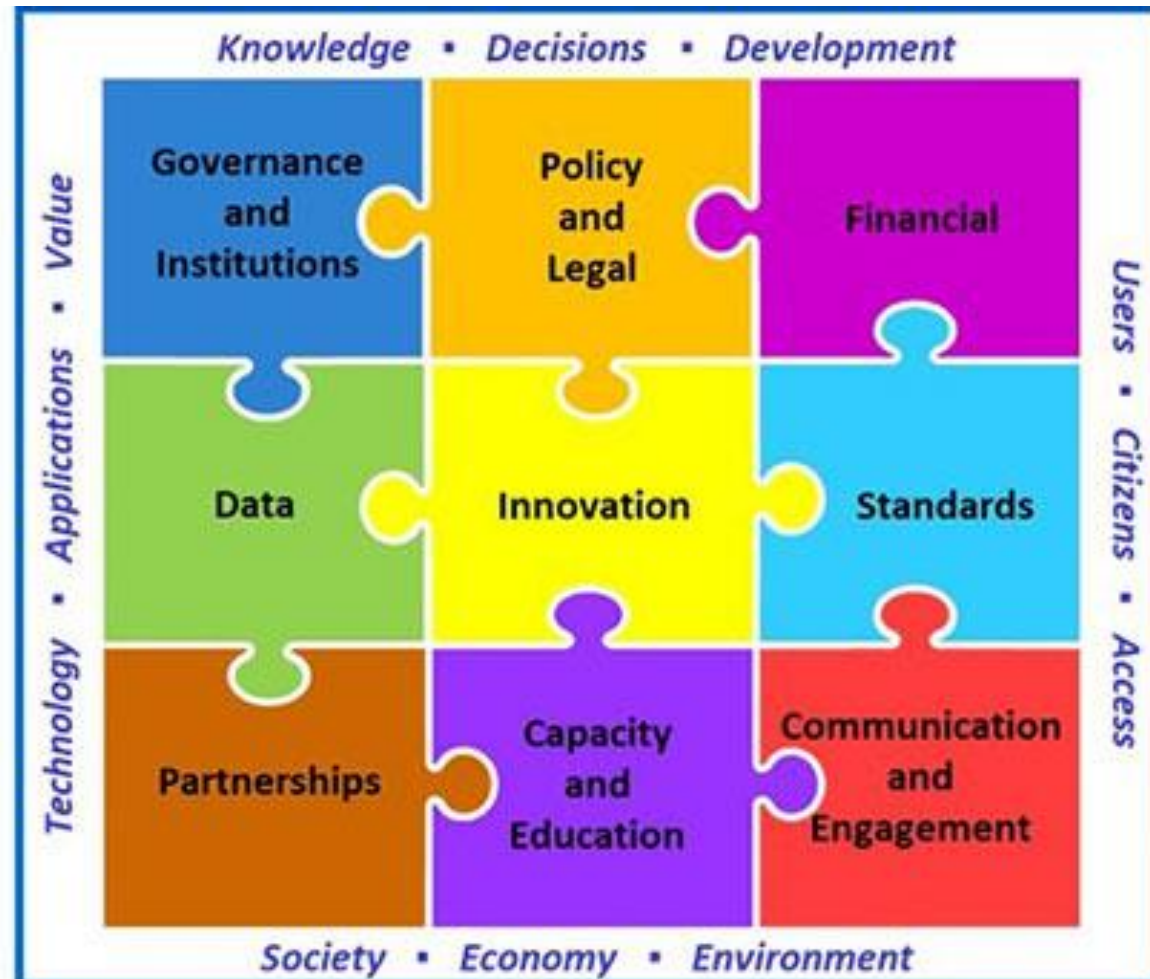
Integrated Geospatial Information Framework - IGIF
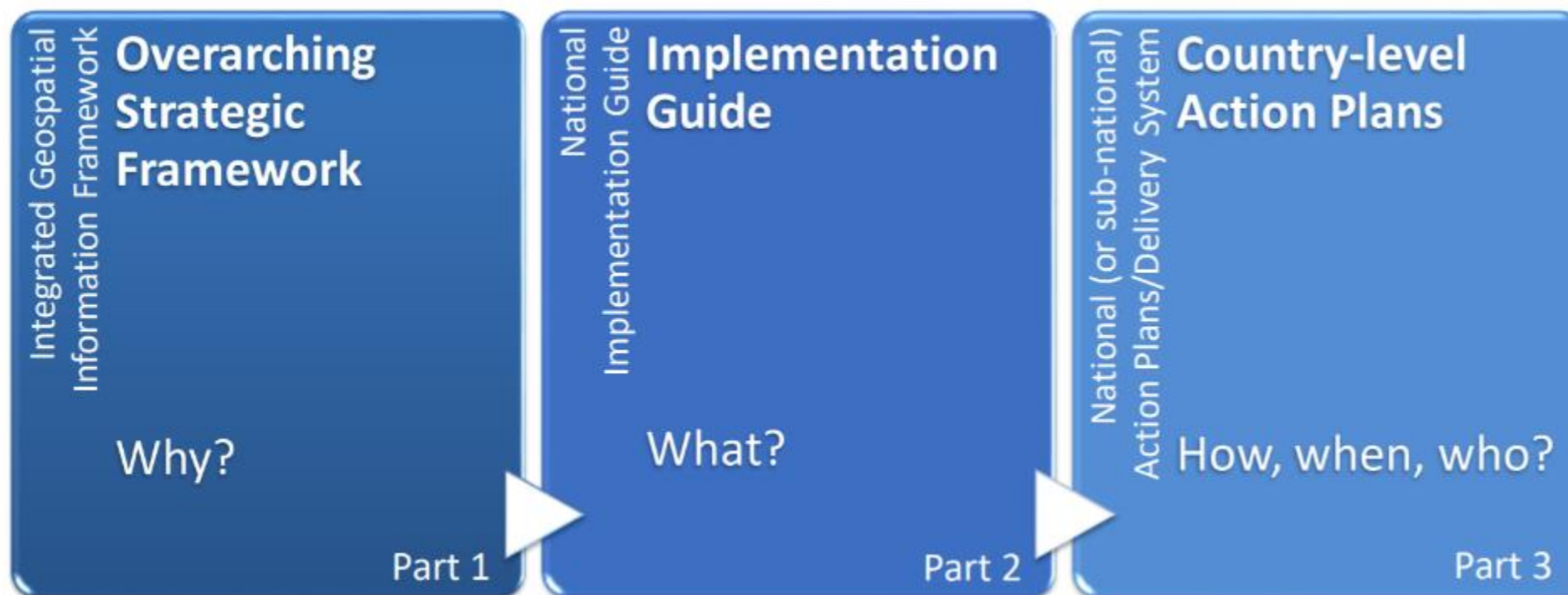
The **Integrated Geospatial Information Framework** comprises a 3-part document set as separate, but connected, documents. The **Overarching Strategic Framework** is fully developed following a global consultation. The structure and main elements of the **Implementation Guide** are developed for in-principle approval. The **Country-level Action Plans** are work in progress.

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FELA

Framework for
Effective
Land
Administration

Aligned to IGIF

Reference Guide for MS when establishing,
strengthening, coordinating and monitoring
their land administration nationally or sub-nationally
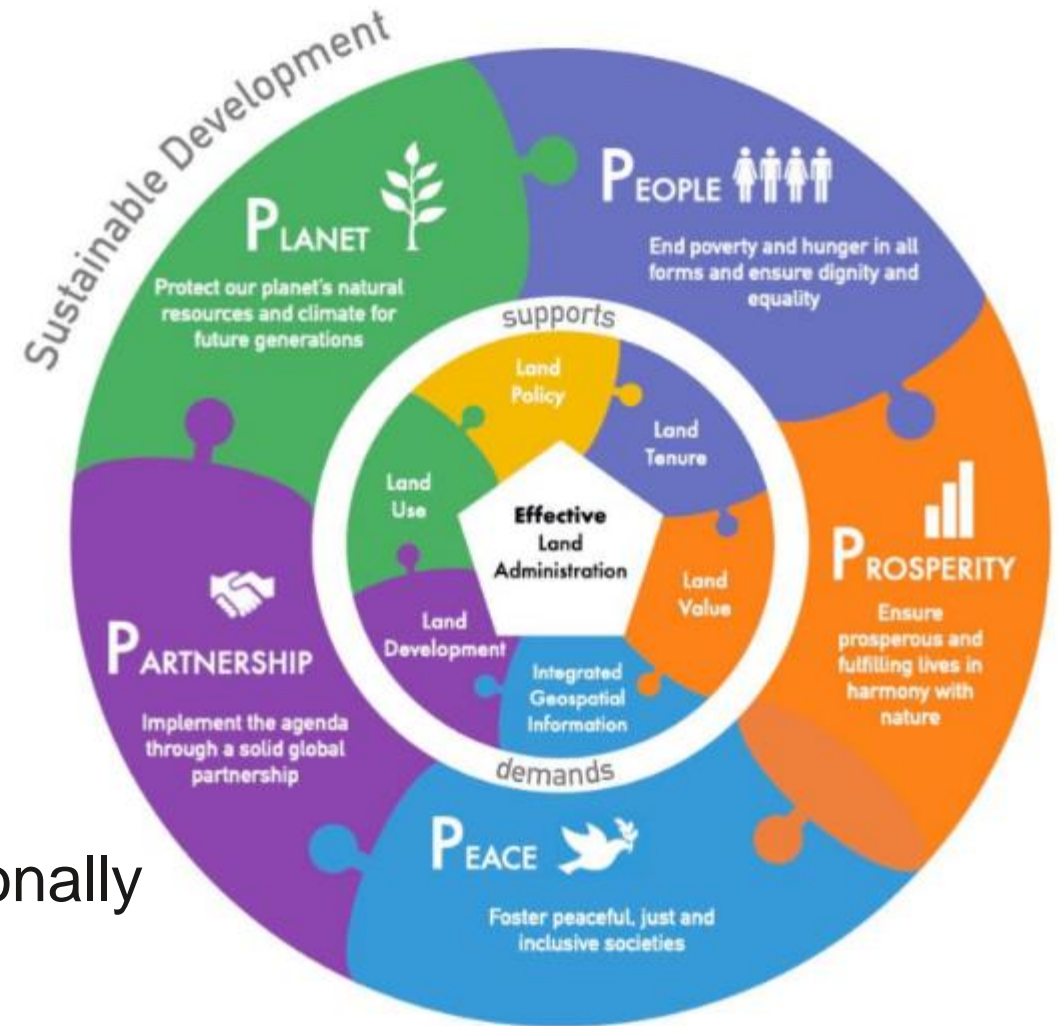
Sustainable Development and Effective Land Administration

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UN-GGIM Fundamental Data Themes

The 14 Global Fundamental Data Themes

Global Geodetic Reference Frame

Geographical Names

Addresses

Functional Areas

Buildings and Settlements

Land Parcels

Transport Networks

Elevation and Depth

Population Distribution

Land Cover and Land Use

Geology and Soils

Physical Infrastructure

Water

Orthoimagery

Five themes:
- Technological advances,
- the rise of new data sources,
- the changing user requirements,
- industry changes, and
- the regulatory and policy environment

Trends

Column 1 (yellow):
- Relevance of *data integration and interoperability* increase
- Products and solutions produced from *multiple data sources* becoming the norm
- *New opportunities for data gathering*, i.e. autonomous vehicles
- *Crowdsourcing and VGI* become established ways of data collection
- *High-resolution high-revisit Earth Observation* data become valid alternative to aerial imagery
- *Big Data processing* has become a normal path of geospatial data processing
- Integration of multiple data sources requires *licensing harmonisation*
- *Digital platforms* provide access to data at scale
- *Linked Data* enables knowledge-on-demand

Column 2 (green):
- *Ubiquitous connectivity* enables deployment of new tech
- *Digital infrastructure* through sensors and IoT
- Interconnecting modes of transport through *intelligent mobility*
- *Digital Twins* for modelling, simulation and prediction
- Wide uptake of *edge computing* to enable intelligent mobility, the IoT, and smart cities
- *Visualisations and immersive technology* widely used to enhance customer experience and decision making
- *Machine learning, deep learning, and AI* disrupt geospatial production
- *Data cubes* can deliver analysis ready data
- *Quantum computing* enables intensive processing

Column 3 (pink):
- Rise of products and services specifically designed for the *urban environment*
- Demand for *real-time information* provision
- *Digital divide and exclusion* continue to hold back universal digital transformation
- Seamless experience between *outdoor and indoor mapping* becomes an expectation
- Viable integrated *Smart City* solutions becoming wide spread

Column 4 (blue):
- Increased *diversity at work* in technology, science, and innovation
- *Talent and consumer shift* - changing values and attitudes
- *Incubator spaces* enable innovation to enter markets swiftly
- *Regeneration of business ecosystem* through the rise of non-geospatial start-ups
- *New collaboration agreements* with industries outside of geospatial emerge

Column 5 (purple):
- *Digital ethics and privacy* addressed by national and international initiatives
- *Cybersecurity* conversations increase in tandem with increase in digital devices
- *Pace of digital and tech change* puts pressure on national institutions to address policy and legislative shortcomings
- *Pressure on government institutions* to be more tech and digital savvy

Drivers
- Rise of new data sources & analytical methods
- Technological advancements
- Evolution of user requirements
- Industry structural shift
- Legislative environment
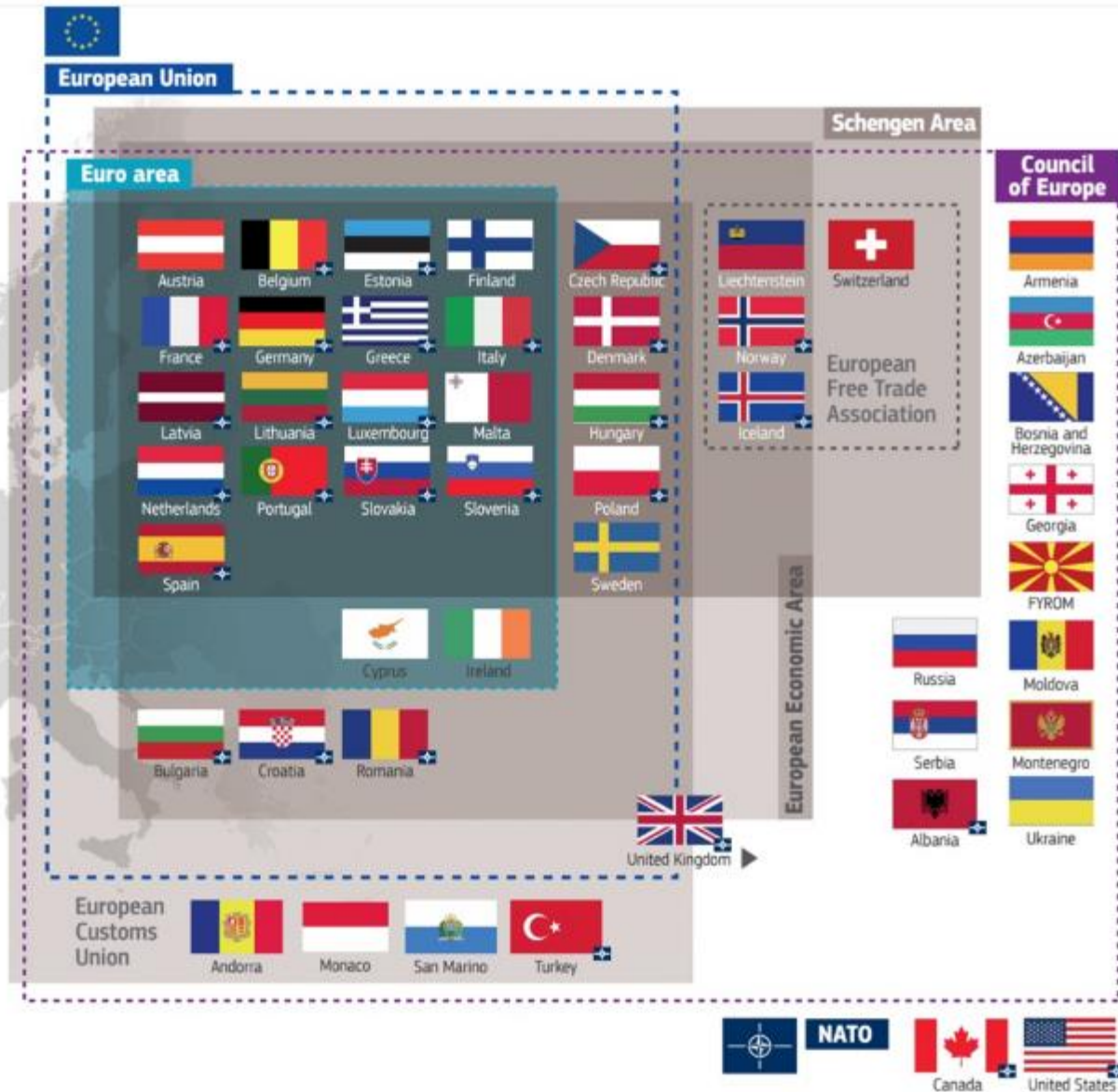
Europe – a multi-layered complex continent

- Not just EU 27

- Euro

- EFTA / EEA

- Customs Union

- Council of Europe

- Schengen

- 16 European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) :
  - ENP-East countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.
  - ENP-South countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.

- Current candidate countries are Montenegro; North Macedonia; Albania; Serbia and Turkey.

- Potential candidates are Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99).

- NATO

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EU ASSEMBLY CLASS of 2019 – 2024 starts work

New Parliament's constituent Plenary with new President

David Sassoli

European Commission President takes office

Ursula von der Leyen

2 -4 July2019

1 December

1 December 2020

European Parliament 2019 - 2024
Constitutive session

Renew Europe
EPP
Greens/EFA
ECR
S&D
ID
GUE/NGL
NI

751 Seats
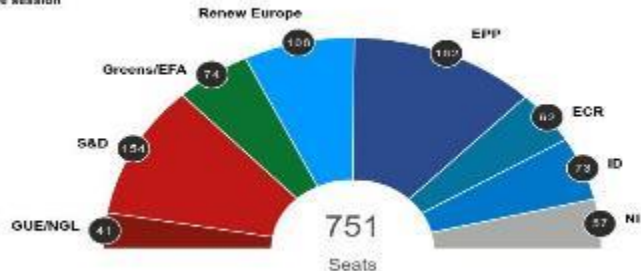
Political groups in the European Parliament

- EPP - Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
- S&D - Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
- ECR - European Conservatives and Reformists Group
- Renew Europe - Renew Europe group
- GUE/NGL - Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
- Greens/EFA - Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance
- ID - Identity and Democracy
- NI - Non-attached Members

Since 2009, according to Parliament's rules of procedure, a political group shall consist of at least 25 Members elected in at least seven Member States.

New European Council President takes office

Charles Michel

TRIALOGUE

COMMISSION

proposes legislation

COUNCIL   PARLIAMENT

codecision

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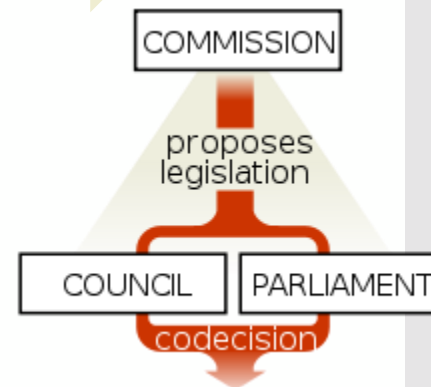
Allocation of portfolios and supporting services

The European Green Deal	A Europe fit for the Digital Age	An Economy that Works for People	A Stronger Europe in the World	Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight	Values and Transparency	Democracy and Demography
Frans Timmermans	Margrethe Vestager	Valdis Dombrovskis	Josep Borrell	Maroš Šefčovič	Věra Jourová	Dubravka Šuica
DG CLIMA	DG COMP	DG FISMA	EEAS	Draw on jRC	Secretariat-General	Secretariat-General

Protecting our European Way of Life	Budget and Administration	Trade	Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth	Jobs	Economy	Agriculture
Margaritis Schinas	Johannes Hahn	Phil Hogan	Mariya Gabriel	Nicolas Schmit	Paolo Gentiloni	Janusz Wojciechowski
Secretariat-General	DG BUDG; DG DIGIT	DG TRADE	DG RTD; DG EAC & JRC	DG EMPL	DG ECFIN; DG TAXUD & DG EUROSTAT	DG AGRI

Cohesion and Reforms	Neighbourhood and Enlargement	Health	Justice	Transport	Equality	Internal Market
Elisa Ferreira	László Trócsányi	Stella Kyriakides	Didier Reynders	Victor Negrescu	Helena Dalli	Thierry Breton
DG REGIO & new DG REFORM for Structural Reform Support	DG NEAR	DG SANTE	DG JUST	DG MOVE	DG JUST	A new DG for Defence Industry and Space DG DEFIS
						DG CNECT; DG GROW

Home Affairs	Crisis Management	International Partnerships	Energy	Environment and Oceans
Ylva Johansson	Janez Lenarčič	Jutta Urpilainen	Kadri Simson	Virginijus Sinkevičius
DG HOME	DG ECHO	DG DEVCO	DG ENER	DG ENV & DG MARE

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EU Policy Areas of interest

- European Strategy for Data

- Open Data PSI Directive

- INSPIRE Directive

- Space Regulation

- Plus- keeping an eye on: European Green Deal – Climate Change

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Shaping Europe's digital future

ACTIONS:

❑ **A European Strategy for data** to make Europe a global leader in the data-agile economy, announcing a legislative framework for **data governance** (Q4 2020) and a possible **Data Act** (2021)

❑ **White Paper on Artificial Intelligence** setting out options for a legislative framework for trustworthy AI with a follow-up on safety, liability, fundamental rights and data (Q4 2020)

❑ A reinforced **EU governments interoperability strategy** to ensure coordination and common standards for secure and borderless public sector data flows and services (2021)

"A European Strategy for data"

❑ Communication from the Commission published on 19th February 2020

❑ Addressed to the Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

❑ Public Consultation closed on May 31

❑ Because - digital technologies have transformed the economy and society, **affecting all sectors** of activity and the daily lives of all Europeans. **Data is at the centre** of this transformation and more is to come; the way in which it is **stored and processed** will change dramatically in next 5 years

This communication outlines a strategy for <u>policy measures and investments </u>to enable data economy for the coming five years

"A European Strategy for data"

❑ **The EU will create a single market for data where:**

Data can flow within the EU and across sectors, for the benefit of all;

European rules, in particular privacy and data protection, as well as competition law, are fully respected;

The rules for access and use of data are fair, practical and clear.

❑ **The EU will become an attractive, secure and dynamic data economy by**:

Setting clear and fair rules on access and re-use of data;

Investing in next generation standards, tools and infrastructures to store and process data;

Joining forces in European cloud capacity;

Pooling European data in key sectors, with EU-wide common and interoperable data spaces;

Giving users rights, tools and skills to stay in full control of their data.

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Fragmentation between Member States

- a major risk for the vision of a common European data space and for the further development of a genuine single market for data

Availability of data

- **<u>Data for the public good</u>**: Data is created by society and can serve to combat emergencies, such as floods and wildfires, to ensure that people can live longer and healthier lives, to improve public services, and to tackle environmental degradation and climate change, and, where necessary and proportionate, to ensure more efficient fight against crime. Data generated by the public sector as well as the value created should be available for the common good by ensuring, including through preferential access, that these data are used by researchers, other public institutions, SMEs or start-ups.
- Use of public sector information by business (government-to-business – G2B – data sharing). Opening up government-held information is a long-standing EU policy
- Buisness to buisness & buisness to government
- Sharing of data between public authorities is equally important.

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Imbalance in market power

- a case in point comes from large online platforms, where a small number of players may accumulate large amount of data

Data interoperability and quality

- key for the exploitation of the data value, especially in the context of AI deployment
- the rolling plan for ICT standardisation and (as regards public services) a strengthened European Interoperability Framework

Data governance

- enable data-driven innovation on the basis of the existing legal framework.

Data infrastructures and technologies,

- Specifically, cloud uptake in the European public sector is low. This may lead to less efficient digital public services

The strategy actions are based on four pillars

GOVERNANCE

A. Cross-sectoral governance framework for data access and use

B. Enablers: Investments in data and strengthening Europe's capabilities and infrastructures for hosting, processing and using data, interoperability

C. Competences: Empowering individuals, investing in skills and in SMEs

D. Common European data spaces in strategic sectors and domains of public interest

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PRINCIPLES:

Horizontal measures to *avoid harmful fragmentation*.

Approach to regulation to create *frameworks to shape the context*.

Approach to governance that favours **experimentation, iteration and differentiation**.

ACTIONS:

Propose a legislative framework for the governance of common European data spaces (Q4 2020) taking in account the need for sectoral authorities to specify sectoral requirements.

Adopt an implementing act on high-value data-sets, Q1 2021, in order to open up key public sector reference datasets.

Propose, as appropriate, a Data Act, 2021, (IPR, Database directive, competition…)

✓ Analysis of the importance of data in the digital economy (e.g. through the Observatory of the Online Platform Economy),and review of the existing policy framework in the context of the Digital Services Act package (Q4 2020).

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Investments in data and strengthening Europe's capabilities and infrastructures for hosting, processing and using data, interoperability

❑ **Invest in a High Impact project on European data spaces**, The project will fund infrastructures, data-sharing tools, architectures and governance mechanisms for thriving data-sharing and Artificial Intelligence ecosystems. The Member States and industry are expected to co-invest with the Commission in the project'(2022)

❑ The spaces will include:

the deployment of *data-sharing tools* and platforms;

the creation of *data governance frameworks*;

improving the *availability, quality and interoperability of data* – both in domain and across sectors.

❑ Funding will also support authorities in the MS in *making high value data sets available* for reuse in the different common data spaces. The support for data spaces will also cover data processing and computing capacities that comply with essential requirements in terms of environmental performance, security, data protection, interoperability and scalability.

❑ Sign Memoranda of Understanding with Member States on cloud federation (Q3 2020)

❑ Launch European cloud services marketplace by integrating the full stack of clouds (Q4 2022)

❑ Create an EU (self-) regulatory cloud rulebook (Q2 2022)

Empowering individuals, investing in skills and in SMEs

Empowering individuals with respect to their data
Enhancing **the portability right** for individuals under Article 20 of the GDPR giving them more control over who can access and use machine-generated data

Investment in skills and general data literacy Digital Europe programme will contribute to narrowing the gap in terms of big data and analytics capacities. Funding available to expand the digital talent pool with in the order of 250 000 people who will be able to deploy the latest technologies in businesses throughout the EU.

Dedicated capacity building for SMEs European SME strategy define measures to build capacity for SMEs and start-ups. Data is an important asset in this context, since starting or scaling a company based on data is not very capital intensive. SMEs and start-ups often require legal and regulatory advice to fully capture the many opportunities ahead from data-based business models

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Industrial data space

Skills data spaces

Green deal data space

Data spaces for public administration

European data spaces

Mobility data space

Agriculture data space

Health data space

Energy data space

Financial data space

open science cloud
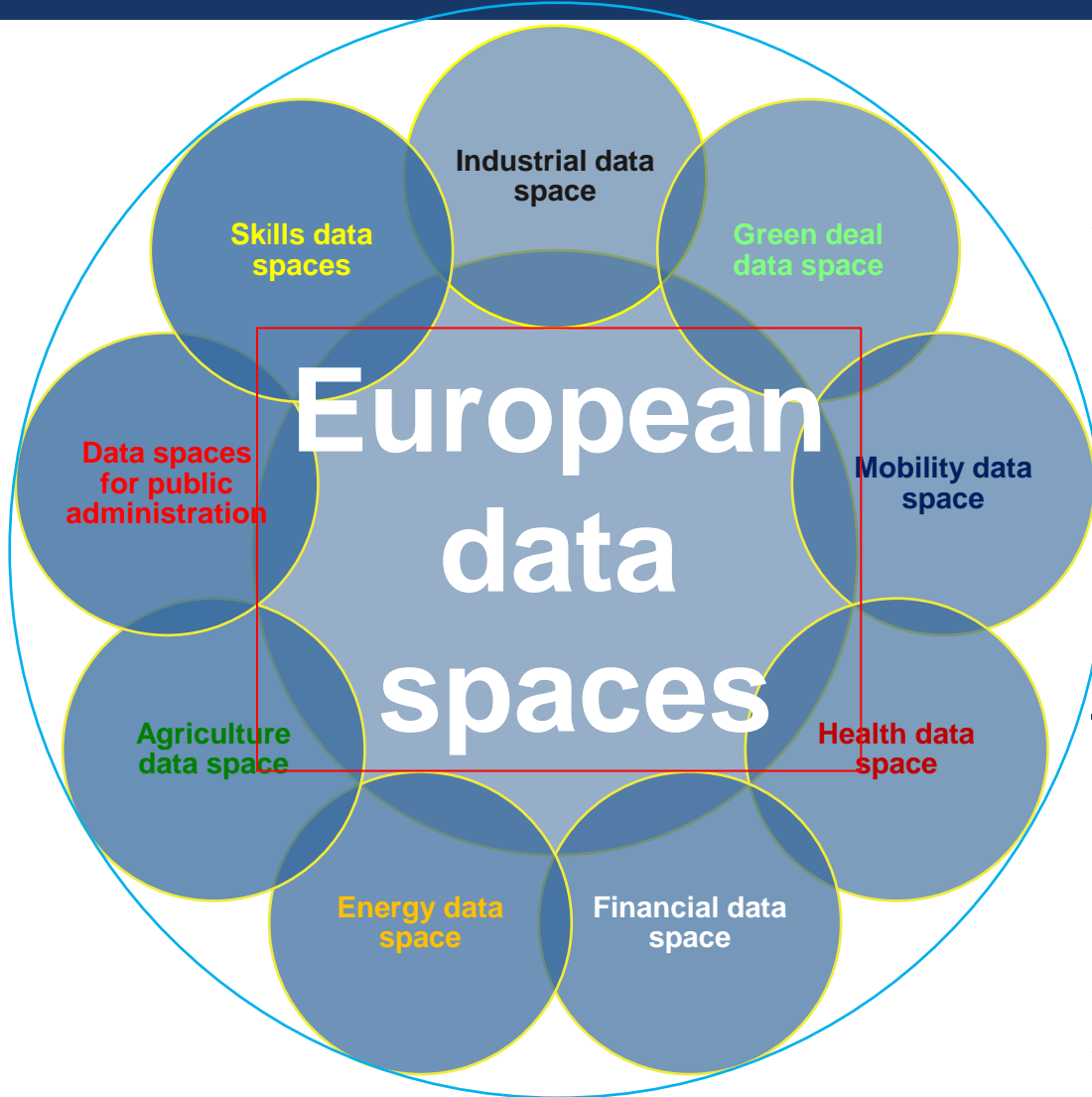
Commission will promote development of common European data spaces:
strategic sectors or domains of public interest - those where the use of data will have systemic impact on the entire ecosystem, but also on citizens.

be complemented by sectoral legislation for data access and use, and mechanisms for ensuring interoperability.

implies an open, but assertive approach to **international** data flows, based on European values.

Connecting Europe Facility (CEF 2) programme, the new external instruments, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, will support the connectivity of third countries with Europe.

Communication from the Commission on
A European strategy for data

❑ EuroGeographics welcomes the "European strategy for data"

❑ We fully support the strategy's principle that "The value of data lies in its use and re-use". EuroGeographics membership is committed to this principle.

❑ EuroGeographics membership has a particular interest in delivering high value, authoritative, geospatial data.

❑ Such data has significant potential to contribute to the Strategy. Geospatial data is ubiquitous within all the data spaces set out in the strategy.

❑ We will be pleased to contribute to any review of INSPIRE both within the GreenData4All initiative and across sectors.

❑ We look forward to the contribution geospatial data of the national mapping, cadastral and land registration bodies can make to the success of the Strategy.

NB: ES4D includes a proposal to evaluate and possibly review INSPIRE Directive in Q1 2022

Open Data PSI Directive

The new directive on 'Open Data and the re-use of public sector information' (I)

The new Directive is a <u>recast</u>: it brings together the original Directive 2003/98/EC and all the amendments made to it, in a single legal act. It introduces the following key changes:

List of High Value Datasets (free of charge, disseminated in machine readable formats through APIs) <u>to be laid down in an implementing act</u>, within a thematic range indicated in an Annex (which can be extended via delegated act)

New rules on charging: <u>free re-use becomes a principle</u>, with narrowly defined exceptions (and stronger transparency, e.g.: list of all public bodies that charge above marginal costs of dissemination to be made public)

Extension of scope:

a)<u>Re-use of data held by public undertakings</u> in utilities and transport sector will now comply with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and non-exclusivity set out in the Directive (unless exempted from public procurement rules under article 34 of the Procurement Directive)

a)<u>Re-use of publicly-funded research data</u> will also be governed by the rules of the Directive (if data already accessible via repositories). MS under obligation to adopt open access policies to support availability of research data.

The new directive on 'Open Data and the re-use of public sector information' (II)

Prevention of data lock-in: Directive imposes new <u>transparency and review requirements</u> to public-private agreements which may lead to a situation in which the range of potential re-users would be severely restricted

Real-time data and APIs: obligation on public sector bodies and public undertakings to make <u>dynamic data available for re-use immediately after collection</u>, via suitable Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and where relevant as a bulk download

Licensing: to promote openness, the re-use of documents shall not be subject to any conditions, unless justified by public interest

Practical arrangements to facilitate re-use: Member States shall encourage the availability of documents according to the principle of 'open by design and by default', facilitate metadata aggregation at Union level, promote data preservation and simplify access to documents

New title: The Directive will now be entitled **'<u>Directive on Open Data and the re-use of public sector information</u>'** to reflect the shift towards a fully free/open re-use. It will be adopted on April 2019.

Thematic categories of high value datasets

Geospatial

Earth observation and environment

Meteorological

Statistics

Companies and company ownership

Mobility

An Implementing Regulation will define the list of specific high-value data sets within the 6 thematic categories set out in Annex I and held by public sector bodies and public undertakings among the documents to which the Directive applies

Examples in recital 66:

"the thematic categories listed in the Annex could inter alia cover postcodes, national and local maps (Geospatial), energy consumption and satellite images (Earth observation and environment), in situ data from instruments and weather forecasts (Meteorological), demographic and economic indicators (Statistics), business registers and registration identifiers (Companies and company ownership), road signs and inland waterways (Mobility)."

Impact Assessment + consultation conducted this year.

Geospatial - High Value datasets initial list

Datasets	Short description	Use Cases
Administrative Units	Units of administration, dividing areas where Member States have and/or exercise jurisdictional rights, for local, regional and national governance, separated by administrative boundaries. Land Administrative Units and Maritime Units are the basic units. Land Administrative Units are covering mostly land surface, while Maritime Units are covering territorial waters.	Mapping or use as statistical units, manage emergency rescue, waste management plans, protect water ecosystems, find responsible party for policy implementation and administration, forest management, subsidies for farmers, forecast agricultural production, spatial planning, monitoring of regional and urban policy implementation using territorial typologies based on administrative units, maritime spatial planning, integrated coastal management
Place Names	Geographical names or place names (or toponyms) are the proper nouns applied to topographical features and settled (and used) places and spaces on the earth's surface. Toponyms represent an important reference system used by individuals and societies throughout the world.	Emergency response
Economic, social and environmental analysis
Cultural identity and heritage
Mapping and navigation
Providing a link / index function to other spatial and aspatial data
Addresses	Location of properties based on address identifiers, usually by road name, house number, postal code. The basic unit of addressing is a building; a permanent construction, intended or used for the shelter of people, having at least one entrance from publicly-accessible space.	Geocoding of statistical surveys, manage emergency rescue, locate where people are, accessibility studies, manage incidents; locate economic activities in ecosystem accounting
Buildings	Geographical location of buildings. Constructions above and/or underground, intended or used for the shelter of humans, animals, things, the production of economic goods or the delivery of services that refer to any structure permanently constructed or erected on its site [from INSPIRE Data Specifications on Buildings].	Buildings are 3D topographic objects and, as such, may influence the propagation of physical phenomena. These data are required for serving citizens (e.g. school, hospital), assessments for air and noise pollution or risk assessments to various kinds of risks (earthquake, fire, flood etc.), monitoring of land consumption, population concentration and access to services.
Hydrography	Hydrographic elements, including marine areas and all other water bodies and items related to them, including river basins and sub-basins [from INSPIRE Data Specifications on Hydrography]	Mapping physical objects, Reporting, Modelling & spatial analyses
Land Use	A collection of areas for which information on existing (present or past) land uses is provided. Territory characterised according to its current and future planned functional dimension or socio-economic purpose (e.g. residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, forestry, recreational).	land planning,
analysis of land consumption,
ecological network mapping,
greenhouse inventory reporting
Digital Terrain Model	Digital Terrain Models (DTMs)	High-resolution light detection and ranging (lidar) data are used in energy infrastructure siting, design, permitting, construction, and monitoring to promote public safety through the reduction of risks. For example, lidar data are used to identify safe locations for energy infrastructure by analyzing terrain parameters.
Digital Surface Model	Digital surface model (DSMs)	
Cadastral Parcels	Single areas of Earth surface (land and/or water), under homogeneous real property rights and unique ownership, real property rights and ownership being defined by national law.	Protect state lands, reduce land disputes, facilitate land reform, agriculture, land management, taxation, disaster management, real Estate Market, Taxation, LPIS (Agriculture), Land consolidation, Infrastructure Management, Spatial Planning, Protection of Soil and Water, Statistics

While identifying the HVDs in scope, our research (desk+interviews to data holders + expert interviews) suggested that these are the main ones to be included in the Geospatial category.

For example, the following datasets are covered by other thematic areas:

- **Land use (Earth Observation and Environment)**
- **Digital terrain models (Earth Observation and Environment)**
- **Digital surface models (Earth Observation and Environment)**
- **Hydrography (Mobility)**
- **Transport networks (Mobility)**

Other Policy Areas

Space Programme and proposed regulation:
    brings together all of the Union's (EGNOS; GALILEO, Copernicus, SSA, GOVSATCOM)
    Keeping this under review / Monitoring

INSPIRE Directive coming to end of implementation period

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Things have changed

Bargaining power of users

European users are free to obtain data from any source;

No legal / and limited policy requirement to use national data at European level (although there is a real political drive.)

Globally competitive landscape

New entrants

Over the last 10 years there has been an explosion of new entrants into the global geospatial 'market'

However:
- Need for authoritative data remains.
- Drive to open data continues:
    - "Open Data and Public Sector Information (PSI) Directive"

Substitute Products

New entrants have successfully introduced substitute products that are proxies for authoritative data,

Data on supply side issues

Constrained to provide members only data

INSPIRE issues

Data coverage

Diverse policy, legal, financial landscape – multiple agreements required

Eurostat has aspirations / plans to compile pan-European datasets itself, from member state data, and potentially other sources.

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Policy

- Different National data policy regimes
- Different interpretations of privacy
- Government data policy offers (eg Open Data)
- Impact of Open data PSI

Legal

- Multiple legal jurisdictions
- Centralised licensing framework vs national requirements
- Multiple agreements required
- Impact of Open Data Psi Directi

Technical

- Data model interpretation
- Complex data schema
- Client software issues
- Version control
- Infrastructure (Centralised vs distributed)
- Data Content!

Financial

- Sustainability

INSPIRE: Leadership needed!
A coherent approach to European geospatial policy?

- INSPIRE is now 14 years old

- Things have moved on; technically and politically

- New entrants, new data; AI, big data, earth observations, new technologies

- UN GGIM policy framework – global sustainable development goals

- Integrated geospatial implementation framework

- Who will take this lead in Europe?

A European Strategy for Data

- A vision for a common European data space

- A strategy, addressing problems of fragmentation, through

- **Governance**, **Infrastructure**, skills and **common data spaces**

- A commitment to review INSPIRE

- Value of data is in its use and reuse

EG strategic response

EuroGeographics:

A unique network of public sector peer organisations active in geospatial information management from across Europe.

- We enable the sharing of experience, best practice and lessons learned.

- We provide a collaborative network in which our individual views are amplified as a collective voice into the international environment

- We improve understanding of the importance and potential of our members' authoritative data and our members' role.

CONNECTING YOU TO MAPS, GEOSPATIAL AND LAND INFORMATION FOR EUROPE

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#MAPSFOREUROPE

60+ members
46 countries
from the whole of geographical Europe

Access to data + Driving + Representation / Knowledge Exchange

Our activities

Well-established network for sharing knowledge and expertise

What our members do

Helping to protect people and the planet by providing critical data for reporting and monitoring the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Members invest **€1.5B** each year in providing official national geospatial data

Relied on by European and international institutions, government, businesses and citizens

66,000 people and over are employed by EuroGeographics members

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Disruption & Response

Disruptive change to our operating environment

- Global competitive environment

- Evolving regulatory environment

- Technological developments continue

- Continued disruption to be expected.

Our response:

- Takes account of the discussions held by members at the 2019 General Assembly and the mandate received.

- Updates the strategic position with regard the data access and sustainability discussions and Open Maps for Europe project.

- Frames our 2021 budget and operational activity.

A Society empowered by our members' authoritative geospatial data and services

We support the public good by:

Delivering Value
to our
Members

Connecting members to their peers and partners to exchange knowledge

Building capacity and confidence to deliver public task

Knowledge Exchange activity
primarily for members

Events: General Assembly, KENS, webinars

Engages internal and external stakeholders
and partners

Connecting members to International policy makers

A global view on policy and legal issues of interest

Visibility, Relevance, Impact
Partnership approach
Global & European
Informing and engaging
Coordination

Connecting users to members' data

Promotes the use and availability of members' data

Find and Access Members Data

Open and sustain EG Data: EGM, ERM, EDEM, EBM

Sustain and Improve access to HVD

eurogeographics

Questions?