European Policy, Financing and Spatial Data

What does Europe want from the GI community?

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Outline of presentation

- AGISEE Association for Geospatial Information in South-East Europe
- Problem Statement
- European Policy
- European Financing Programmes
- Conclusions what do we learn from this ?



AGISEE

Association for Geospatial Information in South-East Europe

http://www.agisee.org

- Promote the development of spatial data infrastructures in the region
- Promote the use and sharing of geospatial information
 - In compliance with open standards (INSPIRE, OGC)
 - enable sharing of geospatial data for the benefit of the economic and social development of the region

AGISEE

Vision

AGISEE Strategic Priorities

- Interoperability and Standards
 - White Paper
- Open Market & Open Source Software
- Education and training
 - Working Group, White Paper
- Financing of SDI

http://www.agisee.org/prios.php

Financing: what is the problem ?

- European policies and legislation emphasise
 Geographic information.
 - INSPIRE, Natura2000, GMES, ...
- Geographic information does not seem to be included in European funding
 - The new European Policy "Europe2020" does not mention GI
- Availability of GI and SDI establishment is expensive.
- Data providers do not know how to finance SDIs

Spatial Data Infrastructures - SDI

- A Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) makes data from several sources accessible to users of geodata, including the necessary access and distribution procedures.
- No geographic or spatial Information without Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs)
 - SDI is more than GI(S)
- SDI is about data sharing and cooperation
- Who is concerned?
 - Data Owners
 - All organizations that want to establish SDIs (NMCAs, Municipalities, ...)

Donor financed projects - Examples

Project funded by Research Programmes

 Nature-SDI+, Humboldt, GIGAS, esdi-net+, ESDIN, a-qua.eu, OBSERVE, ...

Donor projects of RGA (RS)

- European Agency for Reconstruction: Digital Ortho-Photo Plan Production
- Norway: integration and harmonisation of geodetic and geographic information services
- Norway: NSDI and a functional Geoportal
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and by Lantmäteriet (Swedish Mapping, Cadastre and Land Registration Authority): Capacity building
- "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit" (GTZ): land management process
- France: Methodology for Property Valuation
- IGN, France: IGIS, The Integrated Geo-Information Solution for NSDI And Remote Sensing Center
- Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA): digital basic state mapping
- World Bank: Real Estate Cadastre and Registration Project

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Do we really need financing ?

- There are many projects financed by donors, so why to further think about financing?
- Most financing is from Europe and there is a need for orientation towards EU funds.
- The EU requires the implementation of its European legal framework and policy (aquis) but does not directly finance this implementation.
- There are many projects funded already, but there is little strategic orientation and contribution to SDI.
- More money is available than we might expect, but it is:
 - subject to competition and control
 - following complex and difficult procedures.
 - There are many individual programmes for funding.

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European Policies



Digital Agenda for Europe

Seven Action Areas

- A vibrant digital single market
- Interoperability and standards
- Trust and security
- Fast and ultra fast Internet access
- Research and innovation
- Enhancing digital literacy, skills and inclusion
- ICT-enabled benefits for EU society
 - Egovernment, eEnvironment, e-Health





Digital Agenda and GI ?

- Open Data Policy
- Opportunities for re-use
- New types of products and services by new types of users and re-users
- Environmental and geographic information are large subsets of the public sector information domain
- Interoperability
- DAE will support INSPIRE implementation and benefit from it



Relevant EU Strategies

Danube Strategy

- 8 EU countries (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania) and 6 non-EU countries (Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Ukraine and Moldova).
- financial opportunities: www.danube-region.eu/pages/fundingopportunities
- 4 pillars and 11 priority areas
- GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security)
- Public sector information (PSI)
- Environmental Policy



Policy issues of importance to GI

Open Data

- Opportunities for re-use
- New types of products and services by new types of users and re-users
- Public sector information domain
 - PSI and INSPIRE complement each other
- Interoperability
- Data protection
- Privacy



European Financing

- European Union funds the implementation of these policies
- The European Union financing programmes are instruments to support implementation of its Policy.
- Budget is defined in a multiannual financial framework
 - Ensures orderly EU expenditure, within the limit of the EU's own resources

Some European Programmes

- Structural Funds / Pre-accession funds
- Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013)
- Information and Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme (ICT-PSP)
- LIFE+ Programme (2007-2013)
- ISA Programme 2010-2015
 Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations programme
- JASPERS (Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions)
- European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)
- Western Balkans Investment Framework

Key Instruments

Research Programmes vs Structural Funds



- Mutually reinforcing Complementary
- Different tools and approaches same Objectives: success of the
 Digital Agenda

Structural Funds

- Designed to narrow the gap between the rich and poor parts of Europe.
- More than one third of the total EU budget,
 €347bn, goes to structural and cohesion funds,
 which contribute funding to everything from roads and bridges to employee training.
- Day to day operation and selection of all projects happens at the member state level.
- Operational programmes are co-financed by the member states.

ISA Programme 2010-2015

Divided into "Action clusters"

- Trusted information exchange
 - Re-usable INSPIRE reference platform
- Interoperability architecture
 - Establishment of a European Union Location Framework (EULF)
- Assessment of the ICT implications of new EU legislation
- Accompanying measures



FP7 – A closer look



- Grants to promote research to tackle the biggest societal challenges facing Europe and the world.
- 4 Specific Programmes: Cooperation, Ideas, People, Capacities
- €8.1 billion euro for calls for proposals under FP7 in 2013
- €4.8 billion will be invested in thematic areas, with specific priorities to preserve oceans and water, better use of raw materials, efficient energy, promote efficiency in the processing of biological resources, develop smart cities and tackle issues such as public sector reform, brain research and anti-microbial resistance.
- FP7 works via calls for proposals set out in annual work programmes with details about the topics, timings and implementation.



Cooperation – the largest Programme



ICT Programme and GI ?

- Challenge 4: Technologies for Digital Content and Languages
 - Objective ICT-2013.4.2 Scalable data analytics
 - a) Scalable algorithms, software frameworks, visualization Data types that are currently experiencing very high growth rates are of special interest including (but not limited to) 3D, biology, genomics, financial, geospatial, social networks, ...
- Challenge 6: ICT for a low carbon economy
 - Objective ICT-2013.6.1 Smart Energy Grids
 - Objective ICT-2013.6.3 ICT for water resources management
 - Objective ICT-2013.6.4 Optimising Energy Systems in Smart Cities

The ENVIRONMENT Programme and GI ?

- Calls open until 16 October for 255 Meuro
- Challenges called
 - 6.1 Coping with climate change: 80 (EUR million)
 - 6.2 Sustainable use and management of land and seas: 73 (EUR million)
 - 6.3 Improving resource efficiency: 49 (EUR million)
 - 6.4 Protecting citizens from environmental hazards: 36 (EUR million)
 - 6.5 Mobilising environmental knowledge for policy, industry and society: 10 (EUR million)



The Future: Horizon 2020

- New budget period of the EC: 2014-2020
- H2020: The new "FP" running 2014-2020
- Up to 46% increase of funding compared to FP7
 - €80 billion budget for 7 years
- Three specific programmes
 - Societal challenges (€ 31 748 million): climate change, developing sustainable transport and mobility, making renewable energy more affordable, ensuring food safety and security, or ageing population
 - Creating industrial leadership (€ 17 938 million): key technologies, access to capital, SMEs.
 - Excellence in Science (€ 24 598 million): top-level research in Europe

GI and SDI in European Financing Programmes

- Use of GI is asked for in many Programmes
- Programmes support policies (INSPIRE, GMES, PSI, Danube Strategy)
- There is no financing for SDI
 - Projects exist for INSPIRE and EULF
- Gap between research and implementation funding



Conclusions and Questions

- Programmes support policies (INSPIRE, GMES, PSI, Danube Strategy)
- GI is asked for in many programmes
- Financing via Applications
- GI is accessed via SDIs
- Financing for SDI difficult
- Rethinking SDI ?
 - European (Union) Location Framework
 - User centric SDIs
 - New business models



Conclusions

- Readiness for participation in projects
- All organisations that own data and are potential SDI providers need to have a strategy ready
- Procedures difficult to understand
- Contacts in the EU necessary
- Need for capacity building
- General guides are available
- AGISEE White Paper: "Financing Opportunities for SDIs"



Thank you for your attention !



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