



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



GI2012

GI2012-X-BORDER-OPENDATAPOLICIES-FORUM



EUROPEAN BORDER REGIONS - MAP © COURTESY BY AEBR, 2011 (Compiled 2007 by IfL)

PROCEEDINGS

DRESDEN

18. / 19. MAI 2012

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GI2012-Forum has been supported by European Commission (EU-Programme "Inter-regionalCollaboration") for Free State of Saxony (2007-2013)

SUSTAINABILITY OF INTER-REGIONAL COLLABORATION



"GeoINSPIRE'd X-border-OpenDataPolicies for Digital Europe 2020"

GI2012 – OPEN DATA POLICIES – INTER-REGIONAL PROGRAMME – COMMITTEE

- **Chairs:** Doz. Dr. F. HOFFMANN (DE) & Dr. K. CHARVAT (CZ)
- **International Members:** Dipl.Ing. J. CEPICKY (CZ), C. CORBIN (UK), Dr. P. KUBICEK (CZ),
- Dipl.Ing. W. MAYER (AT), Dipl.Ing.T. MILDORF(CZ), Prof. Dr. V. PISARENKO (RU), Dipl.Ing. P. VOHNOUT (CZ)
- **IGN-Members:** Prof. Dr. S. KLOSS (DE), Dr. K.-D. MICHAEL (DE), Prof. Dr. I.ROCH (DE).

ORGANIZER'S REFERENCE INFORMATION & INTERNET URL'S:

- CCSS-Praha [<http://www.CCSS.cz>]
- IGN-Dresden [<http://GDI-SN.blogspot.com>]
- SOCIAL NETWORKS [[INSPIRE-FORUM](#)] + [[FACEBOOK](#)] + [[LINKEDIN](#)] + [[TWITTER](#)]

IMPRESSUM:

Herausgegeben von / Published by

Founding Members of IGN e.V.:

Doz. Dr. Frank HOFFMANN, CSc

IGN – Vorstandsvorsitzender, Dresden
INNOVATION. Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk e.V.

Dr. Karel CHARVAT

CCSS – President, Praha
Czech Center for Science and Society

INNOVATION. Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk

(Gemeinnütziger e.V. / Non-profit Organization)
c/o IGN-Vorstand, Martin-Andersen-Nexö-Str. 4
D – 01217 DRESDEN / Saxony / Germany

- SKYPE: [[fh_ign](#)]
- INTERNET: [<http://www.IGN-SN.de>]
- WEBLOG: [<http://www.GDI-SN.de>]
- EMAIL: [info@GDI-SN.de | Vorstand@IGN-SN.de]
- TEL/FAX: [+49-351-403.2729 # FAX: +49-351-401.4260]

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GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies – Motivation & Conception

CCSS (Praha) and IGN (Dresden) are non-profit Associations focused on Cross-border collaboration on awareness, education, training and european research. For the first time CCSS is planning the conference FOSS4G-CentralEastEurope (CEE), while this year IGN is celebrating the GI2012-OpenDataPolicies-Forum, e.g. it will be already the 12th Annual geospatial Event - the „**12. Sächsisches GIS-Forum**“.

The **GI2000-Strategy-Seminars** started at former Bildungswerk Ost-West (BOW, now FAA) in Dresden / Saxony. Nowadays, 12 years later, after the approval of Directives PSI (2003/98/EC) and INSPIRE (2007/2/EC) by European Commission we have decided to support the discussions on **open governments and open data policies** by transposing **awareness and expertise** about PublicSectorInformation (PSI) and OpenSourceGeo together and in close cooperation with our Czech partner CCSS which is organizing the conference FOSS4G-CEE in Prague.

The **GI2012-X-border-ODP-FORUM** in Dresden with international participation of European keynoters and speakers from the PSI, OGC, OSGeo and OSM communities is targeting on **open data policies and strategies** setup by European Commission's Directives on Public Sector Information (PSI), as well as on Infrastructures of Spatial Information for Europe (INSPIRE), following the "Europe 2020" Strategy and "Digital Europe 2020" Action Plan, especially under the aspect of the **OpenDataStrategy Decision taken by EC at December 12th, 2011** and its decision on review and revision of the **Directive on re-using PSI** planned at June 2012.

GI2012 – THE CROSS-BORDER OPEN DATA POLICIES – FORUM

Therefore, you are kindly invited to participate at this **GI2012-X-border-ODP-FORUM** to be held in **Dresden** at May 18/19, 2012, either as an active **Keynote** speaker, **Presenter** of a paper and/or a Poster, or as a passive **Participant** interested in progress of EU-Directives **PSI** and **INSPIRE** for harmonization of **Data, Services, Apps & Portals**, especially in **Cross-border EUROPE OF REGIONS**. The focus of Prague FOSS4G-CEE conference (*Free and Open Source Software for Geo in Central and East Europe*) has a broad, comprehensive orientation, while the GI2012-ODP-Forum is focusing on actual problems of **open access** to and **free re-use** of public **DATA** in its local, regional, cross-border and trans-national **GeoINSPIRE'd** context (*Open Public Sector Information, Open Government Data, Open Services, OpenStreetMap, Open Standards, OGC, OSGeo etc.*) !!

New decisions made in FI, FR, NL, UK to [[open geotopographic reference data](#)] are a primer for **Europe2020 !**

The **OPEN Call for Presentations** & Posters invited existing and developing local, regional, national and trans-national **OPEN GOV & OPEN DATA** solutions freely available in GEO+ENVIRO+SPATIO information sectors and presenting INSPIRE related **transformation, harmonization** and **integration** of data and services into more complex SDI/GDI. The „*Know-how*“ of **FOSS4Geo, OSGeo and OSM** project developers should be shared and discussed. The Experts in the field of Geomatics and Applied Geoinformatics, Managers of OPEN Geoportals and Infrastructures for Spatial Information are invited and welcomed for presentations! The re-use of **OPEN Public Sector Information (PSI)** and development of **OPEN Infrastructures for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE)** are strategic opportunities for **EUROPEAN BORDER REGIONS**. The importance of re-using “*borderless*” Bmaps, Gmaps, OpenStreetMap (OSM) for applications should be highlighted too!

The **Goal of GI2012-ODP-Forum** is **to share** information, knowledge, and expertise, **to learn** from PSI, OSGeo, OSM and SDI „*best practices*“, as well as **exchanging and discussing** European awareness, education and research projects, **introducing** innovative OPEN geomatics technologies, **demonstrating** cost-benefit of open software and data approaches and **discussing** about an OPEN European Location Framework (**ELF**) **policies, structures and technologies** behind OPEN **PSI & INSPIRE** processes.

Therefore, the **GI2012-X-border-OpenDataPolicies-FORUM** will be presenting & discussing **OPEN DATA** related social, methodological and technical backgrounds to be continued at the **FOSS4G-CEE-Conference** following-up in Prague: 20.-23.05.2012, e.g. immediately after the Dresden based OpenDataPolicies Forum.



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



Interactive AGENDA: Dresden (18.05.2012) <> Praha (20./23.05.2012)

*) Hinweis: Änderungen vorbehalten! / Comment: Changes may apply !

DATE	TIME	GI2012-X-border-OpenDataPolicies AGENDA	INFORMATION
13.05. - 20.05.2012	Private !	[42th International DIESIELAND-JAZZ-Festival]	[Dresden - City]
17.05.2012	19:00 20:00	Arrival of Keynote Speakers & Accommodation Personal Invitation for Keynoters & Invited Guests	Hotel / Pension ZUSE-Villa (t.b.c. !)
18.05.2012	11:00 12:00	Arrival & Registration of Presenters + Participants Logistic infos see at [http://GDI-SN.blogspot.com]	[PRE-INFORMATION] TU DRESDEN
	12:00	OPENING of GI2012-OpenDataPolicies-FORUM Welcome by HOFFMANN (IGN) & CHARVAT (CCSS)	TUD-ZIN-025
	12:30 13:00	Session 1: OpenGOV & Data Protection Keynote by J. BONK (MdL) & Discussion	Agro-Campus @ TUD
	13:00 13:15 13:30 13:45	Session 2: PSI, OpenSociety & OpenDataPolicy PATRERO (IT) – Open Society & OpenData in Sicily PEKAREK (NL) – LIBER, EUROPEANA & EU Projects PÄTZUG (DE) – DataExchange & Use in Logistics Sector HOFFMANN (DE) – Data Protection vs. OpenDataUsage	 GPS [51°01'15.52"N 13°43'44.78"E]
	14:00 15:00	Break for Lunch & Discussions	
	15:00 15:30	Session 3: OSGeo, FOSS, OSM & OS Licensing (ODbL) Keynote by A. CHRISTL (OSGeo-President) & Discussion	[GMAP & OSView]
	15:30 15:50 16:10	Session 4: OpenAgriData, Maps & OpenAccessAtlas CHARVAT (CZ) – OpenAccess to Agriculture Data MAYER (AT) – WinGIS Access to EuroOrthoImage Data POPOLEK (DE) – Breitband-Atlas-Deutschland	TU Dresden – ZINT Bergstrasse 120 DE-01069 DRESDEN
	16:30 17:00	Break for Coffee & Discussions	
	17:00 17:30	Session 5: OpenGeospatialConsortium & Standards Keynote by A. TRAKAS (OGC-DEUS) & Discussion	
	17:30	End of Session and Relaxing or accommodating @ HOTEL	
	18:30 19:00 20:00 	[INVITATION to a SOCIAL "Get together" EVENT] Südhohe 80, 01217 Dresden *** GI2012-BOWGIS-CUP-COMPETITION *** ["Panorama-Restaurant" @ BOWLING-Arena] 	[BOWLING ARENA @GMAP] [GI2012-BOW-CUP] [BOW-Restaurant]
18.05.	22:30	End of Day 1	22:30

NEXT IMPORTANT DEADLINE

10.05.2011	Präsentation (PPT) delivery by keynoters & presenters to be sent to: [GI2012@IGN-SN.de]
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INFORMATION AND PROGRAMME UPDATES

SDImagazine [<http://www.SDImag.com/20120423732/GI2012-Open-Data-Policies-Forum.html>]
EU-ePSI-Platform [<http://epsiplatform.eu/content/gi2012-open-data-policies-forum>]
FOSS4G-CEE [<http://FOSS4G-CEE.org/12-sachsenisches-gis-forum-gi2012>]
GoCART-ONLINE [<http://www.gocart-online.com/?p=3473>]
CAGI-CZ [<http://www.CAGI.cz/novinka.php?id=316>]

CCSS [<http://www.CCSS.cz>]

IGN-SN [<http://GDI-SN.blogspot.com>]

FOSS4G-CEE-Conference [<http://FOSS4G-CEE.org>]

SOCIAL NETWORKS [[INSPIRE-FORUM](#)] + [[TWITTER](#)] + [[FACEBOOK](#)] + [[LINKEDIN](#)] + [[SLIDEShare](#)]



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Interactive AGENDA: Dresden (19.05.2012) <> Praha (20./23.05.2012)

*) Hinweis: Änderungen vorbehalten! / Comment: Changes may apply!

DATE	TIME	GI2012-X-border-OpenDataPolicies AGENDA	INFORMATION
19.05.	08:00	Registration at GI2012-Location	TU DRESDEN
	08:30 09:00	Session 6: INSPIRE – Mythos & Wirklichkeit Keynote by A. CHRISTL (OGC-Board) & Discussion	TUD-ZIN-025
	09:00 09:15 09:30 10:00	Session 7: Innovation, Research & Education PEKAREK & HOFFMANN (CZ/DE) – Social MediaAnalysis CAJTHAMEL (CZ) – Data Uncertainty Engine in Cadastre BUONO & geoSDI-TEAM (IT) – GeoPlatformFramework SREDL & VOHNOUT (CZ): OGC, GEOSS & INSPIRE	
	10:30 11:00	Coffee-Break & Discussions	
	11:00 11:30 11:45	Session 8: OpenGOV & OpenDATA Challenges FAUGNEROVA & TEAM (CZ) – INSPIRE-Geoportal 2.0 HOFFMANN (DE) – INSPIRE & Need for NGIS-DE !? BARTOLI (IT): OpenGeoSuite-Intro & SDI for Annex III	[GMAP & OSView]
	12:00 12:15 	HOFFMANN (DE) – PSI & OpenDataPolicies-Resources FINAL Discussion & Conclusions for the OpenGOV and Open(Geo)Data-Communities	
19.05.	13:00	Closing of the GI2012-X-border-ODP-Forum	

19.05.	V	Cultural Event [OpenAIR Dixieland Jazz-Festival] etc.	Dresden-City
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20.05.		Social Events in DD or PRAHA Workshops > 13:00	Dresden >> PRAHA
21.05.	10:00	Workshops & Registration at FOSS4G-CEE	PRAHA > CVUT
22./23.05.	09:00	FOSS4G-CEE-Conference & Workshops	PRAHA > CVUT

NEXT IMPORTANT DEADLINES for PARTICIPANTS, KEYNOTERS & PRESENTERS

10.05.2012	Presentation (PPT) delivery by keynoters & presenters to be sent [mailto:GI2012@IGN-SN.de]
11.05.2012	Anmeldungsschluss => 11.05.2012 <= Registration Deadline !
	Further Information & Questions [mailto:info@GDI-SN.de]
18./19.05. 2012	Presentation time: Keynoters ~ 30 min (incl. 10 min Discussion) / Presenters ~ 15 min (incl. Discussion)

WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO MEETING YOU !

NOT ONLY IN DRESDEN BUT ALSO AT FOLLOWING-UP CONFERENCE IN PRAHA !

WELCOME TO THE OPENPSI, OSGEO, OSM, OPENGOV, OPENDATA AND OPENINSPIRE COMMUNITIES OF CENTRAL AND EAST EUROPE OF REGIONS

IGN e.V. (Dresden) & CCSS (Praha)
Dresden & Praha, May 5th, 2012



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Inter-Regional & Cross-border **GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies – FORUM**

AUTORENLISTE



Dresden

18./19. Mai 2012

IMPRIMATUR TO PRINT
16. Mai 2012

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AUTORENLISTE – GI2012

Welcome Address by IGN & CCSS – Addressing The 12th “Sächsisches GIS-Forum”

Frank HOFFMANN # President of IGN (Dresden) & Karel CHARVAT # President of CCSS (Praha)
Founding Members of Association IGN e.V. – INNOVATION. Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk e.V. – Dresden (DE)

OpenDataPolicies

Page / Seite (sorted in alphabetical Order of Authors / nach Autoren alphabetisch sortiert)

16 → BARTOLI (IT):

The “OpenGeo Suite” – An *Overview & Introductory Workshop* –

17 → BARTOLI (IT):

A Snow Avalanche Spatial Data Infrastructure meets INSPIRE (Annex 3)

18 → BONK (DE):

Transparente Verwaltung, umfassender Datenschutz und Open Source-Förderung als Ansätze moderner Politik im 21. Jahrhundert (*Keynote*)

20 → BUONO (IT):

GEOPLATFORM – The first pure Java Opensource Framework – Webgis oriented

24 → CAJTHAMEL (CZ):

Use of The Data Uncertainty Engine (DUE) by National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies (NMCA)

CEPICKY (CZ): → siehe VOHNOUT

26 → CHARVAT (CZ):

Open Access to Agriculture Data

CHARVAT (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

CHARVAT (CZ): → siehe SREDL

30 → CHRISTL (OSGeo):

INSPIRE – Mythos und Wirklichkeit (*Keynote*)

34 → CHRISTL (OSGeo):

Die neue OpenStreetMap Lizenz –
Auswirkungen auf die Daten und deren Nutzung –

35 → FAUGNEROVA et al. (CZ):

Czech Solution for INSPIRE Geoportal V2.0 – *The Gateway to Czech NSDI –*

39 → HOFFMANN (DE):

Why does a "Lawn-mowing robot" needs Access to Open INSPIRE Data ?

Needs Germany really a new "National Geoinformation Strategy" – as it was suggested as an example for the "intelligent lawnmowers" – proposed by a spokesman from BMI (Federal Ministry of Interior) behind the INTERGEO-Round-TABLE ?

43 → HOFFMANN (DE):

Open Data vs. Data Protection – The Use case made © by ZEIT-Online –
The Example of transforming personal TELCO Data into a personalized, private Tracking Map Visualization

44 → HOFFMANN (DE):

The Review of PublicSectorInformation (PSI-Directive) and the Digital Agenda for Europe 2020 – *Resources on European OpenDataPolicy & Open Knowledge Data*

HOFFMANN (DE): → siehe PEKAREK

HRADEC (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

KAFKA (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

KVAPIL (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

45 → MAYER (AT):

GIS including 30 cm pan-European Orthoimages –

"Use WinGIS for few Euros and have access to 30 cm ortho-images 2011/12"

49 → PATERNO (IT):

Open Society and Open Data for local & regional Development in Sicily

50 → PÄTZUG (DE):

Ziele, Strategien und Probleme des Datenaustausches und –Nutzung im Bereich Logistik

51 → PEKAREK (NL):

Open Data Approach in the Librarian World today –
LIBER, EUROPEANA and the Europeana Newspapers Projects

53 → PEKAREK (CZ) & HOFFMANN (DE):

Social Media and Analysis of personalized but anonymous Weblinks Data & Poster

55 → POPIOLEK (DE):

The Broadband-Atlas of Germany –
Broadband accessibility driven by demand data –

PSENICKA (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

SREDL: → siehe VOHNOUT

57 → TRAKAS (OGC):

Open Standards of OpenGeospatialConsortium (OGC) and the participatory Process

VOHNOUT (CZ): → siehe FAUGNEROVA

61 → VOHNOUT et al. (CZ):

GEOSS, OpenGeospatialConsortium (OGC) and the Reality of INSPIRE (*Keynote*)

Update status: 20.05.2012 / 09:52



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GI2012 PROCEEDINGS

Abstracts & Summaries

(Sorted in alphabetical order of Authors)



DRESDEN

18./19. Mai 2012

Edited by IGN e.V.

Doz. Dr. Frank HOFFMANN, CSc – IGN

Dr. Karel CHARVAT – CCSS

Dr. Klaus-Dieter MICHAEL – VSBI

Dr. Gudrun HOFFMANN – FAA

Prof. Dr. Siegmar KLOSS – IGN

Prof. Dr. Isolde ROCH – IGN

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GI2012-X-BORDER-OPENDATAPOLICIES-FORUM

ADDRESSING THE 12TH "SÄCHSISCHES GIS-FORUM" = ACROSS THE BORDERS OF EUROPEAN REGIONS

Frank HOFFMANN & Karel CHARVAT

Founding Members of the Non-profit Association IGN e.V.
"INNOVATION. GRENZÜBERSCHREITENDES NETZWERK"

**WELCOME ADDRESS TO THE "12. SÄCHSISCHES GIS-FORUM"
THE GI2012 – "OPEN DATA POLICIES" – FORUM"**

Keywords: 12. Sächsisches GIS-Forum, Accessibility, Atlas, Austria, Awareness, BMI, BOWGIS, Broadband, CCSS, CENIA, Cross-border, Czechia, Data, Data protection, Datenaustausch, Datenschutz, Digital Agenda, Digital Europe, Education, EU-Directives, Europe, EUROPEANA, FOSS4G-CEE, FP6/7, GDI, Geodata, Geomatics, Geoportal2.0, Germany, geoSDI, Geospatial, GEOSS, GI2000, GI2012, GSDI, INSPIRE Annex, INSPIRE-Geoportal, Interoperability, LIBER, LifeLongLearning, Lizenz, Logistics, NATURNET+, NMCA, NSDI, OGC, OpenData, OpenGeoSuite, OpenGIS, OpenGovernment, OpenKnowledge, OpenSociety, OpenSource, OpenStandards, OpenStreetMap, Orthoimage, OSGeo, Pilot projects, Process, PSI, Public Sector Information, SDI, Social Media, Sustainability, Transparency, Usability, WebGIS, X-border-SDI, X-GDI.

12. Sächsisches GIS-Forum am 18. / 19. Mai 2012 in Dresden

EUROPA DER REGIONEN –

"GeoINSPIRE'd Open Data Policies for Digital Europe 2020"
– NACHHALTIGKEIT DER INTER-REGIONALEN ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Strategie und Schwerpunkte der Europäischen Kommission für eine nachhaltige und offene Datenpolitik im Europa der Regionen !

[http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/fiche-dae.cfm?action_id=162&pillar_id=43&action=Action%20%3A%20Open%20up%20public%20data%20resources%20for%20re-use]

"... PSI is the single largest source of information in Europe. Its estimated market value is €32 billion. Re-used, this public data could generate new businesses and jobs and give consumers more choice and more value for money..."

Die Europäische Kommission hat demzufolge am 12. Dezember 2011 eine langfristige Strategie für offene Daten in Europa vorgestellt, die der EU-Wirtschaft einen Wachstumsschub und Nutzen von insgesamt mehr als 32-Milliarden Euro pro Jahr bescheren soll:

[<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1524&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>]

Europäische öffentliche Verwaltungen sitzen auf einer „Daten-Goldmine“, die ein bislang unerschlossenes wirtschaftliches Potenzial birgt: nämlich auf großen Mengen von Daten, die von zahlreichen Behörden und Dienststellen angehäuft wurden, und diese könnten mit innovativen Methoden und Verfahren zu neuen Informationen und Wissen aufbereitet werden. Im Vergleich mit einigen anderen Mitgliedstaaten wie z.B. dem [Vereinigten Königreich] und [Frankreich] wird bereits deutlich, welche Werte hier noch schlummern.



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Am 1. Mai 2012 öffnete die [[Landesvermessung Finnland](#)] den **freien und kostenlosen (!) Zugang zu seinen geotopographischen Basisdaten** – ein geodätisches Beispiel für „**Digital Europe 2020**“ !

New decisions made in FI, FR, NL, UK to [[open geotopographic reference data](#)] are a primer for **Europe2020** !

[[National Land Survey topographic data now freely available](#)]

04.05.2012

Press release

On **1 May 2012**, the National Land Survey of Finland (NLS) opened all its topographic data to be used free of charge. In the beginning, the freely available data will particularly benefit application developers, map enthusiasts and organisations using geographic information...

“Open topographic data is significant to society in general, since by making map data freely available the NLS paves the way for other government agencies in granting access to data”, says **Director Antti Kosonen at the NLS**. “We hope that the datasets will give rise to new innovations, since commercial use of the datasets free of charge is also permitted, provided that the source of the data and the time of acquisition are mentioned. The open data is also expected to benefit consumers through new innovations”...

More information

Director **Antti Kosonen**, [[antti.kosonen\(at\)nls.fi](mailto:antti.kosonen(at)nls.fi)]

Product Group Manager **Kari-Pekka Karlsson**, [[kari-pekkakarlsson\(at\)nls.fi](mailto:kari-pekkakarlsson(at)nls.fi)]

Source: [<http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en/tiedotteet/2012/05/national-land-survey-topographic-data-now-freely-available>]

Auch in der BRD bzw. in den Bundesländern (*d.h. AdV bzw. Landesvermessungsämter*) insgesamt besteht hierzu ein erheblicher Nachholebedarf – nicht nur nach OFFENEN Geobasisdaten:

- Siehe [<http://PublicData.eu>] **beta** — Europe's Public Data Portal
- Europa's Offenes Daten-Portal [<http://PublicData.eu/map>]

The screenshot shows the PublicData.eu beta homepage. At the top, there's a search bar and navigation links for 'Search', 'Groups', 'About', 'Apps', and 'Ideas'. Below the header, a large map of Europe is displayed with colored regions indicating data availability. A sidebar on the left lists categories such as Finance and Budgeting, Environment, Transportation, Population, Health, Social Questions, Education and Communication, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Economy and Industry. The main content area features a section titled 'Featured Applications' with three examples: 'opencorporates' (The Open Database Of The Corporate World), 'live-london-underground-tube-map' (A live train map for the London Underground), and another application related to company data.



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Die OpenData Strategie besteht zu ihrer EU-weiten Umsetzung und Erschließung aus drei Teilen:

- **Erstens** wird die EU Kommission mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen und der Öffentlichkeit ihre Informationsschätzte 2012 kostenlos über ein neues Datenportal zugänglich machen.
- **Zweitens** werden damit überall in der EU gleiche Wettbewerbsbedingungen in Bezug auf offene Daten geschaffen.
- **Drittens** werden für diese neuen Maßnahmen weitere **100 Millionen EUR** bereitgestellt, die im Zeitraum **2012–2013** für Forschungsarbeiten über bessere Technologien für den Umgang mit diesen Daten ausgegeben werden sollen.

Mit diesen Maßnahmen positioniert sich die EU als weltweiter Akteur auf dem Gebiet der Weiterverwendung von Informationen des öffentlichen Sektors – **PSI** (*Public Sector Information*). Deren Ziel ist die **Förderung einer dynamischen Branche**, die Rohdaten in wertvolle Information und Wissen verwandelt, das Hunderte Millionen IKT-Nutzer dringend benötigen, beispielsweise in Smartphone-Apps für *Landkarten, Echtzeit-Verkehrs- und Wetterinformationen, Preisvergleichen und vielen anderen Anwendungen*. Andere wichtige Nutznießer werden Daten-Journalisten und zahlreiche Geo-Umwelt-Raum-Planungs-Wissenschaftler sein.

Der gemeinnützige Verein IGN - „*INNOVATION.Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk e.V.*“ – widmete seit seiner Gründung im Ergebnis der BOWGIS-Strategie-Seminare seine bisherigen **GI20XX** Symposien langfristig der Zielstellung einer **nachhaltigen und offenen Infrastruktur für GEO-UMWELT-RAUM – Daten**, deren Schwerpunkte bisher jedoch vorrangig auf geospatiale **Dienste** und Applikationen fokussierten. Dabei stand jedoch stets auch die **Public Sector Information** (PSI) **Direktive der EU, welche auf die Wiederverwendung des breiten Spektrums thematischer Fachdaten gerichtet ist**, im Fokus unserer inter-regionalen Zusammenarbeit u.a. mit CCSS-Praha und der Erfahrungsaustausch mit sächsischen Partner-Regionen, wobei jedoch die Probleme der Freigabe und Wiederverwendung von Daten nach wie vor eine Barriere darstellen, und demzufolge soll das Thema „**OpenDataPolicies**“ im Mittelpunkt des **GI2012-Forums** stehen und bildet zudem den Auftakt für die folgende Konferenz „**Freie und Offene Software Systeme für Geospatial**“ (FOSS4G-CEE) in Prag.

Da die **Europäische Kommission 2012 eine Revision** ihrer aus dem Jahre 2003 stammenden **Direktive 2003/98/EC** beabsichtigt, weil deren Umsetzung in den EU-Mitgliedsstaaten nur sehr zögerlich erfolgte, wird das **GI2012-Forum** daher im Kontext der Konferenz **FOSS4G-CEE, Prag: 21.-23. Mai 2012** einen wichtigen **inter-regionalen Beitrag** zur Europäischen Strategie „**Digital Agenda for Europe 2020**“ leisten:

Schwerpunkte des inter-regionalen, grenzüberschreitenden GI2012-Symposiums:

- **WIR BEGRÜSSEN INTER-REGIONALE TEILNEHMER AUS AT, CZ, DE, IT, NL sowie OGC und OSGEO !**
 - IGN e.V. ist – basierend auf seiner langjährigen und seit 12 Jahren erfolgreichen **GI20XX**-Tradition in Form des „Sächsischen GIS-Forums“ – für die inhaltliche **Durchführung am 18./19.05.2011 in Dresden** verantwortlich.
 - **Vorbereitung und Koordinierung** erfolgten in gemeinsamer Abstimmung mit dem Präsidenten der **OSGeo-Association** (Workshop in Dresden) bzw. mit dem Präsidenten der **CCSS-Association** (Konferenz in Prag)
 - **Einbeziehung der OpenStreetMap-Nutzerkreise** (OSM-Sachsen bzw. OSM-Dresden) in die inhaltliche Abstimmung des Dresdner Workshops am 18.5./19.5.2012, wobei jedoch die Spezifik dieser OSM-USER-Community nach wie vor ein größeres Potential auch für den Bereich einer OFFENEN GeoTopographie einbringen könnte.
 - **Einladung von** weiteren lokalen & regionalen Teilnehmern zwecks **Erfahrungsaustausches**, insbesondere mit den benachbarten Grenzgebieten der sächsischen Euroregionen zu CZ und PL.
 - **Keynote-Vorträge bzw. Experten-Beiträge** wurden geplant zu OSGeo, OGC, OSM, PSI und INSPIRE.



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- **Grenzüberschreitende Aktionen von IGN e.V. und CCSS sowie Open PUBLIC DATA Strategien:**
(siehe dazu auch IGN's Weblog-LISTING auf: [GDI-SN.blogspot.com])
 - **Mehrjährige grenzüberschreitende, Kooperation** in *Ausbildung, Training & Weiterbildung* in den EU-Rahmenprogrammen FP5/FP6 mit AT (SOKRATES: NODE 2001-2003) und CZ (STREP-ENVI: NATURNET+REDIME) im EU-Lifelong-Learning-Programms.
 - **Wissenstransfer** durch grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit und **GI20XX** Erfahrungsaustausche im Europa der Regionen (z.B. GI2011 mit der Association of European Border Regions – AEVR).
 - GI2012-OGD-Forum: IGN e.V. hat zum Schwerpunkt „OpenDataPolicies“ hochrangige Keynote-Sprecher aus AT, CZ, DE, IT, NL sowie OGC und OSGeo eingeladen.
 - FOSS4Ge-CEE-Konferenz (Prag): CCSS hat zur Konferenz in Prag Teilnehmer und Experten vorrangig aus osteuropäischen Regionen eingeladen.
- **Aktuelle OPEN PUBLIC DATA Strategien:**
 - Entschließung des EuropaRates zu „Education for Sustainable Development“ (ESD), Brüssel: 18./19.11.2010
 - Entschließung der Europäischen Kommission zu „Digital Agenda: Open Data Strategy for Europe“, Brüssel: 12.12.2011
 - Implementierungs-Stand der EU-Direktive *Public Sector Information* (PSI-Direktive 2003/98/EC) und Strategie und Schwerpunkte der Europäischen Kommission für eine nachhaltige und offene Datenpolitik
 - Implementierungs-Stand der EU-Direktive *Infrastructure of Spatial Information for Europe* (INSPIRE-Direktive 2007/2/EC).

Mit den **EU-Direktiven PSI (2003) und INSPIRE (2007)** wurden die rechtlichen Voraussetzungen für neue Entwicklungschancen der Regionen in Europa im **Förderzeitraum bis 2013 und danach ab 2014** gestellt. Dafür gilt es jedoch, mehr Wissen über die neuen **EU-Strategien „Digital Europe 2020“ und „OpenDataPolicy“ und „Education for Sustainable Development“ (ESD)** zu vermitteln. Mit den **EU-Direktiven PSI (Informationen des Öffentlichen Sektors)** sowie **INSPIRE (Infrastruktur für Spatial Information in Europa)** und der **EU-Strategie „DIGITAL EUROPE 2020“** erfährt die Zielstellung des gemeinnützigen Vereins **IGN e.V.** zur **Förderung von BILDUNG, ENTWICKLUNG UND WISSENSTRANSFER im Europa der Regionen** eine nachhaltige Grundlage, den traditionell inter-regionalen Erfahrungsaustausch auch mit **Open Data Experten aus osteuropäischen Regionen** durch das geplante grenzüberschreitende Symposium 2012 fortzusetzen.

Dies alles setzt offene und transparente **Information &** umfassendes, fachbezogenes **Wissen** sowie innovative Aktionen für **Bildung & Training** auf allen Ebenen voraus. Der **Informations-, Bildungs- und Weiterbildungsbedarf** zu PSI, INSPIRE, FOSS4Geospatial und OpenDataPolicies ist enorm. **Das GI2012-OpenDataPolicies-FORUM soll hierzu einen Beitrag leisten.**

**Welcome to our Keynoters, Presenters and Participants from
AT, CZ, DE, IT, NL, OGC and OSGeo !**

IGN e.V.

Dresden / Praha, am 5. Mai 2012



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IGN's „GeoSpatial SAXONY“ Weblog Statistics



Distance in which individuals are clustered: Dot sizes: ● = 1,000+ ● = 100 - 999 ● = 10 - 99 ● = 1 - 9 visits

Statistics updated 5 May 2012@11:09GMT

7.058 visits shown above 30 Dec 2009 to 16 Apr 2012

As per 5th May 2012 @ 11:00 GMT – Total access: 30.783.

10.470 visits shown above as from 30th Dec 2007 to 16th Apr 2012 - Previous 24^{hrs}: 21

CLUSTERMAPS © 2012 Access Statistics for IGN's Weblog URL [<http://GDI-SN.blogspot.com>]



Ceské centrum pro vědu a společnost
Czech Center for Science and Society



IGN e.V. - INNOVATION.Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk (X-border Network) - is a non-profit Association (gemeinnütziger Verein) for Education, Development and Knowledge Transfer - has been founded first in 2002 as "GDI-Sachsen" (i.G.) - the final outcome of the "OpenGIS Strategy Seminar" series in GI2000 & GI2002 at "Bildungswerk Ost-West" (BOW), but was re-founded later on as the follow-up "IGN" (e.V.) at September 2nd, 2003, by Czechia and Saxonia experts of Cartomatics, Cyberlaw, Cybernetics, Geomatics, Economics, Mediomatics, Pedagogics, Regional Development and Spatial Sciences.

Its main goals: supporting GEO - ENVIRO - SPATIO - oriented Awareness, Business and Openness in Training, Education and Research on GeoINSPIRE'd Interoperability, Sustainability, and Usability of spatial Data, Services and Applications for X-border-Infrastructures of Spatial Information in EUROPE of REGIONS.

IGN has been registered by Dresden City Court officially as a Non-profit Association, October 16th, 2003
[<http://www.IGN-SN.de/Registration.pdf>] - [Mailto:Vorstand@IGN-SN.de]

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CCSS – Czech Center for Science and Society – is an Association of high tech SMEs, the public administration and research organizations. It is an *independent, non-profit and non-governmental* organisation. It is a type of virtual centre of excellence with the focus on the implementation of new communication and navigation technologies which have potential for sustainable development.

The **CCSS co-operates** with a wide range of institutions and individuals, home and foreign ones. It is focused on research & development activities in the field of *international research projects* and utilization of modern technologies. CCSS supports co-operation networks of the small and medium business within the framework of regional economies and holds intensive contacts, particularly in *Europe, Asia, Africa and South America*.

CCSS is focused on transfer, analyses and development of the most advanced GI & ICT technologies which are contributing to the growth of productivity not only in industrial enterprises but in the branch of small and medium business as well. CCSS is active in the *agriculture, industry, trade and services*, predominantly in *agricultural regions*.

The priority of activities of CCSS is Environment protection and Crisis management. In this field CCSS is active in European FP7 research and "best practice" **excellence & social networks**.

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A SNOW AVALANCHE SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE MEETS INSPIRE

– ANNEX III –

Francesco BARTOLI – GEOBEYOND Srl. – Vacone/RI (IT)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *gml, schema, geoserver, inspire, interoperability, sdi, ogc, caaml, avalanche, standard.*

Content:

This presentation gives concepts of a future Spatial Data Infrastructure for exchange snow avalanche information in compliance with Natural Risk Zones theme defined within Inspire Annex III.

Snow avalanches represent the major natural hazard across European mountain areas during the winter. Awareness of avalanche risk combined with the identification of potential affected areas, because of their location, may become relevant for an Inspire compliant Spatial Data Infrastructure.

This paper figures out the harmonisation for snow avalanche nowcasting and forecasting toward cross-border interoperability and early warning alert systems, which would be a good fit as a part of the “Natural Risk Zones” theme.

Authors

Dipl.Ing. Francesco BARTOLI
CTO & Owner of GeoBeyond Srl

References

[<http://www.geobeyond.it>]

Contact

Ing. Francesco Bartoli
Via M. Augusta 68
02040 - Vacone (RI) - Italy
Mob: +39 333 2997173
Twitter: twitter.com/geobeyond
SkypeId: francesco_bartoli

Email [francesco.bartoli@geobeyond.it]



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THE OPENGEO SUITE

– AN OVERVIEW & INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP –

Francesco BARTOLI – GEOBEYOND Srl. – Vacone/RI (IT)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: geoexplorer, geoext, geoserver, geowebcache, opengeo suite, openlayers, postgis, ubuntu, virtual machine, web mapping.

Content:

This presentation gives an overview on the “OpenGeoSuite” and describes how-to deploy a geospatial open source web mapping solution using its components:

- GeoExplorer as complete webgis application to publish maps and services
- GeoExt for rapid geospatial application development
- OpenLayers as mapping client
- GeoServer as mapping engine
- GeoWebCache as tile caching server
- PostGIS spatial database

The fundamentals of [OpenGeo] single package will be dealt with: *downloading, installing, and deploying* WebGIS applications. It will be demonstrated how-to *loading, publishing, and sharing geospatial data* with no lines of any code development.

A fully virtual machine with pre-installed software running within **Ubuntu** will be demonstrated to understand the application process using step by step short demos.

Authors

Dipl.Ing. Francesco BARTOLI
CTO & Owner of GeoBeyond Srl

References

[<http://www.geobeyond.it>]

Contact

Ing. Francesco Bartoli
Via M. Augusta 68

02040 - Vacone (RI) - Italy
Mob: +39 333 2997173

Twitter: twitter.com/geobeyond
SkypeId: francesco_bartoli

Email [francesco.bartoli@geobeyond.it]

TRANSPARENTE VERWALTUNG, UMFASSENDER DATENSCHUTZ UND OPEN SOURCE – FÖRDERUNG ALS ANSÄTZE EINER MODERNEN POLITIK IM 21. JAHRHUNDERT

Julia BONK

Mitglied des sächsischen Landtags, Fraktion DIE LINKE – Dresden (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *Bürgerrechte, Demokratie, Datenschutz, Open Source, Transparenz, Verwaltung*

Die Fraktion DIE LINKE im sächsischen Landtag engagiert sich seit Längerem für die Nutzung von freier, quelloffener Software in der Landtags-EDV sowie bei der von der Staatsregierung zu verantwortenden Verwaltung. Hierzu wurden u.a. Anfragen an die Staatsregierung gestellt, die eine Aufschlüsselung der verwendeten Lizenzen und freien Softwarelösungen verlangten.

Der Einsatz von freier Software würde nicht nur erhebliche Einsparmöglichkeiten für den Verwaltungshaushalt bieten. Ebenso sollten Staat und Verwaltung die Entwicklungsspielräume und Anwendungsmöglichkeiten von freier Software für eine verbreitete Nutzung unterstützen.

Der Beitrag befaßt sich demzufolge mit nachfolgenden Aspekten der Nutzung von Daten und Informationen:

- Open Data und Transparenz der öffentlichen Verwaltung
- Open Data im Kontext von Datenschutz und Datensicherheit
- Förderungsmöglichkeiten für freie und offene Software
- Lizenzierte vs. Freie Software in der öffentlichen Verwaltung
- Gesetzesinitiativen für ein unabhängiges Landes-Datenschutz-Zentrum
- Fraktionsübergreifender AK Datenbanken im Sächsischen Landtag
- Diskussion zu Problemen von Datenmißbrauch und Vorratsdatenspeicherung
- Kooperation von Behörden und Bildungskonzepte für den Datenschutz

Autorin

Julia Bonk (MdL, Fraktion DIE LINKE)

Referenzen

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Kontakt

Bernhard-von-Lindenau Platz 1

01067 Dresden

+49-351-493 58 53

Email [julia.Bonk@slt.sachsen.de]



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SUMMARY

Open Source Förderung:

Die Fraktion DIE LINKE im sächsischen Landtag engagiert sich seit Längerem für die Nutzung von freier, quelloffener Software in der Landtags-EDV sowie bei der von der Staatsregierung zu verantwortenden Verwaltung. Hierzu wurden u.a. Anfragen an die Staatsregierung gestellt, die eine Aufschlüsselung der verwendeten Lizzenzen und freien Softwarelösungen verlangten.

Der Einsatz von freier Software würde nicht nur erhebliche Einsparmöglichkeiten für den Verwaltungshaushalt bieten, ebenso sollten Staat und Verwaltung die Entwicklungsspielräume und Anwendungsmöglichkeiten von freier Software für eine verbreitete Nutzung unterstützen.

Lizenzierte Software ist kostspielig, weil die herstellenden Unternehmen aufgrund fortschreitender Monopolisierung des Marktes oftmals die Preise diktieren können. Außerdem werden die Nutzungsmöglichkeiten in feste Bahnen gelenkt, statt den Nutzer/innen Bewegungs- und Entscheidungsspielräume zu überlassen.

Lizenzierte Software entspricht mithin nicht mehr den gewachsenen neuen Möglichkeiten der technischen Entwicklung. Bei freier Software hingegen gelten die vier Freiheiten: *Ausführen, Verbessern, Verbreiten und Verändern*. Damit ermöglicht sie beispielsweise die Anpassung der Programme speziell an die Verwaltungserfordernisse. Je mehr Verwaltungen auf nicht-lizenzierte Software umsteigen, desto größer ist der zu erwartende Wissenszuwachs der öffentlichen Hand.

Transparente Verwaltung und moderner Datenschutz:

Eine moderne, demokratische Politik und Verwaltung verlangt einen umfassenden, von der Regierung unabhängig agierenden und institutionalisierten Datenschutz. Die Einrichtung einer neutralen Instanz zum Datenschutz verlangt auch die EU Datenschutzrichtlinie 95/46 EG Artikel 28 Abs. 1.

Die Bürgerinnen und Bürger müssen zum einen vor den Auswüchsen eines datensammelnden und kontrollierenden Staates und zum anderen vor ebenso vorgehenden Unternehmen geschützt werden. Jeder Bürger/ jede Bürgerin soll ein umfassendes Auskunfts- und Widerspruchsrecht haben. Dies zu Garantieren muss Aufgabe des Datenschutzbeauftragten der Länder und des Bundes sein. Als Vorbild hierfür kann das „*Unabhängige Landeszentrum für Datenschutz Schleswig Holstein*“ gelten. DIE LINKE hat sich im Landtag mit einem Gesetzesentwurf für die Einrichtung einer solchen Institution in Sachsen eingesetzt [[Drs. 5/7136](#)].

Der Staat und die Verwaltung des 21. Jahrhunderts benötigen zugleich einen rechtlichen Rahmen für die Herausgabe von Informationen und Behördenwissen an die Bürgerinnen und Bürger. Verwaltung und Behörden müssen den Bürgerinnen und Bürgern weitgehend *voraussetzungslos und verfahrensunabhängig* auf Verlangen gespeicherte und katalogisierte Daten herausgeben. DIE LINKE setzt sich mit einem Entwurf über das [„[Sächsische Verwaltungstransparenzgesetz](#)“] zudem für eine Verpflichtung der Behörden aus, bestimmte Informationen auch ohne entsprechendes Ersuchen der Bürgerinnen und Bürger zu veröffentlichen. Um ihrem Anspruch nach Transparenz und Partizipation der Bürgerinnen und Bürger gerecht zu werden, wurde der Entwurf vorab im Internet veröffentlicht und zur Diskussion gestellt:

- [<http://www.direktedemokratie-online.de/forum/index.php>].

Die Möglichkeiten für eine transparente Politik sind in Sachsen jedoch begrenzt. Nicht erst seit dem 13. und 19. Februar 2011 ist bekannt, dass die sächsische Verwaltung und Justiz auf die flächendeckende Erhebung und Speicherung von personenbezogenen Daten setzt. Schon vorher gab es beispielsweise das *Integrierte Vorgangsbearbeitungssystem der sächsischen Polizei* (IVO), mit welcher die Polizeibehörden sämtliche Daten über sächsische Bürgerinnen und Bürger erheben und speichern.

Zusammen mit der Fraktion B90/Grüne haben wir im sächsischen Landtag einen AK Datenbanken ins Leben gerufen [<http://www.akdatenbanken.de>], der über die Speicherpraxis der Behörden aufklären möchte und dazu anräät, Auskunftsertscheide an die Behörden zu stellen. Hiermit entsteht nicht nur erheblicher bürokratischer Aufwand für die Behörden, gleichsam ist es möglich auf die Speicherung und Protokollierung der Daten Einfluss zu nehmen und diese ein stückweit transparent zu machen. Die Kooperation der Behörden zeigte sich jedoch verhalten.

Aufgabe der Politik ist es ebenso, auf einen selbstbewussten und verantwortungsvollen Datenschutz für Bürgerinnen und Bürger hinzuarbeiten. Eine entsprechende Vermittlung dieser Kompetenzen muss Teil eines *Bildungskonzeptes* der Bundes- und Landesregierung sein.



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GEOPLATFORM – WEBGIS ORIENTED – THE FIRST PURE JAVA OPENSOURCE FRAMEWORK –

"TO DEVELOP A GEOPORTAL USING A COMPLETE OPENSOURCE PURE JAVA FRAMEWORK"

Dimitri DELLO BUONO

Italian National Council of Research – Tito Scalo (IT)

ABSTRACT <>> KEYNOTE

Keywords: CNR, DaaS, ESS, geoSDI, INSPIRE, Metadata, OGC, OWS, Registry, SaaS, SDI, WebScenario, WFS, WMS, WPS.

Content:

The geoSDI is a [research group] of the Institute *of Methodologies for Environmental Analysis of the Italian National Council of Research* [CNR-IMAA], which designs, manufactures and distributes geospatial web-based software systems, using an open source approach. geoSDI is also configured as a consultant for businesses, professionals and government agencies operating in the fields of environmental management and planning, health and safety, logistics, monitoring and fleet tracking, management of complex infrastructure systems.

The “GeoPlatform” is the Open Source Framework developed by geoSDI for creating Rich Web GIS Applications. geoSDI implements web portals with the Geo-Platform Framework for using geospatial information. Particular attention is focused on the latest technology and the use of web services defined by OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium).

The applications are based on the Open Source Framework “Geo-Platform” and, the geoportal developed allows high scalability of solutions and applications, with best performance and stability. Currently, the framework is in use in many international projects and it is applied for the management of spatial databases. The system is applied in a dual configuration : *civil and military*.

In Italy it is applied for the Italian *National Civil Protection Department* and in the *Defence Staff domain* and in a several *public* and *private* agencies.

This presentation will describe how to build *applications, widgets, and custom systems*, which can also integrate with existing *management systems*, to meet specific requirements of *management of geographical information*.

Author

Dott. Dimitri Dello Buono

Head of the Pre-Operative and Operative Service Providing
for Prime Minister's Office - Civil Protection Department

References

[<http://www.geosdi.org>]

Contact

Italian National Council of Research – Institute of Methodologies for Environmental Analysis

Site: C.da S. Loja - Zona Industriale,

I-85050 Tito Scalo (PZ), Italy

Tel. +39 0971 427305 | Fax +39 0971 427271 | Mobile: +39 329 3772663

Emails : [Certified : dimitri.dellobuono@postacertificata.gov.it]

[Work : dimitri.dellobuono@cnr.it]

[Personal : dimitri@dellobuono.eu]

[Skype: dimitri_db]



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"GEOPORTAL INTERFACE DEVELOPED BY GEO-PLATFORM FRAMEWORK"

SUMMARY

Dimitri Dello BUONO – Francesco IZZI – Lorenzo AMATO

The “geoSDI” Team of Italian National Council of Research

- I. geoSDI during the last 5 years study and develops the SDI domain to create a real solution based on the INSPIRE principles and OGC interoperability standards.

- **2007**

The Prime Minister's Office - Civil Protection Department selected the *Institute for Environmental Analysis of the Nation Council of Research* to create the Competence Centre (CNR IMAA) for the Spatial Data Infrastructure.

Inside the research center has been founded the group that coordinates and geoSDI which manages the Competence Centre for Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Prime Minister's Office - Civil Protection Department.

- **The mission**

"To Develop and / or to use tools and technologies of telematics and geomatics to generate interoperability in real-time and technical-scientific systems, especially to manage, to share and to exchange data and relevant volumes of information"

- **2008**

Analysis of projects, technologies and solutions in the domain of:

Cooperation, Interoperability, Standards, Earth Observation, Geospatial Data Interoperability, technologies used, Innovative techniques.

- **2009**

The start for developing a prototype for the visualization and management of geospatial data using OGC's OWS services with SaaS technology (*geoSDI ERA Viewer – The first geo-platform geoportal*).

April 6, 2009 - Earthquake in Abruzzo: Operative support for the quake-emergency

July 2009 - G8 L'Aquila: geoSDI has been used to support the international management of geospatial information in Civil and Military Agencies for the big G8 event.

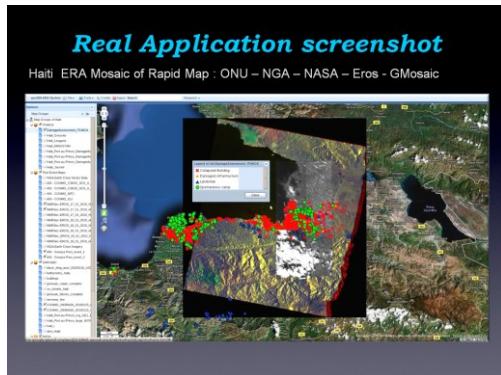
- **2010**

Consolidation of the solution for emergency activities at the international level: **Haiti and Chile** installed geoSDI solution on behalf of the United Nations Agency with the WFP in Zambia in the project for the construction of a Zepris DMMU (*Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit*) for the Government of Zambia in Lusaka.

A research agreement has been signed with *Finmeccanica* to create a Geographic Information System SITDPC for Department of Civil Protection

- **2011**

Geo-Platform stable release 1.3 - [<http://code.google.com/p/geo-platform>]





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II. The geoportal solution, developed by geo-platform, has a complex infrastructure and it creates a real SDI on the cloud

The entire National Civil Protection System is using geospatial data in a complex and synergic infrastructure and the entire system has on geoSDI as a consolidated system to manage all ***data, information and knowledge***. Satellite data, realtime data from a ground segments and some networks (*metereological data, web sensor net, in situ sensors and so on*) give to the system a lot quantity of data and information, and the system is sharing data and information with the same interface. Every player is managing his own data and using the data shared by others players using the same system .

This is a real case of cooperation on the web using the same system with a Software as a Services solution. This is geoportal solution [<http://maps.geosdi.org>]. Simply with his login and password every player becomes a component of the system.

A complex and scalable system is developed and configured inside the military and civil system and it has an HA infrastructure to manage and share data, information in a recursive system.

The server OWS for WMS and WFS data based on Geoserver cluster (the Civil protection Dept has a cluster of 32 node of geoserver configured to share data in a single OWS server) and other services configured to have GeoWebCache, geodatabase (based on a cluster of postgis) and so on.

The infrastructure is a recursive SDI because the results of a simple scenario is inserted in the system and is shared with all the members of the system in ***real time***. So the position of an airplane is a system immanent information, and all the members know it. The same is due for other data, information and scenario.

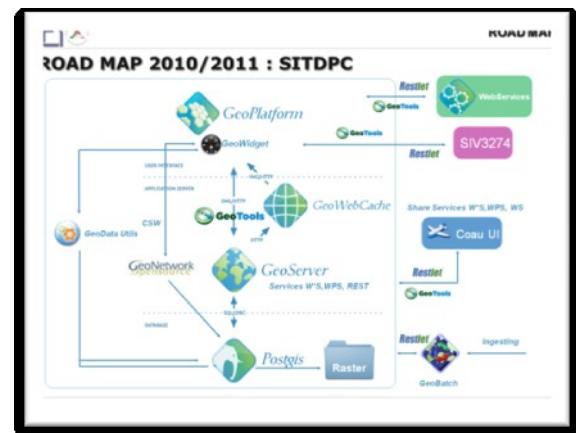
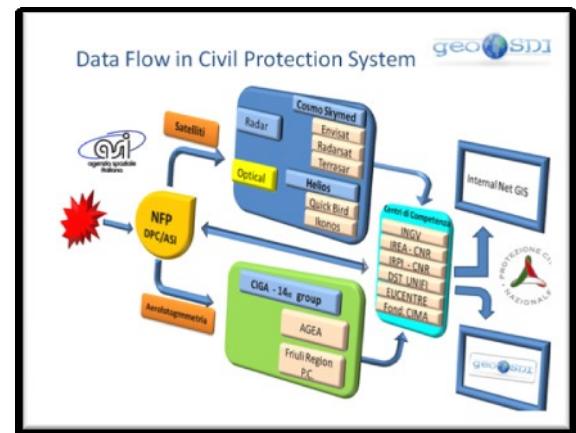
The Italian Civil Protection system is a complex system

It involves all the national and international agencies and during the emergency period the Civil Protection Department of Prime Minister's Office is managing all the resources available.

The civil protection in Italy is organized as a "*National Service*", a complex system that includes all the structures and activities put in place by the state to protect the integrity of life, property, settlements and the environment from damage or danger of damages resulting from natural disasters, catastrophes or other disasters.

The main activities of the system are the ***forecast and prevention*** of various scenarios of risk in order to ***rescue*** people and all its activities aiming to overcome the emergency situation.

The Civil Protection Department, which is anchored in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, directs the activities of components and operational structures of the ***National Civil Protection Service*** and in case of declaration of emergency status, it coordinates in agreement with regional governments.



III. The geoPlatform (GPF) gives the opportunity to manage in real time data and information.

It has been used during the last big events (*like L'Aquila earthquake and G8 events*) to share and manage a real time web scenario and is used by civil and military sector for managing public and closed data at the same time.

During the Haiti earthquake we used the Geoportal ERA to share with NATO, UN, EU data and to create a virtual scenario to have a real vision of the event and to manage the resources in a federate system shared by all these actors.

The system is already on line to be used for DEMO:

[<http://maps.geosdi.org>] login: **demo** password: **demo**



IV. Our goal is to use the cloud and every single peripheral system like tablet, smartphone, pc or big server

In a **federated system** different devices should be able to cooperate and to create a real virtual view of virtual scenarios based on web applications. The **Software as a Services** (SaaS) technology and the geoportal applications are a high power solution to share and to manage in real time your and your colleagues data and information It's the way of shared solution by using WebSharing in the Cloud..

The geospatial services and location technologies are changing the way we look at the world. We are gaining an understanding based on the **location of everything** on the planet, making it almost tangible.

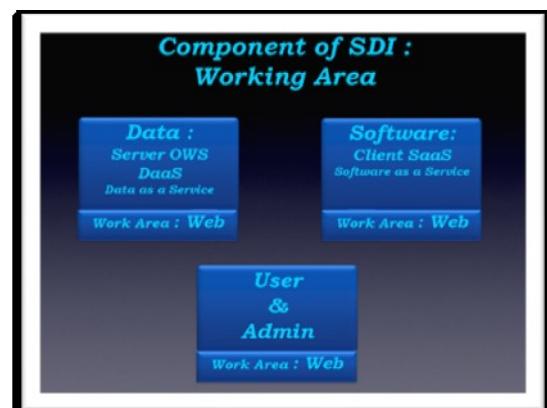
The ability to explore geographic area on a map and see the resources on it, to monitor the associated information, control parameters, etc., represents a tremendous opportunity for the management of activities of all kinds (*from Government to Tourism, from the monitoring networks of services to the study of trade dynamics, the creation of sites for land management, fleets control, humanitarian aid, and others...*).

The “geoSDI” has been developed and implemented as high-level operational solutions for the entire process chain to manage and use geospatial information, dealing with all the components that make the process possible, providing customers with complete solutions and adhering to specific needs.

With the developed Geo-Platform-Framework it is now also possible to produce, fast and powerful, geoportals dedicated to their users need. In fact, thanks to the **Portfolio of Widgets** and thanks to a versatile and powerful framework geoportal complexes can be designed for the specific needs of users or communities in both, the **public and private sectors**.

The Case History of the achievements already guarantees the reliability of solutions and the potential offered by the instruments adopted a guarantee of efficiency and effectiveness in the field.

The use of a series of open and free components makes the cost-effective solutions over chealtamente performing, as a series of costs normally allocated for the purchase of licenses and royalties of various kinds they fall away.



USE OF THE DATA UNCERTAINTY ENGINE (DUE) BY NATIONAL MAPPING AND CADASTRAL AGENCIES

Tomas Cajthaml

Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography,
Department of GIS and Cadastre of Real Estates (CZ)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *Cadastral map, Data quality, Data Uncertainty Engine, ESDIN, INSPIRE, NMCA, positional accuracy, standards, uncertainty.*

Content:

The implementation of the Directive 2007/2/EC for an European SDI according to **INSPIRE Annex I**, as well as preparations for **Annex II and III data specifications**, needs an long term approach emerging for assurance of **spatial data quality** in INSPIRE.

National Mapping & Cadastral Agencies (NMCA's) associated within **EuroGeographics** initiated the **ESDIN** project, focused on implementation of INSPIRE Annex I data specification, together with a suitable **data quality model for reference data sets**, e.g. a set of **data quality measures**.

The Data Uncertainty Engine (DUE) is a software tool developed by *Gerard B. M. Heuvelink* of Wageningen University and Research Centre, and *James D. Brown* from Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics of Amsterdam University.

This paper shows the use of DUE software in determining quality elements, like positional accuracy. DUE (Data Uncertainty Engine) software can be used by **National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies** for **positional accuracy estimation** together with realizations generated via **Monte Carlo method**. Finally some solutions are discussed and links are provided to similar topics related to use of this approach and software.

Procedures described in this paper aim to show an **alternative that use: laser scanning data as a universe of discourse to achieve adequate results conformed to the requirements of the INSPIRE directive and ISO standards together with proprietary requirements of local entities**.

Results of this work have been elaborated as a part of research project of **COSMC (Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre)** during last year 2011.

Author

Dipl. - Ing. Tomas CAJTHAML

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Contact

Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Department of GIS and Cadastre of Real Estate's

Ustecka 98. 250 66 Zdiby, Czech Republic,

phone: 0042 22 680 23 14

fax : 0042 28 489 00 56

Email: [<mailto:tomas.cajthamel@VUGTK.cz>]

SUMMARY

The Data Uncertainty Engine (DUE) is a software tool developed by *Gerard B. M. Heuvelink* of Wageningen University and Research Centre, and *James D. Brown* from Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics of Amsterdam University. **DUE is an open source software written in Java language**, primarily focused on assessing *uncertainty* of environmental spatial data.

The Procedures described in this presentation aim to show an *alternative way by using laser scanning data* as a universe of discourse to achieve adequate results conforming to the requirements of the **INSPIRE directive and ISO standards** together with proprietary requirements of local entities. The DUE (*Data Uncertainty Engine*) software can be used by National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies (NMCA) for positional accuracy estimation together with realizations generated via “*Monte Carlo*” method.

The specific needs relevant to positional accuracy analysis were identified:

- the current means of known description of positional accuracy is *insufficient* for various purposes, e.g. for *planning or building construction management*,
- to meet *spatial data positional accuracy* requirements for INSPIRE needs, for data sets where they are not defined – *newly digitized data sets*, e.g. *cadastral maps* – that have to be published according to INSPIRE directive, positional accuracy should be estimated,
- there is a need for presentation of requirements for positional accuracy in the *metadata*.

With appropriate software, e.g. **DUE**, estimation of positional accuracy is easy. The only requirement is to have a precise universe of discourse for spatial data evaluation or comparison.

The paper describes the DUE package as a software tool for assessing *positional, attribute and temporal accuracy*. In a second part the quality assurance of spatial data in the Czech NMCA will be explained, e.g. the **Quality of Czech Cadastral Maps**, and in more detail the positional accuracy estimation using *laser scanning data*. In the end of the presentation links to other examples of evaluation will be explained, e.g. for positional accuracy of land parcels estimation used to compute farmers subsidies.

The presentation describes two examples of the use of DUE software in NMCA's.

The first example is an experimental research result of a project that focuses on the *use of laser scanning data in cadastre*. Due to high positional accuracy of laser scanning point clouds it was used as a universe of discourse for comparison with a current analogue cadastral map. For this example *buildings* were chosen.

The second example shows another approach used for *estimation of positional uncertainty of agricultural land parcels subsidies*.

Results of this work have been elaborated as part of research project of COSMC (Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre) during last year 2011.

OPEN ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL DATA

Karel CHARVAT

President of Czech Center for Sciences & Society – CCSS – Praha (CZ)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Access, Agriculture, Agri-food, agriXchange, data exchange, FutureFarm, GeoFARMatics, Information sharing, Network, Standardization, Strategic Research Agenda.

Abstract:

The EU-funded projects, **agriXchange-Network** for data exchange in agriculture and **CAPIGI-Network** which joined together in *GeoFARMatics* 2010 in Cologne / Germany, recognised that agri-food and rural ICT must be an essential part of the *European Digital Agenda for 2020*.

Within the knowledge-based bio-economy, information sharing is an important issue. In agri-food business, this is a complex issue because many aspects and dimensions play a role. An installed base of **information systems lacks standardization**, which hampers efficient exchange of information. This leads to inefficient business processes and hampers adoption of new knowledge and technology.

Especially, the exchange of information at whole chain or network level is poorly organized. Although arable and livestock farming have their own specific needs, there are many similarities in the need for an integrated approach. **Spatial data** increasingly play an important role in agriculture [<http://www.agrixchange.org/project>].

Therefore, a strategic research agenda (SRA) as the common basis for policy making is needed for introduction of innovative approaches on **data exchange** in agri-food industry [<http://www.agrixchange.org/project/smart-agrimatics-june-13-14-2012>].

Author

Dr. Karel CHARVAT

CCSS (Czech Centre for Science and Society) – Praha (CZ)

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Contact

Czech Centre for Science and Society

Radlicka 28; 150 00 Praha 5

tel. +420 604 617 327 | mob. +420 604 617 327

Email: [cess@cess.cz]

SUMMARY

This presentation is prepared on the base of outputs from the following EU-FP7-Projects

FUTUREFARM : The solution was supported with financial co-funding by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme, FP7-Registration number **212117**.
Title: “*Integration of Farm Management Information Systems to support real-time management decisions and compliance of management standards*”.

AgriXchange : This project was supported with financial co-funding by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme, FP7-Registration number **244957**.
Title: “*A common data exchange system for agricultural systems*”

COIN : The project was supported with financial co-funding by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme under FP7-Registration number **216256**.
Title: “**COLlaboration and INteroperability for networked enterprises**”

The agriculture sector is a unique sector due to its strategic importance for both European citizens (consumers) and European economy (regional and global) which, ideally, should make the whole sector a network of interacting organisations.

Knowledge Access and use of all information for a proper management of companies and local organisation in the sector is vital to help farmers to be competitive on the market.

Actions need to be taken in the sense ofto respond to:

- a) impact of local climatological changes,
- b) more request of quality ofrequired products,
- c) quality and amount, to react on rapid changes on the market and changes in the subsidies systems,
- d) to respect emerging requirements about on environment protection, but also to consider), for example, increase in cost of inputs production, etc or climatological changes.

Availability and accessibility to useful data and information is another concern farmers must take into account for their optimal process planning. It is also important to produce and operate with the ambition of *long term goals for economical sustainability* of farms, and to protect soil and land as the main mean for farming production.

There exist a number of external drivers, which will have potential influence on the farming sector in the future. We can consider the following **drivers**, which will have an influence on farm management and which eventually will stimulate new demands on knowledge management:

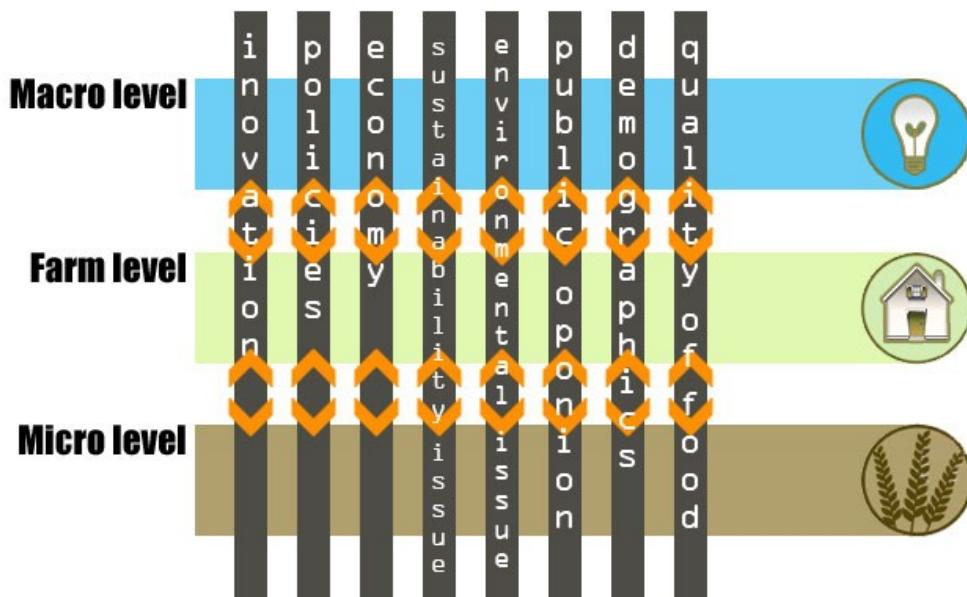
- **Innovation** in the sector (*knowledge based bio-economy, use of research and development results, immediate access to information and communication technologies, better education, more access to investment*)

- **National and Regional policies** (*access to subsidies, standardisation and regulation, national strategies for rural development*)
- **Economy** (*economical instruments, partnerships, cooperation and integration and voluntary agreements, response to trends in energy costs*)
- **Sustainability and environmental issues** (*valuation of ecological performances, development of sustainable agriculture, understanding of effects of climate changes*)
- **Public opinion** (*press, international organisations, politicians*)
- **Demographics** (*growing population, urbanisation and land abandonment, aging population, health problems, ethnical and cultural changes*)
- **New demands on quality of food** (*Food quality and safety*)

In accordance with the *FutureFarm*¹ we can consider three levels of farm knowledge management:

- **Macro level**, which includes management of external information (for example knowledge about market, subsidies system, weather prediction, global market and traceability systems),
- **Farm level**, which includes for example economical systems, crop rotation, agro-management decision supporting system,
- **Field level** including precision farming, collection of information for traceability and in the future also robotics.

The basic principles of interrelation can be expressed by next figure:



The most difficult information to access for a single farm is to understand *who* are the potential information provider at macro level and *how* to collect information on macro level. The global (*geographical scale and over time*) sectorial information is the most important for any long time and strategic planning.

¹ FutureFarm project is a KBBE 7FP (212117) , see [www.futurefarms.eu]



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



In fact, to understand the market trends, the changes in the medium term weather conditions, the changes in the European subsidies systems etc. and, the influence of this information on the operational plans of a farm are essential for assessing the profitability of the farm.

Such type of global information exists on the market, but accessing such information in the right time it a difficult exercise for almost small farmers. In reality, this information is available for *the big food industry* and for the *associated business partners*; accessing and using this information in an effective way for supporting the farmers in their decision and in the formalisation of their plan is a separate story. So, farmers are usually under strong stress as they are fully in the hands of the food industry and associated businesses.

The key question, or better the point that the project intends to approach and experiment is, how to support collection and/or access to macro or global information from the immediate visibility and use by farmers, integrating this with the other level of information access and decision support systems.

One innovative possibility is to use principles of social networks. A specific analysis was provided by the *AgriExchange* project, which demonstrated the advantages of using social networks for farming and consumers. The examples of analysed social networks around the world (*not only in agriculture domain*) demonstrated, that such network could help *to improve exchange of knowledge's*, but also demonstrate key problems for such communities building:

- To offer existing attractive content, which could be useful for community
- To offer some added value applications, which could attract people,
- To rich critical mass of members, which could help further extension of information.
- To find good financial model, which will guarantee long time sustainability

In continuity with the previous experiences, the aim of the *Agriculture OpenData Working Group* t is to study, design and develop an advanced, knowledge-based social space to enable access of farming advisory services, service organisation and agriculture ICT developers and farmers to **share, collect and update** community based, commercial and public data related to agriculture around Europe and build added value services on their base.

This advanced, knowledge-based social space will improve the quality of decisions taken not only at the level of farm, but also across communities. The solution will not only offer access to existing datasets, but will also define interfaces and protocols for integration of other data sources and methods and possibilities how collect on line information. The solution will be supported by initial pilot implementation in project countries and then extended to the rest of Europe.

INSPIRE – MYTHOS UND WIRKLICHKEIT

Arnulf CHRISTL

President and Co-Founder of the [Open Source Geospatial Foundation](#) (OSGeo, 2006)
Member of the [Open Geospatial Consortium](#) (OGC)

ABSTRACT – KEYNOTE

Keywords: Dataset, Directive, Europe, Geodata, Geoportal, INSPIRE, ISO, Metadata, Network, Monitoring, OGC, OSGeo, OSM, OpenStreetMap, Registry, Services, Standards, WMS.

Content:

INSPIRE ist eine europäische Direktive, die von allen EU-Mitgliedsstaaten umgesetzt werden muss. Auch wenn es inzwischen eine Menge Information gibt, ist diese doch oft noch nicht in verständlicher Weise bis zu denen durchgedrungen, die sie umsetzen müssen oder sogar davon profitieren könnten.

Der Vortrag stellt die Kernbereiche der **INSPIRE Direktive** auf anschauliche Weise vor und zeigt, welche technischen Grundlagen für die Umsetzung verwendet werden können. Anders als häufig angenommen unterliegt die Umsetzung INSPIRE jedoch **nicht klar spezifizierten technischen Standards**, wie sie z.B. von **ISO** und **OGC** veröffentlicht werden, auch wenn die Einhaltung dieser Standards bereits eine gute Ausgangsbasis bildet. **INSPIRE Dienste** müssen jedoch einige zusätzliche Aspekte berücksichtigen, die **nicht** durch die technischen Standards **beschrieben** sind.

Ein weiterer wichtiger Aspekt der von **INSPIRE** leider nicht besonders klar formuliert wurde, sind die **rechtlichen Grundlagen** auf deren Basis die Geodaten veröffentlicht werden sollen. In vielen Fällen gibt es keine nationale Rechtsgrundlagen auf deren Grundlage die Nutzung der Geodaten möglich wäre. Hier besteht großer Handlungsbedarf, der von einigen Ländern und auf kommunaler Ebene bereits vorbildlich pragmatisch umgesetzt wird.

Und - auch wenn man es kaum glauben mag - **INSPIRE** wird auch für die **OpenStreetMap Community** eine Bereicherung werden. Irgendwann mal. Vielleicht erleben wir das sogar noch. Wir sind ja noch jung.

Author

Arnulf Christl works as Systems Architect in the spatial domain since the late nineties. His core competencies are distributed spatial data infrastructures, metadata, agile development and Free and Open Source Software methodology, deployment and business models. He is president of the [Open Source Geospatial Foundation](#) (OSGeo) which he co-founded in 2006. He is member of the [Open Geospatial Consortium](#) (OGC) Architecture Board coordinating international standard development. He contributes to the European INSPIRE process through his company [metaspacial](#) providing consultancy for international SDI projects. In his latest project he worked as the [Technical Coordinator](#) of the eContent+ funded European project [ESDIN](#) and contributed to the [European Location Framework architecture](#) (1.5MB PDF). ESDIN is a consortium of 20 European National Mapping and Cadastre Agencies, private industry and academia headed by [EuroGeographics](#).

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Contact

Arnulf Christl, Heerstraße 162, 53111 Bonn, Germany

Phone: +49-228-976.8424 | Mobile: +49-172-295.8004

EMail: [arnulf.christl@metaspacial.net]

SUMMARY

Der Ursprung von INSPIRE war der Wunsch eine Infrastruktur zu schaffen, in der Geodaten und Karten innerhalb von Europa *länderübergreifend* miteinander kompatibel genutzt werden können. **Das war ein inspirierendes Ziel.** Warum davon im Moment nicht viel als ein schaler Nachgeschmack übriggeblieben ist, möchten wir hier kurz ausführen.

- **Der Kern der INSPIRE Direktive** kann in drei Bereiche aufgeteilt werden.

Der erste Bereich betrifft die Bereitstellung von Karten. Diese werden als fertig kartographisch aufbereitete *Bilder* bereitgestellt. Die gesetzliche Vorschrift beinhaltet keine Vorgaben zur Technologie, die für die Bereitstellung genutzt werden soll, keine Spezifikation, die erfüllt werden muss und *keine gemeinsame, grenzüberschreitende Kartographie*.

Die Ursprünge der Direktive gehen viele Jahren zurück, zu der Zeit war es noch eher unüblich, Karten oder gar Geodaten über das Netz bereitzustellen. Der einzige ernst zunehmende Standard in diesem Bereich wurde vom *Open Geospatial Consortium* (OGC) entwickelt und als *Web Map Server* Standard (WMS) veröffentlicht.

Der ursprüngliche Entwurf der Direktive bezieht sich auf diesen OGC WMS Standard. Allerdings kann eine Europäische Behörde keinen „*de-facto*“ Standard eines USA-basierten Industriekonsortiums einfach übernehmen, sondern muss selbst eine Umschreibung erfinden, die ungefähr dasselbe beschreibt.

Das Ergebnis sind die sogenannten INSPIRE View-Services. Europäische Behörden sind es nicht gewohnt, in langwierigen Prozessen zu einer *gemeinsamen* Lösung zu kommen.

Statt dessen schaffen sie Fakten (*gesetzliche Bestimmungen*), die von den Mitgliedsstaaten dann umgesetzt werden müssen (*koste es, was es wolle, und egal, ob es Sinn macht oder nicht*). Das größte Problem ist aber, dass die Vorgaben nicht als lose Vorgaben gekennzeichnet wurden, sondern als unabänderliche Gesetze. Damit wird die *technologische Weiterentwicklung* erheblich erschwert.

Der zweite Bereich von INSPIRE betrifft die Bereitstellung von Geodaten, die z.B. die Basis der oben beschriebenen Karten bilden können. Ähnlich wie bei den Kartenbildern gab es eine Vorlage beim OGC, der **Web Feature Service** Standard (WFS). Das Europäische Pendant ist tritt den Namen **INSPIRE Download Service**.

Die WFS Anforderungen sind weitgehend identisch mit denen des OGC Standards. Der Download Service soll es ermöglichen, **Geodaten herunterladen** zu können, um sie mit anderen Systemen **weiterverwenden** zu können.

Der dritte Bereich betrifft die Daten selbst. Hier geht es um **Harmonisierung**. Dieser Bereich ist bisher am wenigsten weit entwickelt und wird noch erhebliche Probleme aufwerfen.

Es ist der Versuch ein für ganz Europa verbindliches Datenformat vorzuschreiben, aufgeteilt in **unterschiedliche inhaltliche Bereiche** (Basiskarten, Wasser, Transport, etc.). Die Themenbereiche sind in den Anhängen der Direktive aufgelistet und mit einem Datum versehen zu dem sie in nationales Recht umgesetzt und bereitgestellt werden müssen.

Die erforderlichen Änderungen in den Daten-Spezifikationen der einzelnen Nationalstaaten erfordert spätestens hier einen **Konsensprozess**, um den kleinsten gemeinsame Nenner für Europa zu finden.

Dabei müssen einige auf Inhalte verzichten, andere müssen ggf. neue Inhalte erheben, die es so aber noch gar nicht gibt. Erschwerend kommt hinzu, dass bestimmte Themenbereiche **länderübergreifend** nur Sinn machen, wenn sie **homogenisiert** wurden, denn sonst ist die Basis nicht vergleichbar.

In einigen Bereichen ist dies bereits gelungen, z.B. bei den **statistischen Einheiten und Grenzen**. Das ist auch nicht verwunderlich, weil diese schon immer auf EU-Ebene vorgegeben wurden und auch vor INSPIRE bereits **länderübergreifend bereitgestellt** wurden.

Schwieriger wird das, wenn sich ein Küstenstaat und einer mit Gebirgen auf ein gemeinsames **Datenmodell** einigen müssen. Es ist auch weiterhin unklar wer - **hoheitlich berechtigt** - bestimmte Daten pflegt oder bereitstellt.

Das zentralste Problem von INSPIRE ist jedoch nach wie vor, dass die **Daten** sowieso nicht frei zur Verfügung gestellt werden, weil (*auf Fehlinformation basierende*) **nationale Interessen das verhindern**.

So ist es bis heute nicht möglich auf *eine einfach topographische Karte von ganz Europa* zuzugreifen, sei es als Kartenwerk, oder als Daten.

Das ist natürlich nicht ganz richtig. *Google Maps und Bing* und noch ein paar andere stellen genau diese Karten bereit, sogar in einer einheitlichen Kartographie. Aber leider eben nur die Karten, nicht die zugrundeliegenden Daten.

Und auch das ist nicht ganz richtig, denn *OpenStreetMap* stellt sogar die Daten bereit. Uneingeschränkt und seit neuestem sogar unter einer eigens für **Daten** geschaffenen Lizenz, der **ODbL**.

Einer Gruppe von „Laien“ und „Dilettanten“ gelingt derzeit, was INSPIRE ursprünglich erreichen wollte. Und allenthalben sind immer noch **Vertreter der öffentlichen Hand** anzutreffen, die über *OpenStreetMap* die Nase rümpfen, und es am liebsten verbieten lassen würden – statt zu verstehen, dass sie den **Zielen von INSPIRE** schon viel näher sind, als sie selbst ahnen.

Wenn sie nur ihre Daten endlich bereitstellen würden. Egal wie !

DIE NEUE OPENSTREETMAP LIZENZ

– AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF DIE DATEN UND DEREN NUTZUNG –

Arnulf CHRISTL

President and Co-Founder of the [Open Source Geospatial Foundation](#) (OSGeo, 2006)
Member of the [Open Geospatial Consortium](#) (OGC)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: CC, Copyright, Creative Common License, Datenbank, Datennutzung, kommerziell, Lizenz, Metadata, Datenverarbeitung, ODbL, OpenStreetMap, OSM, proprietär

Content:

Ab 1. April 2012 ist die neue OpenStreetMap-Lizenz ODbL wirksam geworden. Daten von Mappern, die der neuen Lizenz nicht zugestimmt haben werden aus dem Life-Bestand der *OpenStreetMap-Datenbank* entfernt, stehen aber weiter unter der bisher genutzten *Creative Commons* (CC) Lizenz zur Verfügung.

Die Änderung der Lizenz wirkt sich in vielfältiger Weise aus. Dieser Kurzvortrag betrachtet schlaglichtartig den **Datenbestand** selbst und die Auswirkung auf die **Nutzung** durch kommerzielle und nicht-kommerzielle Projekte.

Der Datenbestand wird zunächst um einige Geometrien schrumpfen (*noch ist unklar wieviel, bis zu GI2012 werden wir Infos haben*), aber die Lizenzsituation verbessert sich. Anders als die für Daten ungeeignete CC Lizzenzen bezieht sich die **ODbL** auf das Gesamt"werk" und nicht auf die individuellen Beiträge.

Die nicht-kommerzielle Nutzung ist aus praktischer Sicht unverändert, hier ist der Lizenzwechsel weitestgehend irrelevant. Anders bei proprietär (oder "kommerziell") orientierter Nutzung, hier kann der "*Veredler*" der Daten sein neu geschaffenes "*Produkt*" **proprietär** gegen Geld und unter eigenem Copyright vermarkten. Aber er muss - *und das ist wichtig* - die zugrundeliegenden **Daten frei zur Verfügung** stellen. Weil das in vielen Fällen nicht möglich ist (*z.B. wenn personenbezogene Daten eingerechnet wurden*) gibt es noch die Alternative, lediglich die Verarbeitungsschritte zur Verfügung zu stellen. Damit schaffen wir einerseits eine **Fundgrube** für automatisierte Metadatenverarbeitung, andererseits aber auch eine „**Schlängengrube**“ für Anwälte.

Author

Arnulf CHRISTL

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Contact

Arnulf Christl, Heerstraße 162, 53111 Bonn, Germany
Phone: +49-228-976.8424 | Mobile: +49-172-295.8004

EMail: [arnulf.christl@metaspacial.net]



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THE CZECH SOLUTION FOR INSPIRE GEOPORTAL 2.0

– THE GATEWAY TO NATIONAL SDI –

Jitka FAUGNEROVÁ, Jiří KVAPIL, Jiří HRADEC – CENIA – Praha (CZ)

Jaroslav PŠENIČKA – IBM – Praha (CZ)

Štěpán KAFKA, Karel CHARVAT, Premysl VOHNOUT – HSRS – Benesov (CZ)

ABSTRACT <>> KEYNOTE

Keywords: Catalogue, Czech Republic, Dataset, Decision making, Directive, editing, Geoportal, INSPIRE, Map viewer, Metadata, Network, monitoring, OGC, Registry, Services, spatial validating, WMS.

Content:

There are two main activities supporting the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive in the Czech Republic. These are coordinating structures forming and National INSPIRE Geoportal building. Both are placing the cornerstone for a successful implementation: coordinating structures from the organizational point of view, and the Geoportal from the technical one to be described.

The development of the Czech National INSPIRE Geoportal v1.0 launched in January 2011. It has started apart from all the organizational issues. The main driving forces for the Geoportal were of course the requirements of the INSPIRE directive (*to make data and metadata available, to run network services, etc.*), but from the beginning its creators decided to do more than only provide an access to data guaranteed by the state administration.

The National INSPIRE Geoportal v2.0 of the Czech Republic was updated at 27.03.2012. For the changes to take effect in your browser, please clear the memory of your browser (Ctrl + F5). The amendments concern mainly registered and authenticated users, which were modified in the "My" sub-menu.

The new functionality includes mainly management data sets and services. This includes also monitoring, which is now fully functional and new features to facilitate the creation of monitoring reports. Other changes relate to the map window, which includes a new transparent control panel and new options for storing map compositions.

The number of registered users is increasing day by day. **Data providers** are mostly aware of INSPIRE Directive and know what they are expected to provide, however they are sometimes hesitating to make their data or services available. The **GIS community** is already familiar with map services provided by many providers, they are accessing it directly using GIS software. So the most important is to inform the public, that there some INSPIRE Directive exists and explain what profit they can have from it.

This is the biggest challenge.

Authors

Jitka FAUGNEROVÁ, Jiří KVAPIL, Jiří HRADEC

CENIA (Czech Environmental Information Agency) – Praha (CZ)

Jaroslav PŠENIČKA – IBM.cz – Praha (CZ)

Štěpán KAFKA, Karel CHARVAT, Premysl VOHNOUT – HSRS – Benesov (CZ)

References

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[<http://www.cenia.cz>] + [<http://inspire.gov.cz>] + [<http://geoportal.gov.cz>]

Contact

CENIA, česká informační agentura životního prostředí

Litevská 1174/8; 100 05 Praha 10

tel. +420 267 225 294 | mob. +420 724 549 970

Email [geoportal@CENIA.cz]

SUMMARY

The Czech National INSPIRE Geoportal according to the INSPIRE directive includes ***discovery, downloading and view services, monitoring and georeports***. The Geoportal is developed according to Technical guidance documents for INSPIRE implementation. The INSPIRE geoportal is the central access point to ***Czech INSPIRE services***.

The development of the Czech National INSPIRE Geoportal v1.0 launched in January 2011. It has started apart from all the organizational issues. Of course, the main driving forces for the Geoportal were the requirements of the INSPIRE directive (*to make data and metadata available, to run network services, etc.*), but from the very beginning its creators decided to do more than only to provide an access to data guaranteed by the state administration.

The Czech Geological Survey [www.geology.cz] piloted since 2007 the so called ***georeports*** system by creating a decision support system providing the end users with information and guidance. Basic requests such as area and topic of interest are entered into the system. Final PDF document is being assembled from both pre-stored document templates and online services giving users contextual information and advice how to proceed further. The general public can thus get instructed what to do when living in areas with increased radon presence etc.

This approach was further developed by [[CENIA](#)] by tracking the real needs of the real users. The team preparing the new National INSPIRE Geoportal was enlarged by bringing lawyers and government experts. Complete breakdown of environmental legislation was carried out allowing rights and obligations to be identified and sorted out. Consequently mandatory procedures in regulations were re-modelled and stored in a *knowledge base*. Field experts started mapping the users' "*situations in life*" they are likely to need a support with. That enabled the Environmental helpdesk to be created and populated.

The "*situations in life*" are the key elements in understanding and systematic provisioning of truly needed data & information. ***Geographic context*** of the situations was studied furthermore. Since 2011 the new geoportal serves Georeports based on ***compilation of legislation, maps and standardised expert advice***. The Georeport contains also information on ***accessibility and reliability of the data*** used, data explained in a legislative context with suggestions of further steps or contacts to relevant experts. Pilots brought tangible results indicating the viability and feasibility of the task.

The National INSPIRE Geoportal v2.0 of the Czech Republic was updated at 27.03.2012. For the changes to take effect in your browser, please clear the memory of your browser (Ctrl + F5). The amendments concern mainly registered and authenticated users, which were modified in the "My" sub-menu. ***The new functionality*** includes mainly management of data sets and services. This includes also monitoring, which is now fully functional and new features to facilitate the creation of ***monitoring reports***. Other changes relate to the map window, which includes a new transparent control panel and new options for storing map compositions.

Alongside the INSPIRE compliant geoportal, CENIA also has built a complex but easy to use decision support system with the aim to serve the lawyers and experts alike. ***Environmental data, legislation, helpdesk and the Geoportal*** have been linked together in a seamless and sustainable way. Benefits of Georeports were also found in enforcement of consistent and transparent performance of public tasks. Georeports serve now as a guide to both public body and the user of the government service. Applicant knows what kind of data the public servants will use in their decision making and can so assess the future decision with ***higher level of transparency and repeatability***.

The Georeport system has been developed as a partially ***open source solution*** and has been offered to a wide range of public bodies and SME's as a programming environment within the ***Czech National INSPIRE Geoportal***. Virtually anyone is able to use the powerful and relatively simple scripting language based on Apache Velocity Language.

The full spectrum of INSPIRE WMS services covering all the Annexes I-III data is available !



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EXAMPLES

The screenshot shows the 'Welcome' page of the CZ-INSPIRE-GEOPORTAL-2.0. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like 'MAPS', 'INSPIRE', 'METADATA', 'PROVIDER', and 'VALIDATOR'. The main content area displays a banner for the 'Welcome to the Czech National Geoportal' and several news items. A sidebar on the right shows a calendar for April 2012 and contact information. At the bottom, there's a 'Thematic maps' section with various map thumbnails.

CZ-INSPIRE-GEOPORTAL-2.0 – WELCOME

The screenshot shows the 'Thematic maps' section of the portal. It features a grid of 13 map thumbnails, each representing a different thematic category: I.2 - Geographical grid systems, I.3 - Geographical names, I.4 - Administrative units, I.5 - Addresses, I.7 - Transport networks, I.8 - Hydrography, II.1 - Protected sites, II.2 - Land cover, II.3 - Orthoimagery, II.4 - Geology, III.1 - Statistical units, III.2 - Soil, III.4 - Land use, III.5 - Human health and safety, III.6 - Utility and governmental services, III.8 - Production and industrial facilities, and III.13 - Atmospheric conditions.

CZ-INSPIRE-GEOPORTAL-2.0 – THEMES - ANNEXES I+II+III – THEMATIC MAP APPLICATIONS



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CZ-INSPIRE-GEOPORTAL-2.0 – METADATA SEARCH TOOL

CZ-INSPIRE-GEOPORTAL-2.0 – MAP VIEW TOOL (SN < X-border-Region > CZ)



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WHY DOES A "LAWN-MOWING ROBOT" NEEDS ACCESS TO OPEN INSPIRE DATA?

Needs Germany really a new "*National Geoinformation Strategy*" - as example for "intelligent lawnmowers" suggested by a spokesman of Federal Ministry of Interior behind the INTERGEO-Round-TABLE ?

Frank HOFFMANN

IGN – INNOVATION. Grenzüberschreitendes Netzwerk e.V. – DRESDEN (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Administration, BMI, DVW, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Geoinformation, German Society for Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management, Google, INSPIRE, intelligent, INTERGEO, National Geoinformation Strategy, NGIS, public, Robots, smart phones

Content:

An INTERGEO Data Journalist has been published a report about the "INTERGEO Round Table" event held at the premises of HINTE-Messe in Karlsruhe at 21.03.2012 and being published on the social media platform of INTERGEO @ FACEBOOK.

- [[INTERGEO - Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management](#)]

Der INTERGEO Round Table "Smart Geoinformation – Intelligente Geoinformation für Morgen" stimmte schon mal auf Fachmesse und Kongress vom 9. bis 11. Oktober 2012 in Hannover ein ... (english version coming soon) in [Karlsruhe, Germany](#). Video at [<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=283596831718314>].

The report script was dealing with several statements by an authorized geopolitical spokesman from the German **Federal Ministry of Interior** (BMI) about the needs for a "**National Geoinformation Strategy**" (NGIS), but we got surprised about as the german **Strategic IMAGI Commission** existing since 1998 already...

Therefore, we started to analyse and to find out the intentions that could be hidden behind such statements and how these "needs" arguments were underpinned...

• EXCERPTS from the "Round Table" – moderated by Dr. Rosengarten, HEXAGON-GeoSystems

... However, the experts including representatives from the worlds of politics and industry backed different approaches for the leading international industry forum with conference and trade fair.

Dr. Georg Thiel from the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) called for a *national geoinformation strategy*...

It is our job to put data protection in Europe on a new footing, said **Dr. Georg Thiel**. *The INSPIRE Conference and INTERGEO, he added, are ideal platforms for launching discussions with a view to developing a national geoinformation strategy.*

But how does INSPIRE affect smartphone owners? *INSPIRE will generate added value*, said **Thiel**, referring to the simple example of intelligent lawn-mowing robots. *These lawnmowers can use INSPIRE, for example, to incorporate weather data into their planning and wait for a storm to pass before automatically starting to mow the lawn. Public administration bodies will make decisions based almost 100 percent on geoinformation*, said **Thiel**...

• SOURCE: http://www.intergeo.de/en/Artikel_292_1240.html&id=50145

This presentation is discussing arguments, presenting video-clips and dealing with the findings of the talk about a new (?) "National Geo-Information Strategy" (NGIS) which may be in the focus of INTERGEO 2012 !??

Author

Doz. Dr. Frank HOFFMANN, CSc
Vorstandsvorsitzender – IGN e.V.

References

[www.INTERGEO.de]

[[INTERGEO Round Table 2012 – VideoCLIP](#)]

[http://www.intergeo.de/en/Artikel_292_1240.html&id=50145]

[[INTERGEO-Geodesy-Geoinformation-and-Land-Management @ FACEBOOK](#)]

Contact

Email: [Vorstand@IGN-SN.de]



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SUMMARY

Social Network Dialogue @ FACEBOOK

INTERGEO @ FACEBOOK portal reported on Recent Posts By Others, e.g. by IGN !



[IGN Vorstand](#) commented: In report about the "*Smart Geoinformation – Intelligent Geoinformation for tomorrow*" (*that was the title of the INTERGEO ROUND-TABLE discussion 2012*) to be found on INTERGEO website the INTERGEO Data Journalist mentioned:

... Mit Blick auf das international führende Branchentreffen mit Kongress und Fachmesse beurteilten die Experten, darunter Vertreter aus Politik und Wirtschaft, gebotene Handlungsstränge dagegen differenziert. So forderte Dr. Georg Thiel, Bundesministerium des Innern (BMI), eine [??? „nationale Geoinformations-Strategie“ ???]...

This sounds indeed a bit very strange to me ! Therefore, could you please explain further in more detail this NGIS statement coming out from the federal **BMI** !???

fh / 12:45



[INTERGEO | ARTIKEL](#) www.intergeo.de @ FACEBOOK

Karlsruhe, 23.3.2012. Geoinformationen bieten ein immenses Potenzial: „*Geoinformationen stecken in allen wichtigen gesellschaftspolitischen Themen*“, sagte **Prof. Dr.-Ing. Karl-Friedrich Thöne** beim INTERGEO Round Table in Karlsruhe. Dem Präsidenten des DVW – Gesellschaft für Geodäsie, Geoinformation und... Like · Share · [29 March at 12:51](#)

[[INTERGEO - Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management](#)] Can INSPIRE effect Open Data / Open Government in a positive way? To answer the question **Dr. Georg Thiel mentioned the NGIS strategy**. And: “*We’re only at the beginning.*“

The economy needs to buy data from the public administration. “*I think that’s not appropriate.*“ Geoinformation has become a policy area and therefore has to organize in a better way. We are challenged to place data protection and data security in Europe on a new footing.

Later on **Thiel** said licences are a big talking point. And the first national INSPIRE Conference at the INTERGEO is a good occasion. [Yesterday at 11:33](#) · Like



[IGN Vorstand](#) – Es wäre besser, den Vortrag (ppt ?) im Original zu publizieren... zudem könnte sich das BMI nach 20 Jahren IMAGI doch nun endlich ein Vorbild an den Landesvermessungs-/Katasterverwaltungen z.B. in NL bzw FI nehmen, mehr Fakten siehe [[INTERVIEW](#)] by Roger LONGHORN, SDI-Magazine:

... During the year 2011 we came to the conclusion that in the long run it is economically better as a whole for the Finnish Society to let all users to use the same reference data rather than limit the usage by charging for it...“

SOURCE: Jarmo RATIA, Director General and CEO of the National Land Survey of Finland, @SDI-Magazine, 02.03.2012 [Yesterday at 12:12](#) · Like



[IGN Vorstand](#) added-on 2 weblinks about decisions taken at National Land Survey of Finland:

- <http://www.sdimag.com/20120302584/sdi-interviews-jarmo-ratia-of-national-land-survey-of-finland-on-open-data.html>



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- [SDI Interviews Jarmo Rautia of National Land Survey of Finland on Open Data](#)
- [www.sdimag.com Yesterday at 12:12](#) · Like ·



[INTERGEO - Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management](#) – responded to IGN:

Answer from INTERGEO: Beim INTERGEO Round Table wurden keine Vorträge gehalten. Es war eine offene Frage-Antwort-Runde... [Yesterday at 12:27](#) · Like



[IGN Vorstand](#) – replied to INTERGEO manager:

Reply by IGN-Vorstand: ... d.h. dann wurde allerdings der [Video_Clip](#) (BMI) gekürzt oder hat [@INSPIRE_EU](#) das nur falsch interpretiert (ge'twittert) ? [Yesterday at 12:52](#) · Like



[INTERGEO - Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management](#) – responded to IGN:

Answer from INTERGEO: Wenn der hier veröffentlichte Bewegtbildbeitrag gemeint ist, handelt es sich in der Tat um eine Zusammenfassung (Kürzung). [Yesterday at 14:52](#) · Like



[IGN Vorstand](#) sent add-on comment to INTERGEO @ FACEBOOK:

Reply by IGN-Vorstand: PS: Ich hatte im INTERGEO-Office meine TEL hinterlassen und darum gebeten, mich telefonisch in DRESDEN zu erreichen... ?? [Yesterday at 15:16](#) · Like

As result, IGN had been *re-called on phone by the INTERGEO project manager* responsible for organization of the *Round Table* and for public relation contacts with BMI as well as with the DATA Journalist, who produced the follow-up report script of the moderated *Round Table* talking round.

Despite the phone discussion about some *background information*, finally the question about the intentions of the BMI statements on the needs for a so-called “*National GeoInformation Strategy*” (NGIS) could not be answered by the PR management of INTERGEO...
It was still open if the full video report will be published openly on the INTERGEO @ FACEBOOK.

PS: 23.04.2012

Finally, the interview statements have been published as video-clips at April 12th, 2012, on social network platform INTERGEO@FACEBOOK to be used for presentation to the auditorium !

Attached to this summary is the REPRINT formatted of the INTERGEO Round Table original report !



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REPRINT, format-edited !

SOURCE: [[INTERGEO Round Table 2012](#)]



DVW President Prof. Thöne: “*Geoinformation plays an important role in all key socio-political issues*”

Karlsruhe, 22 March 2012. Geoinformation holds enormous potential: “*Geoinformation plays an important role in all key sociopolitical issues*,” said **Prof. Karl-Friedrich Thöne** at the INTERGEO Round Table in Karlsruhe. All participants were in agreement with the President of the German Society for Geodesy, Geoinformation and Land Management (DVW), the organization responsible for hosting INTERGEO from 9 to 11 October 2012 in Hanover.

However, the **experts** – *including representatives from the worlds of politics and industry* – backed different approaches for the leading international industry forum with conference and trade fair.

Georg Thiel from the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) called for a “***national geoinformation strategy***”, while **Ernest McCutcheon**, Managing Director of Karlsruhe-based DDS Digital Data Services GmbH, said that “*too great an emphasis*” was placed on data protection, favouring instead an approach highlighting the ***benefits of employing geoinformation***.

During the discussion held under the banner “***Smart Geoinformation – Intelligent Geoinformation for the Future***”, Thomas **Haupt**, responsible for sustainability in his position as the Director of PTV Planung Transport Verkehr AG in Karlsruhe, gave an example demonstrating that easier access to data improves the “*robustness of systems*”. He said that anonymous mobile data could be used instead of models for planning traffic flows, which would also help find ***a way out of the “data jungle” and into a “healthy mixed forest”***. However, DVW President **Thöne** warned against focusing exclusively on the benefits of geoinformation. The debate on ***GoogleStreetView***, he said, showed that potential risks also had to be included in any discussion. He proposed that: “***INTERGEO should also serve as a platform for adopting an offensive strategy for data protection and data security***”.

The first national INSPIRE Conference is to be held at the 18th INTERGEO in Hanover this year. INSPIRE is an EU directive for creating a common geodata infrastructure. Under this directive, high-quality geodata from the public bodies of member states should be made available under uniform conditions to support the formulation, implementation and evaluation of European and national areas of policy. “***It is our job to put data protection in Europe on a new footing***,” said **Dr. Georg Thiel**. The INSPIRE Conference and INTERGEO, he added, are ideal platforms for launching discussions with a view to developing a ***national geoinformation strategy***.

But how does INSPIRE affect smartphone owners? “***INSPIRE will generate added value***,” said **Thiel**, referring to the simple example of intelligent lawn-mowing robots. “*These lawnmowers can use INSPIRE, for example, to incorporate weather data into their planning and wait for a storm to pass before automatically starting to mow the lawn*”. Public administration bodies will make decisions based almost 100 percent on geoinformation, said **Thiel**.

Dr. Hartmut Rosengarten from Hexagon Geosystems and spokesman for the INTERGEO Exhibitor Advisory Board acknowledged the event as both an international communication platform for the industry and a bridge between professionals and end consumers. He said: “*At INTERGEO, we have to offer solutions so they can be understood and utilised by everyone*”.

DVW – Gesellschaft für Geodäsie, Geoinformation und Landmanagement e.V. is the patron of the 18th INTERGEO, which will be held in Hanover from 9 to 11 October 2012.

Image material, interviews with all the participants at the INTERGEO Round Table and a [[TV report](#)] can be found on
[www.intergeo.de] + [<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=283596831718314>]

Press contact:

HINTE GmbH, Denise Wenzel
Tel. +49 (0)721/9 31 33-730

E-mail: [d.wenzel@hinte-messe.de]



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OPEN DATA VS. DATA PROTECTION

– THE EXAMPLE OF TRANSFORMING PERSONAL TELEKOM DATA INTO A PERSONALIZED, PRIVATE TRACKING MAP VISUALIZATION –

THE USE CASE © BY ZEIT-ONLINE

Frank HOFFMANN

IGN e.V. – Dresden (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Data protection, Dataset, Data journalism, Decision making, DIE ZEIT, Location-based-services, Map tracking, Map visualizing, Monitoring, Network, Open data, spatial, TELEKOM, Web services, WMS.

Content:

Actually, discussions not only in Germany are still on-going about Data protection and long-term data-retention of (mobile & internet) telecommunication links, but also in Saxony in connection with right-wing riots happened in Dresden, February 13th, 2011, where mobile connectivity links had been collected by police in order to find out **location based indicators** to identify law violations, but using **privacy data of more than one million users** randomly moving in areas the policy was interested to filter out for law enforcements.

Mostly, users of mobile and internet communication networks are not aware what is happening with their own private communication behaviour behind the **intransparent** scenery of private telecom carriers and which makes possible to **visualize personal profiles** by methods the police and other organizations like telekom and other “services” already are able to do.

An actual picture what is possible and how can be happening with one’s own telecommunication data has been **made public by an use case** published on the webportal “ZEIT-ONLINE” which got personal permission by one Board member of a federal party (B90DG) to **visualize and map 6 months of his private activity** moving around Germany using **web mapping** technology and (**private**) location-based **data & services for tracking**. The both authors behind this visualization contract were the well-known **Data journalist Lorenz Matzat** and **Programmer Michael Kreil (Berlin)** and were awarded by international creativity prize.

Therefore, this short presentation demonstrates the methodology being used for **tracking and visualizing private, location-based data of any user moving around online** when its mobile device is activated.

Author

Doz. Dr. Frank HOFFMANN, CSc
Vorstandsvorsitzender – IGN e.V.

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- [[Tell-all telephone | Data Protection | MalteSpitz@Twitter](#)] [<http://www.malte-spitz.de/themen/medienpolitik/4853986.html>]
- [[Vorratsdaten - OpenDataCity | Die Datengestalter – Datenjournalismus](#)]
- [[Internetfreiheit: Freiheit ist das Recht auf Anonymität | Digital | ZEIT ONLINE](#)]
- [[Mit Rohdaten allein wird der Bürger nicht glücklich“ « Dateninterview, Datenpolitik « Data Blog](#)]

Contact

Email: [Vorstand@IGN-SN.de]



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THE REVIEW OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION

DIGITAL AGENDA FOR EUROPE 2020

– Resources on European Open Data Policy and Open Knowledge –

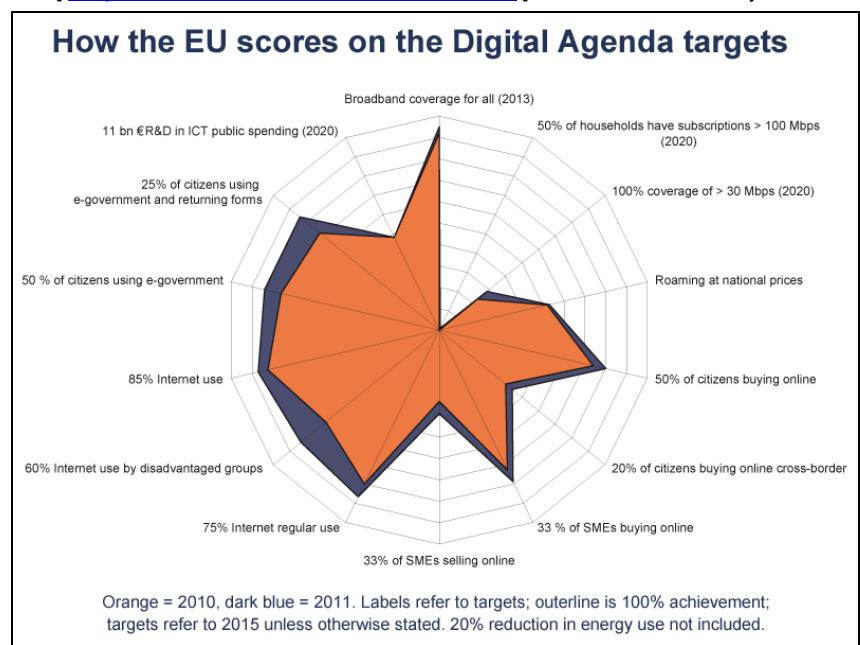
Frank HOFFMANN – IGN e.V. – Dresden (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords & EUROVOC descriptors: *Digital Agenda, Directive 2003/98/EC, Europe 2020, OpenDataPolicies, Open Knowledge, PSI, PublicSector Information [[information processing](#) | [transmission network](#) | [disclosure of information](#) | [digital technology](#) | [Community programme](#) | [information technology](#) | [Internet](#) | [new technology](#)].*

Content:

The European Parliament and the Council published the *Directive on the re-use of public sector information (PSI)* already at **17th November 2003**. The *INSPIRE Directive on spatial information in Europe* followed in **2007**. It took several years to transpose the **PSI Directive** into national law by all Member states of EU. Therefore, the European Commission published a new [[Proposal for Review of PSI re-use Directive](#)] which was launched by the Commission in **December 2011**.



The “status-quo” for review the Directive setup with new targets as “**Digital Agenda for Europe 2020**” shows the gaps still open to be solved in next years.

- Source: [[Figure](#)].

The **PSI re-use theme** all time was also an important topic in the GI20XX symposia, presented by **Chris Corbin** (UK), a former PSI analyst and EC expert. In his PSI presentations, as usual in a critical but creative manner, he provided at **GI2005 – GI2010** an insight into the process of transposing the PSI Directive in EU27 Member states discussing the lacks in awareness and also the barriers still existing in EU, especially for the re-use of **GEO-ENVIRO-SPATIO Data**.

Therefore, this presentation aims to discuss the ongoing process and goals of reviewing the PSI data re-use Directive in June 2012 in connection with new decisions made by different **State Survey & Mapping Agencies** to open their “**data silos**”.

Author

Doz. Dr. Frank HOFFMANN, CSc
Vorstandsvorsitzender – IGN e.V.

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- [[Proposal for a New PSI Directive – ePSIplatform – Fact Sheet](#)]
- [[EUR-Lex COM/2010/0245 – Digital Agenda for Europe - COM 26/08/2010/EC](#)]
- [[Mit Rohdaten allein wird der Bürger nicht glücklich“ « Dateninterview, Datenpolitik « Data Blog](#)]

Contact

Email: [Vorstand@IGN-SN.de]



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GIS INCLUDING 30 CM PAN-EUROPEAN ORTHO-IMAGES

"USE WINGIS FOR FEW EUROS AND HAVE ACCESS TO 30 CM ORTHO-IMAGES 2011/12"

DI Walter H. Mayer
PROGIS Software GmbH – Villach (A)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *GIS, Microsoft Bing Maps, INVECOS, application development*

Aerial-images of Microsoft in high quality and 30 cm resolution with flight dates 2011/2012 are available for large parts of **Western Europe** already now; missing parts will be finished until end of the year and **Eastern Europe** follows project based. Images are in general the fundament for planning and controlling activities of most sectors - 80 % of all data have a geographic reference, but up to now, **access** to them was not or hardly given, respectively was the procurement complicated and expensive.

PROGIS has developed an easy to use and very well-priced GIS-system to identify areas for subsidies or other measurements, where mentioned Microsoft images are embedded to be used on transaction base. Any activity can happen at once – easily – quickly – and precise. Everyone can use it – no expert know-how is requested and e.g. areas for **INVECOS** can be determined by everybody himself.

For **managing rural areas** we are providing a wide range of GIS-based applications and where standard tools are missing, own applications can be developed with a special developer component. It enables to link WinGIS to existing applications by using ActiveX and COM developer interfaces.

The **WinGIS import and export interfaces** support the most common GIS/CAD file formats like ESRI shape files, AutoCAD DXF, MapInfo MIF and also text based file formats like CSV or GPX for data import from e.g. GPS devices. In a few steps external spatial data can loaded into the users WinGIS project. Imported attribute data are stored in the internal database module of WinGIS.

Author
Dipl.Ing. Walter H. Mayer

Contact
PROGIS Software GmbH
Postgasse 6, 9500 Villach, Austria
tel. +43 4242 26332 | mob. +43 676 841 441 40

Email [mayer@progis.com]

GIS INCLUDING 30 CM PAN-EUROPEAN ORTHO-IMAGES

"USE WINGIS FOR FEW EUROS AND HAVE ACCESS TO 30 CM ORTHO-IMAGES 2011/12"

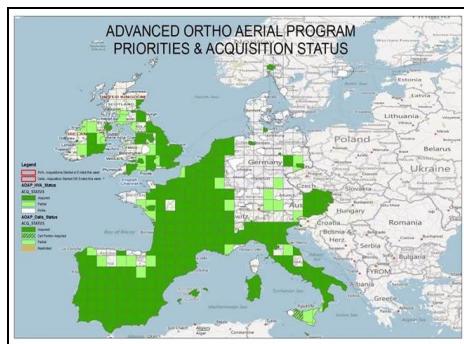
SUMMARY

Dipl.Ing. Walter H. Mayer

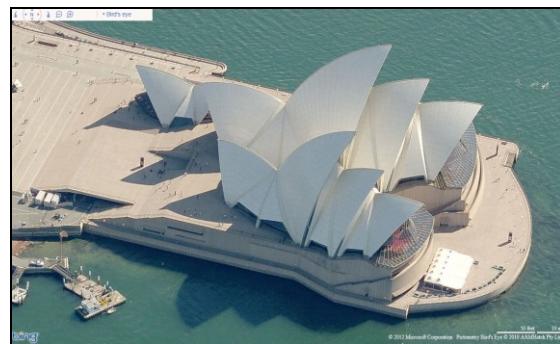
PROGIS Software GmbH – Villach (AT)

Keywords: *GIS, Microsoft Bing Maps, INVECOS, application development*

- I. **Aerial-images of Microsoft** in high quality and 30 cm resolution with flight dates 2011/2012 are available for large parts of **Western Europe** already now; missing parts will be finished until end of the year and **Eastern Europe** follows project based. Images are in general the fundament for planning and controlling activities of most sectors - 80 % of all data have a geographic reference, but up to now, **access** to them was not or hardly given, respectively was the procurement complicated and expensive.



Pic 1: Orthoimages availability 5/2012



Pic 2: Image quality in bird eyes view

What happened after Microsoft finished the job: "... During the year 2011 we came to the conclusion that in the long run it is economically better as a whole for the Finnish Society to let all users to use the same reference data rather than limit the usage by charging for it..."

SOURCE: Jarmo RATIA, Director General and CEO of the National Land Survey of Finland, @SDI-Magazine, 02.03.2012! Why this was not possible before? Why is this not possible elsewhere? More:

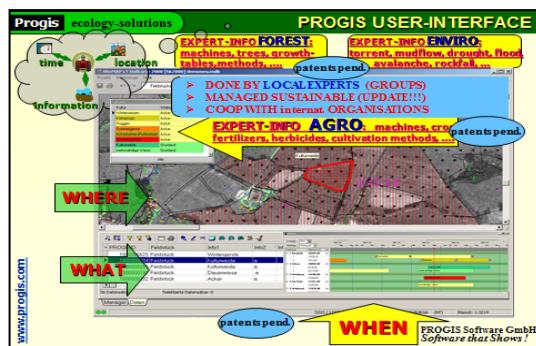
The digital orthoimages are available now in color with a resolution of 20 cm for complete Germany. Since 2008 webmap services have been available. The change to UTM georeferencing also was done (UTM (ellipsoid GRS80, date ETRS89). Documentation you will find in [Digitale Orthophotos DOP40 /DOP20](#) und [Regelwerk für den Datenaustausch von DOP](#), a free of charge download at the [GeoDatenZentrum](#) of the Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie.

- II. **PROGIS** has with WinGIS and its SDK developed an easy to use and very well-priced GIS-system to identify areas for subsidies or other measurements, where mentioned Microsoft images are embedded to be used on transaction base. Any activity can happen at once – easily – quickly – and precise. Everyone can use it – no expert know-how is requested and e.g. areas for **INVECOS** can be determined by everybody himself.

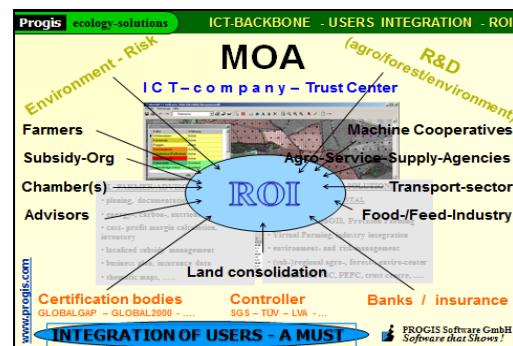
PROGIS introduced recently WinGIS for 29,90€ including 50 sessions (24h working sessions) to use BING maps, to be ordered via a webshop online!

The **WinGIS import and export interfaces** support the most common GIS/CAD file formats like ESRI shape files, AutoCAD DXF, MapInfo MIF and also text based file formats like CSV or GPX for data import from e.g. GPS devices. In a few steps external spatial data can be loaded into the users WinGIS project. Imported attribute data are stored in the internal database module of WinGIS.

For **managing rural areas** we are providing a wide range of GIS-based applications and where standard tools are missing, own applications can be developed with a special developer component. It enables to link WinGIS to existing applications by using ActiveX and COM developer interfaces.



Pic 3: DokuPlant – one WinGIS application's user interface



Pic 4: User integration of different public/private stakeholders

III. The SME approach:

- **Some additional facts how the GIS sector will change and move** (underlined comments from Geospatial World, Prof. Arup Dasgupta):
- **SMEs could bridge the gap:**
 - We did this in agriculture, forestry, environment, natural risk management, understanding the needs of the customers better!
- **Innovative solutions** come from large players and SMEs (Microsoft (BING orthoimages) and PROGIS (agro-forestry-environment-risk-solutions)).
 - We understood the – complex – value chain within these sectors and we used beside ours also emerging technologies and integrated them!
- **SMEs drive innovation, job creation, competition:**
 - We are building networks of local experts to enable them using technologies; we have not only to educate GIS experts, we have to train and enable farm-, forest- or environment experts to use GIS!
- **Technology and solution SMEs are innovators, service and trading SMEs will be outsourced:**
 - We are technology AND solution innovator
- **We need better integration of technologies**
 - We always were focusing on technology integration
- **SMEs need strong domain knowledge**, the plain distributor will disappear
 - We have detailed domain knowledge, of a complex sector - SAFER
- **Large technology player's move into new sectors**, creating opportunities for SMEs!
 - Our cooperation with Microsoft-BING opened new possibilities for us!
- **SMEs are instrumental in awareness-increase to show what is possible:**
 - Our technology is state of the art and on the forefront of technology!

- **SMEs are turning the challenges into opportunities that were previously unimagined and breaking down the walls of traditional thinking**
 - We introduced beside technical solutions also organisational ones!
- **SMEs must become creators of knowledge and business value**
 - Our customers want a value proposition – they get a detailed ROI plan

IV. The smart planet – the IBM approach – the GIS world has to take this into consideration:

To speak in the words of IBM, “We have to have a smarter planet”: I think the planet is smart enough, the nature is smart – but - the people have to become smarter and also the technology they use! The rest of IBM’s marketing campaign is a wonderful example to show how it fits to our SAFER model:

We have to **turn information into insights**: Clear, but some people will never learn – with or without information! I had done an expertise in a law case, everybody was against me and my client, we won – after 25 years, this in a democracy like Austria! How about other countries?

PROGIS Answer: GIS, MS BING data integration and many vertical applications turn information into insights!

Drive (enterprise) operations' effectiveness and efficiency: To do more with less! To drive sustainable operational improvements!

PROGIS Answer: calculation and valuation models for sustainable management!

Increase agility: Change is the only constant! We need innovative business models and processes!

PROGIS Answer: Agro-Forest-Environment-Risk implementation process = SAFER needs change within the stakeholders – cooperation need!

Connect and empower people: Innovation comes from collaboration! Social technologies will unleash productivity and innovation throughout the whole value chain.

PROGIS Answer: Integration of local expertise, chain partner integration and eco-social responsibility – measurable!

Enable service and innovation: smarter products, smarter services, more innovative capabilities will improve costs and efficiency permanent.

PROGIS Answer: Consultancy & service on top of information to create insights based on better information!

Manage risk, security and compliance: With the right processes and system improvements, one can identify, assess and monitor risks to mitigate and prevent them!

PROGIS Answer: Public-private-partnership-models and the ICT based integration of business partners – chain management!

Author

Dipl.Ing. Walter H. Mayer

Contact

PROGIS Software GmbH

Postgasse 6, 9500 Villach, Austria

tel. +43 4242 26332 | mob. +43 676 841 441 40

Email [mayer@progis.com]



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



OPEN SOCIETY & OPEN DATA FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Nino PATERNO'

STEPIM – Mascalucia/Catania, Sicily (IT)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *ADSL, Rural areas, Dataset, Decision making, Development Agencies, Infrastructure, Network, Monitoring, Services, Technology.*

Content:

The isolation of the rural areas is well known in which poor, where the absence of the wide band is often determined by pure calculations of economic convenience leaving the operators deprived of an essential tool to join them with the rest of the world.

Therefore, the first step for the development of the rural areas is the *availability* of such infrastructure, realizable above all with satellite technologies that would allow a capillary diffusion of the *ADSL*.

Then, the part software, realizable totally with *open source programs* that, integrated with *open data*, they would be a real support for the development of the rural areas.

The development of the rural areas cannot be reduced only to technical matters, but involving above all the *operator of the rural world* is asking for *strategies* realizable from Agencies for development. Only these Development Agencies are able to furnish all the supports for a *sustainable development* of the rural areas.

An example how operates a structure of that kind is the platform *RurIsNet* [www.rurisnet.org] in degree to furnish the collaborative and operational supports which requires the rural world. In fact it allows a permanent connection among the rural operator and his markets; among the agency of development and her operators. But, above all, it allows a permanent connection among the agencies of development, in degree to express the demands of the rural world in his whole.

Author

Nino Paternò

References

[<http://www.stepim.it>] + [<http://www.lafrecciaverde.it>] + [<http://www.rurisnet.org>]

Contact

Stepim s.a.s Strategie per lo sviluppo sostenibile

Via C. Pisacane, 7

95030 – Mascalucia (CT) – ITALIA

Tel.00390957276340 Fax 00390957276340

Email [npat@stepim.it]

ZIELE, STRATEGIEN UND PROBLEME DES DATENAUSTAUSCHES UND -NUTZUNG IM BEREICH LOGISTIK

Martin PÄTZUG – SALT Solutions GmbH – Dresden (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Datenschutz, EcoTransIT, Geschäftsmodelle, LogBase, Logistik, Qualitätssicherung, SALT Solutions, Service, Technologie, Unternehmensdaten

Content:

Bei öffentlicher Nutzung oder Weiterverwendung von Daten im Bereich **Logistik** kann das Thema unter unterschiedlichen Aspekten betrachtet werden, die unterschiedliche und teilweise widersprüchliche Motivationen, Technologien, Probleme und Geschäftsmodelle als geeignet erscheinen lassen. Solche Aspekte sind:

- Zeitliche Reichweite der Informationen,
- Sicherheitsanforderungen
- Schutz personenbezogener Daten
- Verschränkung mit vertraulichen Unternehmensdaten
- Gewährung von Qualitätsmerkmalen
- Notwendigkeit von Qualitätsmerkmalen
- Nutzung von Services oder Primär-Daten
- Offener oder abgeschlossener Nutzerkreis
- Mehrwertangebote im Rahmen von Dienstleistungen

Der Vortrag wird diese Aspekte erläutern und über aktuelle und zeitgemäße Beispiele reflektieren.

Vorgestellt werden nachfolgende Beispiele:

- Projekt **EcoTransIT** der Deutschen Bahn
- Software **LogBase** der SALT Solutions GmbH

Autor

Martin PÄTZUG
IT-Consultant

Referenz

[www.salt-solutions.de]

Kontakt

SALT Solutions GmbH, Charlottenstr. 34, D – 01099 Dresden

Geschäftsführer: Dr. Bernhard Blüthner, Dieter Heyde, Markus Honold
Sitz: Oberpfaffenhofen, AG München, HRB 146081

Fon: +49.351.80604.0
Fax: +49.351.80604.20

Email [martin.paetzug@salt-solutions.de]

THE OPEN DATA APPROACH IN THE LIBRARIAN WORLD TODAY - LIBER, EUROPEANA AND THE EUROPEANA NEWSPAPERS PROJECT

Aleš Pekárek – LIBER – The Hague (NL)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: *Open data, EU projects, LIBER, Europeana, Europeana projects, The European Library, libraries.*

Content:

Open Data is today one of the biggest challenges also for the research libraries across Europe. This is reflected in many related activities, such as open data librarian conferences, EU projects and general approach of large European librarian networks, such as **Liber**, or foundations, such as **EUROPEANA**.

Liber (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche - Association of European Research Libraries) is the main research libraries network in Europe. LIBER encompasses **more than 420 national, university and other libraries from more than 40 countries**. LIBER's network is not restricted to the area of the European Union and the participation of European research libraries outside the European Union is widely encouraged.

Liber has been currently involved in several EU funded projects related to the open-data and open-access approach, especially in field of research data. A few projects will be presented some detail, such as **ODE** (Opportunities for Data Exchange), **Europeana Libraries**, and **MedOANet** (Mediterranean Open Access Tracker).

The main focus of the presentation will be the **Europeana Newspapers Project**, where speaker is responsible on behalf of LIBER for the WP6 Dissemination and Exploitation . This project is a good example of the **Open Data approach** in the field of *online access to cultural heritage*.

About 10 millions of digitised newspapers pages throughout Europe will be refined and aggregated for “**The European Library and Europeana**”, where the refined content will be freely available to the general public under a CC zero licence. Other Europeana Newspapers **project issues**, such as quality evaluation for automatic refinement technologies or metadata standardization, will be also presented.

Author

Aleš PEKÁREK

Liber (Association of European Research Libraries) – The Hague (NL)

References

[<http://www.libereurope.eu>] + [<http://www.europeana.eu>]

Contact

Liber, Association of European Research Libraries
Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5, 2595 BE Den Haag
tel. +31 7 0314 0112 | mob. +31(0) 6 525 333 82

Email [ales.pekarek@kb.nl]

SUMMARY

LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche - Association of European Research Libraries) is the main research libraries network in Europe.

LIBER encompasses **more than 420 national, university and other libraries from more than 40 countries**. LIBER's network is not restricted to the area of the European Union and the participation of European research libraries outside the European Union is widely encouraged.

LIBER has been currently involved in several EU funded projects related to the open-data and open-access approach, especially in field of research data. A few projects will be presented some detail, such as **ODE** (*Opportunities for Data Exchange*), **Europeana Libraries**, and **MedOANet** (*Mediterranean Open Access Tracker*).

The Europeana Newspapers project ICT PSP Best Practise aims at the aggregation and refinement of newspapers for The European Library and Europeana. It will use refinement methods for OCR, OLR (*article segmentation*) and named entity (NER) and class recognition. The libraries participating in the project will provide around 18 million digitised newspaper pages to Europeana. Further libraries will be encouraged to contribute newspapers to Europeana and The European Library by the project. There are **five main objectives** of the project.

Selection, refinement and aggregation of 18 million pages of digitised newspapers – 8 million pages “as it is” (*content providers*), 10 million refined pages (OCR) and 2 million refined pages (*article segmentation*).

Analysis of existing digitised newspaper collections will be carried out through survey on the extent of the digitised newspapers collections throughout Europe. Potential new partners for the extension of the network will be suggested by survey and it may also be useful to judge technical status of digitised data and as part of gathering descriptive metadata.

Analysis of work and Best Practice Recommendations will examine metadata formats in use by libraries in digitisation projects and align metadata models with the METS/ALTO standard and release best practise recommendation on how to apply these formats in newspapers digitisation and refinement. The usability of the recommendation will be tested through an evaluation cycle. The analysis will provide recommendation on best practices for refinement of digitized newspaper collections for Europeana.

Presentation and Access to full-texts objective aims at a content browser, which will be built within the European Library portal, so that users will be able to search full text e.g. by search term, by named entities, by collections of newspapers etc., to see newspapers images or to be linked to relevant library sources.

Dissemination and Exploitation focuses at establishment of publicity, increasing usage of Europeana and awareness raising among target groups and relevant stakeholders. The most important tasks will be media communication, dissemination workshops and attendance at conferences, national information days or network extension.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ANALYSIS OF PERSONALIZED, BUT ANONYMOUS WEBLINKS DATA & POSTER

Ales PEKAREK (LIBER / NL) & Frank HOFFMANN (IGN-SN / DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Connectivity, FACEBOOK, INMAP, LINKEDIN, Network, Social media,

Content:

INTRODUCTION

Social connections have always been a crucial element of quality of living. Today, thanks to the new online social media networks, these connections are even more important, as with their help the life can be much easier, as far as without them it could be almost impossible to find a job, develop own professional career or keep contact with the “friends”, either by profession, or by familiar relations.

Facebook is the today's most popular social network – where the connections are related mostly focused on leisure time and personal “friendship”, depending on agreement between both users

LinkedIn provides a network for managing social connections in field of professional and / or private interests – professional contacts, job inquiries, project issues etc.

The most important difference between LinkedIn and Facebook is the relevance of connections. Most of **personal data shared via LinkedIn** are most probably TRUE because of its professional orientation, which may be NOT the case of Facebook “friends” connections where private and professional connectivity may be mixed together.

VISUALISATION

Web connections on LinkedIn can be visualized easily through **LinkedIn's INMAP application**, providing an visual insight pattern scalable for deeper analysis of inherent structures by the owner only. In the presentation realized by mapping the personal web connections of 36 invited probands: 12 probands (33 %) permitted to share their personal pattern, 1 proband (0,03 %) did not agree with using his pattern, and 23 probands (64 %) did even not answer the request for participation in this test. Interesting that responding probands have prevalently more than 500+ individual connections. The test result is shown as “Mini-Poster” on the following Summary page, while the personal pattern A4 maps are composed as original colour prints and mounted onto “Maxi-Poster” for demonstration. It is obvious, that the individual legendas attributed by every proband itself are in no way standardized by unified categories. The printed poster represents 12 examples, which will be commented and described in the intended presentation.

EXAMPLES

Charvat: [http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com/share/Karel_Charvat/252479166271956103123115574946633041489]

A very homogenous example – Charvat's connections are extremely interconnected to each other – an EU champion !

Popolek: [http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com/share/Roy_Popolek/207299142089279527567123164860485413943]

An entrepreneur actively working at European and global level, with strong interconnections [www.wjd.de | www.jci.cc]

Stogrova: [http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com/share/Petra_Stogrova_Jedlickova/170827060965095800567942300764509650984]

Stogr: [http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com/share/Jakub_%C5%A0tgr/112103320202801279656562414166527308250]

A very nice example of very active (married couple) – strong individualities which have inter-connected different professional groups, but are thematically far away from each other. Such persons can be called “*interconnecters*”

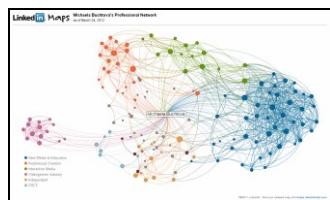
Pekarek [http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com/share/Ales_Pekarek/309302620842662358955082822157450155726]

An example of a “virus-type” connections – a user is connected with 3 main professional groups, which would otherwise be completely not-connected to each other. It reflects the lifetime of the user, who typically intends to change his career thematically within regular periods of time...

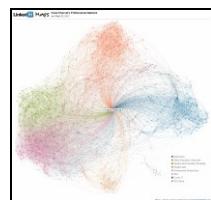
- More interpretations will be given during the planned poster presentation !

INMAP Reference [<http://inmaps.linkedinlabs.com>]

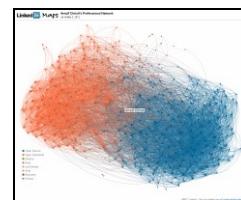
POSTER <> SUMMARY



Buchtova



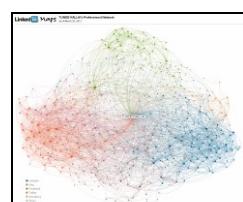
Charvat



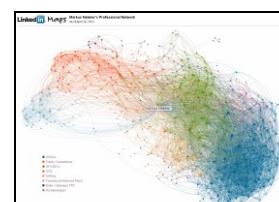
Christl



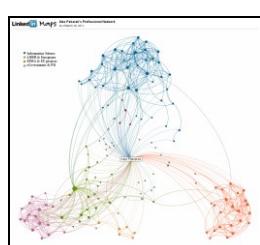
Hoffmann



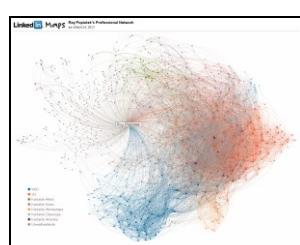
Kallai



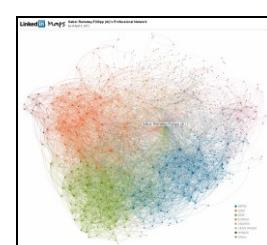
Neteler



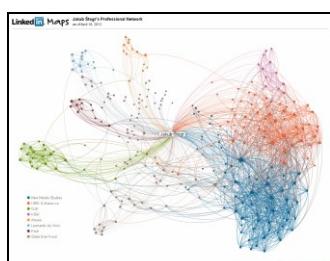
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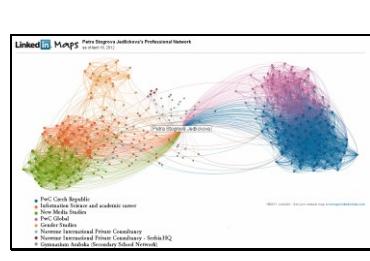
Popiolek



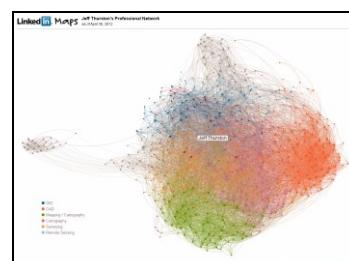
Remetey-Fülop



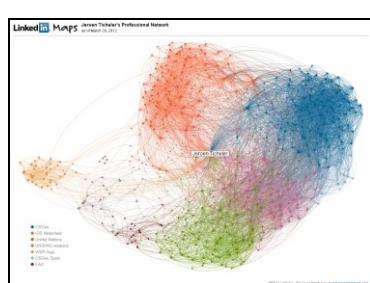
Stogr



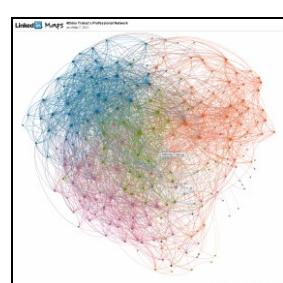
Stogrova



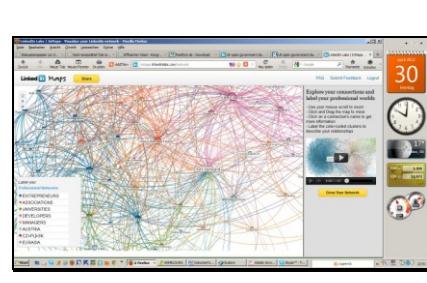
Thurston



Ticheler



Trakas



IGN-Vorstand (interactive)

The authors of the poster composition would like to thank all probands having participated and given their permission to publish their personalized weblinks pattern to be embedded into GI2012-Proceedings in an anonymous visualization way of static images !



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



THE BROADBAND-ATLAS OF GERMANY

– OPEN BROADBAND ACCESSIBILITY DRIVEN BY DEMAND DATA –

Dipl.-Geol. Roy POPIOLEK – (LiveMap GmbH) – Berlin (DE)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Broadband Availability, Broadband Demand, Digital Atlas, User Generated Content, Web 2.0.

Content:

There are more than one websites in Germany designed to inform citizens about the availability of broadband internet access. If you are not among the lucky ones able to find one or more providers for your region, village, street – what options do you have?

We know that one potential customer's case doesn't raise interests of the internet providers – but a dozen, hundreds or even thousands of cases could maybe change this.

We collect, georeference and publish your case to generate a strong trigger into the telecom-market. Available at [<http://www.breitbandatlas-deutschland.de>] we provide a web portal for each person without broadband access to claim their case. All they have to do is register, verify their case and tell us, what to do with their data – handing over to interested companies or forwarding providers inquiries back to you?

One of our first exemplary portals shows the significance for the State of Brandenburg – **10.000** registrations within **12** month encouraged us to increase our operating range. Now the “**Broadbandatlas Germany**” covers all **16** German States! For the future, we are planning an multilanguage system for Europe [<http://www.broadbandatlas.eu>].

Autor

Dipl.-Geol. Roy Popolek
LiveMap GmbH – Berlin (GER)

Referenz

[<http://www.breitbandatlas-deutschland.de>]

Kontakt

LiveMap GmbH
Raabestraße 10
10405 Berlin, Germany
tel. +49 (0) 30 650 754 34 | mob. +49 (0) 177 277 54 94

Email [r.popolek@livemap.de]



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

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SUMMARY

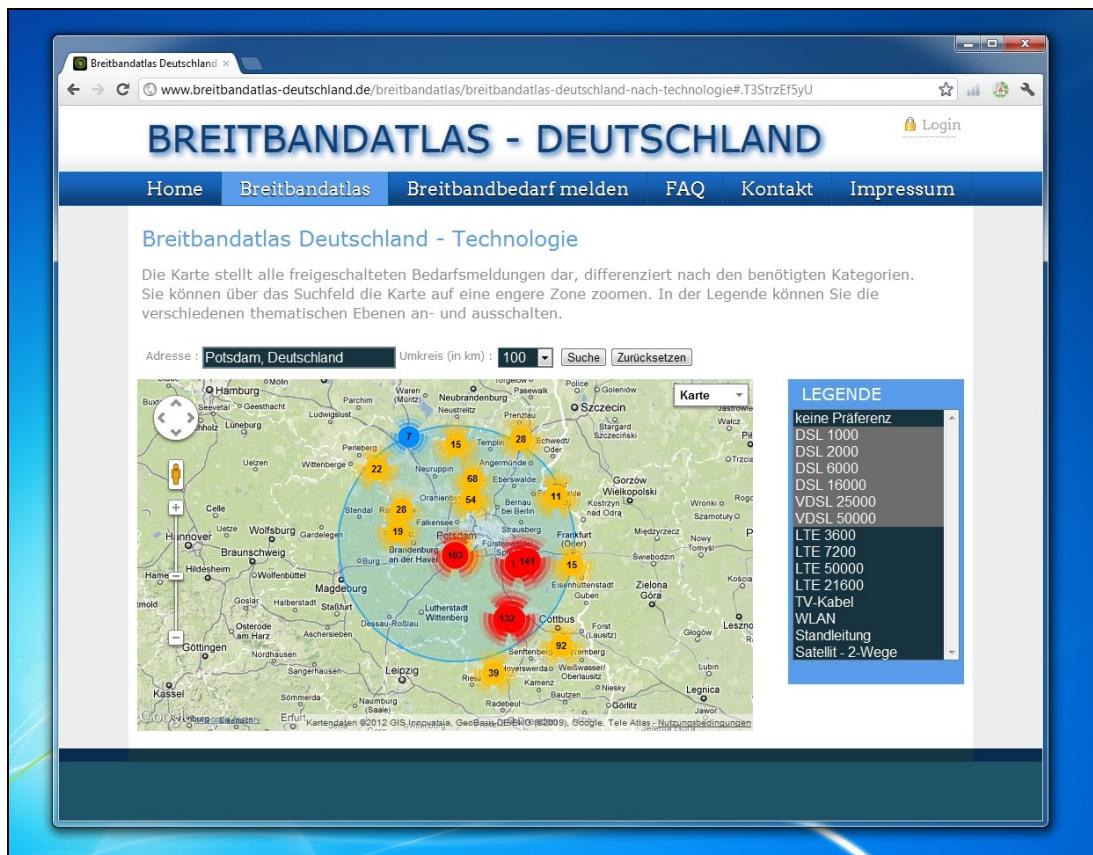
"Sind auch Sie verzweifelt auf der Suche nach Breitbandzugang zum Internet?" - Diese Frage bewegt tausende Bürger in Deutschland.

Ich war es leid, mir die tollen **Landkarten mit der Verfügbarkeit von breitbandigem Internet** anzusehen (Telekom & Co.), nur um dann festzustellen, dass ich einfach Pech habe und immer noch mitten in einem der "Weißen Flecke" lebe.

"Nicht genügend Nachfrage, tut uns leid, das lohnt sich für uns nicht" - eines der Todeschlagargumente seitens der Anbieter, wenn man nachfragt, wann es denn endlich auch mal bei mir vor Ort soweit ist...

Web 2.0 - warum das nicht mal für was Praktisches nutzen - Ich glaube daran, dass genügend Nachfrage auch vernünftige Angebote erzeugt. Nutzen wir doch die Möglichkeiten der vernetzten Welt, um uns und unseren **Bedarf sichtbar** zu machen:

- [www.Breitbandatlas-Deutschland.de]



Registrieren Sie einfach Ihren Wunsch nach Breitbandzugang: *Welche Bandbreite brauchen Sie, wie dringend ist es, wieviel würden Sie bereit sein, zu bezahlen und wo soll der Anschluss lokalisiert sein?*

BB-Atlas ansehen –

[<http://www.breitbandatlas-deutschland.de/breitbandatlas/breitbandatlas-deutschland-nach-technologie>]

Noch Fragen? – [<http://www.breitbandatlas-deutschland.de/faq>]

Mitmachen! – [<http://www.breitbandatlas-deutschland.de/bedarf-melden>]

- **Ich kann Ihnen mit unserer Initiative jedoch nicht versprechen, morgen endlich versorgt zu werden.**

ABER: Für einen einzigen potentiellen Breitbandkunden interessieren sich die Wenigsten, für Hunderte oder Tausende alle!

OPEN STANDARDS OF OGC AND THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

Athina TRAKAS

Open Geospatial Consortium – Director European Services (OGC-DEUS)

ABSTRACT <>> KEYNOTE

Keywords: Europa, GDI, Geoportal, INSPIRE, ISO, OGC, OWS, Standards, Technical Committee, Testbeds, WebGIS.

Content:

Die **Standards des OGC** bilden die Grundlagen für viele GDI-, Geoportal-Anwendungen und WebGIS Lösungen in den verschiedensten Bereichen. Zusätzlich nutzen immer mehr „Communities“ die OGC Standards, um fachspezifische Anforderungen zu lösen. Dies zeigt sich in den verschiedenen Standards- und Domain-Arbeitsgruppen, die in den letzten Jahren von OGC-Mitgliedern ins Leben gerufen wurden.

Das **Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)** arbeitet eng mit anderen Organisationen im Geo-Umfeld zusammen, um Synergie-Effekte zu nutzen und Mehrfachentwicklungen zu vermeiden. Daher bestehen zu vielen Organisationen Vereinbarungen zur Zusammenarbeit, sog. “Memorandum of Understanding“ wie z.B. mit der ISO, OASIS, oder dem Web3D Konsortium.

Der Vortrag gibt nach einer Einführung einen Überblick über nachfolgende Aspekte:

- Open Geospatial Consortium, offene Standards und Bandbreite der OGC-Tätigkeiten
- Zusammenarbeit im OGC Prozess: wie und wo kann man sich im OGC Prozess einbringen, engagieren und diesen beeinflussen – sowohl als Mitglied, als auch als Nicht-Mitglied (z.B. das Einbringen von Änderungswünschen im Change Request Tool des OGC).
- Die Arbeitsgruppen des OGC: diese sind auch für Nicht-Mitglieder zugänglich und z.T. in Kooperation mit anderen internationalen Organisationen ins Leben gerufen wurden, wie z.B. die Hydrology Domain WG.
- Das OGCI network: hier werden viele Informationen rund um das OGC, OGC Standards und Implementationen der Standards bereitgestellt. Das OGCI network ist offen für Kommentare und Interessierte können sich daran beteiligen.
- Neuigkeiten aus 2011 und ein Ausblick was das Jahr 2012 noch bringen wird.

Author

Athina Trakas is [OGC's Director for European Services](#). In her position she is the contact person for OGC in Europe, responsible for the OGC's activities and networking in Europe. This includes connecting with European stakeholder organisations, the European Commission and members, supporting regional and national forum activities and planning and managing of OGC outreach and recruitment. She has a diploma in Geography and started working in the field of GIS in 1998. Until 2006 she was responsible for marketing and key account management at CCGIS, a consultancy company for GIS. In 2006 she joined OGC as Director for Business Development on a part time basis. From 2007 to 2008 Athina was also responsible for Business Development, Marketing and International Business at WhereGroup for Free and Open Source GIS and standards. Since 2008 she is charter member of the Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGeo). In 2009 she was appointed OGC's Director for European Services.

References

- [<http://www.opengeospatial.org>] +
- [<http://www.ogcnetwork.net/node/382>]
- [<http://www.opengeospatial.org/pressroom/pressreleases/984>]
- [<https://twitter.com/#!/trakasa>]

Contact

Phone: +49 - 228 - 54 8899 42 | mobile: +49 - 173 - 211 26 23
Heerstr. 162, 53111 Bonn, Germany

Email [atrakas@opengeospatial.org] | [Skype: athina.trakas]

SUMMARY <> KEYNOTE

Im September 1994 wurde das Open Geospatial Consortium [1] (*OGC – bis 2004 bekannt unter Open GIS Consortium*), von 8 Mitgliedern in Leben gerufen. Mittlerweile ist das internationale Konsortium mit weltweit mehr als **440** Mitgliedern aus Industrie, Behörden, öffentlichen Verwaltungen und Universitäten aus der Entwicklung von Standards im Geo-Bereich nicht mehr wegzudenken.

Das OGC hat sich zum Ziel gesetzt, die Verarbeitung von raumbezogenen Informationen über Hersteller-, System- und Organisationsgrenzen hinaus zu vereinfachen und dadurch eine breitere Nutzung von Geoinformationen zu ermöglichen. Um dies zu erreichen und um Interoperabilität zwischen den verschiedenen Systemen zu ermöglichen, erarbeiten die Mitglieder des OGC allgemeingültige Standards und Spezifikationen.

Produkte und Dienste, die zu diesen Spezifikationen konform sind, erlauben es Anwendern, raumbezogene Informationen einfach zwischen Applikationen und über Netzwerke hinweg auszutauschen und zu nutzen. Da hierbei nicht die konkrete Umsetzung der Software vorgeschrieben wird, sondern die verschiedenen Schnittstellen eines Dienstes definiert sind, ermöglichen diese interoperablen Dienste dem Anwender außerdem die Freiheit, die für ihn und seine Anwendungsumgebung am besten geeignete Software auszuwählen.

Die Standards des OGC bilden die Grundlagen für viele GDI- und Geoportal-Anwendungen und WebGIS Lösungen in den verschiedensten Bereichen. Zusätzlich nutzen immer mehr „*Communities*“ die OGC Standards, um fachspezifische Anforderungen zu lösen. Dies zeigt sich in den verschiedenen **Standards- und Domain-Arbeitsgruppen**, die in den letzten Jahren von OGC-Mitgliedern ins Leben gerufen wurden. Standards aus dem Sensor Web Bereich (*für z.B. Frühwarnsysteme oder Internet of Things*), der Open GeoSMS Standard (*z.B. für Crowded Sourcing Anwendungen*) oder die Arbeiten in den Bereichen Augmented Reality und 3D Visualisierung (*Smart Cities, Städteplanung etc.*) sind nur einige wenige Beispiele der aktuellen Tätigkeiten des OGC.

Die OGC Homepage zeigt nachfolgend eine Auswahl der verschiedenen Communities, in denen die OGC Standards zum Einsatz kommen:



Abbildung 1: OGC Homepage – [<http://www.opengeospatial.org>]

Das OGC besteht aus verschiedenen Programmen, die nach festen *Policies and Procedures* arbeiten. Im Nachfolgenden werden die einzelnen Programme kurz näher erläutert [2].



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Die Organisationsstruktur des OGC, mit den entsprechenden Programmen und weiteren Details ist aus Abbildung 2 ersichtlich:

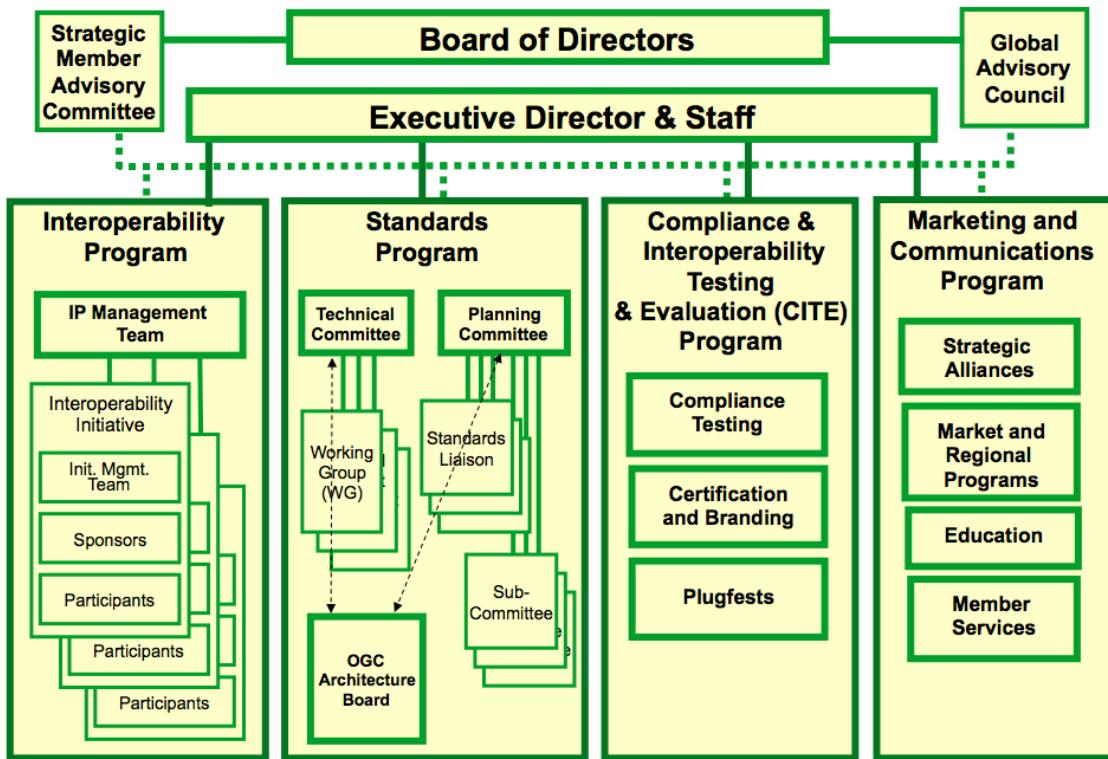


Abbildung 2: Organigramm des Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)

Die OGC Standards entstehen im *Standards Program* [3] durch einen offenen, konsensbasierten Prozess, an dem sich die Mitglieder beteiligen. In den Arbeitsgruppen (*Domain- und Standards-Working Groups DWG/SWG*) [4/5]) werden entweder verschiedene thematische Aspekte beleuchtet oder aber an den Standards selbst gearbeitet. Die Arbeiten im Zuge der Erstellung der Standards erfolgen nicht im „Elfenbeinturm“. Das OGC unterhält daher eine Vielzahl von strategischen Partnerschaften mit anderen Standardisierungsorganisationen oder Industriekonsortien [6]. Dadurch wird vermieden, dass „Rad nicht neu zu erfinden“ und zusätzlich gibt es einen regen Erfahrungsaustausch zwischen den Gruppen. Soweit wie möglich wird daher auf vorhandene Erfahrungen aufgesetzt.

Das 1999 gestartete *Interoperability Program* [7] in Ergänzung zu dem eher theoretischen *Standards Program* dient der Realisierung von interoperablen Softwarekomponenten, die die speziellen Anforderungen und Fragestellungen prototypisch umsetzen. Zusätzlich werden Standards in realen Szenarien getestet. Das Programm unterstützt sogenanntes *rapid prototyping*, das Testen und Validieren neuer Standards durch sogenannte *Testbeds*, Interoperabilitäts-Experimente und Pilot-Initiativen. Dieses praxisorientierte Vorgehen auf Basis von Demo-Szenarien beschleunigt nicht nur den Standardisierungsprozess per se. Vielmehr wird der unmittelbare Beweis erbracht, dass die theoretischen Erkenntnisse nicht nur *praktisch* umgesetzt, sondern bei entsprechenden Implementierungen in Softwarekomponenten auch *produktiv* genutzt werden können.

Weitere Programme des OGC sind das *Compliance and Interoperability Testing and Evaluation (CITE) Program* [8] und das *Marketing and Communications Program (MCP)* [9]. Innerhalb von CITE werden *Test* für bestehende OGC Standards entwickelt, mit Hilfe derer Software auf OGC Konformität getestet werden kann. Zusätzlich kann unter dem CITE Programm ein *OGC Zertifikat für Software* erworben werden, das Konformität mit den Standards bestätigt. Das im Jahr 2002 etablierte MCP dient der gezielten Verbreitung der OGC Entwicklungen und der damit verbundene Aufklärungsarbeit. Im Gegensatz zu den anderen Programmen, die bewusst global ausgerichtet sind, umfassen die Aktivitäten des MCP auch regionale Anforderungen an das OGC.



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Um sich an dem Arbeiten des OGC zu beteiligen, gibt es vielerlei Möglichkeiten. Als OGC Mitglied [10] kann man aktiv in SWG's und DWG's mitarbeiten. Manche der DWGs sind auch für Nicht-Mitglieder zu einem gewissen Grad zugänglich, so z.B. die Hydrology DWG [11]. Des weiteren werden sogenannte *Candidate Standards*, bevor sie von den OGC Mitgliedern verabschiedet werden, öffentlich einem *public review* unterzogen, während dessen interessierte Communities Kommentare zum künftigen Standards abgeben können. Zusätzlich können jederzeit sogenannte *Change Requests* [12] zu jedem Standard eingebracht werden. Hierüber können auch Anregungen zu speziellen Erweiterungen oder Änderungen eines bestimmten Standards vorgeschlagen werden.

Zusätzlich zur OGC Webseite ist das OGCnetwork [13] eine gute Quelle weiterführender Informationen rund um das Thema der OGC Standards (Abbildung 3).

The screenshot shows the homepage of the OGC Network. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for networks, domains, services, encodings, education, forum, and help. Below the navigation is a search bar and a social media sharing section. The main content area includes:

- other news**: A list of recent news items, such as "宇宙関連のアプリ開発イベント、国内で初は「ISSから見る地球」 - iTpro" and "Phản hồi tốt, nhưng "đất hép" vì "đất cũ" - ICT News".
- Active forum topics**: A list of forum topics, including "WMS time get physical attribute", "Please help to get correct BBOX filter in GetFeature", "GML3 Test Data", "EOSIS tasking extension: where are the official schemas?", and "Attempts to implement Sensor Planning Service v2 Web Services".
- OGC Network™**: A section describing the OGC Network as a window onto the dynamic geospatial web, supported by the OGC Reference Model (ORM). It provides access to multiple communities, software, services, and information models.
- domains - Interest Group Domains**: A place for professionals to collaborate.
- services - Geospatial Services**: Information and tools relating to existing and experimental OGC services such as WFS, WPS, WMS, WFS Simple, etc.
- encodings - Encodings**: Information and tools relating to XML and other document models such as GML, Coordinate Reference Systems, SensorML, and so forth.
- learn - news, reference materials and discussion resources**: Includes the latest OGC Document Motions, compliance testing, and applications of OGC standards.
- servicelist - Services and Client Implementations**: An evolving endeavor to catalog myriad geospatial Web services and clients available on the Internet that implement OGC standards.
- Popular Domains**: A list of popular domains including AIP-4, AIP4, AIP, GEOSS, AIP, Telecom, aviation, cite, climate, csw, EarthCube, filter, GEOSS, GEOS, AIP, GEOSS, AIP-4, GEOS, SIFT, Telecons, gml, hydrology, Java, ogcdoc, ogcdochtml, standards, status, ogcschema, OGC Web Services, ows8, ows9, schema, sensorML, Sensor Web, std, sps, swo, testbed, watherML2, wfs, wms, wps, xml, xmldoc.
- delicious OGC**: A link to delicious.com with the tag "OGC".

Abbildung 3: Das OGC network

Weiterführende Links:

- [1] OGC Webseite: <http://www.opengeospatial.org>
- [2] OGC Policies: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/policies>
- [3] OGC Standards Programm: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/programs/spec>
- [4] OGC Domain Working Groups: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/wg>
- [5] OGC Standards Working Groups: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/swg>
- [6] OGC Partnerschaften: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/alliancepartners>
- [7] OGC Interoperability Program: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/programs/ip>
- [8] OGC CITE Program: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/compliance>
- [9] OGC Marketing and Communications Program: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/programs/ocap>
- [10] OGC Mitglieder: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/members>
- [11] OGC Hydrology DWG: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/hydrologydwg>
- [12] OGC Change Request: <http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/cr>
- [13] OGC network: <http://www.ogcnetwork.net/>

GEOSS, OGC AND THE REALITY OF INSPIRE

Jachym CEPIKY &, Štěpán KAFKA – HSRS – Benesov (CZ)
 Premysl VOHNOUT, Michal SREDL & Karel CHARVAT – CCSS – Praha (CZ)

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Catalogue, Czech Republic, Dataset, Decision making, Directive, editing, Geoportal, INSPIRE, Map viewer, Metadata, Network, monitoring, OGC, Registry, Services, spatial validating, WMS.

Content:

This paper describe new visualisation aspects of the Czech INSPIRE Geoportal. The development started in 2007. It is based on HSlayers tools. **HSlayers** combines capabilities of ExtJS (part of Sencha) and **OpenLayers** and several helping scripts to establish truly Web GIS applications according to **OGC** (*Open Geospatial Consortium*) interoperability standards.

In 2009, after 2 years of development, it was released under conditions of the *GNU General Public License 3*. **OpenLayers** is a JavaScript toolkit for the creation of mapping applications in the web browsers.

ExtJS is a multi-browser JavaScript library for building rich internet applications. It consists of customisable User Interface widgets, ready to be used by designers of Graphical User Interface, similar to desktop widgets, which among others consist of: *text fields and text area input controls, date fields with a pop-up date-picker, numeric fields, list box, radio and checkbox buttons, wysiwyg html editor, text grids, suitable for spreadsheets, trees, tab panels, toolbars, menus and sliders*.

The new functionalities, which are described, are mainly *LayerSwitcher, Printing Module, WMC management, transformation services and proxy4ows*.

Authors

Jachym Cepicky & Štěpán KAFKA – HSRS (Help Service Remote Sensing) – Benesov (CZ)
 Premysl VOHNOUT & Karel CHARVAT – Czech Centre for Science and Society – Praha (CZ)

References

[<http://www.bnhelp.cz>] + [<http://cess.cz>] + [<http://geoportal.gov.cz>]

Contact

Help Service Remote Sensing
Vnoučkova 614,
 25601 Benešov, Czech Republic
 Mobile: +420 776 328 181

Email [vohnout@cess.cz]



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SUMMARY

The National INSPIRE Geoportal according INSPIRE directive including discovery, downloading and view services, monitoring and georeports. The geoportal is developed according Technical guidance documents for INSPIRE implementation. The INSPIRE geoportal is central point for access to Czech INSPIRE services. The paper describes three important components: **HSlayers, OpenLayers and Georeports**.

The development of HSlayers started in 2007. In 2009, after 2 years of development, it was released under conditions of the GNU General Public License 3. HSlayers features are based on and derived from OpenLayers and, therefore, their characteristics are as follows:

- **Portrayal of various types of data:**
 - **Raster:** OGC WMS(-T), Image (PNG, JPEG, GIF), ...
 - **Vector:** OGC WFS(-T), GML, GeoRSS, KML, GPX, GeoJSON, ...
 - **Data sources** from commercial servers: Google Maps, Virtual Earth, Yahoo Maps, ...
- The user interface (use control) adheres to current conventions in web map portals.
- Information about queried objects in text bubbles.

HSlayers additional functions include:

- Dynamic adding of OGC (*Open Geospatial Consortium*) services into map - clients for WMS, WFS, WCS, KML, GeoRSS and others.
- Basic WFS filtering
- Transformation (warping) of services, with different coordinate reference system.
- Portrayal of independent data sources on the client side. Map composition is composed on the basis of requests to various servers. It is thus not necessary to install a map server.
- Saving of map composition according to WMC (Web Map Context) OGC specification on user computer for repeated future use or for sharing between users.
- Extension of compute functions based on WPS (Web Processing Service²) OGC service - according to user needs – generic WPS Client available.
- Multilingual environment
- Map requests to various types of data stored on various servers, with automatic processing of results
- Work with micro-formats
- Search on the map using various Gazetteers services.
- Connection of the application with catalogue client (OGC CSW) in the geoportal, which enables display of the searched service from catalogue directly on the map.
- Vector editing function including snapping to chosen layers on the server.
- Possibilities for advanced configuration of user requests
- Advanced measuring of length and surfaces
- Printing of map compositions - possibility of large print outs (up to A0 format), user configuration of print settings using HTML templates. PDF output as well as various image formats.

The LayerSwitcher has now a double panel interface, which makes it easy for the user to manipulate a large list of layers in the map application.

The first panel represents the “*logical view*” on the layer list – layers can be organized into folders and so user can keep logical structure of displayed data.

The second panel represents the “*physical view*” - order of layers, displayed in the map window in the stack. As usually, *aerial photos* are organized at the bottom of the stack, and *cadastral maps* are displayed at the top of the stack and their organization into folders does not make much sense.

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_Processing_Service



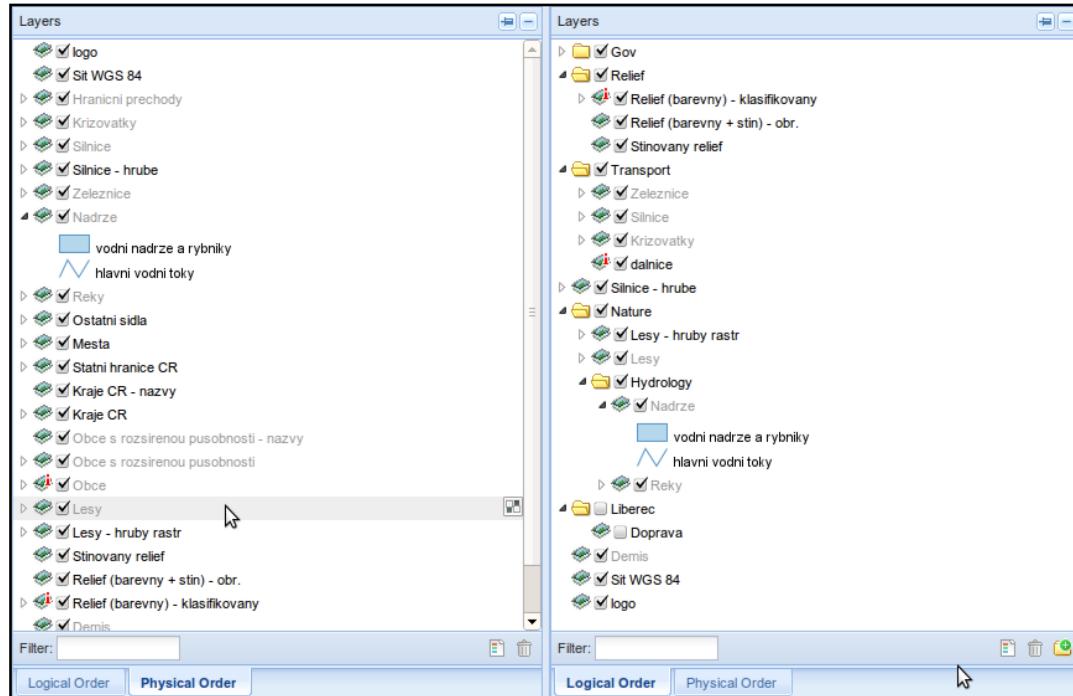
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The actual version of HSLayers also provides the ability to hide used components to the side panel of the application (dock) and whenever needed, it can be undocked again into a separate window. Users on smaller screen resolutions can enlarge some tool they need to use and therefore, are not limited to the size of the side panel.



HSLayers also support publishing of information about copyrights related to single services. Information is taken from metadata. In the real-life, we are often facing a problem, how to display map from the server, which does not support coordinate system of the displayed map. This is implemented with the help of Proxy4OWS (described later in the presentation). It is assumed, that Capabilities document is already parsed, it is expecting GetMap request from the client to Proxy4OWS directly. The GetMap request is expected to have beside original WMS parameters - also three add-on options:

- **owsService** - this is going to be WMS
- **owsURL** - URL of the original service, which is expected to handle the **GetMap request**
- **fromCRS** - CRS of the original coordinate system, from which shall the result of **GetMap** be transformed to.

Proxy4OWS generates MapServer's mapfile on-the-fly. Only one layer is attached to the mapfile – the layer of type WMS. MapServer then formulates the necessary request, fetches the data from remote server and provides image transformation on them. The result is always a little bit distorted, because the resolution is not always fine enough, but it can be used and displayed in the mapping application.

Thanks to Proxy4OWS, we can now display seam-less data from several WMS resources, which do not support coordinate system of the map, displayed in user's browser. The important new issue is the support for **Web Map Context** (WMC). A Web Map Context (WMC) describes **how to save a map view** comprised of many different layers from different Web Map Servers. A '**context**' can be encoded and saved so that Web maps created by users can be automatically reconstructed and augmented by the authoring user or by other users in the future.

A Context document is structured using eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Potential uses for context include creating default initial views for Web maps for different hazards, saving the state of a user's work on a viewer client to preserve information such as how geospatial layers are added or modified, and saving the state of a client session for sharing with other users. This mechanism is valuable for efficiently communicating across shift transitions. Also, context documents can be **catalogued and discovered** for reuse by others.



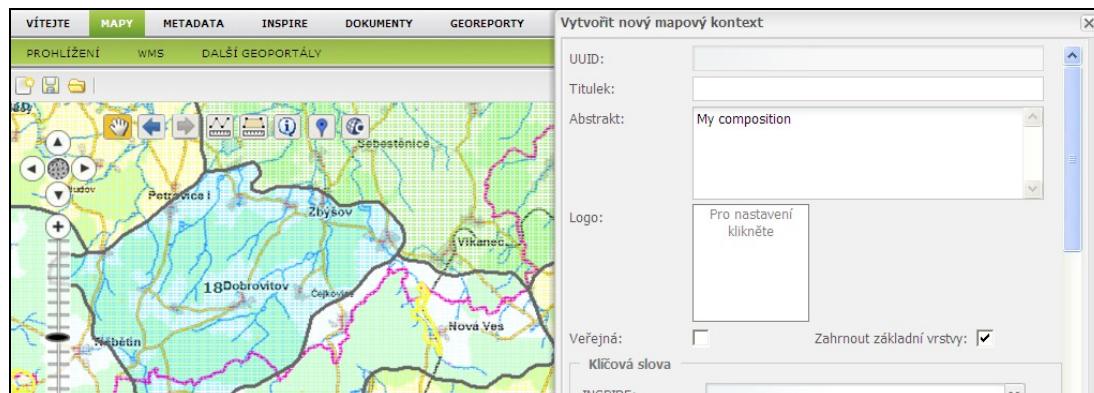
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This allows analysts to benefit from lessons learned in previous episodes.³



In URM there is now implemented strong support for discovery and defining new WMC based on information displayed on portal. The system allows to:

- Define WMC on the base current composition on portal
- Save composition on local disk
- Save composition with metadata on server
- Open composition from local disk
- Open composition from server
- Open composition from remote servers using metadata description

The implementation of the WMC concept presents a new way to the future upcoming solution, when the system will support easier collaboration and sharing of results. It also supports the reuse of results of work done on portal by other applications.

HSLayers includes printing setup, so that content of the map can be printed at any printer or used in other desktop GIS workstation. The printing client enables the user, to choose between printing a map to a pre-defined template or saving the content of the map into a raster image.

When the user makes a choice, that he wants to create a raster image with the map's current content, he can either directly click the button, and a copy of the map window will be displayed, according to the selected image format (which can be one of PNG, JPEG, GIF and geo-referenced GeoTIFF). The desired scale and region can be set as well.

When a user chooses to print a map to a pre-defined template, a new box is drawn, representing the paper box. Users can move the paper over the map and define the desired region. The size of the paper box is always adjusted according to the selected scale. Additional information can be added as well (map title, description, icon). The map is then layed out according to selected pre-defined template to PDF or HTML output. The template is prepared as a HTML page. Printing is provided by a server script, which is able to work with standard WMS services, tiled-layer, vector data and other inputs.

Government agencies producing and publishing data are seldom able foresee the needs for special applications of all the public and this leaves space for start-ups and small companies. Such outputs are a niche-market today because of unavailability of the programming environment and the need for a complex programming of infrastructure prior to putting business logic in function.

The offered georeporting provides a complete *discovery-data-service-output chain* based on world acknowledge standards. There are two challenges yet: bringing the programming environment to open source world and creating even more content based on the real world demand.

Nevertheless, the most important requirement allowing for publishing reliable and trustworthy georeports is a strong demand for guaranteed, precise and continuously updated data, which would feed them. Data providers have to be contacted and encouraged to improve quality of their datasets in order to qualify as a data source for georeports. Once you have all the data you need it is quite simple to prepare a **georeport** from the technical point of view. **Searching for reliable source of information** is much more time consuming (*and annoying...*).

² ORCHESTRA [http://www.eu-orchestra.org/TUs/Standards/en/html/Unit4_learningObject6.html]



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ACTUAL PRESS INFORMATION

(ATTACHMENTS)



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Press- and Web-Information related to OpenDataPolicies

Page / Seite (in alphabetical order)

67 → 8 Principles of Open Government Data – *Open Government Working Group*

69 → Arbeitsgruppe „Georeferenzierung“ von Sozial- und Wirtschafts-Daten (*Geodaten*)

70 → Czech Open Government Partnership Action Plan – *Comments and Thoughts*

72 → Datenaustausch – EU – agrimatics – *Konferenz (agri-X-change)*

74 → Digital Agenda and Open Data – *From Crisis of Trust to Open Governing*

76 → Geodaten besser nutzen – *VDV-Online-Information*

77 → Geoinformationen in den Kommunen – *Bundesweite Umfrage erfolgreich abgeschlossen*

78 → Intevation unterstützt das OpenStreetMap-Projekt mit freien Strassendaten

79 → National Land Survey Open Data Licence – *Version 1.0 – 1st May 2012*

81 → OGC Business Value Sub-Committee – *Global Survey*

83 → Open Geospatial Consortium – Report – “*Open Standards and INSPIRE*”

84 → Open Government Data – Vorarlberg (AT) – *Web-Lizenz-Information*

85 → Open Government Licence for Public Sector Information – *The National Archives (UK)*

87 → OpenStreetMap – Deutschland – *Lizenzwechsel von Open Street Map*

91 → OpenStreetMap posing Surprise threat to Google Maps

92 → SMUL – Daten zum Sächsischen Wasserhaushalt in Internet

93 → The Army Reserve’s 10 rules for social media practitioners

95 → Unlocking the Goldmine – *New legal proposals to open up Europe’s public sector*

97 → Weltbank setzt auf Open Access



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8 Principles of Open Government Data

Open Government Working Group

Larry Lessig on the Open Government Data Principles

8 december 2007

30 open government advocates gathered to develop a set of principles of open government data. The meeting, held in Sebastopol, California, was designed to develop a more robust understanding of why open government data is essential to democracy.

The Internet is the public space of the modern world, and through it governments now have the opportunity to better understand the needs of their citizens and citizens may participate more fully in their government. Information becomes more valuable as it is shared, less valuable as it is hoarded. Open data promotes increased civil discourse, improved public welfare, and a more efficient use of public resources.

The group is offering a set of fundamental principles for open government data. By embracing the eight principles, governments of the world can become more effective, transparent, and relevant to our lives.

Your comments are welcome on our discussion list.

The meeting was coordinated by Tim O'Reilly of O'Reilly Media and Carl Malamud of Public.Resource.Org, with sponsorship from the Sunlight Foundation, Google, and Yahoo.

Open Government Data Definition: The 8 Principles of Open Government Data

Government data shall be considered open if the data are made public in a way that complies with the principles below:

1. Data Must Be Complete

All public data are made available. Data are electronically stored information or recordings, including but not limited to documents, databases, transcripts, and audio/visual recordings. Public data are data that are not subject to valid privacy, security or privilege limitations, as governed by other statutes.

2. Data Must Be Primary

Data are published as collected at the source, with the finest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms.

3. Data Must Be Timely

Data are made available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data.

4. Data Must Be Accessible

Data are available to the widest range of users for the widest range of purposes.

5. Data Must Be Machine processable

Data are reasonably structured to allow automated processing of it.

6. Access Must Be Non-Discriminatory

Data are available to anyone, with no requirement of registration.

7. Data Formats Must Be Non-Proprietary

Data are available in a format over which no entity has exclusive control.

8. Data Must Be License-free

Data are not subject to any copyright, patent, trademark or trade secret regulation. Reasonable privacy, security and privilege restrictions may be allowed as governed by other statutes.



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Finally, compliance must be reviewable:

- A contact person must be designated to respond to people trying to use the data.
- A contact person must be designated to respond to complaints about violations of the principles.
- An administrative or judicial court must have the jurisdiction to review whether the agency has applied these principles appropriately.

The group has written [additional notes](#) to provide additional context for the principles above.

REPRINT Reference:

- [<http://www.opengovdata.org/home/8principles>]

Workshop Participants

Carl Malamud (Public.Resource.Org), Tim O'Reilly (O'Reilly Media), Greg Elin (Sunlight Foundation), Micah Sifry (Sunlight Foundation), Adrian Holovaty (EveryBlock), Daniel X. O'Neil (EveryBlock), Michal Migurski (Stamen Design), Shawn Allen (Stamen Design), Josh Tauberer (GovTrack.US), Lawrence Lessig (Stanford), Dan Newman (MapLight.Org), John Geraci (outside.in), Edwin Bender (Inst. for Money), Tom Steinberg (My Society), David Moore (Participatory Politics), Donny Shaw (Participatory Politics), JL Needham (Google), Joel Hardi (Public.Resource.Org), Ethan Zuckerman (Berkman), Greg Palmer (NewCo), Jamie Taylor (MetaWeb), Bradley Horowitz (Yahoo), Zack Exley (New Organizing Institute), Karl Fogel (Question Copyright), Michael Dale (Metavid), Joseph Lorenzo Hall (UC Berkeley), Marcia Hofmann (EFF), David Orban (Metasocial Web), Will Fitzpatrick (Omidyar Network), Aaron Swartz (Open Library)

ARBEITSGRUPPE „GEOREFERENZIERUNG“ VON SOZIAL- UND WIRTSCHAFTSDATEN (GEODATEN)

Umfangreicher Endbericht mit Empfehlungen, Forderungen und Lösungsansätzen zur wissenschaftlichen Nutzung von Geodaten an das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) und das Bundesministerium des Innern (BMI) übergeben.

Übergabe des Endberichts der AG "Georeferenzierung von Daten" des RatSWD an die Bundesregierung

PRESSE – INFORMATION

(04.04.2012)

Der Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten (RatSWD) wurde erstmals im Sommer 2004 vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) im Einvernehmen mit allen Bundesressorts berufen. Er löste den Gründungsausschuss des Rates für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten ab und führt seine Arbeit inhaltlich weiter. Der RatSWD ist ein unabhängiges Gremium von empirisch arbeitenden Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftlern aus Universitäten, Hochschulen und anderen Einrichtungen unabhängiger wissenschaftlicher Forschung sowie von Vertreterinnen und Vertretern wichtiger Datenproduzenten und Servicezentren. Er besteht aus sechzehn Mitgliedern.

Der Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten (RatSWD) hat Ende 2010 eine Arbeitsgruppe "Georeferenzierung von Daten" eingesetzt. Die AG hat ihre Arbeit im Februar 2011 aufgenommen. In der AG soll - um diesem Querschnittsthema gerecht zu werden - ein Kreis von Fachleuten aus ganz unterschiedlichen Bereichen die Lage der Georeferenzierung in Deutschland sowie die Bedarfe und Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten analysieren und gegebenenfalls Wünsche und Forderungen an die Politik / den Gesetzgeber formulieren.

Der RatSWD erwartet von der AG bis Anfang 2012 einen entscheidungsorientierten Bericht mit praktischen Vorschlägen zur Entwicklung und Nutzung der Geodatenlandschaft, insbesondere für die Wissenschaft, aber auch allgemein.

Die AG wird sich deshalb nach einer aktuellen Bestandsaufnahme wichtiger Erheber, Anbieter und Nutzer sowie der rechtlichen und finanziellen Rahmenbedingungen bei der Nutzung georeferenzierter Daten den zu erwartenden bzw. anzustrebenden Entwicklungen bei der Georeferenzierung von Daten widmen. Sie wird dann zu prüfen haben, wie sich die wachsenden Bedarfe an raumbezogenen Daten erfüllen und die Nutzung georeferenzierter Daten durch Wissenschaft, Bürger und Wirtschaft verbessern lassen.

Die AG geht zurück auf eine Empfehlung des Wissenschaftsrates vom November 2009 zur weiteren Arbeit des RatSWD, welche der RatSWD 2010 in seine Empfehlungen zur Weiterentwicklung der Forschungsinfrastruktur für die Sozial-, Verhaltens- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften aufgenommen hat.

QUELLE: [<https://idw-online.de/de/news471139>]

CZECH OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP ACTION PLAN – COMMENTS AND THOUGHTS



[European Public Sector Information Platform](#)

Europe's One-Stop Shop on Public Sector Information (PSI) Re-use

EPSI – WEBLOG – INFO

Posted by Michal Berg on 06 Apr 2012

Keywords: [Actionplan](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Information Standards](#), [OGP](#), [Open Government](#), [PSI](#), [Public Sector Culture](#)

[<http://epsiplatform.eu/content/czech-open-government-partnership-action-plan-comments-and-thoughts-0>]

The Czech government has [agreed on the final Action plan for Czech commitments for the Open Government Partnership](#). The final draft has been prepared along with a [pool of NGOs](#) and active individuals and has been accepted on the last governmental session on Wednesday, April 4th. This blogpost presents the basic outlines of the Czech action plan along with some comments and thoughts.

The Czech action plan for the upcoming year consists of three principal areas. The first one is the approval of a new [Act on Civil Servants](#), which should ensure a better and more effective public service through the depolitisation, professionalisation and stabilisation of the public administration sector. Positions in public services should become less prone to be captured by partisan appointees, which is nowadays a common practice. This Act is anticipated in the Czech Constitution, but hasn't been introduced yet.

An [Act on Civil Servants](#) is really needed and his absence proves to be a huge problem in many areas of public life. However, this act is already included in the legislative plans of the Czech government for this year. This is why including it into the OGP Action plan is purely formal, as it would be proposed to the parliament regardless of OGP.

The second chapter of the action plan talks about streamlining the system allowing free access to information. [The Freedom of Information Act \(FOI\) has been approved in Czech Republic in 1999](#) and since then several issues have arised, both from the side of the general public and of the obligated entities.

These issues should be solved by the novelization of the act. In fact, the [action plan](#) suggests 14 particular changes. The drawback of this part of the action plan is a complete lack of more detailed clarification of problems, which should be solved by these changes. Also explanation how these changes will contribute to the goals of the Open Government



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Partnership is missing. There is also a threat that the important assets of the FOI Act could be jeopardized in the parliament. Indeed, we have already witnessed several attempts to reduce duties of obligated entities by lawmakers in the past.

The third chapter and in my opinion the most important one concerns ***open data***. This is the first time ever that any of the material by the Czech government mentions open data. It could become a milestone in the approach to ***public openness***. Proposed mainly by the NGOs, this part of the action plan includes commitments to define and establish an ***appropriate license for open data***, to define technical ***standards and formats*** for machine-readable data and to launch an ***open data catalogue***.

The action plan anticipates the ***opening of 10 major datasets***, including a business and insolvency register, a database of election results, public debt data or a political donations register. A separate chapter is devoted to the establishment of ***open data rules*** for the public procurement sector, as one of the most acute and corruption-prone areas. ***Open data from these datasets*** could significantly contribute to a more efficient public control and also create new business opportunities.

Transparency NGOs agreed to participate on implementing open data best practices and solutions, as many of them have already been solved and developed for academical and NGO projects in open data applications. However, many ***obstacles of general bureaucracy have to be overcome*** in the near future.

Moreover the absence of a strong political backing for OGP and open data in particular could slow down the implementation of some of the action plan commitments. Unlike its neighbour, Slovakia, where the action plan development process has been backed by then-prime minister Iveta Radicova, ***Czech government*** hasn't shown any real "passion" about OGP yet and eventually does not send any delegation to the ***OGP general meeting in Brasilia***. The action plan will be presented only by the Czech ambassador to Brazil.

Further reading:

- [<http://www.opengov.cz>]
- [[Independent source of information about OGP at Opengov.cz](#)]
- [[More detailed comments about Czech Action plan for OGP](#)] (in Czech)



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DATENAUSTAUSCH

EU – AGRIMATICS – KONFERENZ

Paris: 13 & 14 June 2012 – Themen u.a.:

- Standardisation and Interoperability
- Information and data exchange in agri-food
- European strategy for ICT in agri-food

agriXchange

Ihre Ideen und Impulse

für eine europaweite Konferenz zum Thema
„Datenaustausch“

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

Ihr Arbeitsgebiet sind landwirtschaftliche Betriebsmanagement-Systeme oder Kommunikations- und Informationstechnologien? Datenaustausch ist ein alltägliches Thema für Sie? Sie sind Hardware- oder Software-Entwickler oder arbeiten eng mit Entwicklern zusammen?

Das Team des agriXchange-Projektes lädt Sie herzlich zu einem Workshop zum Thema Datenaustausch in der Landwirtschaft ein, der Ende Mai oder Anfang Juni 2012 stattfinden wird (das genaue Datum ist noch offen). Der Workshop wird zusammen mit dem Projekt [SmartAgriFood](#) und [ICTagri ERAnet](#) organisiert.

Unternehmerische Chancen durch den gegenwärtigen Zustand des Datenaustauschs in der EU

Aus unserer Sicht ist der Austausch von Informationen eines der wichtigsten strategischen Interessen sowohl für Regierungen auf nationaler und EU-Ebene, als auch für alle Beteiligten der Agrar- und Ernährungswirtschaft, vom Landwirt bis zum Verbraucher. Das Thema ist auf zahlreichen Gebieten von besonderer Bedeutung, zum Beispiel bei der Lebensmittelsicherheit, Lebensmittelqualität, Nachhaltigkeit, Innovation, Statistik, Rückverfolgbarkeit von Lebensmitteln usw. Informationsaustausch ist eine komplexe Problematik, aber Hindernisse im Datenaustausch führen zu ineffizienten Geschäftsprozessen. Das agriXchange-Projekt hat vor kurzem die Situation des landwirtschaftlichen Datenaustauschs in Europa analysiert und festgestellt, dass in mehreren Ländern positive Entwicklungen stattfinden, aber dass die Harmonisierung von Standards und Software-Diensten entscheidend zur Verbesserung der Landwirtschafts- und Nahrungsmittelbranche beitragen könnte. Gleichzeitig gibt es einige „weiße Flecken“ auf der Landkarte Europas, wo bis jetzt kaum eine Entwicklung stattgefunden hat und noch viel zu tun ist.

Wie machen Sie diese Veranstaltung zu Ihrem Workshop?

Nach unserer Erfahrung ist es schwierig, bei derartigen Konferenzen aktive Praktiker, die täglich IT in der Landwirtschaft anwenden, als Teilnehmer zu gewinnen. Ein Grund dafür könnte sein, dass eine Konferenz zu sehr auf Politik fokussiert ist, oder dass Wissenschaftler – die den Auftritt im internationalen Umfeld gewohnt sind – die Szene dominieren. Vielleicht haben Sie auch nicht so viel Erfahrung mit derartigen internationalen Veranstaltungen. Vielleicht wollen Sie auch keine Informationen an mögliche Wettbewerber preisgeben oder Sie halten solche Veranstaltung für zu praxisfern und zu theoretischDeswegen möchten wir Ihnen die Möglichkeit bieten direkten Einfluss auf die Gestaltung des Workshops zu nehmen. Dazu möchten wir Sie an dieser Stelle fragen:

Was wäre ein Anreiz für Sie, an einem europaweiten Workshop über Datenaustausch in der Agrar- und Ernährungswirtschaft teilzunehmen?



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Würden Sie gerne:

- Kollegen und Wettbewerber treffen und versuchen gemeinsame Herausforderungen zu identifizieren?
- Wissenschaftler treffen, die über spezialisiertes Fachwissen auf einem bestimmten Gebiet verfügen (z.B. Tieridentifikation, Rückverfolgbarkeit, Standards, usw.)?
- Über Datenaustausch auf internationaler Ebene diskutieren und einen Überblick über das Thema erlangen?
- Nach Möglichkeiten für Fördermittel oder der Beteiligung an Projekten suchen?
- Oder etwas anderes?

Auf diese Weise hoffen wir für Sie einen Workshop organisieren zu können, der die Themen behandelt, die Sie wirklich interessieren und der Ihrem Unternehmen nutzt. Natürlich hoffen wir auf positive Antworten auf diese Fragen, aber wir würden auch gerne von Ihnen hören, wenn Sie an dieser Veranstaltung kein Interesse haben und interessieren uns für den Grund dafür.

Sie können Ihre Antworten direkt an uns senden (siehe E-Mail-Adressen unten), wir laden Sie aber auch ein, an der Diskussion in unserer [LinkedIn-Gruppe](#) teilzunehmen. Wir hoffen, dass diese Diskussion neue Ideen liefert.

Gerne können Sie diese Einladung auch an andere mögliche Interessenten an diesem Workshop schicken. Wenn Sie uns die Kontaktdaten von Interessenten schicken, können wir das auch gerne für Sie übernehmen.

Wir danken Ihnen für Ihre Rückmeldungen zum Workshop und die Übermittlung interessanter Themen für diesen Workshop. Mit den Informationen, die wir von Ihnen als Beteiligte erhalten, können wir eine Veranstaltung organisieren, die Ihren Ansprüchen gerecht wird. Wir hoffen Sie auf unserem Workshop begrüßen zu können.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Im Auftrag des agriXchange-Projekt-Teams

Sjaak WOLFERT (sjaak.wolfert@wur.nl)

Daniel MARTINI (d.martini@ktbl.de)

Sylvie MASSELIN-SILVIN (sylvie.masselin-silvin@acta-informatique.fr)

Annelise de SMET (annelise.desmet@wur.nl)

Über agriXchange

agriXchange ist eine EU-finanzierte Koordinierungs- und Unterstützungsmaßnahme, die auf den Aufbau eines nachhaltigen Netzwerkes zur Entwicklung eines Systems für den gemeinsamen Datenaustausch in der Landwirtschaft abzielt. Die drei wichtigsten Arbeitsgebiete sind der Aufbau einer Plattform für den Datenaustausch in der Landwirtschaft innerhalb der Europäischen Union, die Entwicklung eines Referenzrahmens für die Interoperabilität des Datenaustausches und die Identifizierung der wichtigsten Herausforderungen zur Harmonisierung des Datenaustausches. Dies ist der dritte agriXchange-Workshop. Die vorigen Veranstaltungen waren: GeoFARMatics, eine gemeinsame Konferenz in Köln, 24.- 26. November 2010 und der zweite Workshop im Rahmen der EFITA-Konferenz in Prag, 11.-14. Juli 2011. Weitere Informationen über das Projekt und die vorangegangenen Workshops finden Sie unter www.agrixchange.eu. Sie können auch an der LinkedIn-Community „agriXchange“ teilnehmen.

[<http://www.smartagrimatics.eu/default.aspx>]



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DIGITAL AGENDA AND OPEN DATA

From Crisis of Trust to Open Governing

PRESS RELEASE

Bratislava, 5 March 2012

Neelie Kroes

Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for the Digital Agenda

Reprint Reference: SPEECH/12/149 **Date:** 05/03/2012

[<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/149&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>]



Bratislava, 5 March 2012

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear Prime Minister,

It is a great honour for me to be here today, at the occasion of the presentation of the Action Plan of the Slovak Republic in favour of Open Democracy. I would like to congratulate all those involved in this project, starting with the Prime Minister and the Plenipotentiary for the Development of the Civil Society. But really all the stakeholders involved should be congratulated and all the participants today. Well done!

The Action Plan is a promising start but it is by no means the end of the road and I look forward to an ambitious implementation of the principles of transparency and accountability that underlie this programme. What is needed, in Slovakia like in the rest of Europe, is to embrace a culture change in the way we approach the public sector. The challenge is real.

Today's economic crisis is a testing time for our democracies. Just look at the amount of protests in our streets across Europe. We need to bring back the trust in markets, in governments. Especially for young people who are massively left aside at the moment. One way to create trust is by increasing transparency in government. Citizens will be more confident if they can verify that the people they have elected inform them about what they do and how they do it.

Europe is facing a digital transformation. There are so many ways that this is helping our economy and society. In 2011 alone, around 170 million smartphones, 20 million tablets and 60 million computers were bought in Europe. Internet users in Europe are soon reaching 400 million. There are more than 700 million people on Facebook and close to 8 million people are following Lady Gaga on Twitter worldwide. But the digital revolution is not just about having cool new gadgets and new ways to interact. These tools are changing the way we can find information and express ourselves. They can rejuvenate politics and support democracy itself.

We've seen an extreme and welcome example in the Arab Spring – where online social media helped protestors find an exit from tyranny.

But even here in the EU, digital tools can help connect the government with the governed. Whether it's using Twitter to see how your MP or MEP is representing you. Or using e-Government to access public services more easily and cheaply – going online to register a business, enrol for university or access healthcare. Digital tools are powerful instrument to find out what is happening and to debate about politics. But this requires that public administrations engage in transparency and open their doors. This is a democratic project for Europe and for Slovakia too.

Let me underline one initiative that I am supporting to make digital technology work for governance and transparency: by opening up public data. In the digital age, data takes on a whole new value, and with new technology we can do great things with it. Opening it up is not just good for transparency, it also stimulates great web content, and provides the fuel for a future economy.



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That's why I say that data is the new oil for the digital age. How many other ways could stimulate a market worth 70 billion euros a year, without spending big budgets? Not many, I'd say.

So we are planning to shake up how public authorities share data. We have recently proposed amendments to the Public Sector Information Directive: these would make it cheaper, simpler and more automatic for you to use and re-use public data.

Under our proposals, instead of needing complicated authorisations, people would be automatically allowed to re-use public data.

Instead of high charges, they would only have to pay marginal costs, if at all.

And we propose to extend the existing rules to valuable cultural material from libraries, archives and museums: while recognising their special commercial vulnerability.

The proposal is now with the European Parliament and Council. When agreed, all this is going to provide a big push towards a Single Market in open data: because the same rules will apply whether you're in Brussels or Bratislava.

I know this is not easy: it takes a culture change. I know because we are trying to do it ourselves in the EU's own administration. But we are making progress. In the coming months, we will make the Commission's own data available free, open and easily usable, from a single portal. Then we will push other EU institutions and agencies to join us.

And I also know that some Member States, including here in Slovakia, have also found this change difficult, even with our existing rules. And indeed these infringement proceedings are still ongoing against Slovakia, in the expectation that Slovakia will soon comply with the directive.

However, I have good reasons to believe that there is a great potential in this country to develop a vibrant eco-system around open data. Last year, in fact, I handed out the first Prize at the Open Data Challenge for an application developed by a Slovak Company, the Fair Play Alliance, to connect business registry data with public procurement data. This is just one example. There are in Slovakia a lot of talents that could embrace the potential of this digital revolution.

But remember, the legislation is important, but it's not just about that: it's also about a different way of thinking.

It requires everyone, every level of every public administration, to see can see how they and their citizens would benefit if they began to open up.

To see the many regions and countries that are already advanced.

To see what entrepreneurs in those places are doing, the marvellous magic they are powering with open data.

To see how these tools boost the economy, and improve transparency. And, indeed, how data helps public administrations themselves: by helping them make decisions more efficiently, based on sound evidence.

We all have a role in promoting and showcasing this. Not just governments but also entrepreneurs themselves. All the time I find good examples of the good things you can do with open data: I'm sure you do too. From Slovakia and across Europe. Let's make sure people know about them.

Then we can bring about change. Then we can make it clear to every EU public administration, in every country and at every level, that opening up will pay off. It will restore trust in our political system and rejuvenate democracy.

And then we can give a vote of confidence in the people of Europe, by trusting them to do good things with data they've already paid for.

Finally, let me conclude by saying that freedom of speech, in particular on the Internet, is something that needs to be protected too. This is something I am particularly vigilant about. Transparency does not mean that privacy disappears nor that everything is made available without respecting the rights of individuals, including their property rights and their private data. Collectively, we need to become more sophisticated about these issues, so that rights and responsibilities are fully preserve and enhanced, and so that we can be safe and experience open democracy.

GEODATEN BESSER NUTZEN

VDV – ONLINE – INFORMATION

07.04.2012 - Kategorie: Nachrichten - Von: Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

Umfangreiches Gutachten mit Empfehlungen, Forderungen und Lösungsansätzen zur wissenschaftlichen Nutzung von Geodaten an das Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) und das Bundesministerium des Innern (BMI) übergeben.

Wer Standorte für Windräder plant oder die Versorgung mit Breitbandanschlüssen und den Ausbau von Kindertagesstätten, oder wer kontrollieren will, wie sich Umweltbelastungen verringern, ist darauf angewiesen, Daten mit Ortsbezug zu nutzen. Diese sogenannten Geodaten enthalten einerseits Informationen über natürliche, bauliche und soziale Merkmale wie zum Beispiel durchschnittliche Windstärke, Helligkeit bei Nacht, Sozialstruktur, und andererseits exakte geografische Koordinaten oder andere räumliche Angaben wie Postleitzahlbezirke. So werden sich beispielsweise die Auswirkungen der Verlagerung des Berliner Flugverkehrs von Tegel nach Schönefeld mit Hilfe georeferenzierter Daten wissenschaftlich exzellent analysieren lassen. Denn: Viele Statistiken, so etwa der Mikrozensus, das Sozioökonomische Panel oder die Berliner Altersstudie (BASE II) erheben Daten zum Gesundheitszustand und der Lebensqualität der Menschen in Deutschland und in Berlin. Wenn diese Erhebungsdaten georeferenziert werden, kann analysiert werden, welchen Einfluss der wegfallende Fluglärm für Tegel und der neue Fluglärm für Schönefeld haben werden.

Solche Geodaten gibt es für Deutschland in Hülle und Fülle, allerdings mangelt es an einer Harmonisierung und an der Transparenz des Zugangs: sie werden von den unterschiedlichsten öffentlichen und privaten Stellen erhoben und nicht zentral und in einheitlichem Format gesammelt.

Nun hat der Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten eine Bestandsaufnahme zur Georeferenzierung von Daten in Deutschland vorgenommen und Empfehlungen erarbeitet, wie Defizite und Schwachstellen georeferenzierter Daten beseitigt werden und wie Wissenschaft, Politik und Verwaltung dieses Wissenspotenzial besser ausschöpfen können. Den Abschlussbericht übergaben der Vorsitzende Gert G. Wagner und Johann Hahlen als Leiter der interdisziplinären Arbeitsgruppe nun an die **Staatssekretärin im Bundesforschungsministerium, Cornelia Quennet-Thielen**, und an die **Staatssekretärin im Bundesinnenministerium, Cornelia Rogall-Grothe**. "Der Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten hat sich intensiv mit den Potentialen und Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten der Georeferenzierung befasst. Damit bieten sich neue Chancen, die Daten mit Ortsbezug für die Wissenschaft und für die Gestaltung der Zukunft zu nutzen", so **Quennet-Thielen**. "Gleichzeitig stellen wir sicher, dass der gebotene Datenschutz gewährleistet wird."

Frau Staatssekretärin Rogall- Grothe erklärt hierzu: "Der Abschlussbericht bestätigt die Auffassung der Bundesregierung, dass Geodaten für viele Entscheidungen in Verwaltung, Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft eine unverzichtbare Grundlage sind. Qualität und Nutzungsbedingungen werden deshalb durch die Bundesregierung weiter verbessert. Das neue Bundesgeoreferenzdatengesetz oder das in diesem Monat freigeschaltete Geoportal.de sind wichtige Meilensteine auf diesem Weg."

Der vom BMBF geförderte Rat für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsdaten (RatSWD) arbeitet seit gut einem Jahrzehnt erfolgreich am Auf- und Ausbau einer informationellen Infrastruktur insbesondere für die empirische Wirtschafts-, Sozial- und Verhaltensforschung in Deutschland. In seinem Auftrag wurde die vorliegende Bestandsaufnahme im Jahr 2011 von einer interdisziplinären **Arbeitsgruppe von 26 Experten aus Geographie, Geodäsie, Geoinstituten, Vermessungsverwaltung, Datenschutz, amtlicher Statistik und von kommerziellen Anbietern sowie Nutzern von Geodaten** vorgenommen.

Auf dieser Basis empfiehlt der Rat unter anderem, den **Datenschutz bei der Georeferenzierung von Daten** klarer zu regeln. Für ausschließlich private und wissenschaftliche Nutzung sollten öffentlich finanzierte Geodaten kostenlos oder nur zu den Bereitstellungskosten zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Es sind einfache standardisierte Lizenzbedingungen nötig. Zu dem ständig wachsenden und nicht mehr übersehbaren Bestand an Geodaten muss Transparenz geschaffen werden, damit private Nutzer, Behörden und Wissenschaftler sehen, wo welche Geodaten wie verfügbar sind. Der Bericht ist unter [<http://www.ratswd.de/Geodaten/index.php>] verfügbar.

QUELLE: [[http://www.vdv-online.de/aktuelles/nachrichtenarchiv/detailansicht/f222b7954c767980fdb2b13fb5aaa35.html?tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=5596](http://www.vdv-online.de/aktuelles/nachrichtenarchiv/detailansicht/f222b7954c767980fdb2b13fb5aaa35.html?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=5596)]

GEOINFORMATIONEN IN DEN KOMMUNEN

BUNDESWEITE UMFRAGE ERFOLGREICH ABGESCHLOSSEN

VDV – ONLINE – PRESSEMITTEILUNG

09.04.2012 - Kategorie: Nachrichten

	<h3>Resonanz auf die kommunale GDI-Umfrage</h3> <p>Unter dem Motto „<i>Von den Kommunen für die Kommunen</i>“ wurden im Zeitraum Januar – März 2012 bundesweit die Städte, Kreise und Gemeinden zum Geodateneinsatz befragt. An dieser bisher einmaligen flächendeckenden Aktion beteiligten sich insgesamt 1017 Kommunen – ein voller Erfolg.</p>
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Initiiert wurde die Umfrage durch das *Kommunale Koordinierungsgremium* (KoKo GDI-DE) und der *Bundesvereinigung der kommunalen Spitzenverbände* in Kooperation mit dem *Runden Tisch GIS e.V.*, München.

Ziel war es, neben dem *Einsatz von Geodaten* auch den Umfang interkommunaler Aktivitäten zu ergründen. Bereits heute gibt es eine Fülle von guten Beispielen im kommunalen Bereich sowohl den eigenen Geodateneinsatz als auch *interkommunale Aktivitäten* betreffend. Bisher fehlte allerdings ein vollständiger Überblick darüber.

In einem nächsten Schritt werden die gewonnenen Daten aktuell ausgewertet und später *auszugsweise* auf der INTERGEO 2012 in Hannover präsentiert. Anschließend wird zum Jahresende durch das Kommunale Koordinierungsgremium ein Bericht erstellt, der u.a. in das Lenkungsgremium GDI-DE einfließt und in den IT-Planungsrat eingebracht werden soll. Das Bundesinnenministerium wie die Länder zeigten sich nach Unterrichtung über die Umfrage an deren Ergebnissen interessiert.

Insgesamt soll die Umfrage zu einem forcierten Aufbau der *Geodateninfrastruktur (GDI-DE)* insbesondere aus kommunaler Sicht beitragen und einen Baustein für das Steuerungsvorhaben „*Föderales Informationsmanagement*“ des IT-Planungsrats bilden.

Nach erster Sichtung des Datenmaterials ist schon eines sicher: Die Umfrage wird wertvolle Impulse zum Einsatz von Geoinformationen und zu interkommunalen Kooperationen geben. Der momentane Einsatz von Geoinformationen sowie die Einbindung der Kommunen in die GDI-Aktivitäten der Bundesländer sind allerdings unterschiedlich. *Verbesserungsvorschläge* müssen hier ansetzen, sind aber noch detailliert zu erarbeiten.

Das gesamte Thema Geoinformationen erhält absehbar auch aus einer ganz anderen Richtung einen zusätzlichen Impuls: Durch die *Open Government- und Open Data-Initiativen*. Insbesondere Bürgerinnen und Bürger sowie die Wirtschaft erwarten *einfache und verständliche* Informationen und deren permanente *Bereitstellung über die neuen Medien* – eine große Herausforderung auch für die Städte, Kreise und Gemeinden in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Ansprechpartner

Kommunales Koordinierungsgremium der GDI-DE der Bundesvereinigung der kommunalen Spitzenverbände

Fachlicher Sprecher: Dr. Stefan Ostrau – Kreis Lippe

Referenz

[[http://www.vdv-online.de/aktuelles/detailansicht/22a2981bd20f6083ac57a68cb98dfc3e.html?tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=5601](http://www.vdv-online.de/aktuelles/detailansicht/22a2981bd20f6083ac57a68cb98dfc3e.html?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=5601)]

(Format-edited by FH@IGN e.V.)

INTEVATION UNTERSTÜTZT DAS OPENSTREETMAP-PROJEKT MIT FREIEN STRASSENDATEN

INTEVATION GmbH – Osnabrück (DE)

Presse – Mitteilung

Die Intevation GmbH veröffentlicht die freien Frida-Straßendaten für Osnabrück unter der neuen Open Database License (ODbL).

Die [OpenStreetMap-Initiative](#) plant für dieses Jahr eine [Umstellung der Lizenz auf die Open Database License](#) (ODbL), die speziell entwickelt wurde, um rechtliche Probleme mit der bisherigen Creative Commons Lizenz (CC-BY-SA-2.0) bei der Nutzung von OpenStreetMap-Daten auszuräumen. Die Intevation GmbH ist überzeugt, dass die neue Lizenz die Nutzung der freien Frida-Daten erleichtert und hat diese daher zusätzlich unter der ODbL-Lizenz veröffentlicht.

OpenStreetMap (OSM) ist eine gemeinschaftlich von Nutzern aus aller Welt geschaffene Straßenkarte der Erde. Die erstellte Karte darf von jedem zu jedem Zweck frei verwendet werden, sofern die Bedingungen der CC-BY-SA-2.0- bzw. (ab 1. April 2012) der ODbL-Lizenz eingehalten werden.

Im Rahmen des gemeinsamen Projektes "Frida" der Stadt Osnabrück und der Intevation GmbH entstanden 2003 freie Straßendaten von Osnabrück, die 2007 [dem OpenStreetMap-Projekt gespendet wurden](#). Die Frida-Vektordaten sind auf der [Projektseite](#) nach wie vor auch unter GPLv3- und CC-BY-SA-2.0-Lizenz verfügbar und können als [Osnabrück-Stadtplan in OSM](#) genutzt werden.

QUELLE: [<http://www.intevation.de/news.de.html#frida2012>]

Kontakt:

Intevation GmbH
Neuer Graben 17
49074 Osnabrück, Deutschland

E-Mail:[intevation@intevation.de]
Telefon: +49-541-33 50 83 - 0
Fax: +49-541-33 50 83 - 99

NATIONAL LAND SURVEY OPEN DATA LICENCE

VERSION 1.0 - 1 MAY 2012

WEB – INFORMATION

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SOURCE:

[http://www.maanmittauslaitos.fi/en/NLS_open_data_licence_version1_20120501]

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OGC BUSINESS VALUE SUB-COMMITTEE AND GLOBAL SURVEY

[[Steven Ramage](#)] started a discussion @ [LINKEDIN Social Network](#)
 [[OGC Business Value Sub-committee and Global Survey](#)]

LINKEDIN – INFORMATION

Recently we asked you to participate in a survey on the business value of open standards. The result was that over 300 organisations from around the world responded, with a good split of OGC members and non-members.

The geographic distribution of responses, heavily weighted from Asia Pacific, Europe and North America, is also representative of the OGC member activities in these regions. It was also promising to see notable contributions from Africa and South America, and in future years we hope to see more activity in these regions, as well as the Middle East.

The preamble and background (*up to slide 14*) is from the researchers, *Professor Mu Xia and Professor Kexin Zhao*, who carried out this work on behalf of the OGC.

Once again I would like to thank them for their efforts.

Slide 21 High growth potential for OGC standards highlights the work that needs to be done to communicate and educate the broader market place regarding OGC standards. We see this as a core activity of the Business Value Sub-committee to explain to stakeholders how open standards can support organisational goals.

This means being able to explain the value of using open standards and participating in open standards development processes to: *software developers, programmers, system architects, GIS analysts, GIS managers, IT Directors, CIOs and CEOs*.

It's also worth noting the top four standards adopted by both technology users and providers that responded to the survey: *Web Map Service (WMS), Web Feature Service (WFS), KML and GML*.

This result will help shape and guide work being done by OGC staff on standards tutorials, as well as using existing material from OGC members for standards training.

Slides 23 and 24 on Adoption Level - Diversity provides some of the real insight into the survey results. The success of any open standard is in its adoption and the breakdown of standards by technology users and providers in these slides show the *low levels of adoption or awareness for several standards*.



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Information can be drawn from the Benefits and Costs sections on slides 28 and 29 to assist with the messaging requirements highlighted earlier for the various stakeholders.

Benefits include improved productivity, customer service and partner coordination for technology users, through to competitive advantage, market expansion and customer satisfaction for technology providers. There are four main costs noted, which include training, organisational change, integration and implementation of the standards.

One of the key findings from all respondents is that they all promote ***open standards***, whether they are participating in standards development or not.

Finally, in terms of certification there's an overlap between the top four standards being adopted and certification needs, with the additional inclusion of several OGC web service standards in the top listing.

A link has been provided for you to access the OGC portal (*without any authorisation or permission required*) to see the results for yourself:

File URL: [https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=48440]

Any and all feedback is appreciated via the business value mailing list here:
[business.value@lists.opengeospatial.org]

You can learn more about the goals of the ***OGC business value committee*** here:
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/projects/groups/businessvalue>

SOURCES:

[[Open Geospatial Consortium \(OGC\)](#)]

[[OGC Business Value Sub-committee and Global Survey](#)]

[http://www.linkedin.com/groupAnswers?viewQuestionAndAnswers=&discussionID=111520927&gid=55322&commentID=-1&trk=view_disc&ut=2WoQ3suUIJlcl]



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OPEN GEOSPATIAL CONSORTIUM – REPORT – “OPEN STANDARDS AND INSPIRE”

[[Steven Ramage](#)] started a discussion @ LINKEDIN Social Network

[[Open Standards and INSPIRE](#)]

LINKEDIN – INFORMATION

The first OGC market report entitled ‘Open Standards and INSPIRE’

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of OGC, CEN and ISO standards in INSPIRE and to complement existing material already available for INSPIRE stakeholders. It highlights the fact that INSPIRE has elements that are *legally binding* and *those that are not*.

INSPIRE Implementing Rules are legally binding, but do not make any explicit reference to any standards or technologies.

Technical Guidance documents accompanying the Implementing Rules are not legally binding documents and provide the necessary implementation details. Technical Guidance documents reference OGC, ISO and other standards. As per the OGC *Process & Procedures* for all OGC standards, a mechanism exists where INSPIRE requirements can be fed into the OGC *change request review* process.

A fuller description of this process is provided in the report. A number of change requests for existing OGC standards have already been submitted by the INSPIRE community which is made up of a number of OGC members.

Any person can post a change request for any OGC standard here:

- [<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/cr>]

This document has been distributed to the entire OGC membership since a number of organisations outside of Europe are following the work of INSPIRE. It has also been posted here on the OGC LinkedIn Group since it is also of interest to non-members.

This market report has been developed as a reference document for open standards and INSPIRE and as such provides extensive links to INSPIRE documentation.

We would like to thank all the sponsors for their support and patience while putting together this market report. You can download the report from the OGC portal here:

- [https://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=48623]

Feedback will be taken into account over the next 6 months and revisions made to the market report at the end of 2012."

SOURCE

[http://www.linkedin.com/groupAnswers?viewQuestionAndAnswers=&discussionID=112414520&gid=55322&commentID=-1&trk=view_disc&ut=0AM8c0ciRSNBc1]

OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA – VORARLBERG (AT)

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Kontakt

Amt der Landesregierung – Landesstelle für Statistik [[LageplanFahrplan](#)]

Telefon +43 5574 5112.0155 | E-Mail: [statistik@vorarlberg.at]

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The National Archives (UK)

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Further context, best practice and guidance can be found in the [UK Government Licensing Framework](#) section on The National Archives website.

REFERENCES

[[The National Archives](#)]

[<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence>]



OpenStreetMap – Deutschland

Wir möchten die Lizenz ändern...

LIZENZWECHSEL VON OPEN STREET MAP

WEB – INFORMATION –

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Eine Einstiegsseite zum Thema mit weiteren Informationen im OSM-Wiki findest Du hier: [http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/DE:ODbL/We_Are_Changing_The_License]

• Kritik an der neuen Lizenz

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- Es ist richtig, dass die Contributor Terms einen Absatz enthalten, der besagt, dass die OSMF OpenStreetMap nicht nur unter die CC-BY-SA (die jetzige Lizenz) oder **ODbL** (die künftige Lizenz) stellen darf, sondern auch unter eine beliebige andere Lizenz, solange diese die folgenden **Anforderungen** erfüllt: Sie muss „free and open“ (frei und offen) sein, und sie muss von zwei Dritteln der aktiven Mapper akzeptiert werden.
- Das ist eine sehr hohe Hürde, aber es stimmt, dass bei einem solchen Wechsel in Zukunft nicht mehr, wie jetzt, jeder einzelne Mapper ja sagen muss - es reichen zwei Drittel der Aktiven. Diese Regel wurde in die *Contributor Terms* eingebaut, weil keiner von uns weiß, was die Zukunft bringt - ob sich die **ODbL** eventuell doch als mangelhaft herausstellt, oder ob sie vielleicht in 10 Jahren angesichts einer geänderten Welt gar nicht mehr zeitgemäß ist. Da aber die Teilnehmer einer natürlichen Fluktuation unterliegen - *sie verlieren das Interesse an OSM, klinken sich ganz aus dem Netz aus, oder sind sonstwie nicht mehr erreichbar* - würde jeder künftige Lizenzwechsel zu einem immer größeren Problem, bei dem man immer mehr Leute nicht mehr erreicht und ihre Daten entfernen müsste. Das wollen wir vermeiden. Und angesichts der Tatsache, dass wir **in 10 Jahren sicherlich 10-, 20- oder hundertmal so viele Mapper** haben werden wie heute, erscheint es uns nicht nur unvernünftig, sondern auch moralisch nicht richtig, eine Lizenz auf ewig festzuschreiben zu wollen.
- „**Die ODbL ist keine Share-Alike-Lizenz, denn sie erlaubt es, aus OSM-Daten nicht-freie Werke herzustellen.**“ - Tatsächlich enthält die ODbL einen Passus über sogenannte „Produced Works“ und erlaubt eine beliebige Lizenierung für diese. Ein „Produced Work“ ist alles, was man aus OSM herstellt und was keine Datenbank ist - zum Beispiel eine Papierkarte. Während die aktuelle CC-BY-SA-Lizenz fordert, dass jedwedes Produkt aus OSM wieder unter der CC-BY-SA stehen muss, können künftig solche Produkte, die keine Datenbanken sind, wie zum Beispiel eine gedruckte Karte, beliebig (mit Quellenangabe) lizenziert werden - entweder großzügiger (z.B. unter CC-BY - „jeder darf hiermit alles machen, solang er nur die Quelle angibt“) oder auch mit stärkeren Einschränkungen (z.B. CC-BY-SA-NC - „nur für den nichtkommerziellen Gebrauch“ oder auch „nur für akademische Nutzung“ oder „Copyright Firma X, Nutzung nur mit Genehmigung“).
- Umgekehrt fordert die ODbL ein uneingeschränktes **Share-Alike für Datenbanken**, d.h. jede Datenbank, die aus OSM erzeugt wird, muss wieder unter der ODbL weitergegeben werden, auch dann - **und da sind die Anforderungen der ODbL härter als die der CC-BY-SA** - wenn man diese Datenbank nur zur Herstellung eines Produkts verwendet. Wer also die OSM-Daten nimmt, die Datenbank durch Hinzumischen anderer Daten verbessert und dann eine Papierkarte druckt, der darf auf seine Papierkarte zwar sein Copyright draufschreiben, **aber die verbesserte Datenbank muss freigegeben werden**.
- Die ODbL-Lizenz ist somit keine stärkere oder schwächere Share-Alike-Lizenz als die CC-BY-SA, sondern sie setzt ihre Schwerpunkte anders - sie ist grosszügiger bei den „**Produced Works**“ (*und erlaubt dadurch erstmalig auch die Herstellung abgeleiteter Produkte aus OSM und beispielsweise einer Quelle mit „noncommercial“-Daten*), und sie ist strenger bei dem, **worauf es OpenStreetMap ankommt: bei den Daten**.

- **Wann Du der neuen Lizenz nicht zustimmen solltest**

Wir würden uns freuen, wenn so viele Mapper wie möglich schon jetzt ihre Zustimmung zum Lizenzwechsel bekunden. Es gibt allerdings eine Situation, in der Du von einer solchen Zustimmung absehen solltest, und zwar dann, wenn Du **Daten aus einer fremden Quelle importiert** hast, die an eine bestimmte Lizenz geknüpft war (z.B. *wenn Du Daten unter der CC-BY-SA-Lizenz importiert hast*). In diesem Fall bist Du ja nicht der **Rechteinhaber** und nicht autorisiert, einem Lizenzwechsel für diese Daten zuzustimmen. Hier musst Du, oder müssen wir, mit dem Rechteinhaber reden und fragen, ob eine Weiternutzung unter den Contributor Terms (*inklusive einem möglichen späteren Lizenzwechsel zu einer anderen „free and open“-Lizenz*) ok ist oder nicht.

- **Wie geht es weiter mit dem Lizenzwechsel?**

Erstmal passiert eine Weile lang nichts. Das Projekt bleibt weiter unter der alten Lizenz, und jeder hat die Möglichkeit, den *Contributor Terms* zuzustimmen. Zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt werden alle, die noch nicht zugestimmt haben, persönlich angeschrieben. Noch später wird die Datenbank so umgestellt, dass nur noch Leute, die bereits zugestimmt haben, weiter editieren können. *Und dann kommt irgendwann der Punkt, an dem die Datenbank tatsächlich umgestellt wird.* Dann wird nochmal ein Planet File mit allen Daten unter der alten Lizenz veröffentlicht, und **danach ist dann alles unter neuen Lizenz**. Daten von Mappern, die bis dahin nicht zugestimmt haben, werden im alten Datensatz unter der alten Lizenz noch enthalten sein, können dann aber **nicht mehr über die normale Live-Datenbank** abgerufen oder verändert werden.

All das wird noch eine ganze Weile dauern, und über die einzelnen Schritte wird in der Mailingliste und im Forum informiert werden. Die wichtigste Mailingliste in Lizenzwechselfragen ist die [englischsprachige „legal-talk“-Liste](#), dort werden alle wichtigen Fragen - die Lizenz betreffend - diskutiert.

Reference:

[[http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/DE;ODbL/We Are Changing The License](http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/DE;ODbL/We_Are_Changing_The_License)]

QUELLE: [<http://www.openstreetmap.de/lizenzaenderung.html>]

Format-edited by [[FH](#) | [IGN](#)]

Kontakt:

Joachim Kast: [kast@openstreetmap.de]
<http://www.openstreetmap.de/impressum.html>]

OPENSTREETMAP POSING SURPRISE THREAT TO GOOGLE MAPS

By Jon Gold, April 9, 2012 02:47 PM ET

COMPUTERWORLD – WEBLOG – INFO

Network World – *The announcement last week that the Wikimedia Foundation will switch from Google Maps to OpenStreetMap for its cartographic needs marks the latest in an increasingly long line of high-profile defections.*

- PREVIOUSLY: [[FourSquare drops Google Maps API for OpenStreetMap](#)]

Wikipedia's Yuvaraj Pandian wrote in a blog post announcing the move that OpenStreetMap's mission is similar to the foundation's own.

"This closely aligns with our goal of making knowledge available in a free and open manner to everyone. This also means we no longer have to use proprietary Google APIs in our code, which helps it run on the millions of cheap [Android](#) handsets that are purely [open source](#) and do not have the proprietary Google [applications](#)," he said.

Since it surpassed **Mapquest** in April 2009, according to statistics from Experian Hitwise, **Google Maps** has been more or less the only game in town for online mapping.

Several factors, however, have begun to drive users away from Google's offering, including the announcement in January of plans to begin charging for use of the Google Maps API and the timely rise in the public consciousness of OpenStreetMap.

A **grassroots project** that aggregates location data collected by hundreds of thousands of volunteers, **OSM** does not charge for API access, asking only that a citation be provided. Along with the Wikimedia decision, recent converts to the new map service include location-based social media company **Foursquare** and even **MapQuest**, which now **uses OSM's data** instead of its own in-house information.

More tellingly, key Google competitors in other spheres, **Microsoft** in particular, have backed OSM enthusiastically. The Redmond giant has provided financial support to the project since 2010, along with a wealth of mapping data for OSM's use. **Apple** has also used OSM, though this is reportedly a stop-gap measure until it can develop its own replacement for Google Maps.

While Google Maps remains the dominant player in the mapping space, the number of major users moving away from the service **could be a sign of things** to come. While particularly large-scale Google Maps customers have long paid hefty **fees for API access**, the availability of a crowd-sourced alternative -- along with the expansion of the paid access policy to far smaller companies -- could spell real trouble for the search powerhouse.

Reference

[http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/9225982/OpenStreetMap_posing_surprise_threat_to_Google_Maps]

Contact: Email Jon Gold at [jgold@nww.com] and follow him on Twitter at [[@NWWJonGold](#)].

[[Read more about software](#)] in **Network World's Software section**.



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SMUL - Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft

DATEN ZUM SÄCHSISCHEN WASSERHAUSHALT IM INTERNET

Umweltstaatssekretär Dr. Jaeckel schaltet neues Online-Recherchesystem frei

11.05.2012

Landwirtschaft | Wald & Forst | Umwelt | Verbraucherschutz

PRESSEMITTEILUNG

DRESDEN: Umweltstaatssekretär Dr. Fritz Jaeckel hat heute (11. Mai 2012) den Startschuss für das „*Wasserhaushaltsportal Sachsen*“ gegeben. Damit stehen ab sofort *aktuelle Wasserhaushaltsdaten* für Sachsen im Internet unter www.wasserhaushaltsportal.sachsen.de zur Verfügung. Das Wasserhaushaltsportal ist deutschlandweit bisher einzigartig.

Es ist ein Ergebnis des *KliWES-Forschungsprojektes* des Landesamtes für Umwelt, Landwirtschaft und Geologie (LfULG), das sich mit den Auswirkungen der für Sachsen prognostizierten Klimaveränderungen auf den Wasser- und Stoffhaushalt in den Einzugsgebieten der sächsischen Gewässer beschäftigt.

Entwickelt wurde das Online-Portal vom Lehrstuhl für Hydrologie der Technischen Universität Dresden. „Der Klimawandel wird mit seinen zu erwartenden höheren Temperaturen in Sachsen, mit wahrscheinlich weniger Regen im Sommer und größerer Trockenheit in vielen Gebieten vor allem auch den Wasserhaushalt vor neue Herausforderungen stellen“, sagte Umweltstaatssekretär Dr. Jaeckel. „Darauf müssen wir uns einstellen. Vor allem in Forst-, Land- und Wasserwirtschaft müssen die Beteiligten in Zukunft die Auswirkungen auf den Wasserhaushalt beachten, um weiterhin stabil und nachhaltig wirtschaften zu können. Hier wird uns das Wasserhaushaltsportal eine große Hilfe sein.“

Das Recherchesystem stellt Akteuren aus Politik, Verwaltung, Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft sächsische Wasserhaushaltsdaten für den Zeitraum von 1961 bis 2010 zur Verfügung.

Dazu zählen **Daten** zum Direkt- und Grundwasserabfluss, zum Niederschlag, zur Grundwasserneubildung und zur Verdunstung. Der Nutzer kann die Daten in Karten, Grafiken und Analysen kleinräumig aufbereiten.

Das Portal ermöglicht ab 2013 außerdem einen Blick in die Zukunft: Simulierte Daten zeigen dann, wie sich der Wasserhaushalt in einzelnen Flusseinzugsgebieten bei verschiedenen Klimaszenarien bis 2100 ändern könnte. Hier sind Aussagen für Gebiete ab einer Fläche von 0,25 Quadratkilometern möglich. Die entsprechenden Daten werden bis Jahresende in das Portal eingespielt.

Das Wasserhaushaltsportal wird von der TU Dresden betrieben und kontinuierlich aktualisiert. Die Nutzer des Portals können mitteilen, ob die zur Verfügung gestellten Informationen praxistauglich sind, oder welche Details ihnen noch fehlen. „Das verbessert die Kommunikation zwischen den Bereitstellern der Daten und den Nutzern“, sagte der Umweltstaatssekretär. „Im Ergebnis sorgt das dafür, dass das Wasserhaushaltsportal den Bedürfnissen der Praxis angepasst wird, wenn es nötig ist.“

Quelle: [<http://www.medienservice.sachsen.de/medien/news/169179?page=2>]

THE ARMY RESERVE'S 10 RULES FOR SOCIAL MEDIA PRACTITIONERS

By Lt. Col. Andrew MORTON |

Posted: March 5, 2012

WEBLOG

Editor's note: Lt. Col. Andrew Morton, the chief of online and social media for the United States Army Reserve, shared this list of things the Army Reserve has learned about social media over the last several years. With his permission, we're sharing it with you.

REPRINT Reference: [<http://www.prdaily.com/Main/Articles/10998.aspx>]

1. Develop a “plan on a page.”

Before you sign up for Facebook , Twitter, LinkedIn or any platform, you must evaluate whom your audience is (internal and external), what your organization’s key communications goals are, and what’s your desired “end state.” Having a Facebook page is not a social media strategy; it’s a reactionary effort to “keep up with the Jones.” Communications plans are a key part of any corporation’s strategy and social media is not immune to this step.

2. Integrate with all other media.

Don’t work in a vacuum. Continually ask how you can integrate with the other media (your media team, outreach/events team, executive communications, etc). If your senior executive is doing a media interview, he should be plugging your social media sites, and if the chief of corporate policy is sending an internal communications directive she should be “asking for feedback” via your internal social media channels. Never miss an opportunity to plug and promote your sites through all your organization’s media executions and outlets.

3. Plan for success, not for failure.

Ask yourself, “What happens if we are successful?” If your defined end state is an active community of followers then you must have the community management team in place before you start. By creating content that’s engaging, you’ll develop an audience that’s active. You must have a plan to sustain the needs of your community before you start.

4. Decentralize your efforts.

Social Media is not an “empire,” it’s a “republic.” That means having two to three people in one room as your sole moderators, content creators and strategists is a recipe for failure—that is, it’s not sustainable. You have to train each of your departments to be capable of providing content, being able to engage when necessary, and to have an understanding of these requirements in today’s environment (for example, no three-day waiting period for HR to get back to you on a relevant question that your followers are asking). This decentralization requires training, trust and tact.



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5. Curate content that's "real and relevant"

If you are trying to get people to understand what it's like to work for your organization don't have your chief of communications tell them in a packaged piece. Get an employee to tell his or her story candidly. Whether it's video or blogging, people want to know what it's like from those who live it. Finding the right storytellers is easier than you may think. Once you've established internal channels for people to share their thoughts on work policies and practices, you will start to see many stories that are ready for use within your external audience.

6. Don't practice Web 1.5.

Don't treat your corporate presence within social media as a direct extension of your "brand ground"—that is, your corporate website. You must foster real and responsive posts, and foster engaging dialogue (within a certain decorum of course). If you try and re-purpose that one-way dialogue that typical websites promote, you will lose credibility and stifle your growth.

7. Develop measurements and monitoring capability.

You cannot manage what you don't measure and cannot measure what you don't monitor. There are great "out of the box" analytical tools or you can customize your own "monitoring dashboard" to identify measurable return on investment and seek out those who are talking about your brand.

8. Trust your subordinates, but train them.

And have a crisis communications plan to deal with mistakes. Mistakes will be made in social media. Posts will be taken out of context. The wrong word may be used at the wrong time, or moderation may be seen as arbitrary by your audience. These things happen. First, develop a standardized training program that gets each of your content managers proficient. Then, have a plan to react to these "mishaps," but don't make "hanging people that work for you from the rafters" step one. If you do, you create a zero-defects mentality and that stifles initiative. Good social media practitioners are never afraid of getting fired.

9. Develop user-engagement policies that are reasonable and enforceable.

Don't make it impossible for someone to engage on your sites with arbitrary regulations and procedures. At the same time, make sure that people understand this is not their teenage daughter's Twitter account. Establish engagement standards; make them clearly understandable and enforceable, and don't be too quick to moderate. If you've built a community of users strategically and with a solid content management plan, it will keep people in check more successfully than you, if you allow them.

10. Collaborate, borrow, copy and steal.

Use every possible good idea and lesson learned. Lean on others in the space setting the standard. Look for examples of engaging content, effective moderation, and efficient platform management. When the Wizard's curtain is pulled back, the dirty secret is that no one is an expert in every part of social media. No one. Even if someone was an industry expert so much of the medium is constantly changing. To be successful you have to look at what everyone else is doing and apply what's going to work in your organization.

In summary.

Social media is not a device, a platform, or a medium. It's a culture. Most of the mistakes people make in executing within the space are not linked to platform management (*for example, how to use the newest feature on Facebook*). Mistakes are made when an organization treats the venue as if it were "theirs." Yes, you're absolutely responsible for your organization's sites. However, you don't always get to be in the driver's seat. Embrace the ride and glean as much as you can about your brand and people's perception of your brand by listening to what your followers are saying.

Lt. Col. Andrew Morton is the chief of online and social media for the United States Army Reserve.
You can find the Army Reserve on [[Facebook](#)].

UNLOCKING THE GOLDMINE

NEW LEGAL PROPOSALS TO OPEN UP EUROPE'S PUBLIC SECTOR

Neelie Kroes

Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for the Digital Agenda

WEBLOG

Keywords:

[access](#), [Data](#), [Digital Agenda](#), [Digital Agenda for Europe](#), [European Commission](#), [Neelie Kroes](#), [open data](#), [openness](#), [public sector information](#), [Public Sector Information Directive](#)

Imagine we had a resource available that could stimulate new innovations, a market worth tens of billions of euros, and increase the transparency and governance of public life.

We do – it's the data held by Europe's public institutions. And today I announced [legal proposals](#) to unlock this treasure trove. Benefiting not just web entrepreneurs, but [journalists](#), academics, anyone who has a smartphone or uses public services.

The test site for the Commission's own data portal - going live 2012

Already out there, many institutions have freed up their public data; and many people are making use of them. The [UK](#), [France](#) and Denmark are leading the way in Europe; while all together, public sector information generates **over 30 billion euros per year** in economic activity, with services from geo-location services to weather forecasts.



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By [opening up this resource fully](#), we could more than **double the value of this activity – to around €70 billion**. This opening up can generate tax revenues which far exceed revenue from any fees previously charged for the data.

But the benefits aren't just economic. They improve the [transparency](#) of our democratic and public institutions. They can improve the quality of decision-making within public administrations themselves – through informed, evidence-based policymaking. And they can help those from all sectors of society – like apps that help people with disabilities find [wheelchair-accessible buildings](#).

Today's legal proposals are in two parts. First, the Commission itself will be practising what we preach, putting **our own data on a single portal, free, open, easy to use**. And we are pushing the EU's other institutions and agencies to join us too.

Second, we are proposing changes to the Public Sector Information Directive. Changes which will make accessing public data from any level within the EU:

- **Cheaper** (with fees, if anything, set at just marginal costs)
- Easy to use, with an **automatic right to re-use**, no need for complicated authorisations
- Wider in scope – as we include valuable cultural material, from **libraries, archives and museums** – although for these institutions, it will be under rules which respect their particular commercial vulnerability

All together, these measures can show the way to public authorities, and unlock a revolution in the use of Government data. My message to public authorities is clear: you don't have to wait for this package to become law. You can **give away your data now** – and generate revenue and jobs, and even save money from the better information and decisions that will flow.

References:

- [Public data for all – opening up Europe's public sector](#)
- [The first-ever Digital Agenda Assembly](#)
- [A single European open data licence?](#)
- [Making it easier to buy online: our action plan for e-Commerce](#)
- [ICT delivering 45% reduction in mortality rates – great news from the UK](#)
- [Horizon 2020: an €80 billion wake-up call for innovation in Europe](#)
- [Bringing Europe's cultural treasures to a new generation](#)
- [Connecting Europe: Commission offers broadband a boost of €50-100 billion](#)
- [Roaming in the EU: a new approach to tackle the root of roaming rip-offs](#)
- [Connecting with my Young Advisers](#)

WELTBANK SETZT AUF OPEN ACCESS



HEISE – ONLINE – NEWS

PRESSE – INFORMATION

16.04.2012 / 18:55

Die in Washington beheimatete [WorldBank](#) will eigene Publikationen künftig gemäß dem "[OpenAccess](#)"-Prinzip kostenfrei im Internet zur Verfügung stellen. Die Dokumente sollen unter der liberalen "Creative Commons"-Lizenz [CCBY](#) veröffentlicht werden, [kündigte](#) das von Globalisierungsgegnern häufig kritisierte Finanzinstitut an. Diese erlaubt es, ein Werk bei Namensnennung des Urhebers zu verbreiten, zu bearbeiten und kommerziell zu nutzen.

Der Ansatz soll sich generell auch auf Forschungsergebnisse erstrecken, die die Weltbank zusammen mit externen Verlagen herausgibt. Dazu gehören etwa die zwei von der Oxford University Press verlegten "Hauszeitschriften" [World Bank Research Observer](#) und der [World Bank Economic Review](#). In diesem Fall ist die restriktivere Lizenz [CC BY-NC-ND 3.0](#) vorgesehen, die den Herausgebern mehr Rechte sichert. Alle Veröffentlichungen werden fortan in einem speziellen [Open Knowledge Repository](#) an zentraler Stelle archiviert und durchsuchbar gemacht.

Viele von der Weltbank in Auftrag gegebene Forschungsmaterialien sind schon seit einiger Zeit im Internet kostenfrei verfügbar. Mit der neuen Linie schafft die Einrichtung aber Klarheit, zu welchen Zwecken die Publikationen verwendet werden dürfen. Zudem baut sie ein Portal auf, über das die Informationen an einer Stelle abrufbar sind und Metadaten gepflegt werden. ([Stefan Krempl](#)) / ([axk](#))

World Bank signs up to Open Access



THE WORLD BANK
Working for a World Free of Poverty

The [World Bank](#), based in Washington DC, will make some of its future publications [Open Access](#) (OA), making them freely accessible online. The financial institution, a target of frequent criticism by anti-globalisation groups, has [announced](#) that documents will be published under the liberal [CC BY 2.0](#) Creative Commons licence. This allows users to disseminate and edit the works for commercial use, so long as they are attributed.

This approach will also be applied to research published by the World Bank in conjunction with external third-party publishers, including the institution's two journals published by the Oxford University Press: [World Bank Research Observer](#) and [World Bank Economic Review](#). However, these are likely to be published under the more restrictive [CC BY-NC-ND 3.0](#) licence, under which the publisher retains more rights. All publications will be centrally archived in a special [Open Knowledge Repository](#) and will be searchable.

Much of the research material commissioned by the World Bank is already available for free online. The new policy aims to clarify the purposes for which such publications may be used. The bank is also creating a portal to maintain metadata and to provide a single point of access to all information. ([Stefan Krempel](#) / [crve](#))

QUELLE: [<http://h-online.com/-1540779>]

Autor: Stefan Krempel & [axk@heise.de]

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Inter-Regional & Cross-border **GI2012-X-border-OpenDataPolicies-FORUM**

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	CCSS – Czech Center of Science and Society, Praha X-border Co-Organizer	CZ
	ESRI Press – Redlands Book: Building European Spatial Data Infrastructures, 2nd Edition 2010	US
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	OGC-European Services Info-Flyer "OpenGeospatialConsortium"	US
	OSGeospatial Foundation Info-Flyer "Metaspacial" & Fact-Sheets "gvSIG / Mapbender Geoportal / QuantumGIS"	US
	PROGIS SOFTWARE GMBH, Villach Flyer „Farm- & Landmanagement“	AT
	SMJ – Staatsministerium für Justiz und für Europa (SN) Flyer "Moderne Bürgerdienste – Multikanalstrategie"	DE
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	SIG – Media GmbH & Co. KG, Köln (NRW) Business Geomatics – FOKUS 1/2012 und Wirtschaftszeitung, Ausgabe April 2012	DE
	METASPATIAL – Bonn (NW) Info Flyers & Fact Sheets	DE

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- the **authors** contributing keynotes, presentations, posters, and webcasts
- the **organizations** supplying complimentary documents to participants
- the **institution** hosting GI2012 at TU DRESDEN – ZINT– AgroCampus / AST

...to make this GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies – FORUM a Success !

FLOOD PLAN OF LIBEREC REGION

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM OF LIBEREC REGION (CZ)

POSTER

Author: *Dipl. Inf. Irena KOSKOVA, GIS-Manager*

Organisation: *REGIONAL GOVERNMENT (KULK), Liberec Region (CZ)*

Short description:

- Main objectives of web-based data application “*Flood Plan of Liberec Region*” – information support for *communication, coordination and decision making* at all levels of the organization for *flood protection management*.
- **Concentration & integration of all accessible information resources** required for effective flood protection management and supporting platform as a collaborative working space for information & communication in any emergency situations.



The poster displays the "FLOOD PLAN OF LIBEREC REGION" (POVODNÝ PLÁN LIBERECKÉHO KRAJE). It includes a map of the Liberec Region showing river networks and flood-prone areas. Below the map are sections for "TOOLS AND POSSIBILITIES" (NÁSTROJE A MOŽNOSTI) and "USED DATASETS" (VYUŽÍVANÁ DATA). The "USED DATASETS" section shows screenshots of the system interface for sharing datasets (SOLENÍ DAT) and map services (MAPOVÉ SLUŽBY). The right side of the poster contains three maps illustrating the level of solving flood protection measures (Klasifikace doložených obcí podle hledisek) and images of flooding in Liberec and Jičín.

Poster in OpenDataExposition

“SHARED FLOOD PLAN OF LIBEREC REGION (CZ)”

Inter-regional & Cross-border GI2012-X-border-OpenDataPolicies-FORUM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (INHALTSVERZEICHNIS)	PAGE (SEITE)
IMPRESSUM	2
INTRODUCTION	3
PROGRAMME	4
DAY 1 – TOC 18.05.	4
DAY 2 – TOC 19.05.	5
AUTHORS LIST (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)	6
PROCEEDINGS	10
OPENING ADDRESS	11
FACTSHEET – IGN & CCSS	15
ABSTRACTS & SUMMARIES (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)	16
ACTUAL PRESS INFORMATION	65
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	98
FLOOD PLAN OF LIBEREC REGION (POSTER)	100
TABLE OF CONTENTS (TOC)	101
APPENDIX: PSI + OPEN DATA + DA2020 – RESOURCES	102-104

IMPRIMATUR OF FINAL PROCEEDINGS EDITION VERSION FOR WEB PUBLICATION
SONNTAG, 20. MAI 2012 | 09:52

IMPRIMATUR OF PROGRAMME EDITION FOR FORUM PARTICIPANTS
16th May 2012

APPENDIX

THE REVIEW OF PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION

DIGITAL AGENDA FOR EUROPE 2020

OPEN DATA

Frank HOFFMANN – IGN e.V. – Dresden (DE)

– Resources on European Open Data Policy and Open Knowledge –

- [[EC-COM\(2011\) 882](#)] – **Open Data COM** - An engine for innovation, growth and transparent governance
- [[EC-COM\(2011\) 877](#)] – **PSI COM** – Amending Directive 2003/98/EC on re-use of public sector information
- [[EU-ePSI-Platform](#)] – **Public Consultation** on PSI Directive (2003/98/EC (COM(2011) 877) Review

- [#ACTA](#) (Anti-Counterfighting Trade Agreement – ACTA is a multinational treaty for IPR enforcement)
- [#INDECT](#) (EU Research project on intelligent security systems to automatically detect criminal threats...)
- [@FragDenStaat](#) („**Frag' den Staat**“ hilft Ihnen, Informationsfreiheits-Anfragen an Behörden zu stellen)
- [@Gov2020](#) (Government2020.de - Verwaltungsmodernisierung zum Mitreden! - Blog des BehördenSpiegel)
- [@OpenDataEU](#) (Bringing open data together – TWITTER User Group on Open Data Europe)
- [APPS4DE](#) (Hinweise zur Freigabe von offenen Daten im Rahmen des APPS4DE Wettbewerbes)
- [Arnulf CHRISTL-OpenGOV-2011](#) (Arnulf CHRISTL: Keynote at FOSSGISS 2011 on Open Government)
- [AT-DATA-DEALER-NET](#) (Entwicklungsnetzwerk für Online-Spiel: “ Make money with your data”)
- [AT-DATA-DEALER-ONLINE-Game](#) (Online-Aufklärungsspiel)
- [AT-Digitales-Österreich](#) (eGovernment in Österreich und Europa)
- [AT-OpenData-Portal](#) (Offene Daten Österreich)
- [AT-OpenData-Vorarlberg](#) (Open Government Data of Region Vorarlberg)
- [AT-OpenData-Wien](#) (Open Government Data of Region Vienna)
- [AT-OpenGovernmentData-Austria](#) (
- [CH-OpenDataManifest](#) (Open Government Data für die Schweiz)
- [CREATIVE COMMONS](#) 3.0 (You are free: to Share, to Remix & to make commercial use of the work)
- [DE-AGITANO-WFM](#) (Wirtschafts-Forum-Mittelstand: Überwachungsstaat EU)
- [DE-BERLIN-ODS-Report](#) (Report on Open Data Strategien in Berlin)
- [DE-BERLIN-OPEN-DATA](#) (OpenDataPortal in Berlin)
- [DE-BGeoRefData-Gesetz-BMI](#) (BundesGeoReferenzDatenGesetz des Bundesministeriums des Inneren)
- [DE-CeBIT-eGOV-Projekte-BMI](#) (CeBIT eGovernment-Projekte des Bundesministeriums des Inneren)
- [DE-Die deutsche eGovernment Strategie](#) (Beschluß des Nationalen IT-Planungsrates vom 24.09.2010)
- [DE-DRESDEN-RatsInfo-IFoSatzung](#) (Transparente Verwaltung: Informationsfreiheitssatzung für Dresden)
- [DE-eGOV-Gesetzentwurf-BMI](#) (Kommune21: Zum Gesetzentwurf Verwaltungsmodernisierung des BMI)
- [DE-eGOV-Strategie](#) (F. Happel - Folgen der Nationalen eGovernent-Strategie – Video)



GI2012 – OpenDataPolicies

Digital GeoINSPIRE'd Europe 2020

(OpenDataPolicies < GIS-Forum + PreWorkshop > FOSS4G-CEE)



[DE-FDS-Anfrage-BKG](#) (Frag‘ den Staat: Vertrag BKG mit Google Irland bezüglich Digitaler Orthophotos)

[DE-FDS-Anfragen](#) (Frag‘ den Staat: Mustervorlage zwecks Anfrage in einer Bundesbehörde)

[DE-Geolizenz-GIW](#) (IMAGI-Modellvorhaben: Einheitliche Lizenzierung staatlicher Geoinformationen)

[DE-GI2008-Proceedings](#) (C. Corbin: Review of the EU PSI Re-Use Directive - Towards global action)

[DE-GI2010-Proceedings](#) (C. Corbin: PSI Re-use Directive Published: One Year On – Has Europe Delivered?)

[DE-HH-Transparenz-Gesetz](#) (Volksinitiative Transparenz schafft Vertrauen)

[DE-Ministeranfragen-BMI: OPEN DATA ?](#) (BMI – Sie fragen - der Minister antwortet)

[DE-Ministeranfragen-BMI: Open vs. private GEOServices ?](#) (Digitalisierung von Stadt und Land)

[DE-NRW-InRaTech-Netzwerk](#) (Anwendungsverband für integrierte Rauminformation und Technologie)

[DE-ODW](#) (Open-Data-Wettbewerb APPS4DE)

[DE-OpenData+DataJournalist](#) (Beate Lohmann – Open Government Strategie der Bundesregierung)

[DE-OpenDATA+OpenGOV](#) (Schade Deutschland - Open Government Data erst 2013)

[DE-OpenDataCity-VDS](#) (Vorratsdatenspeicherung)

[DE-OpenDATA-Katalog](#) (Offene Daten Portal der Open Knowledge Foundation Deutschland e.V.)

[DE-OpenDATA-Showroom](#) (Open Data Projekte aus Deutschland, Europa und der Welt)

[DE-OpenGOV vs. OpenDATA-BMI-Interview](#) (Lorenz Matzat: Interview mit Beate Lohmann)

[DE-Open-GOV+DATA-BMI](#) (Regierungsprogramm "Vernetzte und transparente Verwaltung" beschlossen)

[DE-OpenGOV-2020](#) (Open Government im Behördenspiegel)

[DE-OpenGOV-BMI FOKUS Studie](#) (Bundesinnenministerium vergibt Auftrag für Open Government Studie)

[DE-OpenGovernment-Data für Kommunen](#) (FhG: Intelligente Analyse- und Informationssysteme IAIS)

[EC Digital Agenda Strategy EU-2020](#) (Digital Agenda for Europe: key publications)

[EC-ISA-CVS-Draft](#) (Core Vocabularies: Business – Location – Person)

[EC-Study-POPSIS](#) (ePSIplatform: Making the case for Open Data)

[EU-Digital-Agenda-PPT](#) (Digital Agenda Slideshow)

[EU-eGOV-Zuständigkeits-Wirrwarr](#) (EU-eGov-Standards: Verloren im Zuständigkeitsgerangel...)

[EU-Eurostat-Databases](#) (Statistiken zur Informationsgesellschaft)

[EU-OpenData-Track-ePSI+PRICING](#) ("Taking re-use to the next level!" - Pricing Policy of Kadaster)

[EU-OpenDATA-Strategy in Europe](#) (12.12.2011: Open Data in Europe gets a huge boost from new EU rules)

[EU-Platform-PSI](#) (ePSIplatform.eu – EuropeanPublic Sector Information Platform – Open Data in Belgium)

[EU-Policy-PSI](#) (Public Sector Information – Raw Data for New Services and Products)

[EU-PSI-Platform-Presentations](#) (Taking government data re-use to the next level)

[EU-PSI-ScoreBoard](#) (Beta Version: actually not available)

[EU-Public-DATA-Portal](#) (Europe’s Public Data – Availability map portal)

[EU-Strategy-PSI](#) (Digital Agenda: Turning government data into gold...)

[FI-NLS-OpenDATA+SDI-Interview](#) (Interview with Jarmo Ratia of NLS-FI 2nd March 2012 on open data)

[FI-NLS-OpenSDI-Maps](#) (The National Land Survey opens topographic datasets 1st May 2012 for free use)

[FOSSGIS](#) (FOSSGIS e.V. ist ein eingetragener und gemeinnütziger Verein – FreeGIS & Free Geodata)

[NL-Dutch Court](#) (Decision against FALK-Plan on Dutch Road data as OPEN data)

[OKF-OpenDATA-Handbook](#) (The Handbook discusses the legal, social and technical aspects of open data)

[Open data vs. Linked data](#) (The status of linked data in US and UK)

[OpenDataEurope-Group](#) (LINKEDIN Closed User Group on Open Data in Europe – The GI2012 is linkedin)

[OPEN-GOV-Platform](#) (The USA↔India Open Government Platform – OGPL – to promote Transparency)

[OSGeo](#) (The Open Source Geospatial Foundation – Your Open Source Compass)

[OSM-OpenDB-Licenses](#) (Open Data Commons Open Database License – ODbL)

[OSM-Stammtisch-DRESDEN](#) (Seit Anfang 2008 findet in [Dresden](#) monatlich ein Stammtisch statt)

[OSM-Users-DRESDEN](#) (OSM-User-Liste Dresden: 52 Pages total)

[OSM-Users-EUROPE](#) (OSM-User-Liste Europe: 39 Subcategories, 82 pages total)

[OSM-Users-GERMANY](#) (OSM-User-Liste Germany: 19 Subcategories, 1553 Pages total)

[OSM-Users-SACHSEN](#) (OSM-User-Liste Sachsen: 18 Subcategories, 84 Pages total)

[Participation & Open Data](#) (Presentation by Lee Bryant – Social Strategy Talk, Amsterdam 2009)

[Public data sets of Europe](#) (14 common categories and numbers on Europe's public data portal)

[Transformation of Government through Public Data](#) (Let my data go! Presentation - by W.D. Stephenson)

[TUD-OpenDataSurvey-WWW](#) (Open Data Survey: The State of Open Data – Limits of current ODPlatforms)

[UK-Opening up Government](#) (Open Data, APPS, Blogs, Resource tools and Linked data)

[UK-OpenDCS-Definition](#) (Open Definition v. 1.1 – Defining the OPEN in Open Data, Content and Services)

[US-NSGIC-Guidelines-GDS](#) (Geospatial Data Sharing – Guidelines for Best Practices)

[VDS](#) (Chaos Computer Club: Vorratsdatenspeicherung / Data Retention)

[Visible Government](#) (Tools for Transparency – Benefits of Open Government Data – presentation by J. Bell)

[Visualization of Indicators for Digital Agenda Scoreboard](#) (Exploring the data on your own !)

[Visualization Tool](#) (Around 60 indicators, divided into thematic groups describing the EU info society)

[WBANK-MODW](#) (Ton Zijlstra, NL: Making Open Data Work – Presentation 21.02.2012 at World Bank)

[Wie INSPIRE die Geoinformationswirtschaft verändert](#) (MICUS et al.: Ein Beitrag zur OpenDataPolicy)

[WIKIDATA](#) (WIKIMEDIA: Introduction to a new WikiData project)

- **REFERENCES:** [Weblog Geospatial SAXONY](#) [<http://GDI-SN.blogspot.com>].

