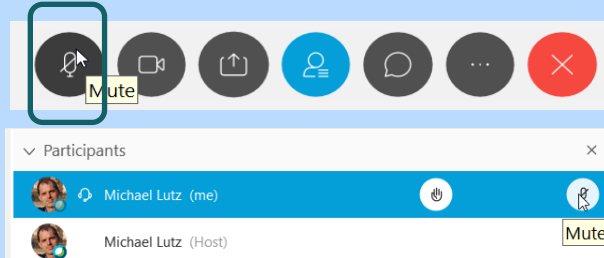


Housekeeping rules for a smooth meeting

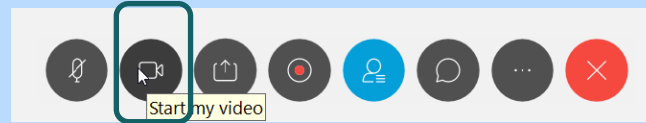
Mute your mic

To mute and unmute, click the microphone icon next to your name or at the bottom of the screen.



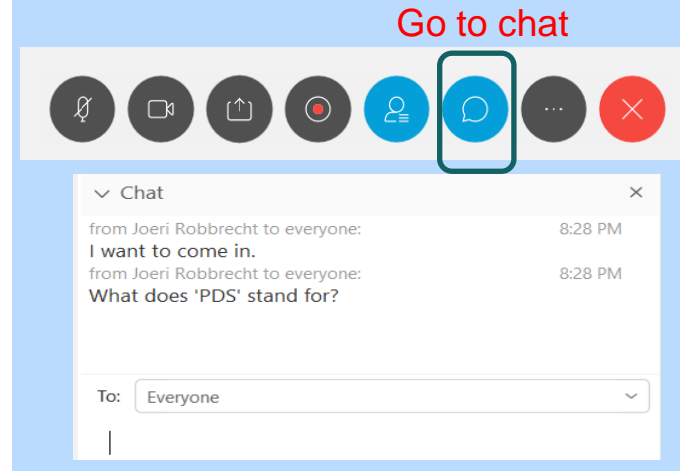
Turn off video

Share your webcam video **only** when you are talking. To do this, click video icon next to your name.



Ask a question

Use the chat to indicate you want to intervene or write your question directly in the chat. Please always mention your country e.g. BE.





ACTION 2.5 SUBGROUP ON THE ALIGNMENT OF INSPIRE AND HIGH VALUE DATASETS IMPLEMENTATION

3rd meeting

*WebEx meeting, 25 April 2024
11:00 -12:00*

Welcome & Introduction

Objective of the meeting is to give a status update, discuss and exchange experiences/issues on HVD implementation related to INSPIRE.

- Draft agenda:
- 11:00 - 11:10 Welcome & introduction
- 11:10 - 11:20 HVD & INSPIRE monitoring and reporting 2025
- 11:20 - 11:50 State of play (metadata – GeoDCAT-AP, accessibility, licensing ...)
- 11:50 - 11:55 Other issues & Next steps
- 11:55 - 12:00 Conclusions and closing of the meeting

To refresh our memory

Meetings

- Last subgroup meeting 17 November, followed by a dedicated session at INSPIRE Conference 2023
- Working group on GeoDCAT-AP led by the SEMIC group (DIGIT) kicked off in February 2024
 - 3 webinars ([introductory webinar](#), [second webinar on the revision of GeoDCAT-AP](#), third webinar on specific geo-aspects) topic in [77th MIG-T Meeting](#)
 - Presentations on approaches by IT, BE(FL), FI, ES + additional work on mapping ISO / DCAT-AP in other MS

Organisation and topics of work (in function of HVD reporting on 9 February 2025)

- 1. Alignment of technical rules, preferable through good practices. Drafting of fact sheets as implementation guidance. (core: Metadata, Network Services; Additional; historical data, granularity).
- 2. Further development of the list of priority datasets based on the HVD categories « Geospatial », « Earth Observation and Environment » and « Mobility ». (Summer 2024)
- 3. Alignment of rules for monitoring and reporting (Summer 2024).
- Collaboration platform: <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF> (TBD)

Ambition level

*Action 2.5 should, whilst honouring the principles of use case driven data prioritisation and balanced interoperability approaches, aim at building a common understanding of the interaction of INSPIRE and HVD, developing a consensus on a common implementation roadmap **with the objective to maximise the reuse of the INSPIRE implementation for meeting HVD requirements.***

Possible reuse

- **Metadata bridge and reporting:** common mapping through GeoDCAT-AP (SEMIC webinars), possible common publication in data.europa.eu (up to MS to decide) -> Reuse, additional
- **Licenses:** more specific, possible impact on existing implementation
- **Accessibility:** both API & bulk download, possible impact on existing implementation,

INSPIRed Network Service	API	Bulk download
OWS: WFS, WCS, SOS	X	X
OGC APIs: STA and OGC API-Features	X	X
ATOM Feeds		X

HVD & INSPIRE monitoring and reporting 2025

- INSPIRE monitoring and reporting
 - **Business as usual for 2025**
 - 2026: depending on the outcome of GreenData4All
- HVD reporting for INSPIRE
 - Report list of HVD datasets with online reference to metadata + persistent link to licensing conditions and APIs ensuring access to the high-value datasets
 - Possible scenarios - **up to MS to decide (discussion + poll about possible scenario in your country)**:
 1. data.europa.eu harvests all national, regional portals (geo and non-geo) (mapping based on GeoDCAT-AP for geo-portals)
 2. data.europa.eu harvests national open data portal (incl. data from geo-portal)
 3. data.europa.eu harvests EU INSPIRE Geo-portal

Metadata: GeoDCAT-AP Strategy

Considerations

- Make the current INSPIRE implementations as-is reusable for Open Data/HVD to the maximum extent, including for reporting under HVD, to limit burden on Member States.
- A full mapping of INSPIRE metadata elements is needed to give MS the flexibility to decide how they set up current/future governance/harvesting processes for INSPIRE and Open Data catalogues.
- GeoDCAT-AP should satisfy the legal obligations (all INSPIRE metadata elements for HVD data in scope of INSPIRE) to be useful for regulatory reporting purposes.

Metadata: GeoDCAT-AP Strategy

How would we use GeoDCAT-AP? (discussion + poll)

- Strategy 1: GeoDCAT-AP is derived from INSPIRE metadata.
 - It may aggregate and condense information from INSPIRE.
 - Doing so the conversion back from GeoDCAT-AP to ISO INSPIRE is cumbersome.
- Strategy 2: Use GeoDCAT-AP natively for INSPIRE metadata.
 - It must express INSPIRE metadata as precise as possible.
 - A two-way conversion from ISO INSPIRE to GeoDCAT-AP and from GeoDCAT-AP to ISO INSPIRE should be straight-forward. (should this be INSPIRE specific of ISO-compliant?)

Requirements: Accessibility

- Datasets to be made available through Application Programming Interfaces (API) **AND** bulk download;

INSPIRed Network Service	API	Bulk download
OWS: WFS, WCS, SOS	X	X
OGC APIs: STA and OGC API-Features	X	X
ATOM Feeds		X

- API terms of use shall be accompanied by API documentation in a Union or internationally recognised open, human-readable and machine-readable format.
 - OWS: GetCapabilities responses
 - OGC APIs: Open API Documentation, landing pages, conformance declarations
- QoS criteria on its performance, capacity and availability

GitHub issues (DE) - Accessibility

In Article 2 (6) of the Regulation 2023/138 “Application programming interface (API)” is defined as “a set of functions, procedures, definitions and protocols for machine-to-machine communication and the seamless exchange of data”. In addition, the Regulation requires in Article 3 (2) and (3) a documentation and publication of the terms of use of the API.

The INSPIRE Directive and the implementing rules regarding network services define operations (comparable with the term “functions” used in the Regulation 2023/138) for downloading spatial data through download services. In the (publicly available) Technical Guidance document regarding download services these operations are specified by “definitions and protocols for machine-to-machine communication”. The terms of use of a download service are described in the service metadata.

Thus, in Germany, we consider that all specifications/standards described in the INSPIRE Technical Guidance and Good Practice documents fulfil the requirements of the HVD Regulation for APIs, including the implementation based on Atom and OpenSearch.

Basically, the underlying OGC/ISO interfaces also fulfil the requirements for APIs:

- WFS (<https://www.ogc.org/standard/wfs/>)
- OGC API-Features (<https://ogcapi.ogc.org/features/>)
- WCS (<https://www.ogc.org/standard/wcs/>)
- Sensor Things API (<https://www.ogc.org/standard/sensorthings/>)

Regarding the provision of high-value datasets that fall under an INSPIRE theme, the above-mentioned INSPIRE network services are to be used.

Regarding high-value datasets that do not fall under an INSPIRE theme, the requirements of the national SDI needs to be taken into account to achieve interoperability within Germany. The specifications of the German SDI are basically compatible with European and international standards.

Accessibility

AK

If the open data directive high-value dataset implementing act distinguished between "bulk download" and "API" access to datasets that are in scope, and the APIs are defined as "a set of functions, procedures, definitions and protocols for machine-to-machine communication and the seamless exchange of data", would an INSPIRE ATOM feed qualify as a bulk download or an API?



According to the definition you provided and in the context of the Open Data Directive's high-value dataset implementing act, an INSPIRE ATOM feed would likely be classified as a "bulk download" rather than an API.

The ATOM feed provides a standardized way to access and download entire datasets, which aligns with the concept of "bulk download". While it does facilitate machine-to-machine communication and data exchange - much like an API - it does not typically support more interactive or real-time data operations that are often associated with APIs.

So, while an ATOM feed does share some characteristics with APIs, in this context, it would more accurately be classified as a bulk download method.

Courtesy of JRC – Generated by GPT@JRC

Next steps? What is the position of the Open Data community in your country? Is API accessibility to other open data also implemented through ATOM? (Out of scope/mandate of INSPIRE MIG)

Identification

- INSPIRE Geoportal: Data themes + Tagging (PDS, IACS) to identify HVD datasets
- HVD DCAT-AP will use a [codelist](#) documented in VocBench (EU Publications Office registry) that describes HVD categories
 - This codelist probably will be extended with a second level identifying the specific datasets in the Annex (INSPIRE could use data themes and PDS to do this, this is in line with the initial concept to Further develop the list of priority datasets in line with HVD)

HVD: identification DCAT-AP High Value Datasets

For entities Dataset, Data Service and Distribution

Property	Range	Card	Definition	Usage
applicable legislation	Legal Resource	1..*	The legislation that mandates the creation or management of the Data Service, Dataset, Distribution.	For HVD the value <i>MUST</i> include the ELI http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/138/oj . As multiple legislations may apply to the resource the maximum cardinality is not limited.

For entities Dataset and Data Service

HVD category	Concept	1..*	The HVD category to which this Data Service belongs.
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GitHub issues (DE) - identification

According to the HVD Regulation, public sector bodies holding high-value datasets listed in the Annex shall ensure that the datasets are denoted as high-value datasets in their metadata description (Art. 3, 5).

In Germany, it has been decided that for all datasets in the national spatial data infrastructure that fall under the HVD Regulation, the category must be indicated in the ISO metadata as a keyword in combination with a source reference. This is to enable the central process of transforming ISO metadata into DCAT-AP metadata (permanent delivery towards the national Open Data Portal) and fulfil the requirements of DCAT-AP-HVD.

- There are currently two options to declare the category in the metadata, either in free text (`gco:CharacterString`) or as a reference (`gmx:Anchor`). Both options can be processed by the above-mentioned transformation. How do the other Member States implement the denotation of high-value datasets in the ISO-metadata?

Example of category declaration in free text (`gco:CharacterString`)

```
<gmd:descriptiveKeywords> <gmd:MD_Keywords> <gmd:keyword> <gco:CharacterString>Georaum</gco:CharacterString> </gmd:keyword> ... <gmd:thesaurusName> <gmd:CI_Citation> <gmd:title>
<gco:CharacterString>High-value dataset categories</gco:CharacterString> </gmd:title> <gmd:date> <gmd:CI_Date> <gmd:date> <gco>Date>2023-09-27</gco>Date> </gmd:date> <gmd:dateType>
<gmd:CI_DateTypeCode codeList="https://standards.iso.org/iso/19139/resources/gmxCodellists.xml#CI_DateTypeCode" codeListValue="publication"/> </gmd:dateType> </gmd:CI_Date>
</gmd:date> ... </gmd:CI_Citation> </gmd:thesaurusName> </gmd:MD_Keywords> </gmd:descriptiveKeywords>
```

Example of the category declaration as a reference (`gmx:Anchor`)

```
<gmd:descriptiveKeywords> <gmd:MD_Keywords> <gmd:keyword> <gmx:Anchor xlink:href="http://data.europa.eu/bna/c_ac64a52d">Georaum</gmx:Anchor> </gmd:keyword> ...
<gmd:thesaurusName> <gmd:CI_Citation> <gmd:title> <gmx:Anchor xlink:href="http://data.europa.eu/bna/asd487ae75">High-value dataset categories</gmx:Anchor> </gmd:title> <gmd:date>
<gmd:CI_Date> <gmd:date> <gco>Date>2023-09-27</gco>Date> </gmd:date> <gmd:dateType> <gmd:CI_DateTypeCode
codeList="https://standards.iso.org/iso/19139/resources/gmxCodellists.xml#CI_DateTypeCode" codeListValue="publication"/> </gmd:dateType> </gmd:CI_Date> </gmd:date> ... </gmd:CI_Citation>
</gmd:thesaurusName> </gmd:MD_Keywords> </gmd:descriptiveKeywords>
```

Identification proposal

How should HVD datasets be identified? (discussion + poll)

1. INSPIRE PDS approach (given that all PDS are considered HVD)
2. HVD approach: use HVD categories, encode PDS info as second level information + update definition in HVD annex with explicit list of PDS,
3. Both

Licensing?

- Licensing
 - Datasets to be made available under the conditions of the **Creative Commons BY 4.0** licence or **any equivalent or less restrictive open licence**;
 - Licenses in INSPIRE
 - Wide variety of standards in use, incl. custom ones
 - Licensing information very often missing

GitHub issues (DE) - Licensing

In Germany, we consider that datasets published in line with INSPIRE generally fulfil the requirements of the HVD Regulation as long as they are published under an open licence and are also denoted as high-value datasets in their metadata. For certain datasets in some of the categories (meteorological and mobility), also the stricter requirements for the update frequency must also be taken into account.

Do other MS and the European Commission share this view?

ENV: if the license used is an [equivalent or less restrictive open licence](#) then it is ok (Discussion)

Other issues and next steps?

- Other issues to discuss?

Next steps:

- 4th GeoDCAT SEMIC webinar on 14/05/2024: relationship with INSPIRE.
- Written feedback following today's meeting by 10 May. For possible discussion in 4th SEMIC webinar and MIG-T.
- MIG-T meeting 17 May, proposals for common approaches
- MIG meeting in June with participation of SEMIC, CNECT to present state of play and confirm proposals for common approaches.

Thank you



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