



"Towards a Map of Open SDI/INSPIRE"

September 4th 2017, Kehl (DE)

The smeSpire experience

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Main project features

• It was an FP7 Support Action aiming to turn the challenges of the INSPIRE implementation into business opportunities for the geo-ICT European SMEs.

• It ran from May 2012 until the end if April

2014.

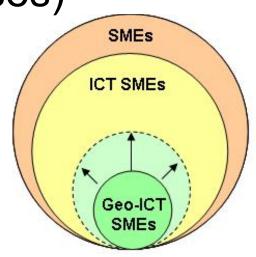




Geo-ICT SMEs: a new paradigm?

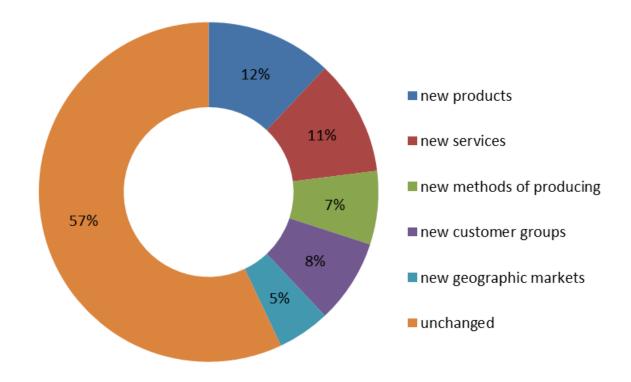
- 99.8 % of enterprises are SMEs (20.7 M SMEs, 92.2 % micro-enterprises)¹
- 67.4 % of jobs in SMEs (87 M employees, 38 M in microenterprises)¹
- 58,1 % of GVA by SMEs (3.588 B€,
 1.307 B€ by micro-enterprises)¹

1: from smeSpire "Report on the market potential for Geo-CIT SMEs in relation to INSPIRE" (> 4.000 downloads from www.smespire.eu)





Impact of INSPIRE on innovation

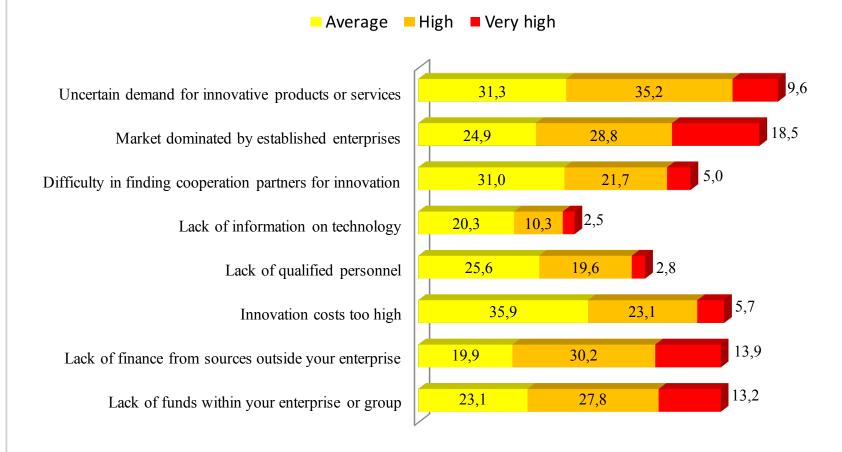


Changes in total turnover in 2011 due to INSPIRE (average %)

- INSPIRE already has a quite significant (43%) impact on companies' turnover
- changes mainly related to introduction of new products and new services



Barriers to innovation





13 Recommendations for changes in policy/approach

- Member States to overcome the barriers to data release. Availability of public sector data is seen as one of the biggest hindrances to development by Geo-ICT SMEs
- Greater co-operation between public and private sectors needs to include development of better knowledge of INSPIRE requirements in public administration procurements
- European Commission and Member States to jointly promote more involvement of Geo-ICT SMEs in EU funded projects: a key to the success of Horizon 2020 is to improve the image of European research projects and to increase awareness among SMEs
- Future framework programmes for research and innovation (e.g. Horizon 2020) to stimulate fresh and innovative 'small' projects: to be really achievable for 'micro' and 'small' enterprises, SMEs need

Member States to overcome the barriers to data release. Availability of public sector data is seen as one of the biggest hindrances to development by Geo-ICT SMEs

- Luropean Commission and R&D programmes to require public administrations to make their geodata available as open data when participating in co-funded projects (e.g. Horizon 2020), in order to guarantee ex-ante the re-use of the information collected and/or processed in such projects
- European Commission to establish a transparent and easy-to-implement licensing framework in order to support the use and creation of added value for digital spatial content: this is one of the valuable initiatives that can contribute to lowering the existing barriers regarding data accessibility by private companies
- Member States to promote guidelines for public procurement procedures related to INSPIRE: harmonised basic public procurement procedures with minimal requirements and methods are essential (this may fall within the scope of the current EULF Study)
- Public administrations to address the problem of "closed" procurements that prevent Geo-ICT SMEs tendering: this could be assisted by greater use of Open Source Software by public administrations
- European Commission and Member States to promote the adoption of pre-commercial procurement²⁷ approaches when activities such as solution exploration and design, prototyping, etc.
- Standardisation bodies to make more efforts to engage with Geo-ICT SMEs, particularly with regard to INSPIRE standards and specifications.



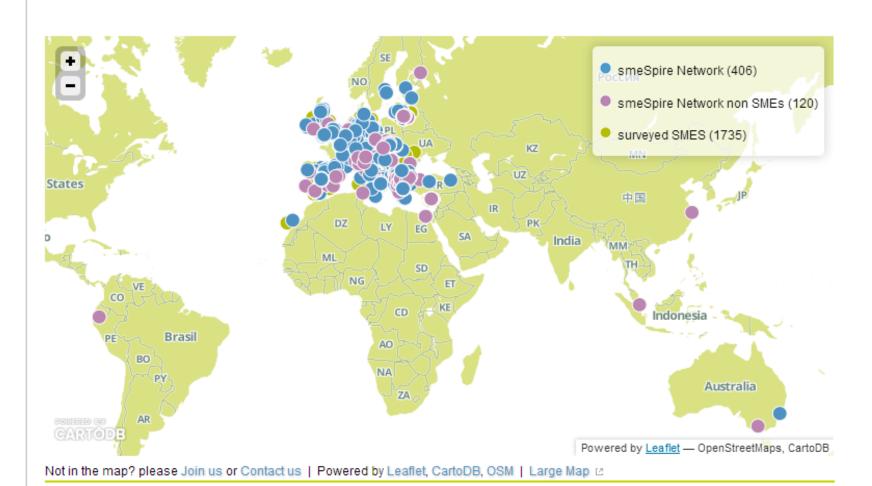
smeSpire study

The publication of a report containing an assessment of the market potential for geo-ICT SMEs in relation to INSPIRE. It is the first study about Geo-ICT private sector at European level, providing an in-depth analysis and comparison between private companies and how they relate to INSPIRE Directive and characterizing obstacles for Geo-ICT companies to enter this market, with focus on knowledge gaps and training needs.

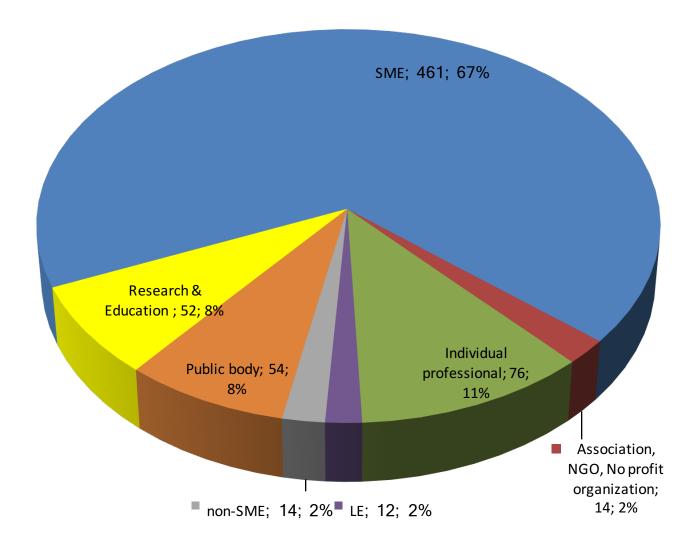


A database consisting of a public, searchable and structured repository of information on the characteristics, activities and competencies of Geo-ICT stakeholders in Europe. A set of functionalities implemented in a web application enable complex analyses, useful to extract real indicators and to map competences from Geo-ICT SMEs across Europe.





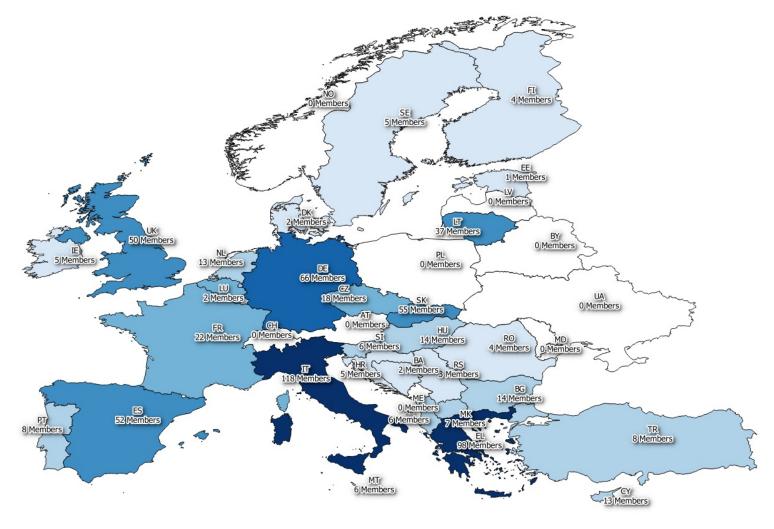




smeSpire network composition in terms of typology of members







Geographical distribution of the members of the smeSpire network



Geospatial vs non-geospatial

Open Data Use Across Sectors

Open data's use spans all sectors of the economy: The Open Data Impact Map shows organizations utilizing this resource across 13 sectors. Each page below describes trends in use and the most used types of open data in each sector. Each page includes also use cases, a fact sheet and the data for the sector. The sectors with the most number of organizations are IT and geospatial, governance, and business, research and consulting.



http://www.opendataimpactmap.org



- How to measure the 4 key dimensions of Open SDIs?
 - readiness
 - data availability and accessibility
 - use of spatial data
 - associated benefits
- At what extent INSPIRE can contribute, not only to measure them but also to increase them?
- At what extent innovative collaborative frameworks can contribute to increase them:
 - PPPs? But are they really open to SMEs?
 - PCP & PPI? Are there gaps in implementations?





http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/7441/ /attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native



e-government data-economy public-sector-modernisation Digital-Single-Market digital-transformation digital-economy

Workshop on Tuesday morning at 9 am Room A

<u>GeoICT SMEs as key-players in the INSPIRE driven innovation: the role of the smeSpire network</u>



Next steps



- Cooperation with the TU Delft initiative?
 - updating the smeSpire study?
 - exploiting the smeSpire best practice catalogue?
 - Enhancing the smeSpire database?
 - •



Thank you!

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