

Report of break-out groups WS AMFM 24 november 2014

(draft version)

GROUP 1

- Partecipanti:
 - Maria Rosa Serra , PoliMI, Urban planning & Topographic database
 - Calogero Ravenna, ASA Livorno, segretario AMFM, WGs “Underground networks” and AgID “metadata” (RNDT)
 - Maria Cavalese, laureanda Architettura, GIS&BIM
 - Mario Di Massa, tesoriere AMFM, ex ACEA / ATAC Roma
 - Paolo Cavallini, Faunalia, QGIS, GFOSS
 - Francesco Pignatelli, JRC
 - Mikkel Wendelboe, Geoforum (DK)
 - Mauro Salvamini, AMFM
 - Piergiorgio Cipriano, Sinergis, WGs AgID “INSPIRE”, “Metadata” and “Open data”

- Agenda:
 - Aim of the discussion: to maximize the inputs from the morning speeches and from the white paper, to state actions for tomorrow (and after) to be held by AMFM and whole Italian community > Recommendations
 - Targets of recommendations: politicians, public authorities, industries (LE, SMEs)
 - Mikkel
 - WP is very broad, many directions
 - Initiative shall come from “public sector”
 - The first driver is open data
 - Public sector open data if they feel secure
 - Management task is “mapping” ...
 - Responsible parties (who owns data, who manages data)
 - Users (who and how)
 - For opening location based data you need to convince top managers in public sector

- Even in most advanced organisations you need to “map” data workflows
 - Proposal to facilitate this “mapping” is legislation
- Maria Rosa
 - Legislation trigger is not (or only partially) applicable in Italy
 - Often difficult to ask data back to public authorities
- Mikkel
 - In DK for many eGov processes data are pushed to a central server (e.g. urban plan)
- Piergiorgio:
 - In Italy for many topics we have different laws, at national and sub-national levels (19 Regions and 2 Autonomous Provinces): urban planning, energy, healthcare, ...
 - Before talking of harmonization at technical level, in Italy we should harmonize regional laws
- Mauro
 - In Italy, as other countries, location is becoming very important, mainly thanks to private sector providing services based on location (free or costly)
 - Car sharing, public transport, parking, ... are just few examples
 - How the production and use of location data coming from private sources is influencing (or how is important) for the development of the whole society? This is a big issue
- Mikkel
 - In DK, Intergraph developed an App to involve provide information about issues to be fixed (Fix-My-Street)
 - Not all public authorities want this kind of solutions because not everyone wants be in charge for this kind of issues
- Piergiorgio
 - In Comacchio a similar solution was encouraged by the new local government (http://www.unicaweb.it/SIT/documents/comacchio_reports.html)
 - Other similar experiences already undertaken (e.g. <http://autonomie.regione.emilia-romagna.it/polizia-locale/approfondimenti/tecnologie/rilfedeur-2/rilfedeur>) but under-known, under-used, too complex and not really linked to political commitment
- Mikkel

- In DK requirements and data models are common for the whole country and commonly used: e.g. addresses to be placed exactly in the access point
 - Municipalities in DK are only 98, it is easy ... it is noteworthy how politicians are quite aligned and share common goals
- Mauro:
 - If we show to a public authority that in DK (or other country) citizens have a better service, based on location, public authorities should be encouraged
 - Main target should be young people, requiring services (also but not limited to) mobile applications
 - Example: how to save money (and/or time) with location based data, e.g. natural risks
- Mario:
 - Sometimes it is difficult to solve organizational issues among different companies, especially utilities
 - One of the issue is the RoI, that for publicly owned companies should not be defined at single company level, but at a broader community level
- Mauro:
 - European Commission should focus on “whom” to deliver Best Practices, and “how”
 - Possible solutions is to have “localized” information about Best Practices to be disseminated locally (national and sub-national level)
 - Improve awareness and information, through financing “grass root organisations”
 - We should promote Best Practices, Italian or from other MS
- Mikkel
 - In Geoforum there are +400 personal members, and +300 companies and public bodies; Geoforum as merging of three different organisations (10 years ago)
 - Annual conference, with more than 800 participants
 - Geoforum turnover some hundreds K€
 - Last year an educational program has been launched to teach students how to produce data according to national (and European) rules
- Mauro
 - One of the mission of the EC should be to “balance” and reduce the heterogeneity existing between MS at organisational and financial levels

GROUP 2

Recommendations are rather vague

Themes of working group are very heterogeneous

SMEs: location as an opportunity to increase skills and business

There is an increasing demand for skills in this sector

Need for educational programmes/curricula for different kinds of users on location services (postgraduate/vocational)

Increase awareness in public authorities, which often justify their lack of interest in the issue with the lack of money: geo-localisation has to be intended as an opportunity to carry out their ordinary institutional tasks

SMEs do not have the budget to afford the purchase of a large amount of data to develop commercial services

The presence of Google and Microsoft expanded the Italian market of orthoimagery (Italian companies work for Google and Microsoft)

Transport

ATAC provides data on bus times on its website, but Google provides an even better service comprising the former names of the streets and piazzas

-> even a big public company cannot compete with a private actor Also, maybe ATAC can only make use of official data, while Google can rely on different types of overlapping data from different sources (recomendation? Better a market-led process?). Private companies appear to be able to provide better services starting from the same data sets

3d

there is a lack of good quality 3d open datasets. It is difficult to obtain 3d data over wide areas, 3d project are often bound to small areas/projects

Contracts for the provision of geodata to public authorities should be conceived so that the data produced should be available to everybody, and not only other public authorities or for no-profit goals

Construction companies/designers should be obliged to provide a 3d file of the new buildings with geographic references

Recommendation: to insert 3d data into the energy certification of building, since this is a by-law, considering also that energy certification is binding for obtaining EU funding for smart cities. More in general, improve inter-institutional collaboration for producing quality 3d data each time a by-law procedure on a building is being carried out.

Open Data

by default! Many talk about this but the pursuit of this «dream» is not so easy. E.g., environmental data in Italy should be free by law since 1986 -> «Interoperable data by default», or «interoperability by design», and «openness by default»

Think about linked data since the beginning!

Privacy issue! Open location data including the names of people often cannot be published for legal reasons

In general terms, it seems that privacy goes against openness. This means that this issue should be carefully taken care of

The main national responsible for cartography are the national armies. Isn't this a little contrasting with open geodata and location?

Lack of a central point of responsibility for cartographic issue.

Immigration:

ISTAT's database of residence permits, containing the country of origin but not the city of origin. A current project is working on the harmonisation of geodata on the administrative regions that migrants come from. It is important to map migration patterns and social/economic implications. Actions should be adopted to improve awareness of public authorities on the importance of geoinformation; improved information is useful for different purposes (like identification of people, etc.)

Documents on standards have to be free!

To improve inter-public body strategy for cofunding in subsidiarity for high cost data such as LIDAR and geoimagery