

Session 8D3

"COPERNICUS AND THE BIG GEOSPATIAL DATA CHALLENGE -1" - Copernicus User Uptake Information and Discussion Session-

Organised by Copernicus Services, Directorate General for Enterprise and Industry, European Commission



8 October 2014, 16:00 - 17:30

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| 16:00 | Introduction to the session | Catharina Bamps , DG ENTR, Copernicus services |
| 16:05 | | Activities to support the user uptake of COPERNICUS in Bavaria
Manfred Schroeder , bavAIRia e.V. |
| 16:20 | | Adopting geospatial services: opportunities and obstacles experienced by Local and Regional Authorities
Stefan De Mey , EURISY |
| 16:35 | | Breakout session
Audience <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on issues that intermediate and/or end-users are facing• outcome: possible solutions and recommendations |
| 17:00 | | Discussion session
Audience
Discussion Panel:
Geoff Sawyer , EARSC
Roya Ayazi , NEREUS
Markus Müller , AED-SICAD
Domen Mongus , EUROGI

The outcome of the breakout session will be challenged by and discussed with the experts of the discussion panel;
Outcome: conclusions and recommendations to facilitate the integration of Copernicus data in working/business activities to enhance the information and decision processes. |
| 17:25 | Main conclusions and recommendations | Catharina Bamps , DG ENTR, Copernicus services |



Main conclusions and recommendations:

- availability of Copernicus data is unknown:
 - communication campaign is necessary to announce where are the Copernicus data available, what is available and who has access;
 - give a general overview of what is available so that the end-users can combine different data sources;
 - a coherent strategy is necessary and should be communicated regarding the type of platforms : mobile or fixed?
 - demystify the satellite/Copernicus data: use the INSPIRE geoportal to announce the availability of the data; use metadata; it will be helpful to integrate Copernicus data and information in the existing Spatial Data Infrastructures to combine with different INSPIRE data;
 - message should be: Copernicus is not replacing existing data sets, but is complementary; focus is on combining existing data/info in order to stimulate innovation solutions;
- participatory approach/clusters:
 - use the existing infrastructure namely the business incubation centres: make sure that Copernicus is known as a tool to this community;
 - use the intelligence of the crowd and young people/ organise hackertons and testbeds, pilots;

Presentations:

1. Activities to support user uptake of Copernicus in Bavaria

Professor Schroeder, Copernicus office Bavaria (bavAIRia e.v.)

- bavAIRia is an association partly funded by the **Bavarian State Government** to manage the Cluster Aerospace
- 4 pillars to **stimulate Copernicus activities:**
 - Networking of Copernicus stakeholders and initiating cooperation
 - Definition of Regional Copernicus Services in Bavaria
 - Funding of projects on regional basis to stimulate cooperation between SMEs and larger companies as well as to develop downstream services (Apps4GMES, Opus-GMES)
 - Initiating of Copernicus relevant projects on European Level to establish cooperation between companies in Bavaria and other European Regions (4 projects in the EMMIA initiative of DG ENTR)

2. Adopting Geospatial Services Opportunities and obstacles experienced by Local and Regional Authorities

Stefaan de Mey, Secretary General EURISY

- EURISY is a non-profit association of space agencies;
- EURISY user programme: collecting good practices; 10 operational use cases;
- knowledge of satellite based services by public authorities: solution suggested by a service provider to the public authority;
- open and free data: yes, but LRA requires expert information/services which does not come for free

Outbreak session

The audience was split into 2 groups to discuss the following questions:

1. Which are the main problems or issues that an end-user is facing that makes it difficult to use and integrate Copernicus data/information. Please give for each of the problem, a possible solution/recommendation.
2. Do you have to do reporting for a specific EU law: if yes, which one; what would be needed for you to use Copernicus data/information to help you fulfil your reporting obligations;
3. Which participatory approach (network, cluster initiative of local/regional SMEs, authority and research institute) do you know that has developed operational solutions? How can cluster initiatives be promoted? Which are the main obstacles and how to overcome them?

Main outcome outbreak session:

1. Issue: the availability of Copernicus data is unknown; a real end-user does not need to know where the data comes from but simply need to know where one can find the Copernicus data; metadata on the services and data are missing or (too) difficult to find;

Recommendations:

- demystify the satellite/Copernicus data: use the INSPIRE geoportal to announce the availability of the data; use metadata;
- message should be: Copernicus is not replacing existing data sets, but is complementary; focus is on combining existing data/info in order to stimulate innovation solutions;

2. Question: reporting obligations for a specific EU law and how can Copernicus help?

Recommendation: let the EC do suggestions

3. Question: what is the difference with normal data?

Recommendation: use the intelligence of the crowd and young people/ organise hackertons and testbeds, pilots; the Dutch space office anticipated Copernicus and they have procured for different other sources for Copernicus-like info and put it freely available to users via their data portal so that once Copernicus data become available, the users are already familiar with this kind of info and they can easily switch;

Discussion session

The answers by the 2 groups are commented by the discussion panel consisting of:

Geoff Sawyer, EARSC, Roya Ayazi, NEREUS, Markus Müller, AED-SICAD

Moderator: Domen Mongus, EUROGI

1. NEREUS (Network of European Regions Using **S**pace Technologies) is a network with regional stakeholders that aims to explore the benefits of space technologies for Regions and their citizen.

Conclusion: Copernicus is not enough know along local authorities

Recommendation:, we need at European level an awareness campaign to show the tangible benefits and usefulness of Copernicus data/products;

2. EARSC (European Association of Remote Sensing Companies)

Conclusion: There is an enormous lack of knowledge regarding the availability of the Copernicus data;

Recommendations:

- communication campaign is necessary to announce where are the Copernicus data available, what is available and who has access;
- break down the 6 pillar approach but give instead a general overview of what is available so that the end-users can combine different data sources;
- a coherent strategy is necessary and should be communicated regarding the type of platforms : mobile or fixed?

- awareness regarding the availability of Copernicus data should go out both to intermediate and end-user but maybe use the intermediate as a bridge to the end-user;

3. AED-SICAD (medium-sized GIS application company)

Conclusion: the company wants to integrate Copernicus data in their GIS solutions but the biggest problem they are facing is the promotion of Copernicus data: they want to use the data but identification of possible users is difficult;

Recommendations:

1. promotion: successful examples of use in an administration;
2. availability of data over a whole region: if we as a company are to build products for a specific user (a specific region) and we want to multiply it to others (other regions), we should be able to rely on the completeness of the datasets (covering all regions and not only specific ones);
3. German Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI): it will be helpful to integrate Copernicus data and information in the existing SDIs so that we can combine it with different INSPIRE data;

4. Further discussion on:

-INTERGEO is one of the biggest GEOfairs in the world: SMEs are using local and regional dataportal but as long as the Copernicus data are not available or announced (metadata) through this dataportal, it is doubtful that local/regional SMEs will start using them;

- Audience: Which strategy will be applied: is Copernicus going to supply raw data or also end-products?

- EARSC: you need both: access to raw data and end-products/services;

- Audience: If made available in an end-solution as an app, it will be used, actual impact would be integrated application/solution;

- EARSC: I do not agree: we integrate data from different sources but we do not integrate space applications;

- Audience: what will be really available? how are the regions currently using Copernicus?

- NEREUS: the service provider, the intermediate user, downloads the data and uses the data than to support the regions for a specific issue;

- Participatory approach/clusters: - EURISY: use the existing infrastructure namely the business incubation centres: make sure that Copernicus is known as a tool to this community;