



## **ISO-TC211/EC-JRC/EuroGeographics webinar on Data Spaces**

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### **Who will define the right level of quality?**

The right level of quality is defined by the data product specification. Each product is created for certain purposes and with a specific set of quality properties. The re-use of these products, either in data spaces or in other contexts, will depend on such properties.

Obviously, AI analyses and other use cases will be asking more and more detailed and reliable data, opening also the floor to creating new products in the future when gaps are detected. The data market should have mechanisms to cover the needs.

### **Will spatial data that are part of INSPIRE be available only through GreenData4All or also through other data spaces?**

The GreenData4All is not a Data Space. It is the process for the legal and technical revision of INSPIRE, led by DG Environment, which should start taking concrete form by the end of 2025. Spatial data in the scope of INSPIRE will continue to be in the scope of its revision, unless otherwise stated in the revised legal framework (which could continue to be a Directive, or other type of legal document). The environmental data space, called 'Green Deal Data Space', will take onboard all these data, but it could have even a wider data scope.

### **What is the role of SDIs in data spaces?**

SDIs constitute one of the most relevant data sharing experiences to date. Especially, INSPIRE (the European SDI) has had a huge impact on how we share data and has contributed a lot to positively change the culture of geospatial data provider organisations.

However, the organizational and technical approaches in which SDIs are founded are outdated compared to the current state-of-the-art of technology, something that has been taken into consideration in the European Commission priorities since 2019.

Based on the new push for conceptualizing and setting up European Data Spaces, SDIs will gradually and naturally evolve into this novel paradigm. This evolution will not be from one day to another, but should be a smooth transition, in which obligations posed on geospatial data provider organizations will still need to be satisfied, while starting to be satisfying new ones.

### **Two important topics were mentioned: sovereignty and trust. Again, the view on sovereign, accessible and secure IT infrastructures is missing completely?**

Both concepts are indeed considered and embedded within the conceptualization and deployment of European Data Spaces. They are not missing at all.



**The importance of metadata was mentioned? Will existing catalogs and profiles be used or will new ones be developed?**

Speaking about the public sector contribution to European Data Spaces, according to the European Strategy for Data this is mainly driven by the Open Data Directive and its Implementing Act on High-Value Datasets.

As acknowledge within the current progress of the GreenData4All initiative, the sharing of INSPIRE geospatial data will be progressively integrated within the current Open Data flows, both in terms of monitoring and accessibility. This implies progressively adopting the processes and formats already in use by the Open Data community.

While this is an ongoing process, in the mid / long term this situation may end up in considering the revision of the need for the current geospatial data catalogues in the Member States. New technologic paradigms may also appear in the horizon (e.g. STAC).

At the end, this will depend on a critical analysis regarding their real benefits and associated maintenance and operation costs.

**How will funding for the data space infrastructure work in the future? Who will be responsible for maintaining the data spaces?**

Regarding the funding, please see the answer to the next question.

Regarding the maintenance of Data Spaces, they will be mainly enabled though EU public funding. Since Data Spaces are called to bring substantial benefits to participating actors, in the mid / long term the governance of each data space may introduce other ways of funding. These could include contributions from participants (depending always on the benefits they gain through their participation), or other types of contributions.

**Is the funding available for EU candidate countries as well?**

I am not an expert in EU funding. I suggest taking a look to the Digital Europe Programme.