

Attractive Danube: Introduction of the project

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Territorial attractiveness (TA) is reflected in the set of specific economic, environmental and social potentials of a territory which make it competitive in comparison to other territories. Through good governance, policies can maximise these potentials to increase attractiveness of the regions for residents, visitors and investors. The main challenge in the Danube Region is lack of capacities of target groups involved in development planning for more efficient and cooperative multilevel governance considering the needs of all stakeholders. Previous project Attract-SEE was focuses on developing a framework for common territorial monitoring system suited to the needs of policy and decision makers.

Attractive Danube project focuses on strengthening multilevel and transnational governance and institutional capacities of policy planners involved in territorial development of Danube Region. This will be achieved by (a) establishing transnational and national information platforms which should secure an effective decision making process as well as an efficient coordination of sectoral policies and all development actors' activities, both vertically and horizontally and (b) intensive capacity building programme for empowering multilevel public authorities and civil society in development planning addressing major societal challenges.

Danube Reference Data and Service Infrastructure

Robert Tomas, DG JRC, European Commission, Italy

Martin Tuchyňa, Slovak Environment Agency

The presentation will give an overview of the DRDSI platform developed by EC-JRC together with the DanubeNET expert group. The DRDSI represents a three year long project which has been a key aspect of the JRC's scientific support to the European Strategy for Danube Region (EUSDR). The purpose of the presentation is also to give the Attractive Danube project partners the re-usable source of data, information, services. Final part will provide examples of DRDSI impact within the region, including the main outcomes from the DanubeHack 2.0 community event.

Establishment of territorial monitoring system in Slovenia

Tomaž Miklavčič

Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the environment and Spatial Planning, Slovenia

The Directorate for spatial planning is responsible to develop and implement national spatial and housing policies. Responsible policy development isn't possible without territorial monitoring – an instrument with which we can evaluate existing territorial policy (current position) and can predict future developments (trends).

Presentation aims to present the state of territorial monitoring framework in Slovenia. In the last few years it was to the large extend build in the Attract-SEE project (ETC Danube) and designed as a part of a wider endeavour of informatization of spatial planning in Slovenia by development of the National Territorial Information system.

Spatial Information and Decision Support Systems for Development Planning

Jiří Čtyroký

Prague Institute for Planning and Development, Czech Republic

Development planning is huge consumer of spatial data. Prague has developed complex infrastructure for administration, maintenance and evolvement of spatial data for planning and decision making. Within the core of activities are two Prague base data projects - Digital technical map of Prague and 3D city model. Based on it, detail land use and built up structure datasets has been developed within Planning Analytical Material framework. New data projects concentrates mostly on topics as Spatial (Urban) Economy, Mobility and Culture and Society.

Spatial data and information are available through wide variety of application and tools. The central access point for spatial data and application is Prague Geoportal. Through Geoportal, both applications for general public and professionals are available. Currently, two main issues are to be addressed: development of tailored application for professionals, ensuring effective access to relevant sets of information for particular tasks and development of attractive and easy to use applications for general public in order to raise the awareness of development planning. Special importance is seen in support of planning outputs as eGovernment tools – Digital Plan.

Data for the Smart City – the Vienna example

Dipl.-Ing. Rainer Haselberger
City of Vienna, Austria

Vienna has multiple concepts on how to cope with our future and how to develop our city. They are monitored and reviewed every 5 years. They are based on data provided by all municipal departments in their respective fields and collected under the labels of wien.at and ViennaGIS.

Though Vienna has always put a focus on geographic data, there is still a long way to go from these data to information. The digital age has accelerated the development and makes it really exciting and challenging to provide accurate, timely and comprehensive data in a way, that they are usable for government decisions, administration and citizens' participation. Mobile devices, Internet of Things, Big Data, Business Intelligence and so forth pose a challenge to the municipality.

Territorial attractiveness concept applied to investment promotion

Dr. Gianandrea Esposito

ERVET – Emilia-Romagna Valorizzazione Economica del Territorio, Italy

The definition of attractiveness elaborated by the Attract SEE project shows the complexity of this concept. Attract SEE developed a framework that linked territorial assets to a set of indicators. Anyway, attracting a specific targets depends on the objectives of the local strategies and on the assets that are more relevant for that target. So the strategy is also a core asset to be considered, that should be evaluated through qualitative analysis.

Territorial 'attractiveness' for investments can be defined adopting different perspectives. Matching the priorities of companies and governments is one key aspect to set effective policies and models of governance that aim at attracting new investments. International reports on Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) attractiveness (OECD, Financial Times, World Bank, etc.) provide different analytical frameworks more focused on the needs of the companies (location factors, judging criteria, procedures, etc.). For the governments the main challenge consists in attracting investments relevant with respect to their strategic priorities, that are more specific according to the territorial level considered (e.g.: EU2020 targets vs. regional S3 strategy).

Emilia-Romagna region represents an interesting case study with its recent Law for the Promotion of the Investments (l.r.14/2014). Evaluation criteria adopted by the Region to select firms for the 'Agreement for the Settlement and Development of companies' show a connection with the regional S3 (Smart Specialization Strategy) and provide a practical example of analysis of the impact of new investments on the local territorial system.

STAGE – integrated system for dissemination of geospatial statistical data

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Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia

Comprehensive planning and monitoring of various policy initiatives at global, regional or local levels requires adequate information and data support. National statistical institutes are therefore establishing new dissemination infrastructures to meet these user needs with the focus on integration of geographical and statistical information, which has recently been receiving strong support from the highest levels of global and regional decision makers such as the United Nations and the European Commission.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) followed these international trends by establishing an integrated system for the dissemination of geospatial statistics with its front interactive tool called STAGE. This application includes a wide range of variables presented at the level of administrative units or hierarchical grid disseminated as open free geospatial statistical data.

STAGE is a Web-GIS application for visualisation and dissemination of geospatial statistical data. STAGE stands for statistics & geography but figuratively also suggests the play of the world being monitored, interpreted and visualised by statistics and further communicated to the experts or the general public. The application offers an interactive cartographic window to visualise a selection of statistical data on thematic maps with a spatial querying tool to delineate user-defined areas of interest for analysis and display of statistical data. The created views can be shared, exported as picture or downloaded as geospatial data sets. STAGE offers time series of official statistics presented on administrative units and grids, which makes it a powerful tool for monitoring the past development of a particular phenomenon and suggesting the future trends. Open data policy of STAGE makes no restrictions on the data applicability and favours no user group in its advocating any political, social or business views.

The presentation will introduce the background and the vision of the integrated system for disseminating geospatial statistical data at SURS together with various use cases of these data applied to or combined with the user defined areas. Challenges regarding the statistical confidentiality will be presented as well as the INSPIRE recommendations that are implemented or considered in STAGE.

DataCove Data Ghosting - Statistical Viewer Example

Katharina Schleidt

DataCove, Austria

As part of the process of making INSPIRE a success, we must first clearly understand its failures; however, this is currently difficult, as there are few existing INSPIRE compliant service available to work with. In order to ameliorate this deficit, we at DataCove are using our Data Ghosting concept, transforming and providing existing data from various European sources in an INSPIRE complaint manner; once the data is available, we create user interfaces, as using the data is what this is really all about. In this talk, we'll share our experiences in this process as exemplified in our Statistical Viewer, highlighting where INSPIRE works, and where it could be made even better.

INSPIRE maintenance and implementation work program

Robert Tomas, DG JRC, European Commission, Italy

The presentation will give an overview of MIG past activities (MIWP14-16) as well as new or on-going activities defined by the MIWP 2017-2020 endorsed by MIG in December 2016.

INSPIREd practical examples of implementation of the directive in Slovenia

Primož Kete

Geodetic Institute of Slovenia, Slovenia

Geodetic Institute of Slovenia is involved in implementation of the INSPIRE directive in Slovenia since 2010.

In the past three years, we were involved in two mayor projects of two different national ministries regarding transposition of several INSPIRE data specifications into national data models and products.

We will present our approach and experiences with implementation of 8 INSPIRE data theme specifications into National topographic model (DTM) and national hydrography dataset.

We will show some practical examples from the projects and present future steps that lay ahead.

Slovakian INSPIRE at the crossroads

Ing. Martin Tuchyňa, PhD.

Slovak Environment Agency

Despite the availability of INSPIRE legal framework and technical guidelines, real implementation generates in Slovakia significant amount of challenges. Aiming to ensure integration with eGovernment, provision of sufficient input for real end user applications, whilst fulfilling fitness for its purpose, INSPIRE implementation generates high expectations on national level as well as in Europe. Contribution will provide recent insights on the situation in Slovakia, with the focus on new achievements and issues, particularly in the are of legal framework, data sharing arrangements, interoperability and coordination.

Bridging innovation, smart cities and integrated development

Dr. Pietro Elisei

Urbasofia, Romania

Creating the governance framework and roadmaps for smart city investments, which are oftentimes costly, is essential for ensuring that effort is directed to the real needs in the territory. Leveraging on intrinsic territorial attractiveness potentials, today's challenge for most cities is to meet actual urban problems with the right tools and fitting flagship projects.

The lessons learned and ongoing smart cities initiatives we present aim at bridging the pan-European innovation landscape with the actual beneficiaries using participatory strategic planning processes and integrated approaches to standardizing key performance indicators for Smart Cities (ESPRESSO Project).