



## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**1.1** Location/Geodata is digital data that represent the geographical location and characteristics of natural or man-made features, phenomena and boundaries of the Earth. Geodata represents abstractions of real-world entities, such as roads, buildings, vehicles, lakes, forests and countries. Geodata refers to such data in any format, including raster, vector, point, text, video, database records, etc. According to the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC, the legal definition of "geospatial data" is "data with a direct or indirect reference to a specific location or geographical area". This term can be interchanged with location data, geospatial data or geodata.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**2.1** The usage of geospatial data can bring important benefits to organisations: it facilitates data integration; it allows taking data-driven decisions based on where and why things happen; it eases communication through intuitive map representations and enables visualisation of sophisticated models and simulations.





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**3.1** There are different types of os maps. Two of the most commons are topographic and thematic maps. The topographic map main purpose is to portray the features of the earth`s surface. These features might include the cultural landscape but normally refer to the terrain and its relief. Thematic maps instead show, by colour or pattern, the distribution of a single phenomenon.





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**4.1** According to the United Nations initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) Geospatial information is ubiquitous and can be applied to support every aspect of national development: development and planning; health care and social intervention; disaster management and climate change; crime management; infrastructure management; land management; natural resource management; agriculture; education administration; business; and environmental management.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**5.1** An unprecedented level of data availability and accessibility has(among others) given rise to new“marketplaces” where buyers and sellers of data meet in the same(virtual) space. Geodata marketplaces encapsulate ecosystems thinking and serves as an enabler for location intelligence. By exchanging data through geodata marketplaces, we can derive new and deeper geospatial insight.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**6.1** With Location Intelligence and Digital Platforms maturing, Digital Twins of government are emerging, with the additional support of predictive analytics, APIs and IoT platforms.





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**7.1** As reported by the study "Establishment of Sustainable Data Ecosystems" in one of its recommendations, crowdsourced or citizen-generated data can be complement authoritative data. In mobility ecosystems, citizen input is proven to be useful for the sustainability of the ecosystem through the collection of new data.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**8.1** Gazetteers are catalogues of toponyms (place names) assigned with geographic references. These generally include geographical names, administrative units, addresses, and buildings datasets.







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**9.1** According to the European multilingual classification of Skills, Competences and Occupation (ESCO), Geographic information systems specialists use specialised computer systems, engineering measures, and geological concepts to process land, geographic, and geospatial information into visually detailed digital maps and geomodels of a reservoir. They convert technical information like soil density and properties into digital representations of it for the usage of engineers, governments, and stakeholders interested.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**10.1** Land cover maps represent spatial information on different types (classes) of physical coverage of the Earth's surface, e.g. forests, grasslands, croplands, lakes, wetlands. Dynamic land cover maps include transitions of land cover classes over time and hence captures land cover changes. Land use maps contain spatial information on the arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to produce, change or maintain it.





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**11.1** The CORINE Land Cover (CLC) inventory was initiated in 1985 (reference year 1990).

This vector-based dataset includes 44 land cover and land use classes. The time-series also includes a land change layer, highlighting changes in land cover and land-use. Updates have been produced in 2000, 2006, 2012, and 2018. CLC uses a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 25 hectares (ha) for areal phenomena and a minimum width of 100 m for linear phenomena.





## GEOSPATIAL DATA

**12.1** Personal location data is any location data directly or indirectly linked to a living individual or that can be directly or indirectly used to identify a living individual. Location data privacy is the individual's right not to be subjected to the unauthorised collection, aggregation, processing and distribution (including selling) of his location data. It is the right to be protected by the ability to conceal information of whereabouts, which can be derived from personal location data.



