



INTEROPERABILITY

1.1 The ELISE Action is a package of legal, policy, organisational, semantic and technical interoperability solutions to facilitate more efficient and effective cross-border or cross-sector digital public services and processes involving location information and the insights gained from that information (location intelligence).





INTEROPERABILITY

2.1 The Location Interoperability

Framework Observatory (LIFO) is a domain-specific observatory relating to location interoperability. It provides a tool to monitor, assess and report on the state of play of location data in Member States' digital government programmes.





INTEROPERABILITY

3.1 The European interoperability framework is a commonly agreed approach to the delivery of European public services in an interoperable manner. It defines basic interoperability guidelines in the form of common principles, models and recommendations.





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4.1 A specification is a document written by a consortium, vendor, or user that specifies a technological area with a well-defined scope, primarily for use by developers as a guide to implementation. A specification is not necessarily a formal standard. while a Standard is a document that specifies a technological area with a well-defined scope, usually by a formal standardization body and process.





INTEROPERABILITY

5.1 In 2016, the 'FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship' were published in Scientific Data. The authors intended to provide guidelines to improve the Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse of digital assets. The principles emphasise machine-actionability because humans increasingly rely on computational support to deal with data as a result of the increase in volume, complexity, and creation speed of data.





INTEROPERABILITY

6.1 The European Union Location Framework (EULF) Blueprint was established under the European Commission's Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (ISA) Programme, and now forms part of the European Location Interoperability Solutions for e-Government (ELISE) Action in the successor ISA² programme.





INTEROPERABILITY

7.1 The ability of organisations, systems and devices to exchange and make use of location data with a coherent and consistent approach.





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8.1 For the purpose of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF), interoperability is the ability of organisations to interact towards mutually beneficial goals, involving the sharing of information and knowledge between these organisations, through the business processes they support, by means of the exchange of data between their ICT systems.





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9.1 ISO/TC 211 is a standard technical committee formed within ISO, tasked with covering the areas of digital geographic information (such as used by geographic information systems) and geomatics. This work aims to establish a structured set of standards for information concerning objects or phenomena that are directly or indirectly associated with a location relative to the Earth. These standards may specify, geographic information, methods, tools and services for data management (including definition and description), acquiring, processing, analyzing, accessing, presenting and transferring such data in digital/electronic form between different users, systems and locations.





INTEROPERABILITY

10.1 Location interoperability is the ability to exchange and make use of information with a direct or indirect reference to a location or geographical area for government policy and digital public services, involving coherent interactions between all elements, legal, processes, people, organisations, data of all types and technology, and supporting relationships between public administrations and between them and businesses and citizens.





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11.1 Location interoperability is the ability to exchange and make use of information with a direct or indirect reference to a location or geographical area for government policy and digital public services, involving coherent interactions between all elements, legal, processes, people, organisations, data of all types and technology, and supporting relationships between public administrations and between them and businesses and citizens.





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12.1 To ensure that the spatial data infrastructures of the Member States are compatible and usable in a Community and transboundary context, the INSPIRE Directive required that common Implementing Rules (IR) were adopted in a number of specific areas: Metadata; Data Specifications; Network Services; Data and Service Sharing; Spatial Data Services; Monitoring and Reporting. These Implementing Rules were adopted as Commission Decisions or Regulations and are binding in their entirety.



