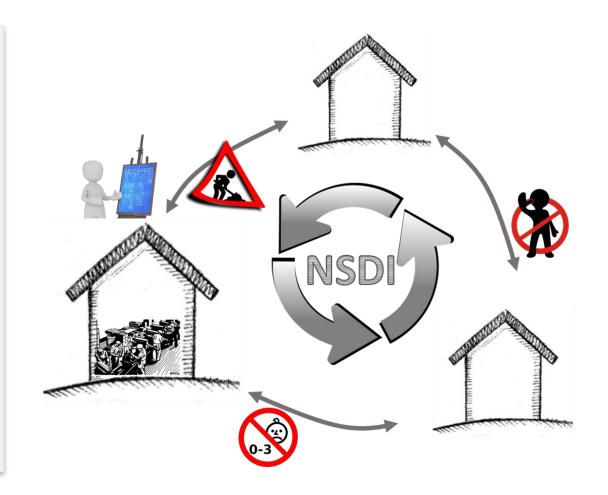




National Spatial Data Infrastructure

- A NSDI enables different users to <u>SHARE DATA</u> with each other by adopting common standards and frameworks
- In the NSDI, barriers for sharing data are reduced or completely eliminated
- The NSDI doesn't interfere with an individual organisations' internal processes







National Spatial Data Infrastructure

SDI Components





INSPIRE Principles

Data should be collected only once and kept where it can be maintained most effectively.

It should be possible to combine seamless spatial information from different sources across Europe and share it with many users and applications.

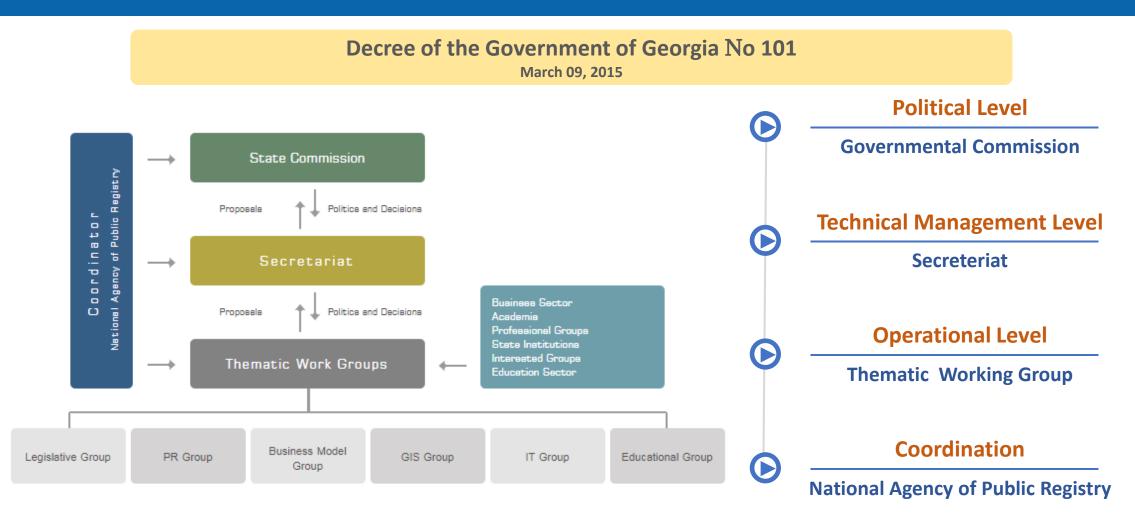
It should be possible to combine seamless spatial information from different sources across Europe and share it with many users and applications.

Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be readily and transparently available.

Easy to find what geographic information is available, how it can be used to meet a particular need, and under which conditions it can be acquired and used.



NSDI Organizational Structure





Regulations

- Draft law "On National Spatial Data Infrastructure"
- Draft Government Resolution "On adoption of rule about the development, update and preservation of metadata for the purpose of description, inquire, receipt and use of spatial datasets and electronic services related to the spatial data"
- Draft Government Resolution "On categorization of geodata"
- Draft Geodata Sharing Agreement



- National Metadata Standards
- Technical Specifications of Metadata production
- National Standard of Data ProductSpecification
- Draft Project on Education Standards for NSDI & GeoInformation Systems at State Universities
- Technical Framework for Geodata Sharing













National Metadata Profile ISO 19115 / 19119

Georgian National Metadata Profile

Title: Georgian National Metadata Profile

Version: 1.1.2

Creator: National Agency of Public Registry

Creation date: 2016-08-20

Date of last revision: 2017-05-05

Type: Text

Description: Georgian National Metadata Profile in accordance with the NSDI Law, ISO

19115:2003 , ISO 19139, EC metadata regulation No 1205/2008 of 3

December 2008 and INSPIRE Metadata Implementing Rules (v.1.3)

Format: Portable document format (PDF)

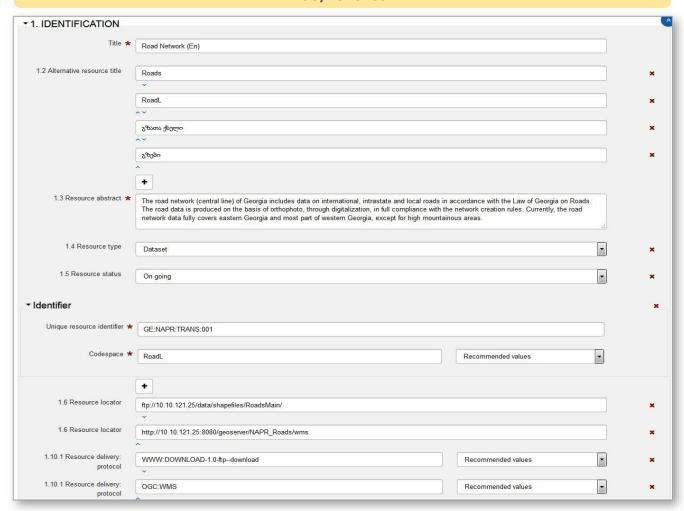
Availability: Public document, http://www.nsdi.gov.ge

Identifier GeoNSDI_MD_v1.1.2_20170505

Language: Geo/Eng

Metadata

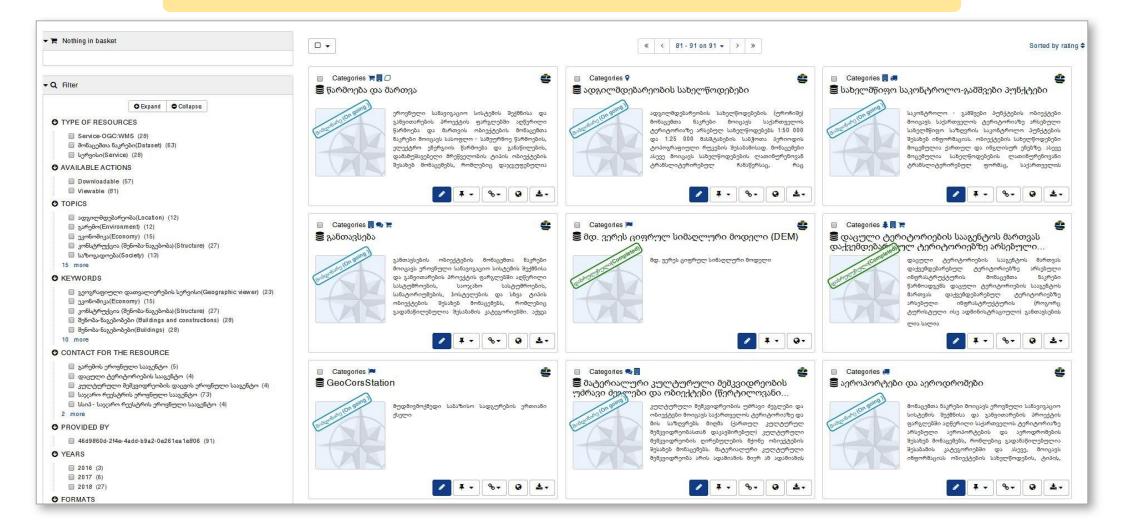
Metadata Editor ISO/TC 19139





Metadata

National Metadata Catalog





National Geoportal

Conceptual Description

A conceptual description GEL2-2-nn-3

3 Basic Architecture

A geoportal consists of three major building blocks, namely the catalogue, the discovery service (web application) and the catalogue service, see the yellow block in figure 1.

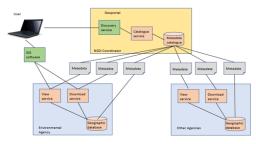


Figure 1. Basic architecture of a geoportal environment

The user is here accessing the discovery services of the geoportal, see figure 1. This service is a web portal, specifically designed for easy discovery of resources. In figure 1, resources are for instance the geographic database, view service and download service of the Environmental Agency. The user then evaluates the descriptions (metadata) of the resources. In case when data from the environmental agency is of interest, the user then get the links to these resources and by using GIS software, data can be viewed or downloaded for further processing.

To facilitate the discovery of data and services, each resource is described by metadata. A resource is here anything which may be discovered by the user, for instance a data set or a network service. There are several different metadata standards that can be used for describing the resources. The ISO-19115 is the most commonly used metadata standard within the geospatial domain. Otherwise, Dublin Core is another often-used metadata standard for describing other types of resources, for instance books and multimedia

The metadata catalogue is a database where metadata of the resources are stored. This a traditional database and it may be implemented using commercial software like Oracle or Open Source software like PostgreSQL. In a centralised system, the metadata is uploaded from each publisher of geodata and stored in a centralised database, often by the NSDI coordinator. Note however, that in most implementations, the actual geographical databases, view services and download services are distributed. Of course, these resources may also be centralised, but it is far more common that each agency takes care of the information they are responsible for.

Functional Description

3. GeoPortal - Map Management Module

The major purpose of Map Management Module is geometric visualization of active resource. The main functional of Map Module should be map's standard instruments:

- Zoom In
- Zoom Out
- Pan moving
- · Full Extent Returning to starting point
- Extract Layer download of active layer according to indicated area with license (free or paid)
- Identify Identification of active layer
- Measure measure (Distance, area, coordinates)
 Go to x-y Motion on indicated coordinates
- Scale Viewing scale, move to selected scale
- Scale Viewing scale, move to selected scale
 Clear Features Clear of layers added on map
- Export Export into pdf format
- Export Export into par format
- · Other Other standard instruments of map

4. GeoPortal - Layer Management Module

The main purpose of Layer Management Module is to manipulate on layers added in the module of map. The major functional of Layer Management Module should be standard instruments:

- Activate/Deactivate To activate/deactivate theme
- Zoom to Layer To zoom selected theme into the module of map
- Remove Delete theme from Layer Management Module
- Show Legend Showing legend of layer
- Show Metadata Showing full version of Metadata of layer
- Download downloading active layer with license (free or paid)
- Set Transparency Regulation of transparency
- Other Other standard manipulation instruments on layers





Technical Framework

Technical framework for data sharing in Georgia

Introduction

A National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is a mean to remove obstacles for data sharing between different organisations and make it possible to find and use geodata, exchange and combine spatial data from different sources and enable better access to public spatial data by eliminating barriers for effective information exchange.



Examples of barriers for data sharing are, for instance

- · legal issues and frameworks which prevents data sharing between organisations,
- · charging and licensing issues not allowing efficient reuse of data,
- or technical issues such as data are not complete, standards are not applied, poor documentation, etc.

The development of a NSDI aims at successively eliminate these barriers by adopting common standards and frameworks for data sharing.

This document describes how data should be shared in Georgia from a technical perspective and provides links to guidelines, recommendations and requirements on important issues related to data sharing in Georgia.

It is very important to keep in mind that the NSDI doesn't interfere with an individual organisations' internal processes, as long as they provide data according to the standards and agreements developed.

Target group

The main target group for this technical framework is governmental agencies and organisations which will participate in the data sharing in Georgia. The guidelines, recommendations and requirements in this document is restricted to sharing of spatial data only.



Next Steps & Challenges

NSDI Structure & Policy

NSDI organizational structure:

- Modernization of NSDI Structure NSDI coordination:
- Setup coordination structure at NAPR
- Establish coordination procedures

NSDI monitoring:

- Establish National & INSPIRE monitoring procedures
- Cost & Benefit assessment:
 - Guidelines for NSDI cost/benefit assessment
- Data sharing agreement:
 - Data sharing model (licensing and pricing)
 - Technical framework for data sharing

Legal & Technical Regulations

- Update NSDI law according to:
 - E-Government Strategy
 - EU Environmental Directive
 - EU Open Data Initiative
 - EU PSI Directive

Metadata & Geodata

Metadata:

- Development of metadata editor v 2.0
- Development of metadata catalog v 2.0
- Development of procedures/tools for metadata transformation from national standards to INSPIRE specifications

Geodata:

- Development of integrated production strategy & plan for fundamental geodata
- Standardization & harmonization of fundamental geodata
- Development of geodata management system
- Development of procedures/tools for geodata transformation from national standards to INSPIRE specifications

Geoportal & Services

- Development of Geoportal v 2.0:
 - Web services authentication system
 - Web services management & monitoring module
 - Geoportal business/licensing module for web services
 - Geoportal new technical & analytical tools

State agencies & Stakeholders

Technical support:

- Development of geodata models
- Produce data product specifications
- Development of geodatabase structure
- Describe metadata
- Setup IT Infrastructure for data sharing

Competence development:

- NSDI training programs for professionals
- NSDI in university curricula
- NSDI research facilities at the universities
- New NSDI web-page
- New NSDI brochure









Thank you for your attention! Questions?



