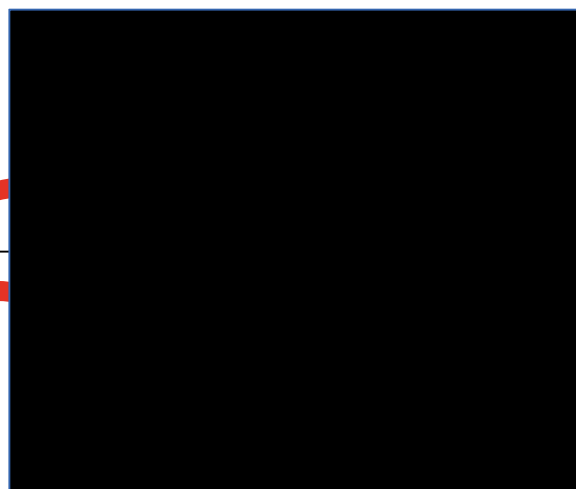
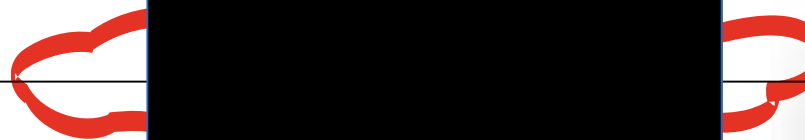
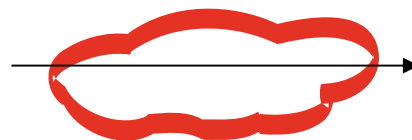
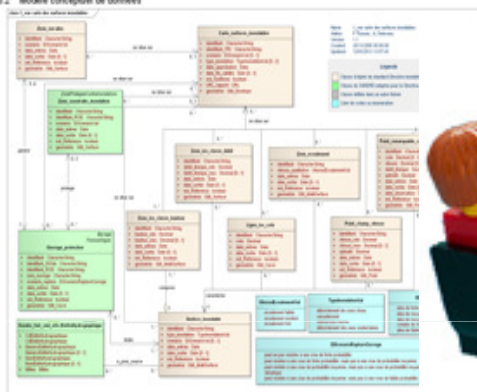


A feedback about implementing INSPIRE schemas for Flood directive

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Abstract

8.2 Modèle conceptuel de données



The Flood map standard (TRI)

- A standard established in September 2012 after intense work at national level
- Direct implementation of the TWG Natural risk zone through its editor
- An initial challenge for European reporting via the INSPIRE infrastructure
- A production delegated to State services at regional level (DREAL)
- Very constrained deadlines, heavy organization, a major challenge for the ministry => heavy pressure

The survey

- November 2014: the ministry is concerned about compliancy issues using the TRI standard
- 12/12: the Spatial Data Office calls for feedback under an open question :
 - « did you encounters difficulties implementing TRI standard? Which? »
- Finally, the survey got answers from 80% of the DREALs

The main feedbacks

- 2/3 of DREALs encountered real difficulties in implementing the model.
- A heavy organization, outsourced for 2/3 of DREAL.
- The data model is considered complex (6x), especially given existing skills,
- open to interpretation (5x),
- not very exploitable with existing tools (as Qgis/Mapserver).
- How to produce the standard tables is not defined.
- Only 14% of datasets are compliant, according to the national validator.
- No question about the principle of a national standard

Analysis and discussion

- The complexity has been overcome by the DREALs with additional costs and time
 - It could not be expected at lower level (departements and municipalities)
- This delay has led to give up INSPIRE for reporting in 40% of cases (in favor of PDF)
- This leads to a double effort to diffuse under INSPIRE format.
- A relative mismatch between experts (French and European) and producers
 - “What is the value of this complexity?”
 - Opposition expressed as "conform vs usable"

Conclusions ?

- A validator checks ONE implementation, not the data model.
 - The issue is less the model complexity than its dissemination, its understanding, its interpretation and skills of people
- => reducing the number of people having to implement it rise the compliancy of the production
- Idea : use a specific tool for each standard, to produce conformant data, as an overlay of a generic data Management system