

# The use and non-use of CLMS data

**InCoNaDa - Closing conference 2024-04-04**  
**Technical University of Łódź**

**Integration of Copernicus and National Data (InCoNaDa)**  
**A cooperation between Poland and Norway supported by Norway Grants**

**Is CLMS data used in spatial planning? Why (not)?**

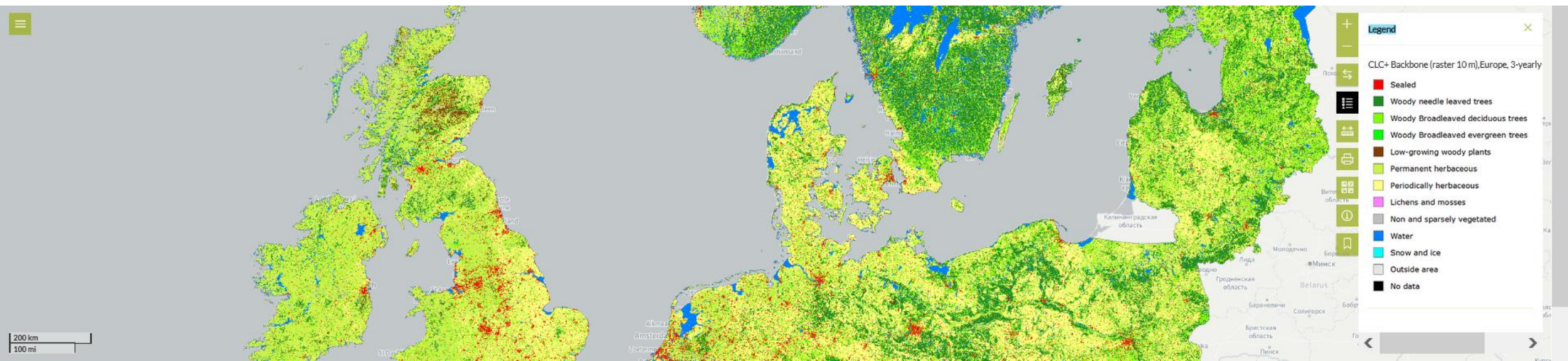
Geir-H Strand, NIBIO Survey and statistics



# CLMS products

are important because they provide

- complete and uniform coverage across Europe
- information on pan-European and regional status and development
- Information not attainable by compiling national data (too diverse)



# Who needs complete and uniform coverage across Europe

- European (and other international) institutions
- Researchers (when working across borders)

## Limited or no use at the national (and sub-national) level

- Why?

Orthophoto

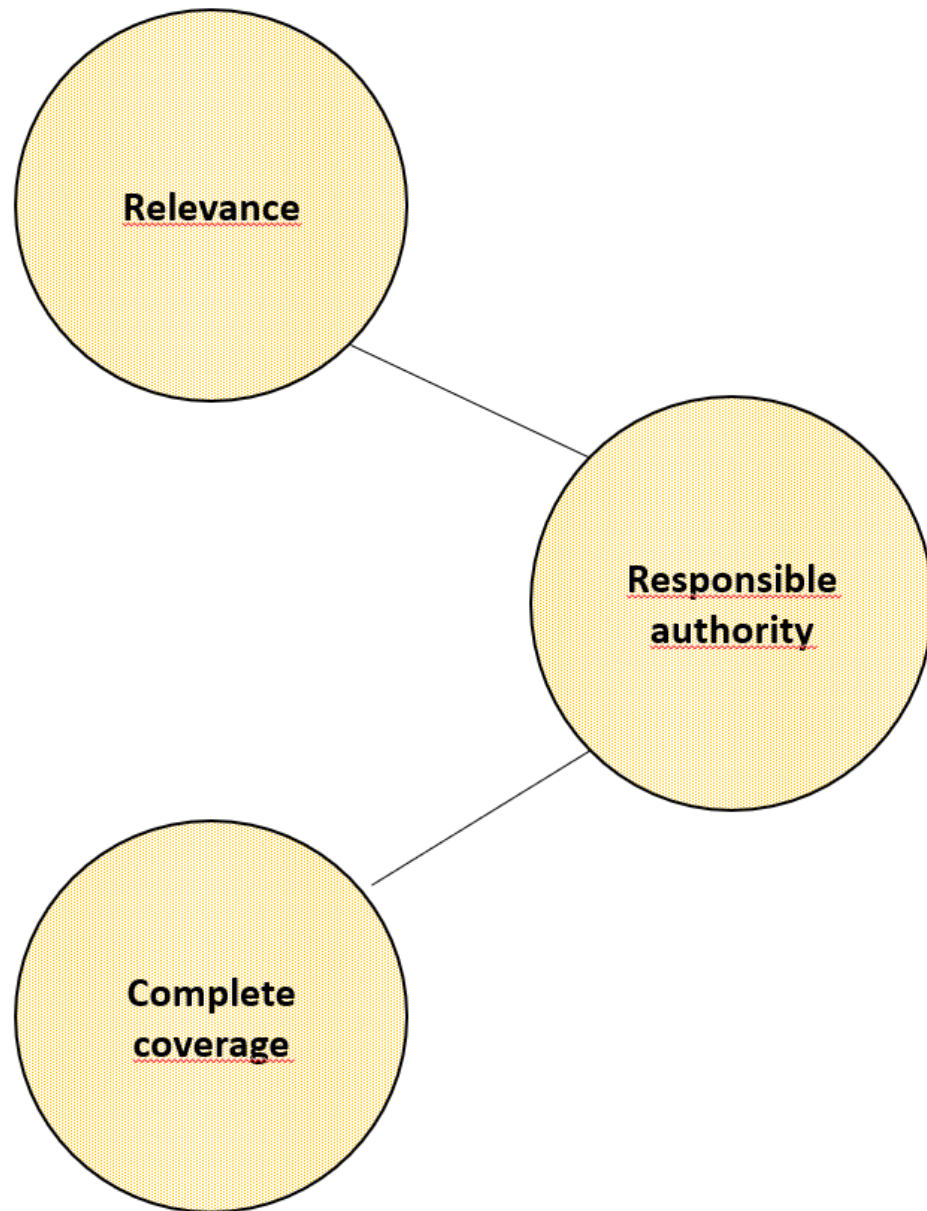


CLMS Urban Atlas




National maps





Utskrift fra Lovdata - 19.04.2017 14:53

 **LOVDATA**

**Lov om planlegging og byggesaksbehandling (plan- og bygningsloven) (plandelen)**

Dato	27.06.2008 nr. 71
Departement	Miljøverndepartementet
Publisert	I 2008 hefte 7 s 1095
Ikrafttredelse	Kongen bestemmer.
Endrer	Totalt 45 dokumenter

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Lov om planlegging og byggesaksbehandling (plan- og bygningsloven) (plandelen)  
Side 1

# Explaining the non-use of CLMS data in Norway:

## Relevance

- CLMS data does not comply with national standards
- CLMS data is not aligned with national regulations
- Uncertainty is often high and not sufficiently documented
- Statistics based on CLMS data are biased

## Availability

- There is no national data management system for CLMS data
- Access is difficult and there is no real facilitation (e.g. from “expert products”)
- **Available national data has better quality and is easy to access**

A combined issue: Relevance and management

- Potential use exists but needs to be verified, documented and facilitated

# Relevance

Relevance is *the ability to fulfill needs or meet demands* for a specific user segment

## Documentation

- All known use of the data is documented
- The knowledge gaps filled by the data are described
- Mechanisms used to identify current and future user needs are developed

## Measurements

- Validity: To what extent do the data reflect reality (Accuracy, Omissions, Commissions)

# Management

- Documentation (In national languages), including
  - Metadata
  - Fact sheets
  - Product specification (UML)
- Use existing spatial data infrastructures
- Customized download services
- High quality cartography
- Help desk (who knows and understands the user needs)

## CLMS National collaboration program

- From *User uptake* (forced feeding) to *Facilitation* (providing appropriate services)