

The Zemgale Planning Region Geoportal - Experience for Rural Development

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Abstract. This research has been done on the basis of the theoretical aspects of spatial data management influencing the promotion of innovation and business development, and an investigation into European and other countries' practices for spatial data management in rural areas. The author analyses the usage of spatial data tools for innovation in promotion of entrepreneurship. The introduction of the spatial data base for industrial territories is an initiative for attracting investments and promoting sustainable economic activities in Zemgale Planning Region.

Key words: spatial planning tools, rural development, geographic information systems.

INTRODUCTION

The world is changing, globalization is increasing competition and businesses are facing major challenges.

Evolutionary growth theory is based on fundamental recognition of the works of Austrian economist J.Schumpeter, who called this process "creative destruction". It involves destruction because many structures, traditions and businesses are destroyed. It is also creative because something new emerges as part of the same process. Huber (2008) specified that creative ideas and innovative solutions provide crucial help to Europe in order to emerge from the economic crisis, which erupted at the end of 2008 [2,10]. Kitching, Blackburn, Smallbone, Dixon (2009) pointed out that knowledge in the 21st century is driven by science, technology, culture, creativity, behavioural economics and, more importantly, an open-source approach to innovation [3]. In order to overcome these major challenges and achieve success in a global competitive environment innovative companies and business environments are needed.

Cities and regions are affected by the financial crisis: the first-wave of impacts started in 2008 in the financial sector, and it continued in 2009, while the second-wave affecting the urban economy has been more recent and is expected to last through the coming years. Impacts on cities may vary depending on the countries involved and sectors of activities, as well as territorial patterns of impacts. On the other hand, actual policies developed by member states will have different territorial impacts, resulting in rapid shifts over the next months and years. The global recession implies territorial vulnerability in relation to the national economy, the export-oriented sectors, the real estate sectors and the tourism sector.

Spatial planning plays a crucial role with respect to social, political, economic and environmental issues. Sustainable planning addresses the environment where people live and work, the location of social and economic activities and the

way in which the resources we possess are exploited. National, regional and local authorities face major challenges in the development of territorial frameworks and concepts every day. Contemporary technological transformations depend on the ability of the people in each country to understand and master technology, to innovate and to adapt technology to their own needs and opportunities.

Sustainable resource management improves coordination of spatial development and regional planning as well as public-public and public-private investments. It involves local stakeholders in a common vision: an integrated strategy for European Community policy-making, taking into account the national, regional and local differences, can only be achieved by the establishment of innovative spatial planning tools. INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 2007 established the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community. Charvat (2009) explained that the directive applies to spatial data and services held by or on behalf of public authorities and used in the performance of their public tasks [1, 14].

Therefore, the INSPIRE directive and the use of Spatial Data Information relates directly to land use and land use management and promotes better decisions not only for urban and land use development, but also for rural development.

Frequently spatial planning tools are analysed mostly as an object rather than a system promoting urban and an urban region development. This research addresses an innovative subject, which requires extensive investigation in Latvia. This research addresses the notion "spatial planning tools" in a broader sense. The research hypothesis was set based on the recognition that spatial planning tools substantially influence business development.

The aim of the research is to investigate the theoretical and practical aspects of spatial planning tools for promoting rural development in order to make information about rural areas accessible to various kinds of investors.

The following tasks are set to achieve the defined aim:

- To investigate and characterize the theoretical aspects of spatial planning tools and rural development in the literature in the field;
- To investigate European experience for the implementation of innovative solutions for promotion of business;
- To characterize the spatial planning system in Latvia;
- To characterize the experience of Zemgale Planning Region on introduction of innovative spatial planning tools.

Special literature and other materials were used in order to fulfil the defined tasks of the research. The logical constructive method – the logical interpretation of materials already published by other authors concerning the SDI and the document analysis method were used.

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Spatial planning is based on the application of the methods used by the public sector to influence territory development. Spatial planning includes all levels of land use planning, including urban planning, regional planning, environmental planning, national spatial plans, and planning at the European Union level. There are numerous definitions of spatial planning. One of the earliest definitions comes from the European Regional/Spatial Planning Charter (often referred to as the 'Torremolinos Charter'), adopted in 1983 by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT): "Regional/spatial planning gives geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. It is at the same time a scientific discipline, an administrative technique and a policy developed as an interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach directed towards a balanced regional development and the physical organization of space according to an overall strategy"[6]."

Regional development has a strong economic orientation, although it may also include social and cultural considerations. Regional planning generally contributes to regional development, but may also fulfil additional objectives, such as environmental sustainability. Regional planning is generally understood as spatial planning at a regional scale. Rural areas with a primarily agricultural function play a fundamental role in territory development. It is essential to create not only acceptable living conditions in the countryside, but also to create an attractive environment for investors with regard to all economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects as well as infrastructure and amenities.

Contemporary planning practices face major challenges such as decentralization – following regionalization on the one hand and globalization on the other hand, cross-border and transnational planning, vertical and horizontal integration, bottom-up approaches and involvement of multiple actors on different levels with different interests and intentions. Nevertheless, these ideas and concepts are difficult to apply because the legal situation in Europe is rather fragmented and planning laws are disjointed. Neuschmid, Beyer, Eizinger, Schrenk, Wasserburger (2009) pointed out that even experts from one country might have problems in understanding the planning regulations of a neighboring country [4]. It is almost impossible for investors and decision makers to compare planning regulations across Europe. Heterogeneity of datasets and sources, gaps in availability, lack of harmonization between datasets at different scales, duplication of information as well as the loss of time and resources in searching for the needed data are characteristic of the European situation with regard to spatial planning.

INSPIRE is Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community. INSPIRE mainly addresses such policy and activities that have direct or indirect impact on the environment. There are also implications for and overlap with other activities, policies and initiatives with complementary objectives. Infrastructure for spatial information means metadata supply, supply of spatial data sets and spatial data services made available on network services and technologies. The INSPIRE Directive applies to spatial datasets and services held by or on behalf of public authorities and used in conformance to their public tasks. Data must be in electronic format and must relate to one or more of the themes listed in Annexes I; II or III of the INSPIRE Directive. The INSPIRE Directive does not require collection of new spatial data. By using this instrument, and through land use management with Spatial Data Information, cities and rural areas can benefit from the ongoing regional competition to overcome their lack of attractiveness and develop competitive territories.

Therefore, the INSPIRE directive and the use of Spatial Data Information are directly related to land use and land use management and facilitates effective decision making in urban and land use development. SDI is increasingly present in spatial planning procedures. A description of the situation of SDI on the state, regional and local level of each member state of the consortium in relation to spatial planning is very useful. Links, insider knowledge and useful details, as well as the awareness of the Spatial Planning Acts of each partner, also with the relation to INSPIRE, is necessary information for the development and harmonization of Spatial Data Information in Europe.

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF BUSINESS

Several European countries have introduced innovative solutions concerning spatial data in structures for promoting business. Spatial data infrastructure has been developed according to Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe (INSPIRE). Germany (SDI-DE) works directly on SDIs on the regional level with the purpose to develop SDI of the Metropolitan Region Hamburg (SDI-MRH). Through cross border projects like the SDI-MRH, there is an intensive exchange with Hamburg's neighbouring federal states in order to bring their SDIs together. The managing entities share a common goal - promoting the use of geographic information within the framework of spatial planning, housing and the environment respectively.

The portal consists of the following sections:

- Data description;
- Data access;
- Thematic uses of geographic information: Analysis and knowledge of geographical areas; Spatial and urban planning; Housing, city policy and construction; Environment and risks prevention; Seashores;

- Applications and tools;
- Events;
- Documents;
- A link to the urban planning documents of the city of Hamburg.
- Existing plans (blue) and plans in the process of development (red);
- Information for getting more information;
- A download link for the original document.

Approximately 13,000 companies settle in Hamburg each year by using Hamburg Geoportal., Metropolitan Region Hamburg provides cross border cooperation and proves the value and benefits of the introduced innovative tools in the dynamic growth regions of Europe.

The French geomatics portal for housing, urban planning, landscapes, water and biodiversity is an important example. The portal gathers resources on the use of geographic information in these domains.

The website is jointly managed by the DGALN (General Planning, Housing and Nature Directorate of the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Town and Country Planning) and by the Certu - the Studies Centre on Networks, Transport, Spatial Planning and Public Constructions.

LATVIA'S SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM

Several legislative documents define the Spatial Planning System in Latvia on the state, regional and local levels.

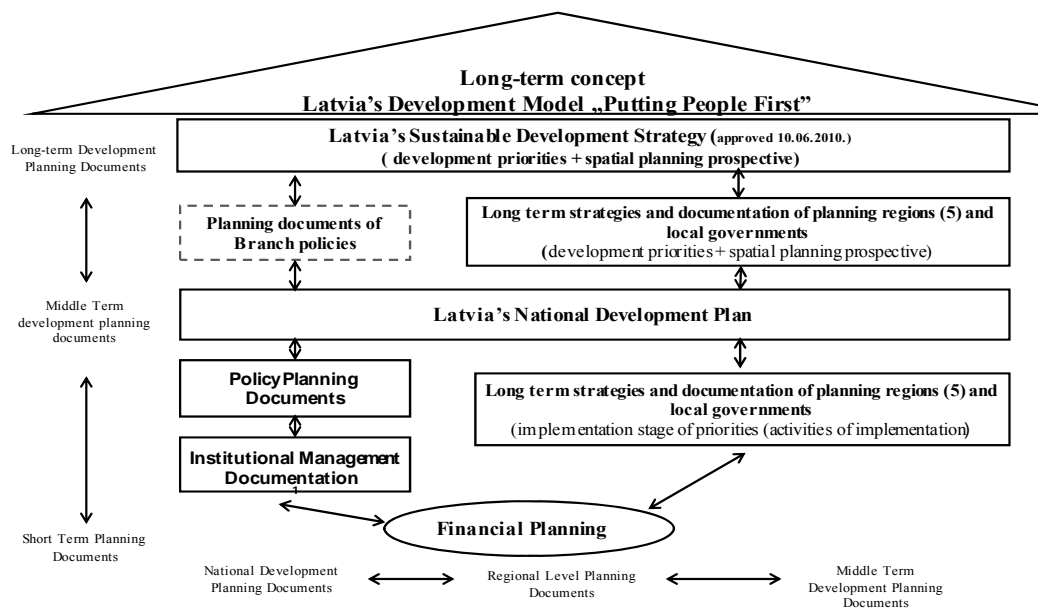


Fig. 1. Development planning Documentation Subordination System, Latvia [11]

Development planning law is aimed at defining the development planning system, promoting sustainable and stable development, as well as improving the quality of life. According to the law, the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government is the leading institution in the elaboration and implementation of the state regional policy, as well as in the coordination of implementation of regional development state support measures. Significant planning players at the national level are the sector ministries, which provide expertise on the development of the thematic planning and collaboration with other institutions in providing information or conditions for all levels of spatial planning documents. Development Planning Law defines competence of the planning region to provide mutual consistency of regional and local planning documents and coherency with hierarchically higher development planning documents, as well as with related legislation (laws and regulations). On the

level of local authorities, each municipality's functions in the area of planning are: 1) The development and approval of local development strategies, spatial planning, local plans, detailed planning, thematic plans and development programs; 2) The coordination and supervision of local development strategies, spatial planning, local plans, detailed plan, and thematic programming and development programs.

The aim of Territory Planning Law is to promote the sustainable and balanced development of the country through an effective planning system. Spatial planning is a long-term planning document or a set of planning documents drawn up and entered into force on regulatory enactments, where current and planned (permitted) usage of land, as well as land use restrictions are presented in textual or graphical form according to the planning level.

Planning documents are mutually harmonized in their development and take into account the long-term conceptual

document “Development model of Latvia: individual in the first place”.

The long-term development strategy of Latvia is hierarchically highest long-term development planning document. The National Development Plan is hierarchically highest middle-term development planning document.

Middle-term development planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to long-term development planning documents. Short-term development planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to long-term and middle-term development planning documents.

Middle-term development planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to regional and national level development planning documents. Regional level development planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to national level development planning documents.

The board (council) of a local municipality approves the planning of the local municipality territory, graphic representation of the territory, and provisions for territory usage and construction as binding provisions of the municipality.

The exact territory planning document approved by a local municipality is the basis on which decisions concerning the usage of concrete land property should be made. The main scale for the elaboration of the graphical part in municipality territory planning is M 1:10000, M 1:25000. If the main scale does not ensure sufficient detail, populated areas and other established parts of municipality territory are presented on a larger scale (M 1:2000, M 1:5000).

Normative acts foresee the principle of interest harmonization, i.e. meeting the guidelines of higher level planning in lower level territorial planning documents, that is, higher level planning documents must be taken into account in development of the local level planning document.

The Cabinet of Ministers approved “Spatial Planning System Development Concept” (No. 474 of 15th July, 2009). This concept is intended to eliminate overlapping of spatial planning documents, creating a new legal framework to enable the new administrative and territorial reform by local governments (counties), the effectiveness and quality of the development planning, definition of the appropriate planning documents, expertise, etc.

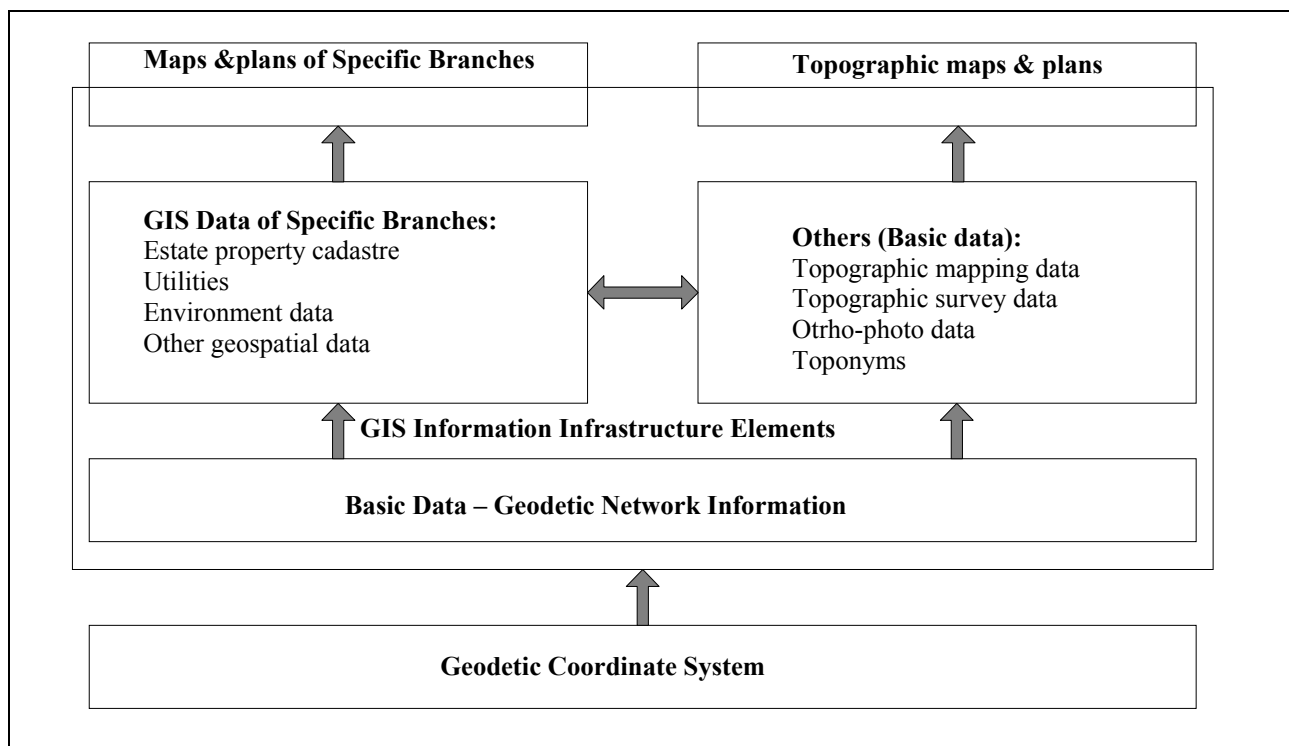


Fig. 2. Geospatial Information Elements [14]

In order to improve the situation and to prevent an unsatisfactory and inadequate state of the modern technology, which provide opportunities in the sphere of geospatial information, it is necessary to work out the binding normative acts for all institutions involved, to standardize acquisition, treatment and exchange processes of geospatial data, as well as to ensure distribution of geospatial data and to improve management and coordination of the branch. Under

development is the Spatial Planning Development Law, which provides the legal framework for the new areas of development planning system.

THE STATUS OF ZEMGALE PLANNING REGION

Zemgale Planning Region is a public body/legal entity whose role is to undertake the planning of the development of

the region and to ensure a link between the region's development priorities and industry development plans at the national level as well as promote cooperation and coordination among the municipalities and other public bodies in the region. Zemgale Region, one of the five planning regions of Latvia, consists of 22 municipalities. Development Council is the decision making body and Planning Region Administration is an executive body.

The institutional history of Zemgale Planning Region dates back to 1997 when six local governments of the region - Bauska City Council, Bauska District Council, Dobele District Council, Jelgava City Council, Jelgava District Council signed an agreement to develop the Zemgale Region Development Plan and consequently, to establish an institution – the Zemgale Region Development Council. In order to administrate the EU funding, Zemgale Development Council founded a management institution - Zemgale Development Agency in 1999. At the beginning of 2007 the Development Agency was transformed into the administration of Zemgale Planning Region.

It should be mentioned that the Law on Regional Development of 2006 has finally given the planning regions an official status in the public administration system. This has remedied the situation when non-governmental bodies, namely the regional development agencies, implemented public administration functions defined in the Law on Regional Development [10].

According to the Law, the planning documents in Latvia are elaborated for the national, regional and local level. The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government is the leading institution in the elaboration and implementation of the state regional policy, as well as in coordination of regional development of state support measures' realization. The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government monitors the activities of the planning regions.

Development planning law defines the competence of a planning region in providing mutual consistency and coherence of the regional and local planning documents with hierarchically higher development planning documents and planning documents regulating a system of laws and regulations.

To define the jurisdiction of the planning regions in order to insure the coordination of regional development, collaboration with local authorities and other state administration institutions, Regional Development Plan describes planning region competence in more detail:

1) To determine a region's long-term development planning, main principles, objectives and priorities;
2) To ensure the planning of regional development according to the set key principles, objectives and priorities of development planning documents;

3) To administer and supervise the planning of regional development planning documents and their elaboration and implementation;

4) To evaluate and give conclusions on regional and local development planning documents mutual consistency and

compliance with the hierarchically higher development planning documents and planning documents regulating the system of laws and regulations;

4) To provide municipal cooperation and a planning region's cooperation with national level institutions for the implementation of the regional development activities;

5) To evaluate the Latvian Sustainable Development Strategy, the National Development Plan and sector development programs against the regional development planning documents, and to propose amendments to the documents that are found to be non-compliant in the related planning documents - form the national-level to the regional level planning documents;

6) To evaluate local or individual project applications in the field of national and regional development activities;

7) In cooperation with local governments and public authorities to ensure mutual consistency and compliance of the planning of regional development planning documents with the Latvian Sustainable Development Strategy and the National Development Plan, as well as to introduce planning documents;

8) To coordinate and promote the region's planning of regional development support measures in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

9) To form opinions on the national-level planning document compliance with the planning of regional development planning documents;

10) To develop and implement regional development support measure projects. A single legislation and administrative procedure that determines the planning process at all levels is applied throughout the entire country.

Development program of Zemgale Planning Region (2008-2014) states the strategic objective, development priorities and action lines for the period till 2014, and "The Development of a Knowledge Economy" with action line "The Development of a Business Environment" and "The Formation of Public Comprehension with Regard to the Importance of Innovations in Increasing the Level of Welfare [Life Standard]" are the development priorities.

Zemgale Planning Region has developed Zemgale Planning Region's business development program for the period from 2006 to 2011. The program provides business objectives, targets and concrete actions, as well as their financial indicators, to facilitate the rapid development of business in the region. The main stated objective of the program is cooperation of public and private sector organizations to provide a favorable environment for the development of existing businesses and new businesses that provide innovative products and services in the production of high added value, and that are based on technology-intensive industries and highly skilled human resources.

SPATIAL PLANNING TOOLS OF ZEMGALE PLANNING REGION

The initial work on the Zemgale geoportal started under the Norway Grant Project "Capacity Building of Zemgale Region for Strengthening the Economic Activities and Cooperation

with Norwegian Institutions”, whose aim was to enhance the balanced and sustainable socio-economic development of Zemgale Region while preserving its unique characteristics. The first action was aimed at development of a set of unified spatial planning tools, binding for all local governments in the region. The new tools replaced the outdated practices. First, different existing planning tools throughout the region were identified, then, through case studies and discussions, the unified methodology of spatial planning was elaborated and approved by ZPR Council. The goal was to develop a series of indicators for the implementation and auditing of the planning documents in the region. The new system of indicators facilitates a unified approach to spatial planning and eliminates disparities and incompatibilities existing among local-district-regional levels. Assessment of currently used indicators and a discussion regarding the development of a new unified system were carried out. The goal was to prepare in the printed form methodological guidelines that would serve as compendium for all 20 counties and 2 cities in the region.

An innovative approach has been developed to address previously not formulated issues: processes, classifications, data. For the first time in Latvia, methodological guidelines

have been developed for the comprehensive territorial development planning document format on regional and local government planning levels that define the minimal (compulsory) and advisable requirements for the development planning documents – their contents, drafting process, approval and implementation monitoring. Such a system makes these documents hierarchically interrelated. These requirements/recommendations and especially the indicators may be supplemented according to the needs of the local governments, taking into account the uniqueness of a specific territory. Proposals for the development of the data-base for territorial plans and for joint land use type (zoning) classification have been worked out.

The framework of the project consisted of:

- Preparing of 11 trained specialists for working with the ArcGIS 9.3 version in converting the existing spatial plans (including cartographic material) into the unified database (in progress);
- Development of a unified central database for industrial territories with the possibility to provide data input in a decentralized way at the local level (a search for opportunities for industrial territories)

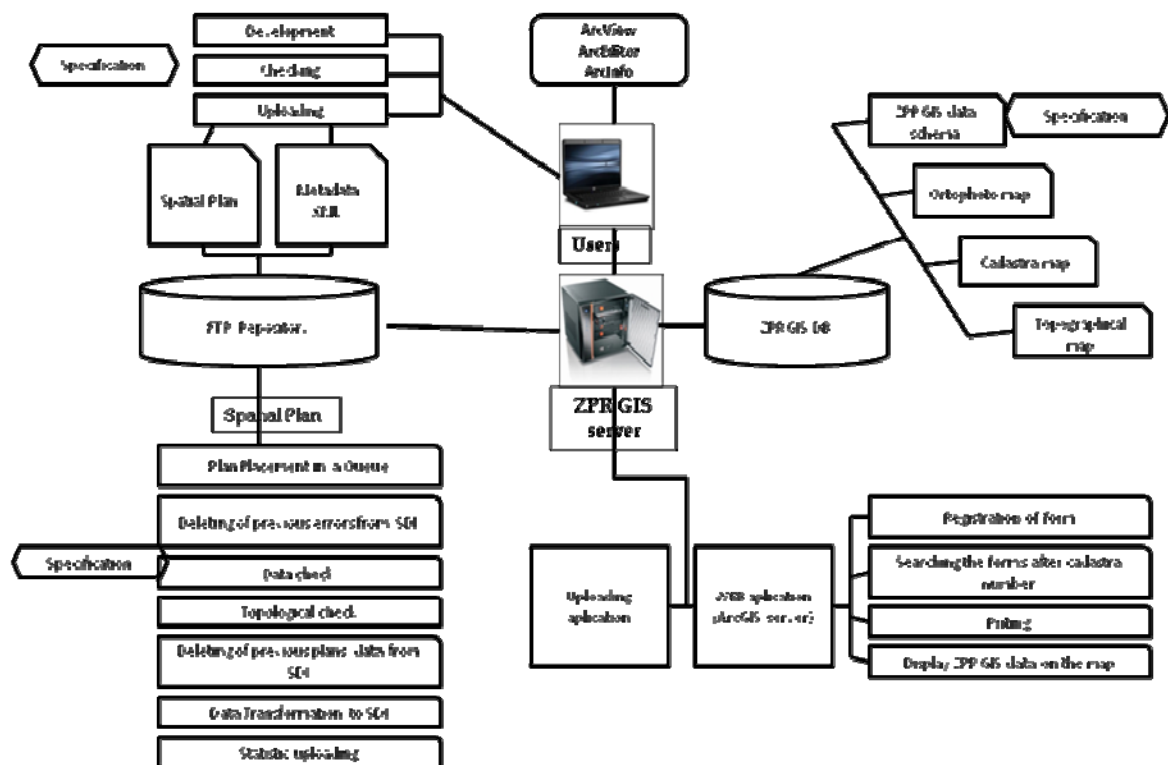


Fig. 3. Application schema of functionalities of Norwegian grant project geo-portal [18]

Zemgale Planning Region has been a partner of the eContentPlus project Plan4all since 2009; this project is focused on the harmonization of spatial planning data based on the existing best practices in the EU regions and municipalities and the results of current research projects. The project provides a detailed description and overview of the

current situation and standards, a proposal for and the testing and implementation of a spatial planning metadata profile, a common data model and harmonization procedures. The networking of standards of spatial planning data based on previously collected and analyzed experience, and definition of common procedures and methodologies for spatial data

sharing and utilizing new pan-European standards for spatial planning data within the EU are important activities of the Plan4all project. The expected results from Plan4all are European forums for Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) in spatial planning, a database and analysis in terms of organization, sharing, and harmonization and SDI recommendations for spatial planning.

The project Plan4all is also focused on implementing the INSPIRE Directive into spatial planning processes, mainly based on building spatial planning data models and metadata profiles.

Zemgale Planning Region, in order to fulfil the project aims, implemented a geo-portal system, which was developed by the Czech Centre for Science and Society (CCSS).

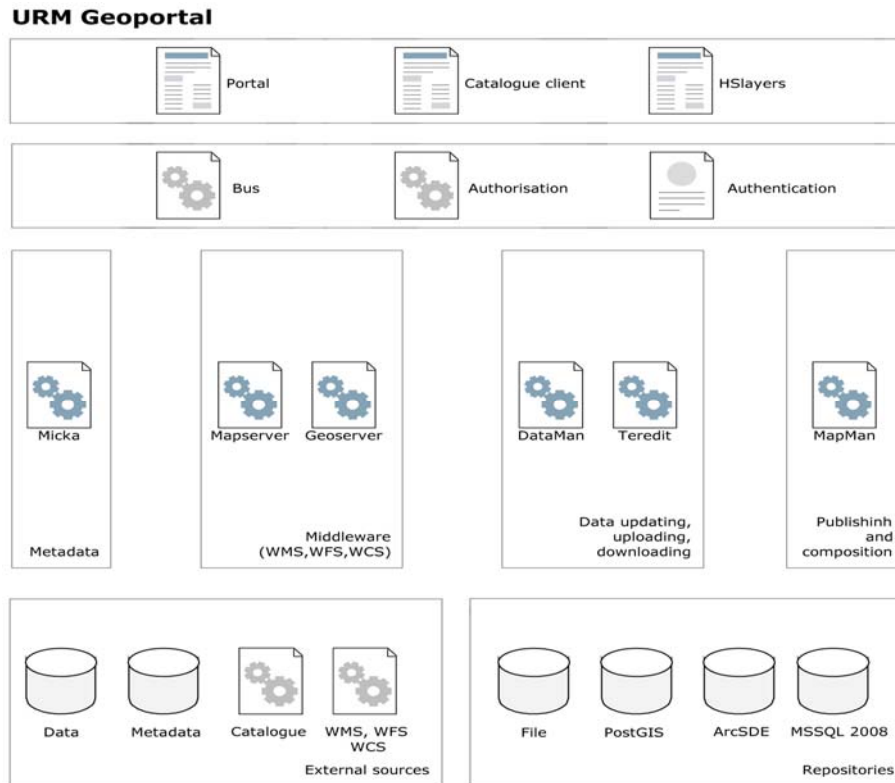


Fig. 4. URM schema for Plan4all server [18]

These two servers are interoperable. The project foresees the implementation of the following activities: Web Map Service (WMS) and Web Feature Service (WFS), data and metadata descriptions and Land Cover and Land Use data harmonization. The activities within the framework of Plan4all Project insure future development of Zemgale geoporartal as well as Zemgale Planning Region, facilitate the application of geographical information using other projects and partnership.

CONCLUSIONS

Spatial planning plays a crucial role in social, political, economic and environmental contexts. Modern technological transformations for spatial planning in the context of rural development depend on the ability of the people in each country. They enable people understand and master technology, innovate and adapt technology to their own needs and opportunities.

Current planning practice faces major challenges such as decentralization – following regionalization on the one hand and globalization on the other hand, cross-border and

transnational planning, vertical and horizontal integration, bottom-up approaches and the involvement of multiple actors on different levels with different interests and intentions. It is almost impossible for investors and decision makers to compare planning regulations across Europe. Heterogeneity of datasets and sources, gaps in availability, lack of harmonization between datasets on different scales, duplication of information as well as loss of time and resources in searching for the needed data are characteristic for the situation in spatial planning in Europe.

The INSPIRE Directive establishing the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community, mainly addresses such policies and activities that have direct or indirect impact on the environment. By using this instrument, and through land use management with Spatial Data Information, cities and rural areas can benefit from ongoing regional competition to overcome their lack of attractiveness and create competitive territories.

Several legislative acts in Latvia have been introduced in order to implement the INSPIRE directive in Latvia and

establish a geoportal for spatial planning, however it will take several years to link it with the European geoportal.

Zemgale Planning Region within the framework of Norway Grant Project "Capacity Building of Zemgale Region for Strengthening the Economic Activities and Cooperation with Norwegian Institutions", owns regional geoportal of eContentPlus project "Plan4all", The Geoportal offers the citizens extensive graphical information on their personal property, planned and permitted land use, and information regarding construction regulations. Entrepreneurs can get the necessary information on the location of industrial areas and the use of common land or a building area, property ownership, technical infrastructure, the distance to a city, and sale or lease options, etc. The objects in the map are shown along with the information on the environment and territory, as well as infrastructure. Local government professionals and planners can use the standardized geospatial data of the surrounding municipalities as well as use all available data in the database.

The development and upgrade of the Zemgale geoportal is a continuous process carried out within the framework of different projects.

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Leonardo da Vinci Transfer of Innovation project OUT-IN: Organising, Using and Transferring Innovation (LLP-LDV/TOI/07/IT/017) expertise of the trainer (2009).

Inga Bērziņa. Zemgales plānošanas reģiona ģeoportāls - pieredze reģionālai attīstībai

Zinātniski pētnieciskais raksts iepazīstina ar telpiskās plānošanas rīkiem uzņēmējdarbības un ilgtspējīgas attīstības veicināšanai reģionos. Pētījums veikts, balstoties uz telpisko datu vadības teorētiskajiem aspektiem, ietekmējot inovāciju veicināšanu un uzņēmējdarbības attīstību, kā arī Eiropas un citu valstu praksi telpisko datu pārvaldībai lauku teritorijās. Autore analizē telpisko datu izmantošanu uzņēmējdarbības attīstībai. Telpiskās plānošanas sistēmas juridiskā bāze un Eiropas Savienības INSPIRE direktīva telpisko datu un servisu vadībai ir apskatīta rakstā. Vairākas Eiropas Savienības dalībvalstis ir ieviešas inovatīvu metodiku, lai veicinātu teritorijas plānošanas informācijas pieejamību attiecībā uz atvieglotas uzņēmējdarbības un uzņēmējdarbības attīstību. Autore apraksta Latvijas telpiskās plānošanas sistēmu un Plānošanas reģionu lomu tajā. Iegūtie pētījuma rezultāti pierāda zināšanu un jaunāko tehnoloģiju izmantošanas nozīmi valsts pārvaldes darbā. Vairāku programmu projektu ietvaros Zemgales Plānošanas reģionā ir veikta jaunāko telpisko datu infrastruktūras aplikāciju izstrāde un datu slāņu ievade. Zemgales plānošanas reģiona pieredze iezīmē inovatīvus risinājumus ģeogrāfiskās informāciju sistēmas pielietošanai un telpiskās plānošanas sistēmas sakārtošanai. Ģeoportāla turpmākā pilnveidošana tiek virzīta dažādu nacionāla un Eiropas līmeņa projektu ietvaros.

Инга Берзиня. Геопортал Земгальского регионального планирования - опыт для регионального развития

Научно - исследовательская статья знакомит нас с инструментами пространственного планирования предпринимательства и долгосрочного развития регионов. Исследование основывается на теоретических аспектах управления пространственными данными, влияя на развитие инноваций и предпринимательства, а так же на практику Европы и других стран в управлении данными пространственного планирования сельских территорий, влияя на развитие инноваций и предпринимательства. Автор анализирует применение пространственных данных в развитии предпринимательства. В статье описана юридическая база системы пространственного планирования и директива Европейского Сообщества ИНСПИРЕ о пространственных данных и сервисе управления. Многие страны Европы ввели инновативную методику, чтобы улучшить доступность информации территориального планирования для развития предпринимательства как такового и предпринимательства с различными льготами. Автор описывает в своей статье латвийскую систему пространственного планирования и роль регионального планирования в ней. Полученные результаты исследования дают возможность судить о знаниях и использовании новых технологий в работе государственного аппарата управления. В рамках многих проектов, которые реализует Земгальский отдел регионального планирования, разработаны новейшие инфраструктурные приложения пространственного планирования и послыного ввода данных. Опыт Земгальского отдела регионального планирования предлагает инновативные решения для применения географических информационных систем и для упорядочивания данных пространственной системы планирования. В рамках многих национальных и Европейских проектов предполагается дальнейшее развитие геопортала.