ID	Comment	Reply
SI-1	In Slovenia we support the idea of simplification of data-service linking. We are strongly against every duplication and agree that the user's main focus is data.	Noted.
FR-1	It is not clear enough in the text that one big advantage in this solution would be to get rid of network services metadata. Maybe it should be made more obvious. In the same way, it is not always clear what is new and what is not new.	Accepted. The text in section 2.2 has been revised to make this more clear.
FR-2	The link between aggregate metadata and dataset is implemented by some with the "<gmd:aggregationInfo> containing <gmd:aggregateDataSetIdentifier>".	Noted. The options currently used in MS should be further investigated. → For further investigation
FR-3	For recommendation metadata/2.0/rec/datasets-and-series/resource-locator-direct-access it should be said that "…more than one data set, at least a resource locator should be given that also contains a link…" to express that several links can be documented.	Accepted.
JRC-1	At the moment, the Network Service metadata document is the place were the endpoint of the Network Service is officially published. In the proposal under discussion this information gets disseminated in multiple and potentially conflicting copies in each dataset metadata. What if the endpoint of a service changes but not all of the dataset metadata documents are updated? Even worse, and as I already saw happening in INSPIRE, what if the old endpoint keeps working offering outdated data to the unaware user?	In the current approach mandated by the TGs, service metadata have to be published in a metadata document and returned (either as a link to this document or Capabilities elements mapped to the service MD elements) as a response to the Get xxx Service Metadata request, which can already lead to a duplication and inconsistencies of information. The new proposal is that the metadata provided directly by the service itself is the only source to be considered, while at the same time reducing the number of required metadata elements for services. However, it is true that with the new proposal, it will become crucial to ensure that the links to the service endpoints in the dataset metadata are correct and kept up-to-date. A note to this effect has been added to the document.
JRC-2	When a Network Service is unavailable or malfunctioning, where can I find the Responsible Party to contact to get support, once the service metadata document does not exist anymore and the capabilities of the service are not available exactly because the service is not responding?	In the new proposal, the only contact would be the contact point of the data set. This could even be seen as an advantage, because this means that the data owner will become available of issues with the services providing access to their data.

ID	Comment	Reply
JRC-3	I think that there should be a well-known place were Network Service endpoints are advertised. Even better, if the Network Services are aware of this well-known place and are capable of self-advertising themselves; but then, Network Services could simply self-advertise themselves in the same place where they are advertised today: the National/Regional Discovery Service. In other words, Network Services could push their own metadata document. I also think that the enrichment of dataset metadata with the information about how to locate them in their Network Services should be done automatically.	It could indeed be an alternative (or additional) approach to simply register service endpoints and to extract their relevant metadata from the metadata provided by the service. However, it would still be required to have information on the data-service linking in the dataset metadata. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
ES-1	We understand the ISO19119 service metadata are proposed to be removed. I think that there are two scenarios in the INS View Service TG. So the scenario 1 is removed and we have to use the scenario 2. Unfortunately we had chosen the scenario 1 but, fortunately, we don't have many services metadata. CONS of scenario 2 (from our situation): 1. We have to modify (not too much) the Capabilites of the services. 2. We have to remove the ISO19119 services metadata from our catalogue. 3. Searching services in the catalogue is not so direct. 4. Are there some developments on GeoNetwork required? PROS of scenario 2 (from our situation): • It´s much easier to keep the coherence (not same metadata element in the Capabilities and the ISO19119 file). • It's simpler Although we prefer to foster "open services" than "open data", we understand the "dataset" oriented point of view (but we like the services oriented point of view as well). In a nutshell, we agree with the foundations of this proposal but there is room for improvement. Good job!!	Comments on the CONS: 1. Since only very few MD elements are proposed to be kept, the changes to the Capabilities should be minimal. 2. No need to remove them if they are useful for other purposes. However, they would no longer be considered in the INSPIRE infrastructure (i.e. harvested by the geoportal) 3. True. But the assumption is that users will be looking for data and not for services. 4. Probably yes. → To be confirmed. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting The approach does not reject the notion of services, it only starts from the assumption that the primary user interest is in the data content (WHAT is being offered) and not the delivery method (HOW it is being made available).

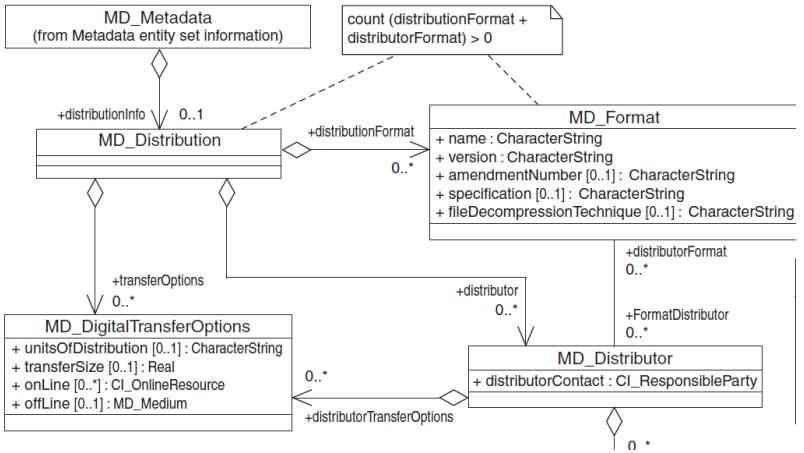
ID	Comment	Reply
PL-1	In general I like and support the new proposal. In the long run it seems simpler and more efficient than current approach for both users and data providers. The biggest disadvantage will be the necessity to update (again) metadata returned by services, data sets and data set series. This will require time. In our case it will also require to apply some rather slight changes to our national INSPIRE framework, mainly on the client applications side.	If the proposal is endorsed by the MIG, the process and timing for putting it in practice, needs to be discussed. This discussion should also consider that, by December 2019, metadata should be updated to support the new MD TG v2.0. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
PL-2	As I understand metadata of other types of services (discovery and spatial data services) will have to be still provided. Can you confirm this?	For discovery services, the same proposal should apply as for other network services (download and view). The proposal does not yet address the question how to proceed with other SDS. Since SDS are more stand-alone than (and not standardized as) network services, one approach could indeed be to clarify in the MD IRs that the service metadata do not apply to network services, but only to other SDS (as mentioned in section 3.2). → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
DE-1	In general we appreciate and support the possible simplification of data-service linking in INSPIRE, but the approach and effects are partially questionable and the impact could be critical. Overall we consider it as a problem, if the approach creates a solution only for network services, which wouldn't fit to other INSPIRE- or SDI-services. This could be confusing, because currently the spread out of INSPIRE regulations to non-INSPIRE services is a great advantage. Also this approach of "do everything according to the same logic" supports the implementation and acceptance of INSPIRE.	The new approach is based precisely on the experience that the current approach mandated by the TGs does not seem to be followed by many/all implementers and is indeed contrary to common SDI practices. It also tries to remove any specific INSPIRE requirements that go beyond the base standards and commonly used implementations.
DE-2	The document points out a way which focuses on data-metadata. This is good as an instruction for those who develop and/or implement search interfaces for data and services. Also it is good, if service-metadata may be shortened in terms of content, as they can be evaluable in case of need and in the presence of a variety of services. But in fact, there is no 1:1 relationship between data and view service, and possibly no 1:1 relationship between data and download service. In particular for view-services may exist multiple services which represent the data.	We have tried to appreciate the fact that often there is an m:n relationship between data sets and services in the document. In particular, in the Annex, we have outlined a number of typical implementation scenarios, in order to explain how the proposed approach would be implemented in such cases. It is not clear to us why in cases, where there is a clear 1:1 relationship between data and services, service-metadata are dispensable. As argued in the document, many metadata elements are duplicated and hence possible sources of inconsistencies between data and service metadata.

ID	Comment	Reply
	Of course, if there is a clear 1:1 relationship between data and services, service-metadata are dispensable. Furthermore the document describes the "why" (service existence) and "what" (purpose of service), but nothing about specific requirements/details to data presentation or offers of downloads. Currently this is only recorded in the data-metadata record.	→ Clarification needed
DE-3	In addition, account should be taken of the fact that different conditions/regulations of access or use may apply for data than services. These can never be completely equal, because the exchange between the service provider and the service user have always a different focus than between the data provider and the data user.	In INSPIRE, access (download or view) to data is always provided through network services. So the conditions on access and use or limitations to public access should always refer to the access through network services. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
SE-1	It is a very interesting proposal and it is supported by all Swedish stakeholders that have contributed with feedback. It is in line with our national strategy, and most of the suggestions is already implemented in our national metadata profile; • Data sets should have explicit links to view and download services. • The element protocol should be used to classify the links. • The contents of the service metadata records may be partly reduced. According to the suggestion, it will better focus on the use of data, and at the same time facilitate management for producers.	Noted.
SE-2	Some detail (positive) comments that were mentioned in our national review of the document; - It focuses on search and find (i.e. metadata and discovery services) on data instead on the services that provide the data. - It is in line with our new national geoportal, where you now are searching for data and do not find metadata records for the services themselves. - Reduces duplication of metadata as you go from today's three-four metadata records for the same (data, view, download and possibly direct access / WFS) to one data set. - Will make it easier for software developers to implement this by removing uncertainties, etc.	Noted. Some of these benefits have been incorporated into the introduction.

ID	Comment	Reply
PT-1	Portugal agrees with the changes proposed by MIG-T. Simplifying the metadata will avoid duplication of metadata and will make the data search easier. Regarding the options for the implementation / simplification of the "Resource Locator", we think this should be mandatory and not just optional.	Noted. Making the requirements on the resource locator mandatory would require a change in the Metadata IRs. This should be discussed by the MIG. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
NO-1	We have had an initial look at the suggested solutions, and have some comments and questions. - we support the conceptual model of defining relationship between data sets and its different representations in services etc - we support the basic principles with no or few duplicated information elements between a data set metadata and the metadata found in the getCapabilities We are not convinced the suggestions are moving us towards “simpler for the implementer and simpler for the user”. It might be ok, but we need more clarification on a series of issues. These are all initial comments, we would like to give additional comments later, once clarifications have been given from the EC-MIG community.	Noted.
NO-2	ISO standards and OGC- standards. Are all the suggestions following iso and ogc, e.g. wms standard, wfs-standard etc. Is there any “borrowing of elements” from one standard to be used in another?	Comment unclear. → Clarification needed
NO-3	Inspire not to make own solutions – but broad cross-sectoral solutions. It is a fear that Inspire makes to many narrow implementation rules, to work only for some selected harmonized Inspire data sets. The solutions and investments in a European and the national SDIs must also need to be possible to use not only for Inspire harmonized data but for a range of national data flows and sector data flows. The more specific solutions for Inspire, the more possible is duplicate investments in data flow systems for different user communities.	The new approach is based precisely on the experience that the current approach mandated by the TGs does not seem to be followed by many/all implementers and is indeed contrary to common SDI practices. It also tries to remove any specific INSPIRE requirements that go beyond the base standards and commonly used implementations.

ID	Comment	Reply
NO-4	Softwares - are changes needed? We hope the suggestions are implementable without extra development, e.g. for metadata solutions like geoNetworks, and for services like Geoserver, Mapserver, Degree, Hale, Esri etc. If the suggestions place extra burden on such developments, there should be a cost-benefit assessment following the suggestion.	For Geonetwork, it needs to be checked whether it supports the additional dataset metadata elements. → To be confirmed. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting For other software, it is one of the goals of the proposal *to remove* the need for INSPIRE-specific extensions.
NO-5	Spatial Data Services (SDS). In Norway we are now implementing the possibilities to give information on spatial data services, such as rest-api's over a data base and data sets. It is unclear in the paper how this is to be solved. SDS has some specific metadata, e.g. classification about if interoperable, if harmonized etc. How are such information to be handled due to the suggestion?	The proposal does not yet address the question how to proceed with other SDS. Since SDS are more stand-alone than (and not standardized as) network services, one approach could indeed be to clarify in the MD IRs that the service metadata do not apply to network services, but only to other SDS (as mentioned in section 3.2). → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
NO-6	Reference to a dataset - wms/view services may be different. It is common to change the content and structure of data coming out of a wms compared to a fully structured data set in gml. We restructure data from the sources when optimizing them for WMS. This is common to see e.g. when you have a request on getfeatureinfo. We do not always see a WMS/view service as 100% representation of a dataset, the suggested solution should take this into account. Please of and how this is taken into account.	A representation does not have to be 100% equivalent to the source data; it can also include profiling, generalization etc. So any WMS that is based on a data set should be linked to it through the data set metadata (even if certain optimisations have been applied). → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
NO-7	Reference to a dataset – wfs content. We commonly see that distributions in WFS is not exactly the same as a file download of the same data set, e.g. a gml-file. There may be less attributes being returned etc.	A distribution does not have to be 100% equivalent to the source data; it can also include profiling etc. (even though in some cases it may then be no longer compliant to the data interoperability IRs – but this is another story). So any WFS that is providing a distribution of a data set should be linked to it through the data set metadata. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
NO-8	Must handle several providers. In Norway we have data sets having different distributions from different organisation on the same data sets. Is this solved in your suggestion?	If the data owner is aware of the distribution, they should document it in their data set metadata. If they are not aware, the "re-distributor" should document the data set and the distribution in a separate MD document. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting

ID	Comment	Reply
NO-9	The terminology in the discussion paper is difficult to understand/follow. You use the Inspire terms e.g. getDownload, but for most users we use getCapabilities and other OGC/ISO-terms. Please use that as additional terms, e.g. in brackets.	We have used the terminology of the INSPIRE IRs. Since an operation can be mapped to different concepts in different standards (e.g. there is no GetCapabilities in Atom), including always a mapping is difficult. We have now also included footnotes with examples of OGC operations in section 2.3.
NO-10	The note before the table says the table only refers to Inspire requirements. Where base standards (WMS, WFS..) require additional metadata elements, these have to be provided. Could you please incorporate these in the table so that it is easier to see which have to be delivered and which not?	Rejected. It is not the purpose of this document to explain how to implement the base standards. However, the document will be updated to make it clearer which requirements INSPIRE is adding beyond the base standards.
NO-11	Metadata references to services. The metadata of a dataset should refer with the getCap, not to the url to the service itself. Only referring to service itself is not useful.	Agreed. This is what is specified in TG requirement 1.8. The examples have been adapted accordingly.
NO-12	Distributions/Service elements in the dataset metadata. It is not clear which extra elements you will have for each of the distributions. In the Norwegian geoportal we use for each distribution a) name b) organisation c) distributed as municipal, regional or national files d) url to getCap e) kind of service wms, wfs etc. We have several distributions. Example aquaculture facilities: https://kartkatalog.geonorge.no/metadata/uuid/4ca8af5e-ffc7-4636-847d-4eca92c4a3b0?lang=en	The proposal focuses and includes requirements on the transfer options of a distribution (using the transferOptions element), not on the distributor (using the distributor/distributorTransferOptions element). It should be discussed which of the two paths allowed in ISO 19115 (and ISO 19139) from MD_Distribution to MD_DigitalTransferOptions should be allowed (one or both).

ID	Comment	Reply
		 → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
NO-13	Distributions in the form of download files from web sites. It is common to deliver data sets in a NSDI as files. There are often download facilities via web sites. We also have this in Norway. See link above. We think the suggested recommendations from Inspire should also highlight this as an option, even though this is not a part of the Inspire regulation. But in practice we see that this is common and well working, and that users get data through web sites.	This is already somewhat covered by **TG Recommendation 1.x*: metadata/2.0/rec/datasets-and-series/resource-locator-direct-access*** If there is a publicly available online resource providing additional information about the described data set or data set series, the URL pointing to this resource shall be given as well, again encoded using the *gmd:transferOptions/gmd:MD_DigitalTransferOptions/gmd:onLine/gmd:CI_OnlineResource/gmd*: *linkage/gmd:URL* element. but could be better clarified. The text has been rephrase to better reflect this aspect.
NO-14	Service metadata in the service. Which are the service metadata to be used in the getCap. e.g. on guaranteed availability, response time etc. This has to be given for each of the service distributions.	There is no requirement in the INSPIRE Metadata IRs to provide metadata on QoS aspects for network services (but only a requirement in the NS IRs to meet the minimum requirements).
NO-15	One data set, several thematic “maps”. We think it is not clear how to solve the issue of thematic maps / different presentations of a data set. These many show very different themes, and a	This is a more general question about how such "derived data sets / distributions" should be treated in INSPIRE. Some more concrete examples would be helpful.

ID	Comment	Reply
	distribution would often like to present their data more as thematic map titles like e.g. Infiltration capacity for a sufficial cover data sets or radiation as a thematic map originally being found in a bedrock map. Technically there are attributes in the data sets, but for a user the thematic map content is what they want to see in a portal, thus in a metadata set. How to solve this issue with your suggestion?	→ Clarification needed
NO-16	Specification of formats, coordsys. Which solution is suggested for specification of delivery of formats when you have multiple delivery channels and services, both web sites, wms, wfs, wfs 3.0, atom, esri-rest, etc?. Each distribution may be different; • Format in file downloads • Coordinate ref sys (epsg codes) • Regional split-up of data • Etc	The data set metadata should simply contain links to the service endpoint(s) (or, more precisely, the service metadata provided by the service). Clients can then interrogate the service metadata for the available formats, CRSs etc.
CZ-1	We remain convinced that metadata of services according to ISO 19119/19115 should be kept. As far as we know, metadata of services are not only a duplicity of a GetCapabilities document. As such, metadata of services in its ISO 19119/19115 version contain further information that is re-usable in other applications like searching/discovery in a catalogue service. Moreover, we consider removal of ISO 19119/19115 metadata as a very radical irreversible step.	The proposal is not to abolish service metadata, but to make the service metadata stored in the service itself the (only) authorative source, in order to avoid possible inconsistencies between the service metadata maintained in the catalogue and the service metadata maintained in the service. It can be discussed whether maintaining separate service metadata records could be replaced by simply registering the service metadata URL (e.g. the GetCapabilities request) and automatically generating a service metadata catalogue – see JRC-3. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
CZ-2	We support explicit separation of "pre-defined" and "direct access" services as described on the page 7 of the Discussion Paper. How will it work for services which provide both "pre-defined" and "direct access" as well?	If the separation is agreed, it would be implemented through separate code list values, e.g. http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ApplicationProfile/download-pre-defined and http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ApplicationProfile/download-direct-access (both of which would be children of http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ApplicationProfile/download). A service offering both functionalities could either be described by the parent value or by including both child values.

ID	Comment	Reply
CZ-3	We suggest keeping support of the “Abstract” metadata element also for services. For instance, a scale expressed as denominator, could not be encoded into the XML. The abstract metadata element is therefore the one where a user obtains such information.	Noted. However, the scale should be expressed in the data set metadata. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting
CZ-4	Resource Locator - If the data is provided by both ATOM and WFS in direct access and pre-defined datasets (such as Czech AD, CP, AU, and BU), what should be included in the resource locator. Certainly links to WMS and WFS getCapabilities documents and a link to ATOM or something else. The Annex also states that the resourceLocator should be with the getFeature requirement for featureTypes. Should it contain a specific query that returns some data or the endpoint of the service on which to get the given featureType? This is relevant only if some services have different endpoint for each featureType.	Accepted. These points will need to be worked out with explanations and examples if the proposal is accepted.
CZ-5	getCapabilities - For the Czech Republic, it is essential that the document remains connected to elements served by the service data set. <inspire_dls:SpatialDataSetIdentifier><inspire_common:Code>CZ-00025712-CUZK_SERIES_AD</inspire_common:Code><inspire_common:Namespace>ČÚZK</inspire_common:Namespace></inspire_dls:SpatialDataSetIdentifier> It is important to us for several reasons: a) We have a division into data sets and a series of datasets as follows in the Czech Republic: series of datasets contains the entire territory of the State for a single theme containing all featureTypes, while the dataset contains the same for the smaller territory on which the data is collected, that is, the municipality, the cadastral territory, etc. Data sets are provided through ATOM and WFS by querying storedQuery GetSpatialDataSet. These files can NOT be considered as parts of the dataset because their updates are independent of the series. b) In order to call GetSpatialDataSet queries, you need to know the DatasetIdCode and DatasetIdNamespace query parameters. This information applies to datasets and is listed in the SpatialDataSetIdentifier elements in ExtendedCapabilties.	This is an interesting test case for the proposed approach. It would be great if you could describe it as an example in the Annex, following the examples already included (JRC is happy to help).

ID	Comment	Reply
	c) The MetadataUrl element for each featureType in the getCapabilites document provides a reference to the metadata of the series - the service provides data for the whole series, either through pre-defined dataset files or by direct WFS. d) If the existing series were considered to be a dataset, they would be inapplicable for users - data for the whole of the Czech Republic would have a few tens of GB by asking GetSpatialDataset. At the same time, it would be very difficult to update this file regularly. This is accompanied by the problem of updating the data on the user side - in any change in the data, for example in a single parcel, the user is forced to re-download the whole country, to make sure that the data is current. In the current state, you can use the ATOM service to download only the dataset that has been changed since last time.	

CZ-6	We would appreciate an example of a Web service with direct access through the GetFeature operation. As devil is always hidden in the details, such example will provide a clear message on this issue.	The comment is not quite clear. The following example is already included in the Annex:
		
		Data set #1 (pre-defined dataset download and direct access through WFS)
		• Resource locator #1
		  ○ URL: WFS #1 GetCapabilities request
		  ○ protocol: OGC:WFS-2.0.0
		  ○ application profile: download
		• Resource locator #2
		  ○ URL: GetFeature request with stored query for data set #1
		  ○ protocol: OGC:WFS-2.0.0-get-feature
		  ○ application profile: pre-defined-dataset-download
		• Resource locator #3
		  ○ URL: GetFeature request with spatial object types 1.1 and 1.2
		  ○ protocol: OGC:WFS-2.0.0-get-feature
		  ○ application profile: direct-access-download
		
		→ Clarification needed

ID	Comment	Reply
CZ-7	We are not sure, whether the text of the Discussion Paper is correctly written when speaking about Anchor construct for ATOM and WFS. As far as we know, the Anchor construct should be used for download rather than view service.	Comment unclear. The Anchor construct can be used in metadata for any free text element to provide an additional link providing additional information on the element. → Clarification needed

CZ-8	It is not clearly stated the way of accessing one layer that consists of more feature types. Where a user/application will obtain information that e.g. layer "Waterbodies" consists of feature types "Watercourse" and "StandingWater"? Such information is available in the Implementing Rules, however we would rather see a conceptual linking solution enabling to identify any feature types aggregation into a layer. Just a proposal: could such information be encoded in the "description" metadata element as indicated in the following XML fragment?
	
	`<gmd:onLine>`
	`  <gmd:CI_OnlineResource>`
	`  <gmd:linkage>`
	`  <gmd:URL>https://xxx.xxx.xxx/wfs?</gmd:URL>`
	`  </gmd:linkage>`
	`  <gmd:protocol>`
	`  <gmx:Anchor xlink:href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC:WFS-2.0.0">OGC:WFS-2.0.0</gmx:Anchor>`
	`  </gmd:protocol>`
	`  <gmd:applicationProfile>`
	`  <gmx:Anchor xlink:href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ApplicationProfile/view">INSPIRE Download Network Service</gmx:Anchor>`
	`  </gmd:applicationProfile>`
	`  <gmd:name>`
	`  <gco:CharacterString>xxx</gco:CharacterString>`
	`  </gmd:name>`
	`  <gmd:description>`
		This seems to be mixing the concepts of feature types, data sets and layers.
		If indeed needed, the reference to the feature types included in a layer should be provided through the layer metadata provided by a view service (WMS or WMTS).

ID	Comment	Reply
	<gco:CharacterString>**layer "Waterbodies"- just a proposal for a discussion**</gco:CharacterString> </gmd:description> </gmd:CI_OnlineResource> </gmd:onLine>	
CZ-9	How will the simplification work for ATOM? Specifically, where the atom will have a reference to data metadata? According to the ATOM specification, it contains a link to service metadata, i.e. ATOM metadata. Therefore, service metadata under ISO 19119 will still be needed. We suggest to add a data metadata link into ATOM.	The Atom-based download service TG already includes a requirement to include a reference to the data set metadata in the data set feed.
CZ-10	We propose to create a codelist for protocols. A unified approach would be welcomed as it will 1) lower ambiguities and 2) enable to explicitly structure/parse information obtained within the description of protocols. For inspiration, the Czech Republic proposes slightly modified OGC protocol information. More specifically, instead an original **http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC:WMS-1.3.0-http-get-capabilities** we propose: **http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC/WMS/GetCapabilities/1.3.0** (i.e. the version as the last one). We are aware that such issue should be broadly discussed (similarly to the previous issues). **http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC/WMS/GetCapabilities/1.3.0** within the INSPIRE Registry.	The alternative proposal would only make sense, if the upper levels of the proposed value hierarchy would be usable by themselves. It is e.g. not clear what protocol http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC or even http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC/WMS (since there are considerable differences between WMS versions) would stand for. Maybe a hybrid solution using http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC:WMS-1.3.0 and http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ProtocolValue/OGC:WMS-1.3.0/GetCapabilities could be discussed. → for discussion at the MIG-T meeting (or register control body)
CZ-11	Just the last helicopter view remark. We are in the world of (Open) Linked Data and we would therefore prefer even more explicitly defined linkages. At least between the derived dataset and source dataset, from the parent dataset to child dataset (even when the opposite direction could be covered by the parentIdentifier elements), a dataset that has a successor dataset etc. We are aware that it is not the easiest way to convince the INSPIRE community,	Rejected. Apart from the question on how to express relationships between aggregated data sets (or series) and their components, this is out of scope for this paper.

ID	Comment	Reply
	however we remain convinced that it is the best way how to proceed with INSPIRE data.	