

DEFINITION PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

National Institutional Arrangements (NIA) for Geospatial Information Management (GIM) could be defined as **cooperation structures** carried out between public or private institutions and organizations with the intention to establish a legal, organizational and productive framework, which will allow a sustainable management of Geospatial Information, regarding its creation, updating and dissemination, in order to provide an **authoritative, reliable and sustainable** Geospatial Information base for all final users.

Singapore: The proposed definition has over extended to define a NIA's responsibilities. Such responsibilities can vary across Member States. For e.g. some Member States may see their roles going beyond being a provider of an information base, to a developer of geospatial capacity and industry. We suggest to define NIA more generally such as the one adopted by the UNDP: "Institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organizations use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfill their mandate."

UNDP definition: Institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organizations use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfill their mandate. For example, countries can move from "brain drain" to "brain gain" by creating incentives to encourage skilled workers to remain, to return after university, or to come on a short-term basis to engage in specific projects. Such an effort could involve universities, public administration and the private sector, and could include supporting the development of merit-based recruitment criteria for civil service.

Information to support this definition proposal

INSTITUTIONS

Institutions- rules in a kind of social structure, that is laws, regulations and their enforcement, agreements and procedures.

Douglass North in his book *Institutions, Institutional Change, and Economic Performance* (1990: 3) **defines institutions** as 'rules of the game in a society'. To North, institutions are constraints which shape human interaction and the way that societies evolve through time.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional arrangements = markets, states, corporate hierarchies, networks, associations, communities (Hollingsworth and Lindberg, 1985; Campbell *et al.*, 1991; Hollingsworth *et al.*, 1994; Hollingsworth and Boyer, 1997).

Institutional arrangements refer to the delegation, distribution, or sharing of power related to growth management decision-making and implementation authority

Institutional arrangements refer to formal government organisational structures as well as informal norms which are in place in a country for arranging and undertaking its policy work. These arrangements are crucial as they provide the government at all levels (federal,

provincial and Local) with the framework within which to formulate and implement policies. Informal institutional structures include the general public, non government organisations and private sector groups that are not official institutions

The term “**institutional arrangements**” incorporates the networks of entities and organizations involved in planning, supporting, and/or implementing Geospatial Information Management programs and practices. These arrangements include the linkages between and among organizations at the local, state/provincial, and national levels, and between governmental and non-governmental entities, including local community and business leaders.

Institutional arrangements include the involved and responsible organizations, their human resources, funding, equipment and supplies, leadership, effectiveness, and the communication links between and among organizations.

Institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organizations use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfill their mandate.