1. Introduction

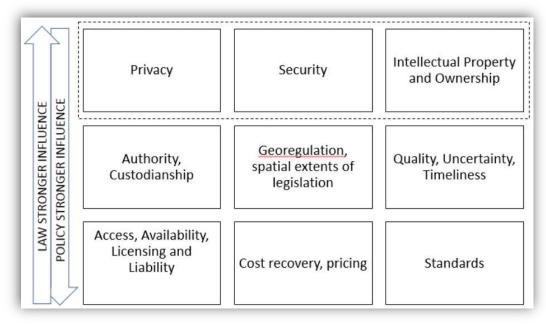
Geospatial information is needed to support decisions and actions to achieve goals of the Global Policy Framework.

	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development				
	Sendai	SIDS	Addis Ababa	Paris	New Urban
Global Policy	Framework	Accelerated	Action	Agreement on	Agenda
Framework	for Disaster	Modalities of	Agenda	Climate	(Habitat III)
	Risk	Action		Change	
	Reduction	(SAMOA)			
	2015-2030	Pathway			

However, there are issues and challenges regarding the availability, quality, organization, accessibility and sharing of geospatial information, and these are common and experienced across various levels. Appropriate legal and policy frameworks on geospatial information management can assist to solve these problems. Furthermore, legal and policy frameworks can proactively support the development of geospatial information management so that decisions lead to the needed public good in a more efficient way.

The objectives of this working group are to build capacity in this field by raising awareness, exploring the legal and policy frameworks, supporting the Committee of Experts in the development of norms, principles and guides, and developing a strategy for advocacy and engagement processes on policy and legal issues among relevant parties.

The present scope of consideration of the legal and policy frameworks is limited to law and policies on licensing, privacy and security of geospatial information. In overall, this scope is a part of following focus areas.





2. Goals for the Work Plan

The development of a digital infrastructure for geospatial information management consists of many development processes. The "business development process" is the key process where technical and other components are being developed to meet a specific need. This process is usually controlled by a legal and policy framework. However, the legal and policy framework sometimes impose unnecessary obstacles, slowing down the development. For example, agreements/licenses that are too complex, difficult, different or detailed for the user of the data, can prevent the user from reaching the intended need.

Lack of legal and policy frameworks often have the same effect. The use of new technology on data management creates new situations and risks to personal privacy or national interests. In such cases, a "legal and policy development process" should be initiated.

Taking this into consideration the goals for the Work Plan should focus on the interaction between these two development processes and the effects of legal and policy frameworks on the development.

	Effect/Goals	Description
E1	Sound license terms and conditions that limit use of geospatial information to protect economic or other interests	Promote standardized terms and conditions for specific user needs, recognizing the need to account for cultural differences and diversity
E2	Sound legal and policy restrictions that limit use of geospatial information to protect privacy or national security interests	Promote development of legal and policy frameworks, in relation to all focus areas, to build trust from the public concerning how data is managed by agencies especially when using new technology
E3	Lawyers participate as early as possible in the business development process	Promote development of a strategy and common guides for lawyers, business and technical developers

3. Deliverables and activities

A legal and policy framework is sound when it creates balance between competing interests. This balance may vary from country to country, and case to case. Some of the activities of this work plan are therefore focused on a bottom's up approach; by examining specific user needs.

	Deliverables	Activities
E1	Compendium on licensing geospatial information	Finalize the compendium via broad consultation
	Training material	Prepare and conduct training
	Training workshops	workshops (regional and sub-regional)
E2	 Report on legal problems in one or two specific use cases (privacy and security) 	 Define 1-2 relevant use cases Describe relevant laws and policies on privacy and security in different
		countries (represented in the working group)
		3. Describe the effect the laws and policies have on the use case in relation to



	Deliverables	Activities
		overall guiding legal and policy principles 4. Arrange a side event at the 8 th Session of the UN-GGIM on the use cases 5. Analyze and conclude what measures are needed to solve the legal problems found in the use cases, in relation to different levels of digital information management
E3	Strategy on how to develop cooperation between lawyers and other relevant professions in a business development process on national level	 Describe examples on how lawyers are involved in the business development process in different countries (represented in the working group) Prepare and conduct a workshop to analyze the need of legal advice in a development process Develop a strategy based on 1-2 above and the result from E2

4. Reporting and meetings

2018

	Activity	Indicative timing and Deadline, 2018
Reporting to the UN-	Summary	Week of 14th May
GGIM Committee of experts	Report	Week of 18th June
	The 8 th Session of UN-GGIM	30 Jul -3 Aug
Meetings of the	First meeting (Virtual)	22 Jan
working group	Second meeting (Virtual)	Week of 16th April
	Third meeting (Virtual)	Week of 24th September
	Forth meeting (face to face) at the	Congress dates: – 19 – 21 Nov
	first UN World Geospatial	(a two-day meeting before the
	Information Congress in Deqing,	commencement of the Congress
	China	program, 16 - 18 depending on the
		1WGIC side event calendar)

2019

	Activity	Indicative timing and Deadline, 2019
Reporting to the UN-	Summary	Week of 13th May
GGIM Committee of	Report	Week of 27th June
experts	The 9 th Session of UN-GGIM	5 - 9 Aug
Meetings of the	Fifth meeting (Virtual)	Week of 21st Jan
working group	Sixth meeting (Virtual)	Week of 22 April
	Seventh meeting (Virtual)	Week of 23rd Sept



5. Time line

