



United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management: *Licensing of Geospatial Information*

Working Group on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management

UN-GGIM

United Nations Committee of Experts on
Global Geospatial Information Management

ggim.un.org

10 – 13 April 2018

Tanoa International Dateline Hotel
Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

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United Nations Secretariat
Global Geospatial Information Management

Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges
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(Source: NASA)

(Courtesy: Kumar Neelur, DigitalGlobe, New York, 2017)

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United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Established in 2011 (E/RES/2011/24), a formal inter-governmental body reporting to ECOSOC, to:

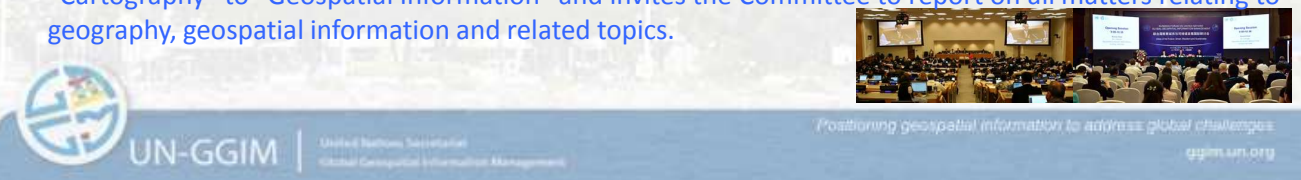
- Discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information Management activities by involving Member States at the highest level.
- Work with Governments to make joint decisions and set directions on the use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks.
- Address global issues and contribute collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns.
- Develop effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in developing countries.
- To make timely, reliable and authoritative geospatial information readily available and accessible to support national, regional and global development.



Strengthening Geospatial Information Management

ECOSOC Resolution 2016/27 -

- Acknowledged the considerable achievements and progress made by UN-GGIM in the area of global geospatial information management, and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries.
- Recognized UN-GGIM's role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework, and other global development agendas within the purview of the United Nations.
- Stressed the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, norm-setting, data collection, dissemination and sharing, among others, through appropriate coordination mechanisms.
- Broaden and strengthen the mandate of the Committee of Experts as the relevant body on geospatial information consisting of government experts, and change the title of the item on ECOSOC's agenda from "Cartography" to "Geospatial Information" and invites the Committee to report on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics.





United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management



UN-GGIM Bureau:

Co-Chairs: China, Netherlands
Rapporteur: Cameroon

UN-GGIM Regional Committees & Chairs:

- Africa: Ethiopia
- Americas: Mexico
- Arab States: Saudi Arabia
- Asia-Pacific: Japan
- Europe: Sweden

The Committee of Experts is the peak intergovernmental body to liaise and coordinate among Member States, and between Member States, international organizations and stakeholders, to foster better coordination and coherence in geospatial information management

UN-GGIM International Networks:

- Academic Network
- Geospatial Societies
- Private Sector Network





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Strategic Framework 2017 - 2021

(strengthening institutional arrangement in global geospatial information management (ECOSOC 2016/27))

UN-GGIM Decision 7/101:

.. .. expressed support for progress on the 2017 – 2021 strategic framework, and agreed that it provided a reference for prioritizing the work of the Committee and a tangible means to communicate its work;

.. .. Suggested that efforts to implement the framework should be maximized through the support of the regional committees, thematic groups and other relevant stakeholders

CONTEXT	VISION	<i>Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges</i>				
	MISSION	<i>Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, the Committee of Experts will ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible, and able to be used effectively and efficiently by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner</i>				
MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	CONTEXT	Provide leadership in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges	Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States and relevant international organizations on enhanced cooperation	Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and capability concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries	Propose work-plans, frameworks and guidelines to promote common principles, policies, methods, standards and mechanisms for the interoperability and use of geospatial data and services	Make joint decisions and set the direction for the production and use of geospatial information within and across national, regional and global policy frameworks
		Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development				
REQUIREMENTS	GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	Paris Agreement on Climate Change	HABITAT III Urban Agenda
	GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS	Environmental management Urban planning Land management Legal & policy	Disaster management Humanitarian assistance Climate change Health & welfare	Food security Water scarcity Poverty reduction	Sustainable development Oceans & marine Sustainable cities	Population Education Institutional governance National security Socio-economic metrics
OPERATING PRINCIPLES	DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced duplication of effort in the capture, management, and delivery of fundamental geospatial information • Authoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globally • Increased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systems • Better evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policy • More open, accountable, responsive and efficient governments • Presentation and delivery of timely and 'fit for purpose' data in times of need • Increased collaboration and integration of national data and information systems across all levels of government • Best practices and use cases for enriching national processes on geospatial information management 				
	WORKING ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	Sound Nat. Policies, Legal Frameworks & Institutional Arrangements	Provision of Fundamental Authoritative Data and Information	Agreed Standards, Methods, Guides and Frameworks	Principles on Geospatial Information and Open Data	Integration and Interoperability of National Information Systems
DELIVERABLES	WORKING ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc. • Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information: Implement the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework • Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters: Implement Strategic Framework • Global Geodetic Reference Frame: Roadmap to Implement • Determination of global fundamental data themes • Marine geospatial information • Land administration and management • Legal and policy frameworks • National institutional arrangements • Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community • National geospatial data and information systems 				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Sharing and Knowledge Transfer • Building Local to Global Capacity & Capability 				

UN-GGIM Strategic Framework 2017 – 2021

CONTEXT	VISION	Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges				
	MISSION	<i>Operating within agreed policies and institutional arrangements, and as an interconnected global community of practice, the Committee of Experts will ensure that geospatial information and resources are coordinated, maintained, accessible, and able to be used effectively and efficiently by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner</i>				
	MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	Provide leadership in setting the agenda for the development of global geospatial information and to promote its use to address key global challenges	Provide a forum for coordination and dialogue with and among Member States and relevant international organizations on enhanced cooperation	Provide a platform for the development of effective strategies to build and strengthen national capacity and capability concerning geospatial information, especially in developing countries	Propose work-plans, frameworks and guidelines to promote common principles, policies, methods, standards and mechanisms for the interoperability and use of geospatial data and services	Make joint decisions and set the direction for the production and use of geospatial information within and across national, regional and global policy frameworks



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UN-GGIM Strategic Framework 2017 – 2021

		Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development						
GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORK		Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	Paris Agreement on Climate Change	HABITAT III Urban Agenda		
REQUIREMENTS	GEOSPATIAL CHALLENGES & DRIVERS	Environmental management Urban planning Land management Legal & policy	Disaster management Humanitarian assistance Climate change Health & welfare	Food security Water scarcity Poverty reduction	Sustainable development Education Oceans & marine Sustainable cities	Population National security Institutional governance Socio-economic metrics		
	DIRECT NATIONAL BENEFITS & EFFICIENCIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduced duplication of effort in the capture, management, and delivery of fundamental geospatial informationAuthoritative, reliable and maintained geospatial data available nationally, regionally, and globallyIncreased return on investment through better coordination, use and reuse of data, information and systemsBetter evidence-based decision making, supported by good data, science and policyTransparency, responsiveness and efficient governmentsPresentation and delivery of timely and 'fit for purpose' products and times of needIncreased collaboration and integration of national data and information systems across all levels of governmentBest practices and use cases for enriching national processes on geospatial information management						
	OPERATING PRINCIPLES	Sound Nat. Policies, Legal Frameworks & Institutional Arrangements	Provision of Fundamental Authoritative Data and Information	Agreed Standards, Methods, Guides and Frameworks	Principles on Geospatial Information and Open Data	Integration and Interoperability of National Information Systems	Information Sharing and Knowledge Transfer	Building Local to Global Capacity & Capability
DELIVERABLES	WORKING ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Geospatial Information for Sustainable Development: 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, etc.Integration of Geospatial & Statistical Information: Implement the Global Statistical Geospatial FrameworkGeospatial Information and Services for Disaster Management Strategic FrameworkGlobal Geodetic Reference Frame: Roadmap to ImplementDetermination of global fundamental data themesMarine geospatial informationLand administration and managementLegal and policy frameworksNational institutional arrangementsImplementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information communityNational geospatial data and information systems						



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Strengthening National Geospatial Information Management, Systems and Capacities, and the Global Data Ecosystem



Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges			
VISION	Operate within global policies and institutional arrangements, and in the framework of global community of practice, the Committee of Experts will enhance their geospatial information and capacity and develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner		
CONTEXT	<p>Geospatial information is a key enabler for sustainable development, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Geospatial information is a key enabler for sustainable development, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>		
MANDATED STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	<p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p> <p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p>		
REQUIREMENTS	<p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p> <p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p>		
DELIVERABLES	<p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p> <p>Develop, coordinate, coordinate, and disseminate geospatial information capacity by Member States and society to address key global challenges in a timely manner.</p>		

Efforts and activities that contribute to the unique local-to-global value of UN-GGIM for Member States;
strengthening national geospatial information management, systems and capacities;
norm-setting, frameworks, principles, guides, standards and methodological development
helping Member States implement their national development priorities,
make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes

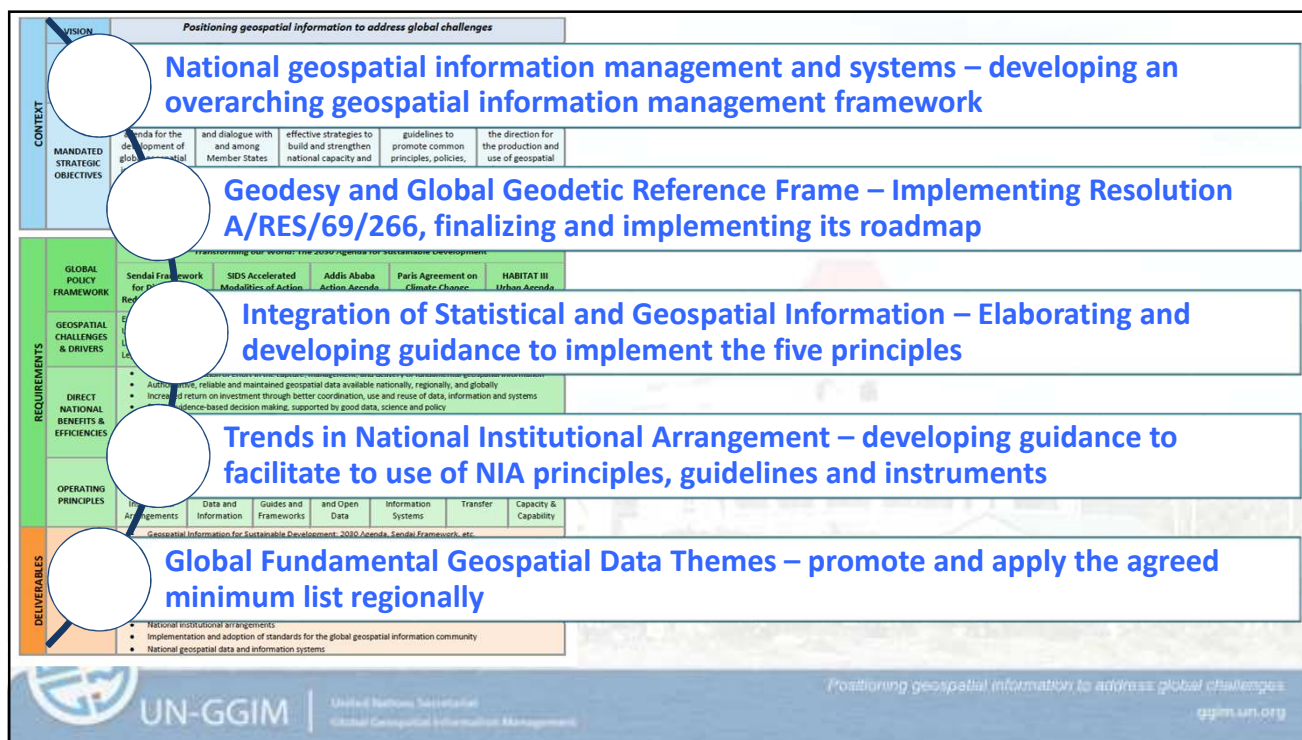


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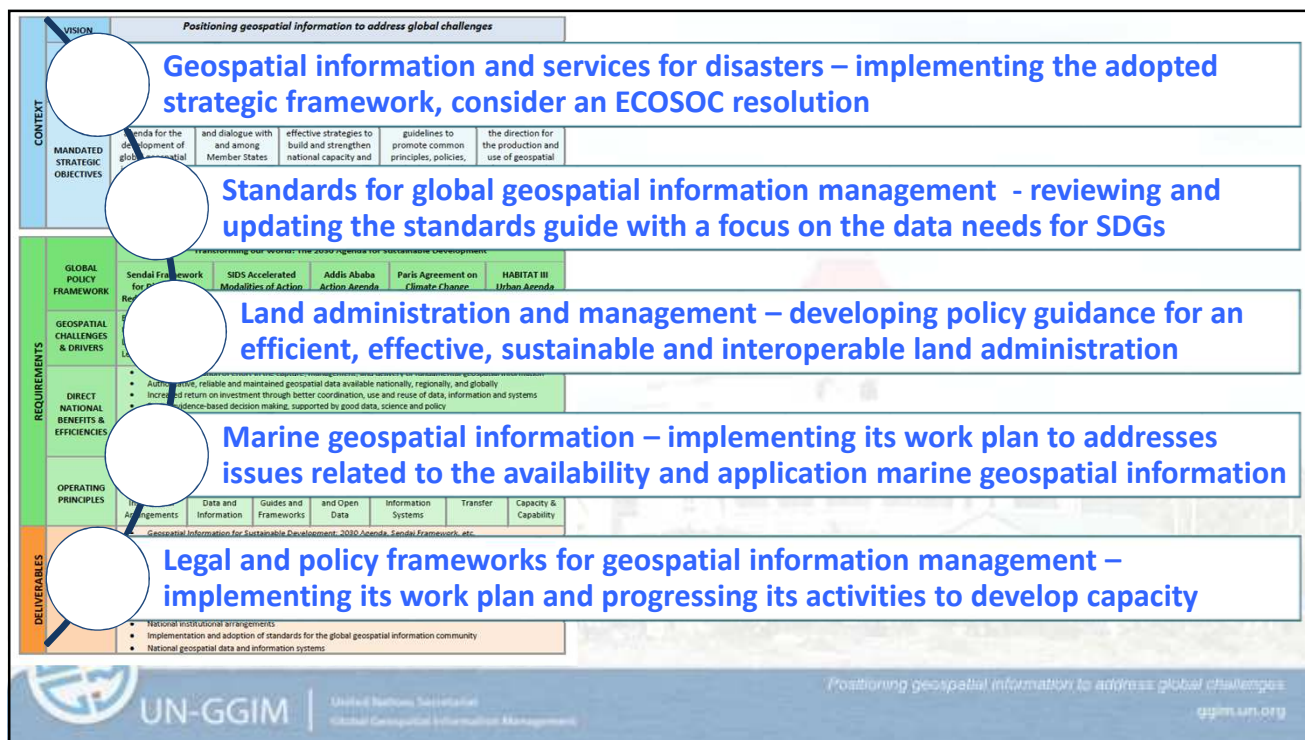


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Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges

These challenges are real – the level of the challenge is global

How can we better understand the scope of these challenges at the local level?

What are the causes? Why do they impact? Where are they?

Recognizing that all events and activities have a temporal and geographical context

The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015

“Knowing where people and things are and their relationship to each other is essential for informed decision-making. Comprehensive location-based information is helping Governments to develop strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes.”

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Global Development Agendas

.. to strengthen the availability and accessibility of their data and statistical systems, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, and enhance their management of complex data systems, including geospatial data platforms, by launching new partnership initiatives or scaling up existing initiatives;
(SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, 2014)

.. disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; ..
(Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015 – 2030)

.. and to dedicate greater resources to the collection and sharing of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, ..
(UN Ocean Conference, 2017)

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Declaration
Vision and shared principles for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

Results Framework
17 integrated and indivisible goals and 169 aspirational targets

Follow-up and Review
Global indicators underpin an integrated follow-up and review framework

Means of Implementation
Governments, civil society, industry, the UN system, science and technology

.. .. to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, **including earth observation and geospatial information**, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.
(Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 76)

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The 2030 Agenda: Goals, Targets, Indicators



TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1

Para. 76; Follow up and Review

We will support developing countries, particularly African countries, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, **including earth observation and geospatial information**, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.

Target 17.18; Data, monitoring and accountability

By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, **geographic location** and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

A/RES/71/313

Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

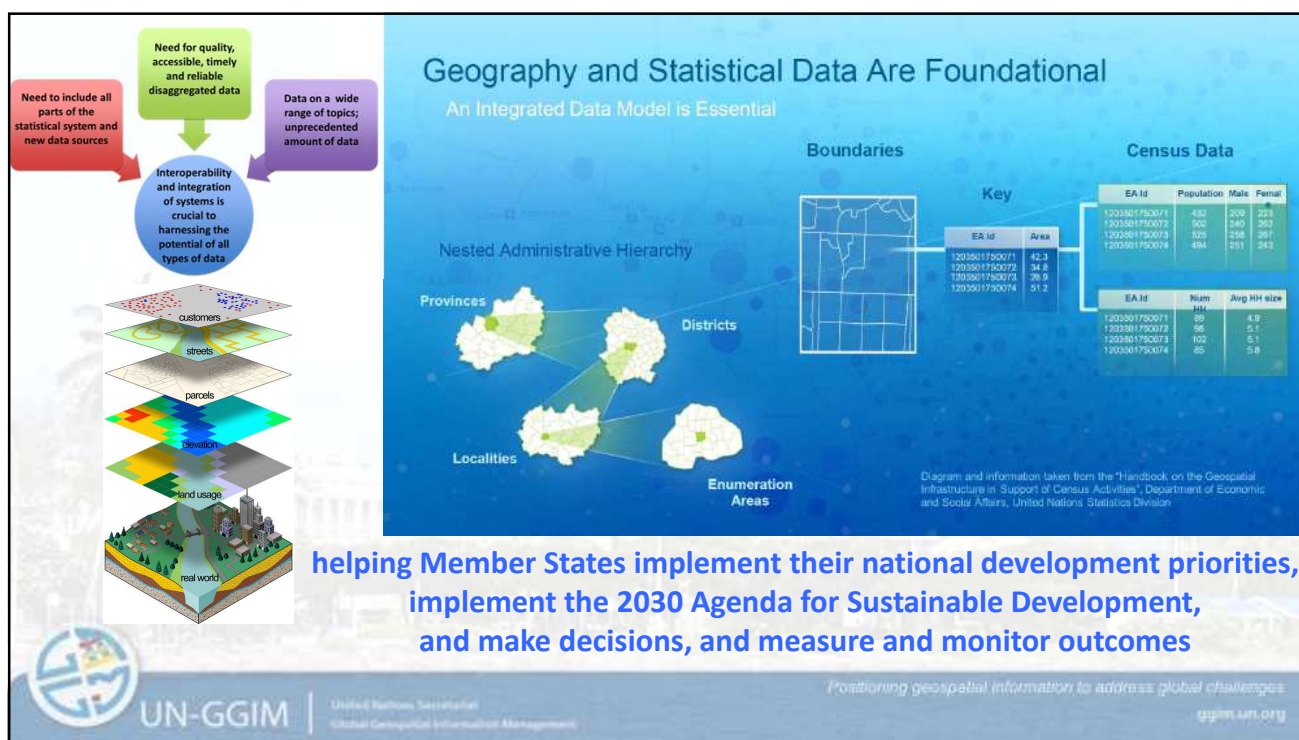
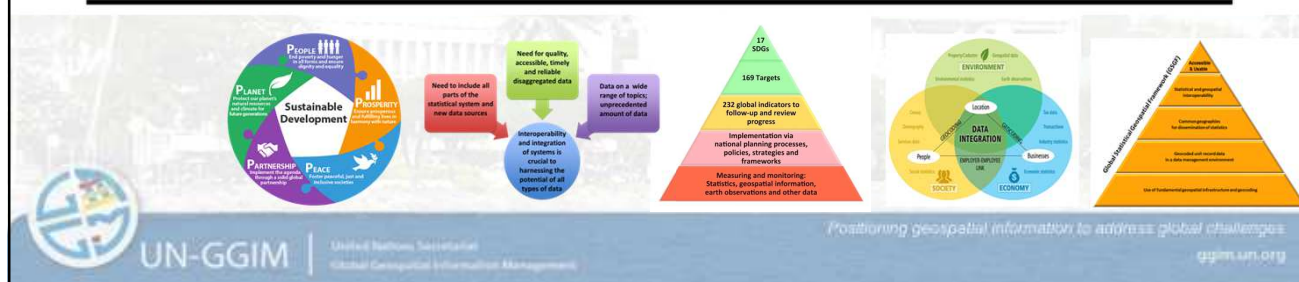
Annex

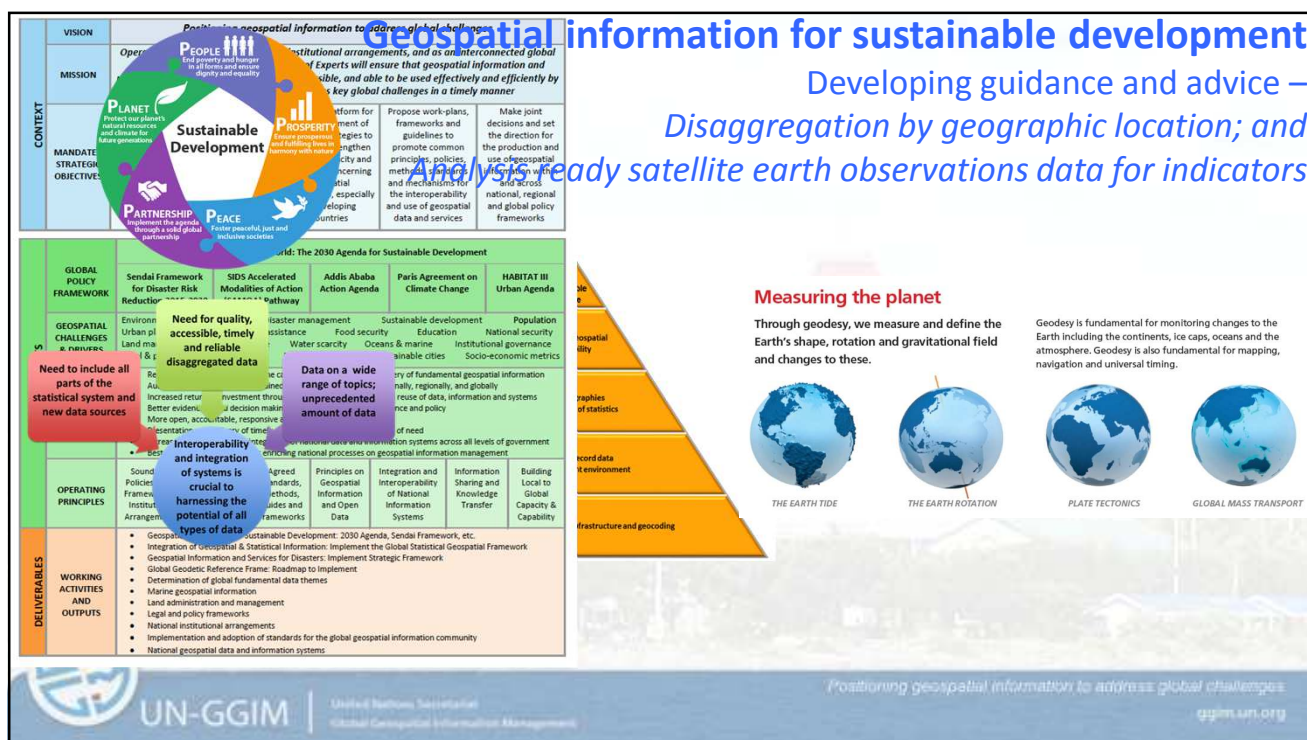
Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.³

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Indicators





Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda

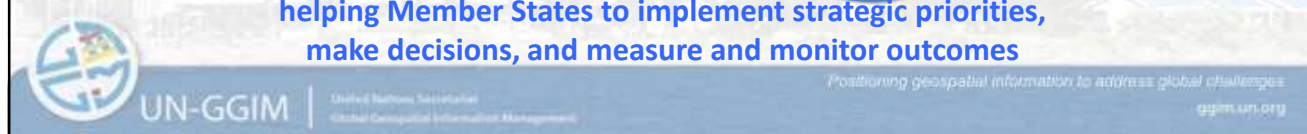
New data sources and technologies for data collection will need to be explored, including through partnerships with civil society, the private sector and academia. The integration of geospatial information and statistical data will also be essential for the production of a number of indicators.

(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016)

Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data.

(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2017)

**helping Member States to implement strategic priorities,
make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes**

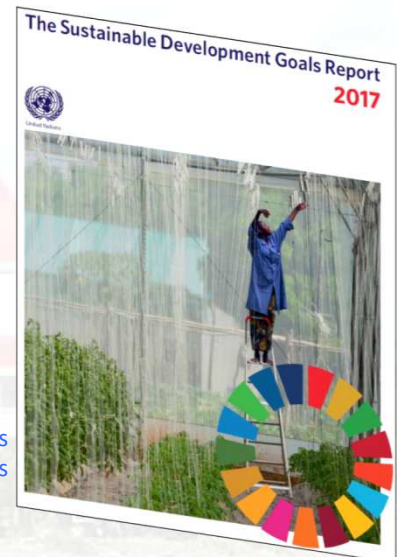


The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“Implementation has begun, but the clock is ticking. This report shows that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the targets by 2030”

“This report provides a snapshot of our efforts to date. It stresses that high-level political leadership and new partnerships will be essential for sustaining momentum. It also underscores the need for reliable, timely, accessible and disaggregated data to measure progress, inform decision-making and ensure that everyone is counted”

António Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations



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Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



UN-GGIM Decision 7/106:

Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data
(g)Noted the comments to analyze a number of complex issues regarding geospatial information including, definitions on open data, personal data, data privacy, data protection, data licensing and the security and misuse of data.



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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

- ❑ recognized policy and legal frameworks for geospatial information as one of the issues that needed to be addressed (Report of the Secretary-General on the Inventory of Issues , August 2012)
- ❑ Since the fifth session (August 2015), UN-GGIM continued to note developments in geospatial technology that could have an impact on policy and legal frameworks supporting geospatial information management
 - Including disruptive technologies, such as unmanned aircraft systems, autonomous vehicles collected and used geospatial information in ways that presented unique legal and policy challenges
- ❑ Sixth session agreed to an international forum on legal and policy issues and frameworks in Kuala Lumpur in October 2016.



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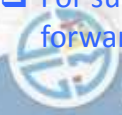
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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

International Forum on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information:

- ❑ Significant policy and legal challenges associated with geospatial information management include the quality, timeliness, comparability, authority, availability, accessibility, licensing, pricing, sharing, liability, privacy and security of data, and open data.
- ❑ Policy and legal issues impact geospatial information management at the local, national and international levels; and that these must be considered and balanced within national strategies, policies, laws and contexts;
- ❑ Developments and innovations in geospatial information and its related technologies and techniques are rapidly changing societal access to information;
- ❑ Policy and legal frameworks will evolve over time, respond to societal progress and technological developments, particularly as machine-learning environments become more prominent; and
- ❑ For such legal and policy frameworks to be effective they must allow for progressive and forward- looking strategies and include principles, guide and internationally agreed standards



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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

- ❑ The outcome of all the discussions and debates at the International Forum on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management were reflected in the **Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information**.
- ❑ The Declaration was unanimously adopted by the participants, and by the fifth Plenary Meeting of the Regional Committee of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific (UN-GGIM-AP).
- ❑ The resolution of fifth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM-AP provided a path forward for the Committee of Experts and the global geospatial information community



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Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data

UN-GGIM at its Seventh Session considered –

- ❑ establishing a working group to explore policy and legal frameworks for geospatial information, with participants from both the geospatial and legal communities;
- ❑ develop a strategy and plan of action on policy and legal issues in order to begin the advocacy and engagement process, inclusive of a guide to the licensing and dissemination of geospatial information that can provide guidance to Member States; and
- ❑ contribute to developing capacity within the Member States on the policy and legal issues that impact the collection, use, storage and dissemination of geospatial information.



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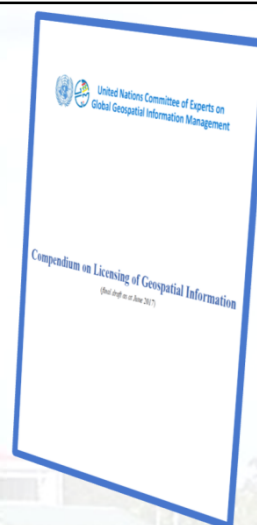
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Seventh Session of the Committee of Experts

UN-GGIM Decision 7/106

- (c) Endorsed the establishment of the working group on legal and policy frameworks for geospatial information management, ..
- (d) Requested the working group to develop mechanisms for Member States to build capacity to address the legal and policy matters that had an impact on the collection, dissemination and application of geospatial information, and, in that regard, expressed appreciation for the development and preparation of the compendium on the licensing of geospatial information, and for the wide reviews and consultation that the compendium had received;

(Aug 2017)



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UNITED NATIONS WORLD GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION CONGRESS



19 – 21 November 2018
Deqing, Zhejiang Province
China

*Promoting comprehensive dialogue with
all relevant actors (ECOSOC 2011/24)*



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International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management: Licensing of Geospatial Information

Tanoa International
Dateline Hotel,
Nuku'alofa,
Kingdom of Tonga,
10 – 13 April, 2018



The 8th session of the
United Nations Committee
of Experts on Global
Geospatial Information
Management, is scheduled
to be held from 1 – 3
August 2018 at UNHQ New
York

Thank You



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International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management – Licensing of Geospatial Information 10 – 13 April 2018, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

Session #2: Setting the scene: Overview and context Question and Answer



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**International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial
Information Management – Licensing of Geospatial Information**
10 – 13 April 2018, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga

**Session #2:
Setting the scene: Overview and context
Group Discussion**

**What legal and policy issues do your agency face nationally that
impacts the mandate and mission of your agency?**



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