National arrangements in Geospatial Information Management in Russia

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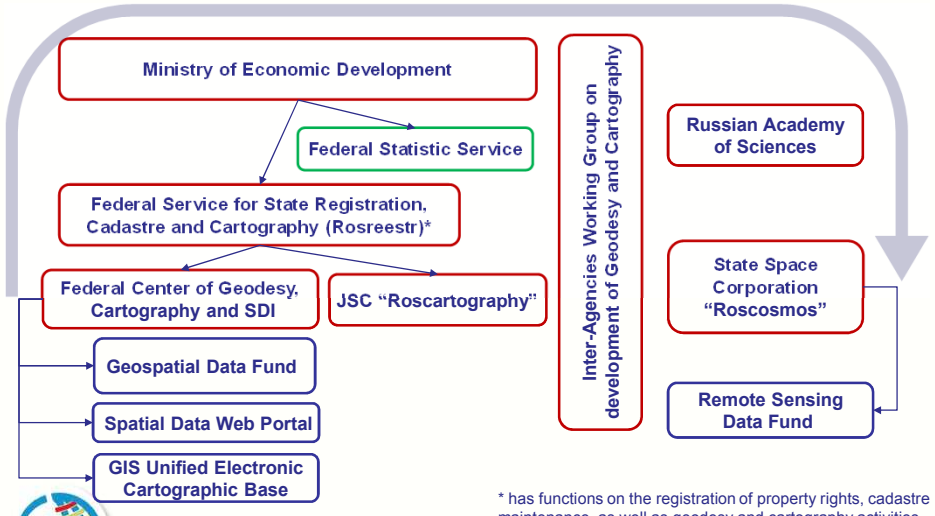
Minsk, 2019

Effective Geospatial Information Management. Governance and Institutions



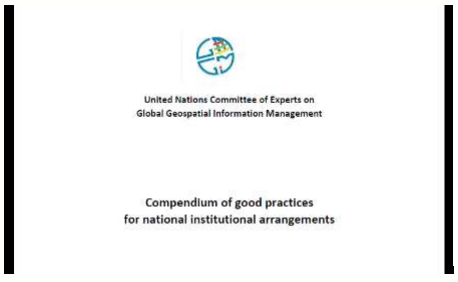
* has functions on the registration of property rights, cadastre maintenance, as well as geodesy and cartography activities.

Effective Geospatial Information Management. Main strategic documents in the field of geospatial data

- Conception of the Development of the Branch of Geodesy, Cartography until 2020 (adopted by Russian Government at 2010) (**Vision**)
- State Program "Economic development and Innovation Economy", item "Development of NSDI". (**Actions and linked funding**)
- National Project (Program) "Digital Economy", established by decree of President at 2018, № 204 (**Strategic priorities**)
- Some linked Conception adopted by Russian Government (on State United Cloud Platform, on National System of Data Management)

Effective Geospatial Information Management. Policy and Legal

Russian Federal Law on Geodesy, Cartography and Spatial Data № 431-FZ, came into force on 01.01.2017


United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Compendium of good practices for national institutional arrangements

Law on geodesy, cartography and spatial data

Country
Russia

Type NIA-instrument
S3. Establishment of a legal framework

Aim
Regulate relations arising as a result of carrying out geodetic and cartographic activities

NIA-instrument description
Federal Law on Geodesy, Cartography and Spatial Data an on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation (No, 431-FZ of December 30, 2015). This comprehensive federal law defines subjects of geodetic and cartographic activities, the coordinate systems, the national system of elevations and the national gravimetric system, the national geodetic network, the national levelling network, the gravimetric network, special geodetic networks, and regulates pertaining to geodetic and cartographic works, including with the aim of ensuring Russia's national defense.

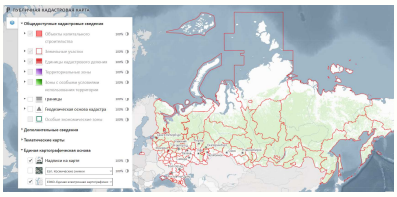
The Law document is described in 32 articles that are grouped in five chapters: 1) General Provisions; 2) Providing for the Performance of Geodesic Activity in the Russian Federation; 3) State Funds of Spatial Data; 4) Informational Provision for the Fulfillment of Geodesic and of Cartographic Works; 5) State Regulation of Geodesic and Cartographic Activity.

S3. Establishment of a legal framework	Mexico	Legal Framework of the National Information System for Statistics and Geography
	The Netherlands	Integrated legal framework concerning planning and the environment
	Russia	Law on geodesy, cartography and spatial data

UN-GGIM | United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management
Positioning geospatial information to address global challenges
ggim.un.org

Effective Geospatial Information Management. Main points of Law № 431-FZ

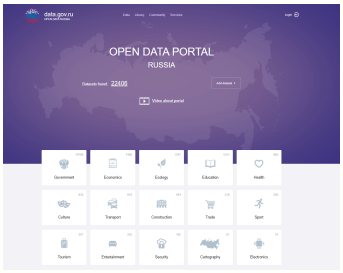
1. Regional Spatial Data Funds
2. Unified Electronic Cartographic Base map
3. Spatial Data Web Portal
4. Data submitted using the coordinates
5. Using of International Reference Frames
6. Producing special and thematic maps



The List of Data submitted using the coordinates adopted by Government order № 232-r

Section I. Data at the disposal of Federal Executive authorities

Section II. The data which are at the disposal of public authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments



Geospatial information for SDGs

Working Group on Geospatial Information of the IAEG-SDGs
noted the contribution of geospatial information to SDGs evaluation

Direct contribution Significant/supporting contribution

Expert Group for the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information:

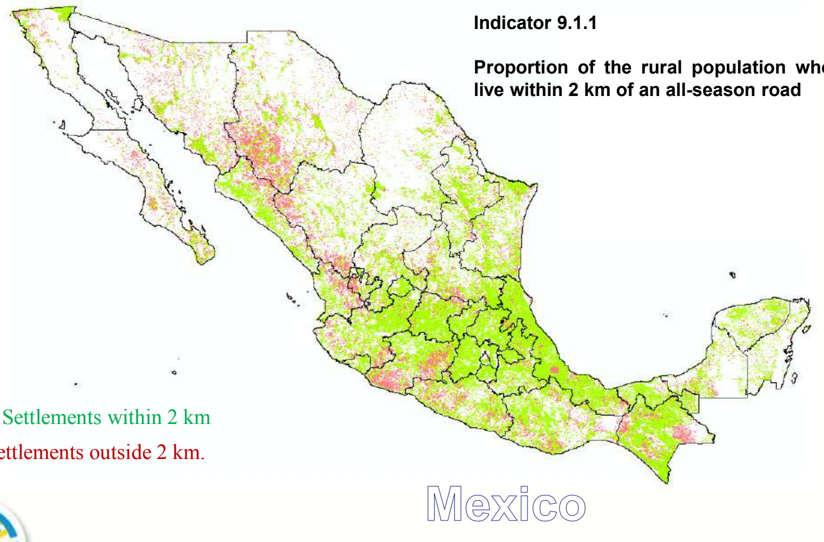
Principle 1 (GSGF). Use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding

'All statistical unit record data should be collected or associated with a location reference'

Geospatial Information for SDGs. Example of using geospatial data.

Indicator 9.1.1

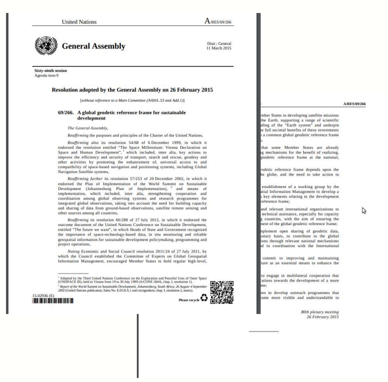
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road



Green: Settlements within 2 km

Red: Settlements outside 2 km.

The Global Geodetic Reference Frame is the foundation for all geospatial information


United Nations

General Assembly

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 February 2015

69/266. A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

Working group on Global Fundamental Geospatial Data Themes:

GGRF is included in the minimal list of Fundamental Global Geospatial Data Themes

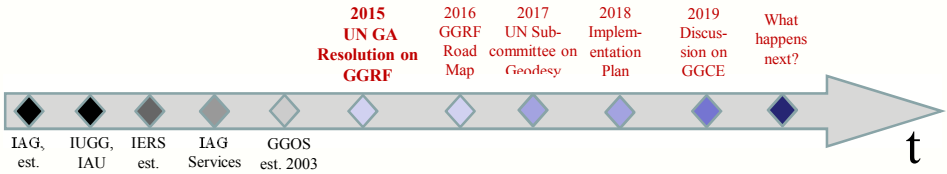
UN General Assembly Resolution №69/266

Recognized the importance of international cooperation, as no one country can do this alone, to realize the global geodetic reference frame and services to underpin GNSS technology and provide the framework for all geospatial activity, as a key enabler of spatial data interoperability, disaster mitigation and sustainable development;

invited Member States to commit to improving and maintaining appropriate national geodetic infrastructure as an essential means to enhance the global geodetic reference frame

invited Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation that addresses infrastructure gaps and duplications towards the development of a more sustainable global geodetic reference frame

GGRF needs appropriate governance framework



Key event - adoption GA resolution on GGRF in 2015, when the UN noted the need of sustainable reference frame as an item of the global agenda.

- *Now the UN became the only InterGovernmental organization considering the issues of global Geodesy*
- *UN-GGIM and the Subcommittee on Geodesy are becoming a bridge on the global level between the existing global geodetic community and Member Nations governments*

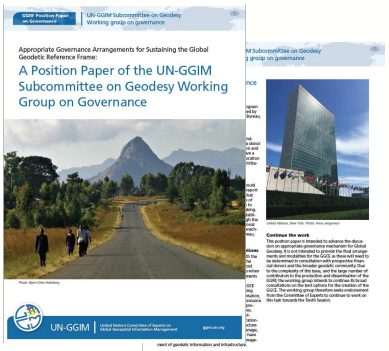
Future tasks:

- *need for further development and deepening of the Inter-Governmental cooperation*
- *realization of the Actions from the Implementation Plan for Observers, Member Nations and Subcommittee itself require resources*

The Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence under auspices of UN-GGIM

The Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence (GGCE) would act as an operational hub to support the objectives of UN-GGIM and the Subcommittee on Geodesy

1. **Enhance global cooperation**
   - Bring stakeholders together to build continuity and commitment
2. **Provide operational coordination**
   - Coordinate and guide the implementation of the GGRF Road Map in the Member States
3. **Provide capacity building**
   - Provide advice, communication, and management support
   - Guide Member States to better utilize GGRF infrastructure to improve national to global prosperity



International Cooperation and Partnerships Leveraged Sustainable Education and Training Programs

The Interstate Council of CIS Member States on Geodesy, Cartography, Cadastre and Remote Sensing

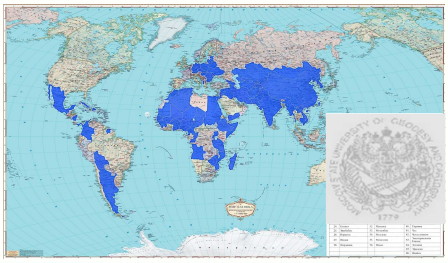
Two core organizations for the CIS Member States are identified:

- Core scientific and technical organization–Russian State Center of Geodesy, Cartography and SDI
- Core organization for training and capacity building–Moscow State University of Geodesy and Cartography (MIIGAiK)

Within the Council's activities the following main working groups are functioning :

- Working group on Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Working group on Reference Frames
- **Working group on Geospatial Information Management**
- Working group on Geographical Names

Foreign graduates from MIIGAiK work all over the world:



Main future tasks

1. **Work on integration geospatial information and statistics**
2. **Focus on global geodesy**
3. **Focus on geospatial technology development : creation of GIS UECB, GIS Spatial Data Web Portal**
4. **Focus on scientific researches in the field of cartography and geodesy, including ways of the collection of the thematic geospatial information**
5. **Strengthening intergovernmental collaboration**