

Distr.: General 27 May 2014

Original: English

Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management Fourth session New York, 6-8 August 2014 Item 5 of the provisional agenda\* Trends in national institutional arrangements in geospatial information management

## Trends in national institutional arrangements in geospatial information management

## Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat has the honour to bring to the attention of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management the report prepared by the working group on trends in national institutional arrangements, which is available in the language of submission only from the website of the Committee of Experts (http://ggim.un.org/ggim\_committee.html). The Committee of Experts is invited to take note of the report and to express its views on the way forward for national and global geospatial information management entities to contribute to the development of best practices, sets of institutional models and legal frameworks for national geospatial information management.

## Summary of the report

At its third session, held in July 2013, the Committee of Experts acknowledged that there was an urgent need to discuss the issues related to national institutional arrangements and to identify best practices in these arrangements for geospatial information management. The Committee of Experts welcomed the offer of a number of countries to work together in a small working group with the Secretariat in order to continue the exercise, building upon the initial work and the work undertaken in the regions, and to report the findings to the Committee of Experts at its next session, in 2014.

The report describes the creation of the working group on trends in national institutional arrangements and the tasks undertaken to prepare the road map and the two-year workplan, which outlines the targets and deliverables to be achieved and





<sup>\*</sup> E/C.20/2014/1.

three broad areas of work: (a) geospatial information business model analysis; (b) the structure of geospatial information management organizations; and (c) the role of people as users and producers of geospatial information, inclusive of the creation of subgroups.