

# Regional Committee of United Nations

## Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific

### *Workshop on Regional Challenges, Benefits and Opportunities of*

### *Exchanging Geodetic Data*

16 October 2017



## UN-GGIM

UNITED NATIONS  
COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON  
GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

## Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information: Facilitating Data Sharing of Geodetic Data

### **Sixth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM-AP**

**16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

**Kumamoto City International Center, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan**



A need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in four priority areas:

Sendai Framework  
for Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 - 2030



**Priority 1:**  
Understanding disaster risk.

**Priority 2:**  
Strengthening disaster risk governance  
to manage disaster risk.

**Priority 3:**  
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

**Priority 4:**  
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to  
“Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.



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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

## 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## 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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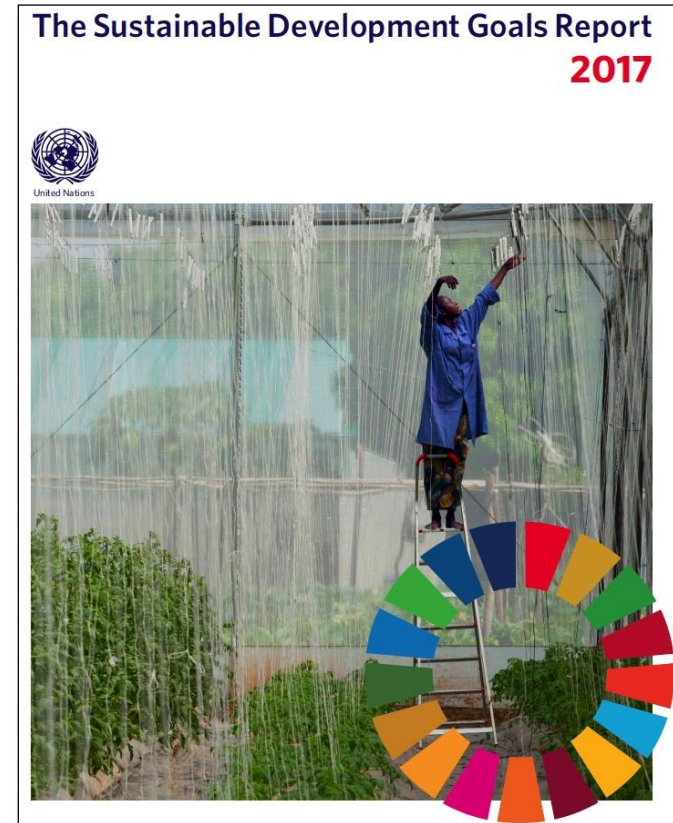
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# The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

“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



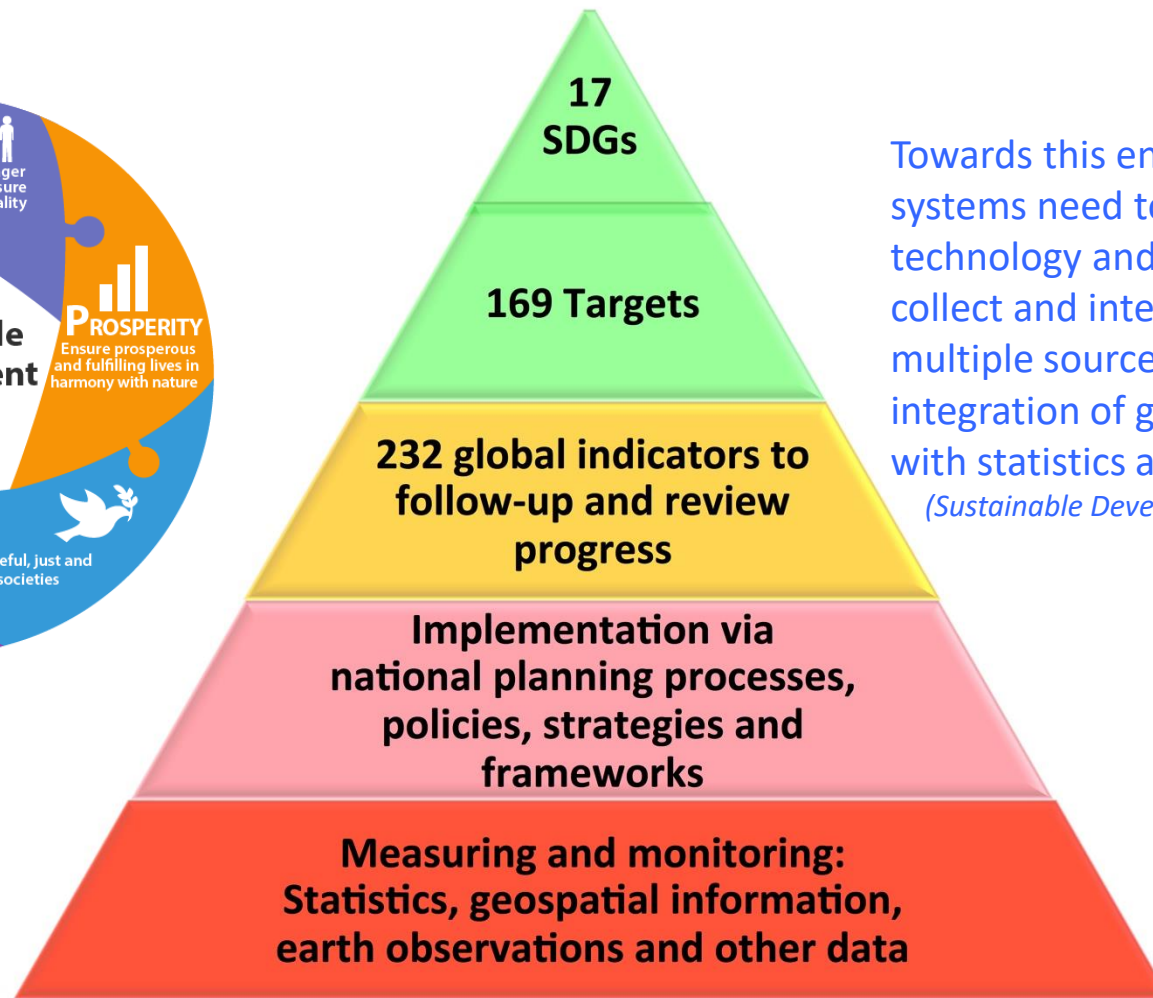
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# Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



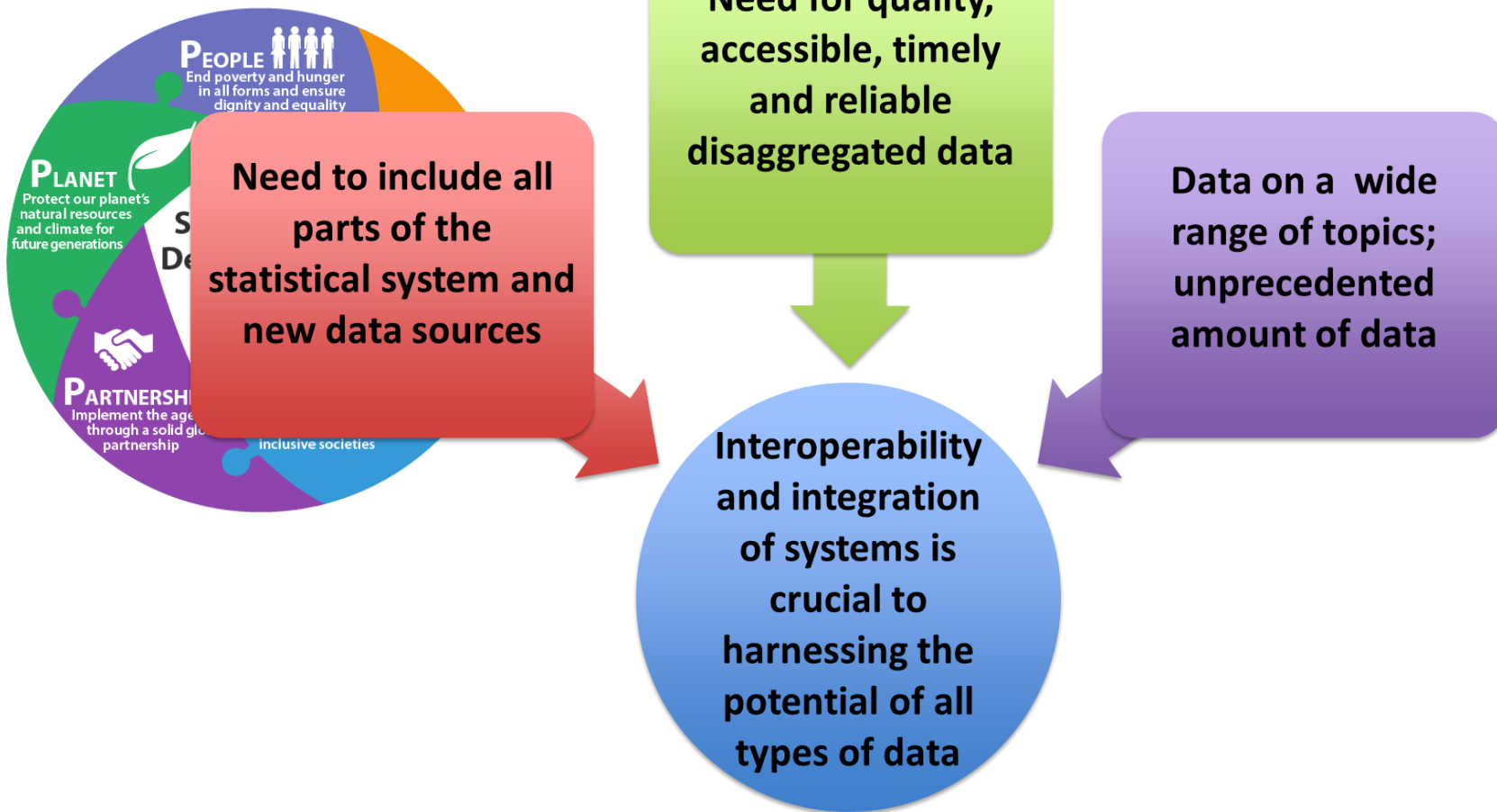
Towards this end, national statistical systems need to invest in the technology and skills necessary to collect and integrate data from multiple sources, including integration of geospatial information with statistics and other data.

*(Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2017)*

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



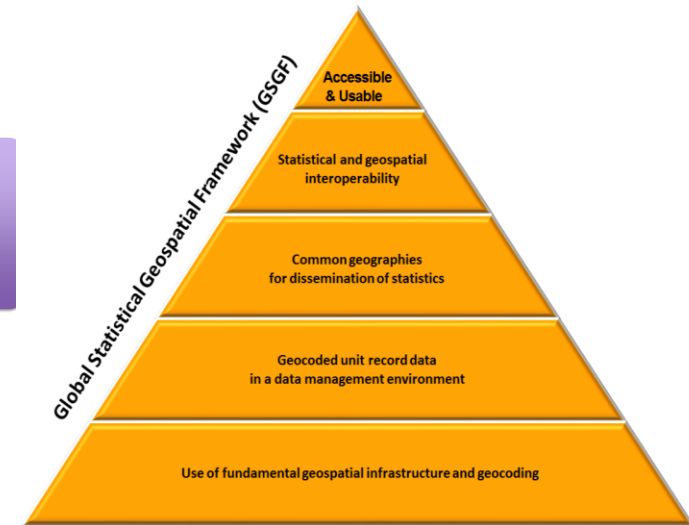
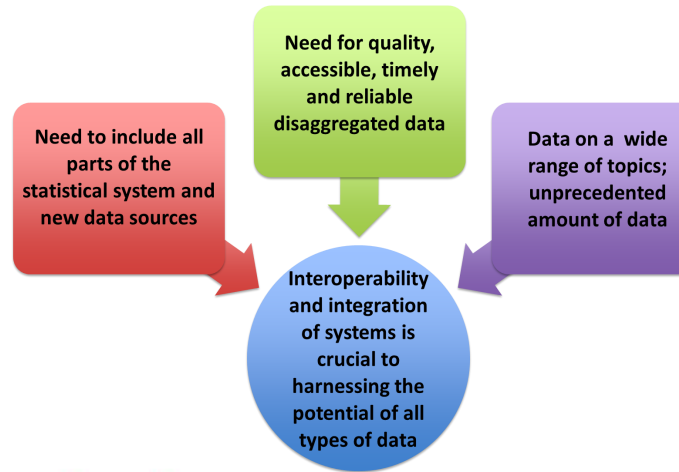
# Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



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



# Addressing the data needs for the 2030 Agenda



## Measuring the planet

Through geodesy, we measure and define the Earth's shape, rotation and gravitational field and changes to these.

Geodesy is fundamental for monitoring changes to the Earth including the continents, ice caps, oceans and the atmosphere. Geodesy is also fundamental for mapping, navigation and universal timing.



THE EARTH TIDE



THE EARTH ROTATION



PLATE TECTONICS



GLOBAL MASS TRANSPORT

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



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# Strengthening the Global Data Ecosystem



Efforts and activities that contribute to the unique local-to-global value of UN-GGIM for Member States; strengthening national geospatial information systems and capacities; norm-setting, frameworks, guides, standards and methodological development

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



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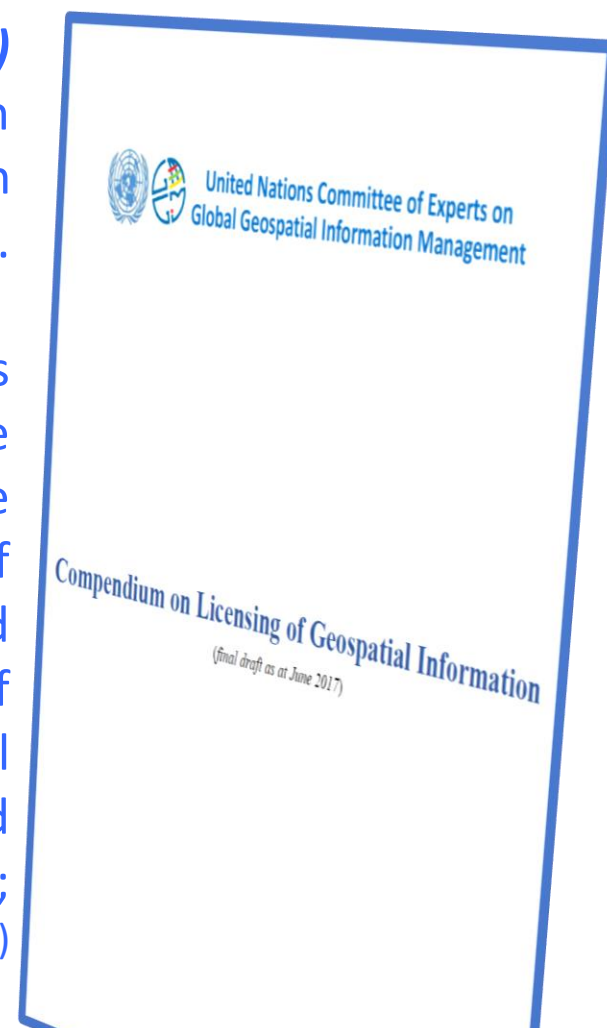
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## UN-GGIM Decision 7/106(d)

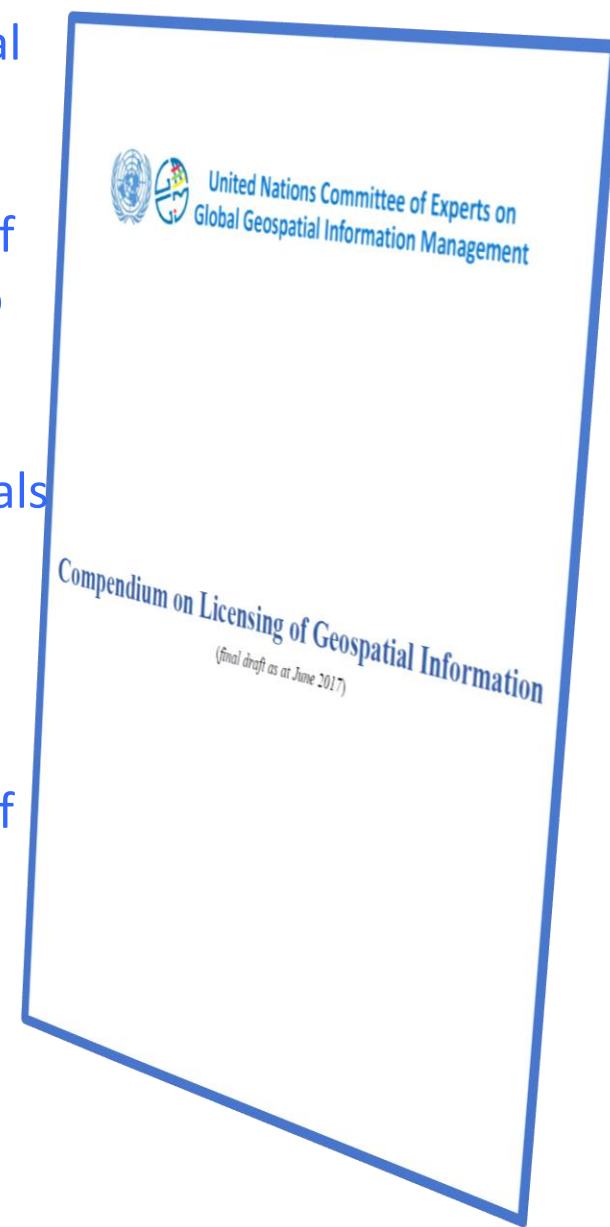
- (c) Endorsed the establishment of the working group on legal and policy frameworks for geospatial information management, .. ..
- (d) Requested the working group to develop mechanisms for Member States to build capacity to address the legal and policy matters that had an impact on the collection, dissemination 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 2015)



.. .. One of the priority needs arising from the International Forum on Policy and Legal Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management was the development and preparation of guides for the licensing and dissemination of geospatial information that are able to provide guidance to and direction for Member States.

.. .. A compendium would be targeted towards professionals within the global geospatial community whom do not have legal training, but require a better and more informed understanding of geospatial information licensing arrangements, especially as many organizations within the geospatial community are both providers and consumers of geospatial information.

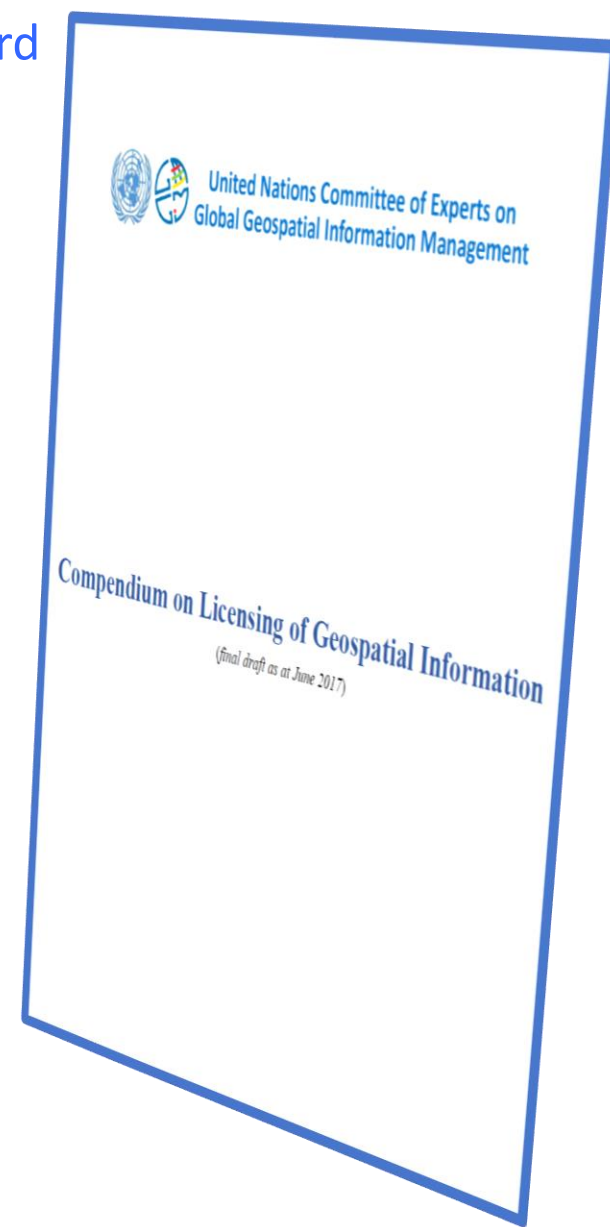
.. .. It is also intended to help foster understanding on the rights and obligations that organizations are agreeing to abide by when entering into a geospatial information licensing arrangement.



... The compendium seeks to provide guidance on standard legal and licensing terms as they relate to geospatial information licenses so that organizations are better suited to adopt geospatial information license for their own geospatial information, with due consideration for their contexts, circumstances and objectives.

... The compendium will provide geospatial information management practitioners with useful guidance on legal considerations relating to the sharing and dissemination of geospatial information and is intended for information purposes and not be construed as legal advice.

.. .. The goal is for both providers and consumers of geospatial information to be better aware on these important issues so that they can make more informed decisions.



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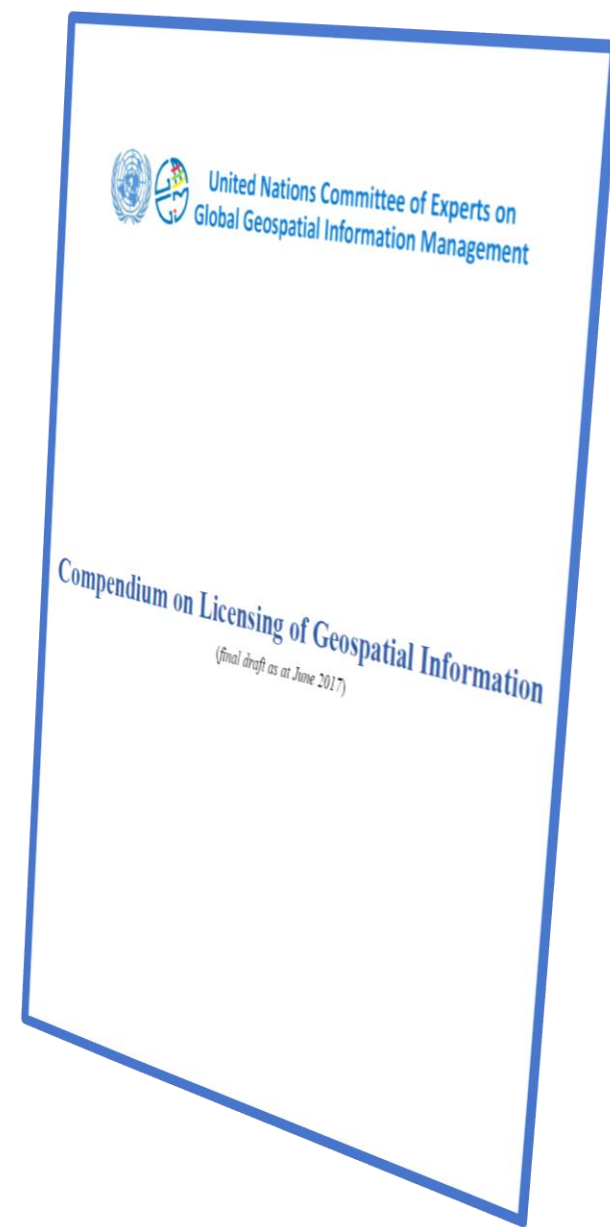
Introduction

Acknowledgements

Disclaimer

Foreword

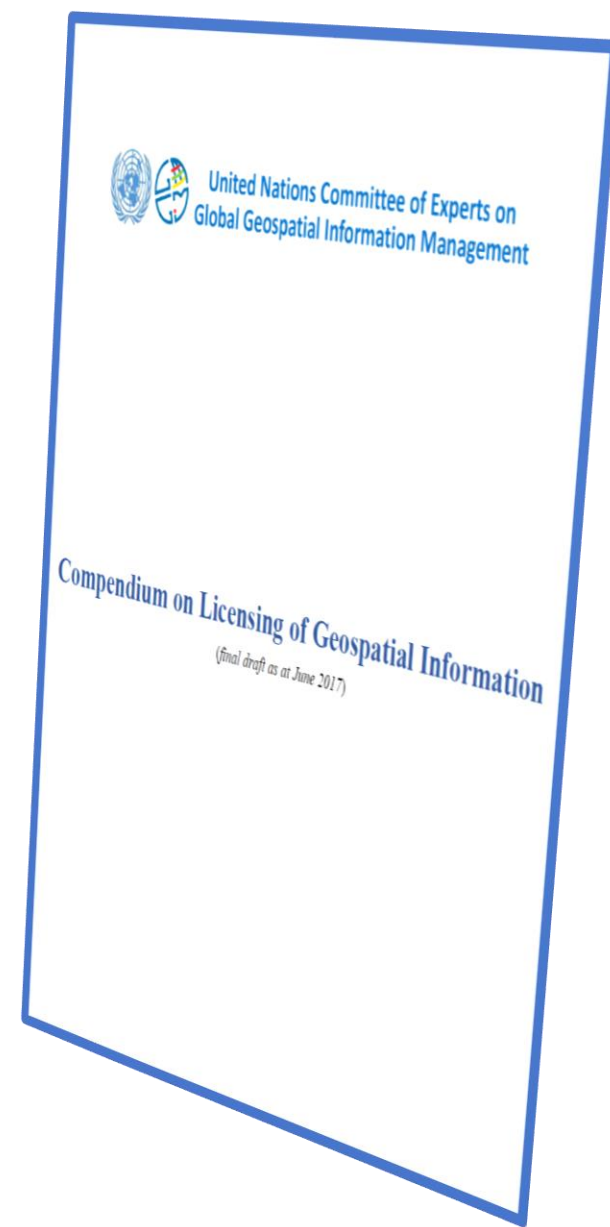
1. Overview of Geospatial Information License
  2. Open Data and Licensing of Geospatial Information
  3. Elements in A Standard Geospatial Information License
  4. Considerations When Aggregating Geospatial Information
  5. Evolving Nature of Laws and Regulations Related to Geospatial Information
  6. Conclusion
- Annexes  
Author's Biographical Note



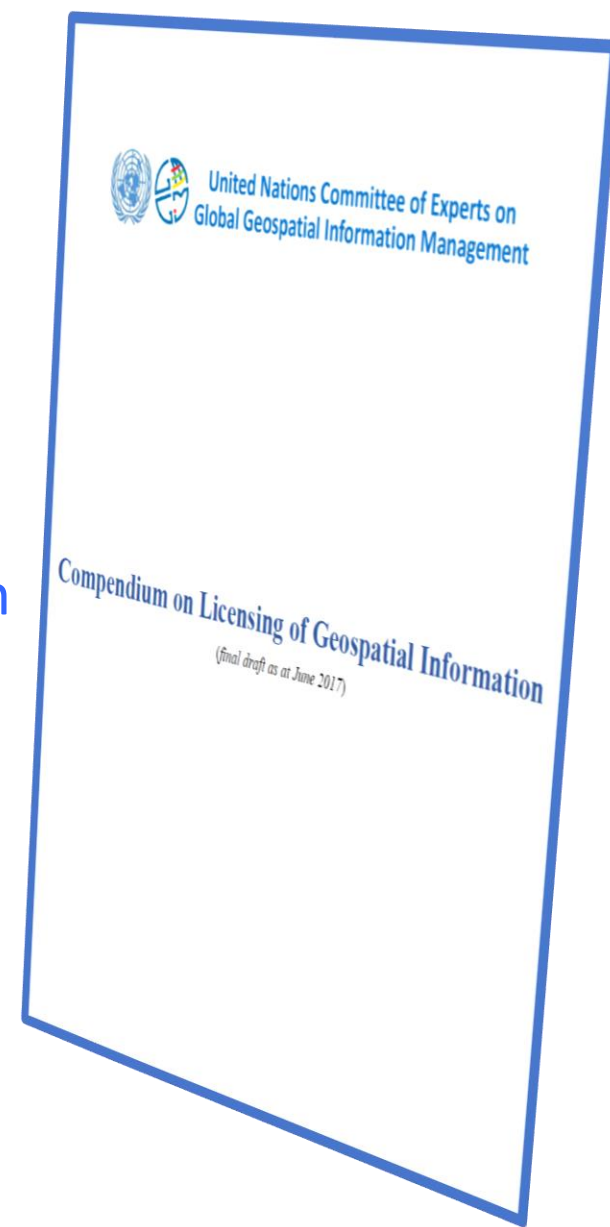


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3. Elements in A Standard Geospatial Information License
  - 3.1. What Geospatial Information is Being Licensed
  - 3.2. Rights Granted To the Licensee
  - 3.3. Payment/Fees
  - 3.4. Representations and Warranties
  - 3.5. Covenants
  - 3.6. Limitations on Liability
  - 3.7. Indemnification
  - 3.8. Term; Termination
  - 3.9. Compliance with Law
  - 3.10. Data Protection/Privacy
  - 3.11. Taxes
  - 3.12. Confidentiality
  - 3.13. Delivery/Inspection/Acceptance
  - 3.14. Updates/Modifications/Corrections
  - 3.15. Export Compliance
  - 3.16. Government Contracts
  - 3.17. Force Majeure
  - 3.18. Governing Law; Jurisdiction; Dispute Resolution
  - 3.19. Assignment; Transferability
  - 3.20. Survival







The compendium is not intended to be a set of best practices for licensing geospatial information nor should be construed as legal advice.

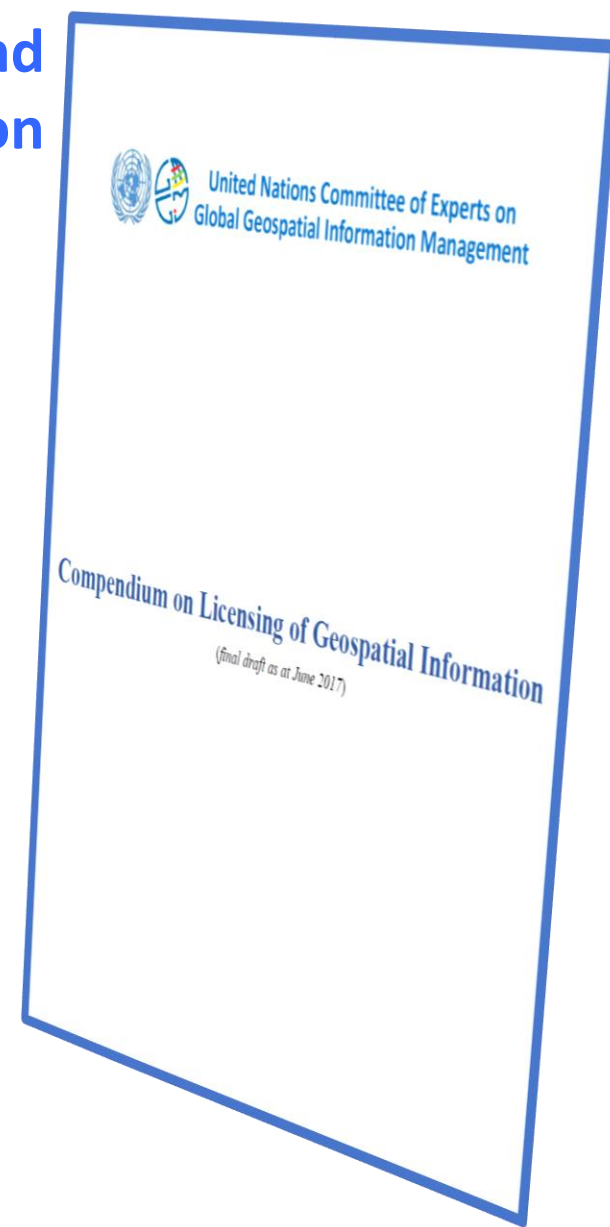


# Improving Availability, Accessibility and Application of Geospatial Information

## *UN-GGIM International Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Geospatial Information Management: Licensing of Geospatial Information*

Participants of this learning event can gain an appreciation on:

-  The impact legal and policy frameworks have on Geospatial Information Management;
-  The structure and purpose of geospatial information licence;
-  Key legal issues that geospatial information licences are intended to address and their impact on geospatial information management; and
-  Emerging technologies and policies that will impact geospatial information management in the future and how the geospatial community can play a role.





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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

<http://ggim.un.org/>

Strengthening national geospatial information systems and capacities;  
facilitating a 'data ecosystem' that leverages an accessible, integrative and interoperable local to global information system;  
supporting Member States in implementing its national strategic priorities, make decisions, and measure and monitor outcomes

# Thank you



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