

Legal and Non-legal Framework for Geo-information Sharing

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Contents

1 . Law & Guideline

~ Legal & Non-legal ~

2 . the Japanese Case

~ How Japan builds a framework in order to provide geospatial information? ~

3 . Making Guidelines

~ One of activities of our project ~



When milk is produced, one of the most important things is to secure excellent quality.

- In order to secure good quality ...

1. Law (Food Safety Law)

2. International Standard (ISO, HACAP, ...)

3. Guideline (Milk-maker's own)

Definition of "Guideline"

- A kind of rule that has created in self-disciplined way by various subjects (governments, companies, even individuals).
- Non-forced, but it has been authorized by being referred and used by a lot of people.

	Law	International Standard	Guideline
Body for preparation	Government	Public Institution	Anybody (Government, Company, Individual)
Force	Yes	No, but recommend to apply	No, but recommend to apply
Penalty	Sometimes yes	No	No

Same as geospatial data...

- In order to secure quality and to improve users' convenience, the preparation of legal and non-legal framework.
- In case of Japan...

1. Legal Framework (Japan)

1. Survey Act (1949)

-> provided securing accuracy and excluding duplicate survey

2. Basic Law for Promoting Use of Geospatial Information (2007)

-> Government should disseminate basic geospatial information for free to public by internet. (= Data Sharing)

3. IT Basic Law, Freedom of Information Law, Protection of Personal Information Law, Copyright Law, National Property Law, ...

2. Non-legal Framework (Japan)

- Guidelines for Provision of Governmental Geographic Information (GI) (2003)
- Published by the national government
- These guidelines have been formulated to define the method of providing the governmental GI in order to promote the distribution of the GI under fair and transparent rules.

Contents of the Japanese Guideline

1. Purpose & Significance

2. Basic Policy

-> Provision Method, Limitation of Use, etc.

3. Considerations for Provision

-> Protection of Personal Information, National & Public Security, Coping with Copyright, etc.

PDM of our Project

- Activities #3.2.2
- To develop and publish guidelines of geospatial data supply.

Conclusion

- SOK should make and publish guidelines of geospatial data supply and sharing.
- It will be a good help for Kenya to investigate Japanese experience.
- We will appreciate your comments.