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Report on the implementation of resolutions adopted at the nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

Actions taken on resolutions of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific *

* Prepared by UN Statistics Division and UN-GGIM-AP Secretariat

Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific
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Actions taken on resolutions of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

by
UN Statistics Division and UN-GGIM-AP Secretariat

This document has been prepared to summarize the follow-up actions taken on the resolutions adopted at the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCC-AP), held in Bangkok, Thailand, 29 October – 1 November 2012. It is following a format that has been already used as a system for monitoring the status of actions taken on UN Regional Cartographic Conference's resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 19th UNRCC-AP	**STATUS OF ACTION**
1. Geodetic Framework	
The Conference, *Recognizing* that geodetic infrastructure, products and services underpin satellite positioning technology, provide the framework for all geospatial activity and is a key enabler of spatial data interoperability, disaster mitigation and sustainable development, *Also recognizing* that this is an important issue for the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to consider in consultation with Member States, *Further recognizing* the need for the sustainability and improvement of the global network of geodetic infrastructure and International Association of Geodesy/Global Geodetic Observing System services and products, including the International Terrestrial Reference Frame, *Also recognizing* the need to assist Member States in developing mandates and support for the provision of geodetic data, products and services, *Further recognizing* the problems associated with the lack of coordination between Member States and the need to develop institutional arrangements and coordination frameworks, including those between regions, *Noting* the progress made by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Information System (GIS) Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific and its Working Group on Geodetic Technologies and Applications in improving arrangements for	In response to the resolution(a) urging the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) to consult with Member States to adopt and sustain a global geodetic reference frame and provide a road map for its implementation, UN-GGIM and its Working Group on the Global Geodetic Reference Frame and other related organizations have taken actions as follows: (1) WG1 of UN-GGIM-AP has been closely involved in the development of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution entitled *A Global Geodetic Reference Frame (GGRF) for Sustainable Development.* (2) The participants of FIG/UN-GGIM-AP Technical Sessions on Global Geodetic Reference Frame at the XXV FIG Congress on 19th June 2014, issued the UN-GGIM-AP/FIG Statement on Global Geodetic Reference Frame. (3) At its fourth session, held in August 2014, the Committee of Experts considered the report of the Working Group on the Global Geodetic Reference Frame and its substantial progress towards the development of a draft resolution on a Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development. Stressing the importance

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data-sharing and international cooperation, *Also noting* the expertise of national geospatial information authorities and the International Association of Geodesy and the potential benefits of improving the communication between Governments and the Association, *Considering* the potential security and commercial sensitivities of data sharing, *Realizing* the need to improve the sustainability and capability of the Global Geodetic Observing System, and the need to encourage and support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame as the foundation reference frame, *Further realizing* the challenges of building technical capacity in developing countries, *Recommends* that Member States: (a) Urge the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to consult with Member States to adopt and sustain a global geodetic reference frame and provide a road map for its implementation; (b) Participate in and make commitments to the Global Geodetic Observing System to ensure its long-term sustainability; (c) Support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame by participating in regional geodetic programmes such as the Asia-Pacific Regional Reference Frame; (d) Work towards the connecting and sharing of data on national height datums; (e) Share foundation observation datasets, including Global Navigation Satellite System, geodetic levelling, terrestrial gravity and tide gauge data in open formats; (f) Support geodetic experts from Member States to attend appropriate regional forums, such as the meetings of the Working Group on Geodetic Technologies and Applications.	of a widely accepted global geodetic reference frame and its many uses for science, social and economic development and disaster risk reduction and management, the Committee of Experts endorsed the terms of reference of the Working Group; agreed to enlarge the Working Group in order to allow for broader regional representation; and requested that the Working Group continue its activities related to the development of the road map and that the Working Group report to the Committee at its next session (decision 4/101). (4) In implementing decision 4/101, the Committee of Experts adopted the draft resolution on a Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development and requested the Secretariat to refer the resolution to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with the recommendation that the Council refer the resolution to the General Assembly for endorsement. The Committee gratefully noted the commitment of Member States to provide support in this process. (5) At the 50th plenary meeting of ECOSOC, held on 17 November 2014, the draft resolution was adopted and recorded in the summary record of the 50th meeting (E/2014/SR.50). (6) At its 80th plenary meeting, held on 26 February 2015, Ambassador Peter Thomson, Fiji's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, introduced the draft resolution to the General Assembly. The General Assembly adopted the resolution on a Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development (A/RES/69/266). (7) At its 5th session in August 2015, the Committee of Experts took note of the work carried out by the Working Group on the Global Geodetic Reference Frame, including the successful adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly; acknowledged the importance of the Global Geodetic Reference Frame resolution and road map as a critical

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	enabler for Member States to leverage the importance of geodetic data sharing, methods, sustainable funding and infrastructure to support growing societal needs, including those monitoring sustainable development progress; took note of the planned activities of the Working Group, specifically the development of a Roadmap for the global geodetic reference frame; and encouraged Member States and the Working Group to commit to undertake outreach of the global geodetic reference frame, through the use of the GGRF communications materials, thereby providing advocacy for the GGRF, including the efforts to develop a Roadmap, both towards national organizations/agencies and towards decision makers and governments in Member States. In response to the resolution(c) recommending the member countries to support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame by participating in regional geodetic programmes such as the Asia-Pacific Regional Reference Frame, following actions have been taken: (1) Ongoing APREF project data archiving and analysis, the weekly SINEX files and updated ITRF coordinate and velocity solutions as well as position time series are published on the APREF website http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/positioning-navigation/geodesy/asia-pacific-reference-frame (2) Annual the Asia Pacific Regional Geodetic Project (APRGP) campaigns were conducted in 2012, 2013 and 2014. The analysis reports for the above three campaigns have been distributed to the participant member countries. In response to the resolution(d) recommending the member countries to work towards the connecting and sharing of data on national height datums, following actions have been taken: (1) The Asia Pacific Regional Height System Unification (APRHSU) project was created and a steering committee has been

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	established; and (2) First questionnaire on height systems has been conducted and analysis of the responses has been completed. In response to the resolution(f) recommending the member countries to support geodetic experts from Member States to attend appropriate regional forums, the working group has been closely involved in a number of regional workshops aimed at geodetic capacity building in the Asia Pacific, including: (1) the Reference Frame in Practice Symposium was held in Manila, Philippines 21-22 June 2013; (2) the FIG Pacific Small Island Developing States Symposium was held in Suva Fiji in September 2013; (3) A joint UN-GGIM-AP, International Federation of Surveyors (FIG), International Association of Geodesy (IAG) and United Nations International Committee for GNSS (UN-ICG) Session, Reference Frames in Practi–e - The Future, was conducted at the FIG International Congress 2014 on 19th June 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (4) A joint UN-GGIM-AP, FIG and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) meeting of Pacific geodetic surveyors was facilitated by the WG1 Chair in November 2014. This meeting has subsequently led to the establishment of the Pacific Geospatial and Surveying Council (PGSC). (5) A technical seminar on vertical reference frames was held on 27-28 July 2015 in Marina Bay Sands, Singapore in conjunction with the South East Asia Survey Congress (SEASC).
2. Data-sharing and integration for disaster management	
The Conference, *Recognizing* that the Asia-Pacific region is prone to many natural hazards and devastating disasters, and that geospatial information plays a very important role in making timely information available to support and respond to emergency situations,	In response to the resolution(a) recommending data sharing and integration for disaster management, the UN-GGIM-AP and other related organizations have taken actions as follows: (1) **A**: Investigating disaster management Geoportals (DM-GP) at the national and

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Recalling that in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled "The future we want",[1] the Conference urged Governments and organizations to commit to disaster risk reduction in order to enhance the resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities, *Also recalling* that in paragraph 187 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development[1] the Conference specifically recognized the "importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information", *Noting* that one of the issues identified by the inventory of issues before the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management included the sharing of geospatial information between Government agencies in an official and sustainable manner, *Mindful* of the existing national, regional and global projects and activities relevant to data-sharing for disaster management, *Mindful also* that implementing any solution to improve data- and information sharing for disaster management needs to be based on an understanding of different user requirements, and recognition of the variability of spatial data infrastructures and their content between Member States, *Recommends* that the Permanent Committee on GIS Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific undertake: (a) Initial research on existing national and international geo-portals for the sharing of data and information related to disaster management in order to identify the different types of user requirements associated with different hazards types, different phases of the disaster management activity (e.g., risk assessment; preparedness planning; and rescue and recovery), and how this reflects on data requirements; (b) A phased approach to developing a standards-based sub-regional pilot(s) to support data-sharing for disaster management to demonstrate the federation of national data, metadata and web services to a regional level; (c) Initial design and implementation of a regional geo-portal for disaster management with an objective to have in place a sub-regional portal as a minimum	regional levels. 1. Investigating Disaster Information Networks (DINs) 2. Investigating existing disaster management portals/geoportals 3. Selecting two disasters as case studies and clarifying: a. spatial data requirements for disaster response b. spatial analysis required for emergency operations (e.g. sheltering, path finding) c. unit spatial operations to satisfy spatial analyses composition flow of unit operations to satisfy spatial analyses. (2) **B**: Design and development of a disaster management Geoportal (DM-GP): pilot project. 1. Design the architecture of the DM-GP. a. to request the architecture of the DM-GP of experienced countries (Indonesia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Australia). b. investigate the received architecture of the DM-GP to design the architecture of the regional DM-GP. In response to the resolution(b) recommending phased approach to developing a standards-based sub-regional pilot(s) to support data sharing for disaster management to demonstrate the federation of national data, metadata and web services to a regional level, following actions have been taken; (1) **B**: Design and development of a disaster management Geoportal (DM-GP): pilot project. 1. Design the architecture of the DM-GP. a. to request the architecture of the DM-GP of experienced countries (Indonesia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Australia). b. investigate the received architecture of the DM-GP to design the architecture of the regional DM-GP. 2. Clarification of required standards and specifications for the development of DM-GP a. to request the titles of standards that used for development of the DM-GP of experienced countries (Indonesia,

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outcome in the next three years.	New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Australia) in respect of metadata, data and services. b. investigate the standards of the DM-GP to adopt required standards for the regional DM-GP. 3. Investigation of service composition techniques a. to request the techniques used for service composition of unit services in the DM-GP of experienced countries (Indonesia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Australia) b. investigate the received composition techniques of unit services to adopt or design appropriate technique for service composition of the regional DM-GP. 4. Development of sample web services to satisfy unit operations (clarified in **A**.3.c) a. to request the list of unit services that are presented in the DM-GP of experienced countries (Indonesia, New Zealand, Korea, Japan, Australia) b. investigate the received list of unit services to adopt some sample web services and develop them. 5. Development of the DM-GP 6. Development of a service composition technique within the DM-GP In response to the resolution(c) recommending Initial design and implementation of a regional geoportal for disaster management with an objective to have in place a sub-regional portal as a minimum outcome in the next 3 years., following actions have been taken; (1) **C**: Implementation of the Geoportal: pilot test 1. Evaluation of the DM-GP at the national level 2. Implementation of DM Geoportals for three member countries which are currently without a disaster management Geoportal based on the architecture, standards, unit services and composition techniques in **B** (sub-region implementation) 3. Evaluation of the DM-GP at the sub-regional level and test the feasibility of these Geoportals to understand the

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	requirements for a regional Geoportal Implementation of the Geoportal: pilot test 4. Planning the development and implementation of the DM-GP at Asia and Pacific region
3. Acquisition and maintenance of place-based information	
The Conference, *Noting* the increasing importance of place-based information for many aspects of economic growth and societal development, *Also noting* the increasing role of interoperable distributed databases created and maintained by different nations and regions to support web-based processing and query, *Recognizing* the necessity of up-to-date and properly integrated geospatial information for time-critical applications, such as e-government and emergency management and disaster management, *Also recognizing* the benefits of sharing and common use of authoritative geospatial information, *Further recognizing* the importance of enhancing national efforts, including investments, in the acquisition and maintenance of geospatial information and its dissemination, *Recommends* that Member States improve the acquisition and maintenance of geospatial information by: (a) Promoting the use of various sensors, imagery and volunteered geographic information for more rapid acquisition and update of authoritative geospatial information; (b) Piloting and evaluating the usage of fundamental, multiple-use geospatial information for local, national and regional applications.	In response to the resolution(a) recommending the member countries to improve data acquisition and maintenance of place-based information, UN-GGIM-AP and other related organizations have taken actions as follows: (1) Australia is undertaking Lidar acquisition covering an area of 80,000 square kilometers. Early conclusions includes the problems due to the very large volumes of information and slow processing, and the possibility of airborne imagery to assist the quality of the Lidar. (2) Australia and Indonesia use volunteered geographic information for disaster reduction. The UN-GGIM National Institutional Arrangements Task Group 3 surveyed 50 UN member countries on the Role of VGI. NMOs are in the early stages of making use of VGI for change detection and reducing the costs of data collection. VGI has major weaknesses in data quality and assurance. (3) The Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (DSMM) introduce Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) for rapid imagery acquisition. Case studies have been conducted. It is proved that UAV contributed significantly to the rapid acquisition of imagery data. In response to the resolution(b) on piloting and evaluating the usage of fundamental, multiple-use geospatial information for local, national and regional applications, following actions have been taken: (1) A joint questionnaire was done by ISPRS and UNGGIM on investigation the status of development of place-based information management. 113 answers were received out of 193 UN Member Countries.

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	Among them 16 answers from UNGGIM-AP members. Conclusions include that governments are not succeeding to complete or update their mapping requirements; Imagery offer a faster and more cost effective technology; more efforts should be done on web-based geo-information access and location-based services; industry can help to supplement missing governmental information. (2) The user requirement/investment return analysis of Australia has been done. Australia has been working on an approach to the re-use of the best-available geospatial information for applications across multiple scales since 2004
4. Smart services for the delivery of geospatial information	
The Conference, *Noting* that the increased usage of geospatial information over the web has continuously changed the way Governments function and transact information and services, *Also noting* the trend of using the web/cloud to provide smart services for managing, processing and service platforms for geospatial information, *Recognizing* the potential for web/cloud services for both the timely processing, delivery and application of static and dynamic geospatial information, *Also recognizing* that the international standards organizations, such as the International Organization for Standardization and the Open Geospatial Consortium are developing standards for the delivery and sharing of geospatial information, *Recommends* that national geospatial information authorities utilize and share knowledge on web/cloud-based platforms and other smart services for dynamic management, processing, visualization, analysis and delivery of geospatial information.	In response to the resolution recommending the member countries to utilize smart services for the delivery of geospatial information, UN-GGIM-AP has taken actions as follow: (1) Case study on web-based geo-data management and on-line services has been done by the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geo-information of China (NASG). An OGC standards bases national platform for common geo-spatial services has been constructed to integrate distributed datasets from national, provincial and municipal agencies and make them easy access for users via internet and intranet. It can provide geo-spatial services covering the whole world, with especially abundant information within China. Thousands of applications have been established based on the services. (2) Australia has been developing the National Map to discover and visualise fundamental geospatial information available under unrestricted licensing. It be launched in the middle of 2015.
5. Capability to deliver and use geospatial information	

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The Conference, *Noting* the progress made in the development of fundamental geospatial information in the Asia and Pacific region, *Also noting* the variability in the maturity of geospatial information usage within the Asia and Pacific region, *Further noting* that national geospatial information authorities and professionals need to continuously update and share their knowledge on geospatial information, *Recognizing* the increased demand for geospatial information in supporting government functions and community well-being, *Recommends* that Member State national geospatial information authorities and professionals extend their capabilities to deliver and use geospatial information by developing joint action programmes for education, training and capability development on the acquisition, management, delivery and application of geospatial information.	In response to the resolution recommending the member countries to extend their capabilities to deliver and use geospatial information, UN-GGIM-AP has taken actions as follow: (1) UN-GGIM-AP supported a number of capacity building and advocacy activities in cooperation with member states and international organizations. Major activities of the past three years include: ● UN-GGIM-AP/FIG Workshop at Pacific Small Island Developing States Symposium (2013) ● UN GGIM AP/FIG/IAG/UN-ICG Reference Frames in Practice - The Future (2014) ● UN-GGIM-AP Session on Global Geodetic Reference Frame and CORS (2014) ● GSI/ISCGM Symposium on Application of Geospatial Technology in Urban Disaster Management (March, 2015) with support from UN-GGIM-AP, held in Sendai, Japan in conjunction with the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction ● UN-GGIM-AP/ALAGaC International Workshop on National Spatial Data Infrastructure and its Applications (June, 2015), held in Terelj, Mongolia, which adopted "*Terelj Declaration on National Spatial Data Infrastructure and its Applications* ." ● FIG/UN-GGIM-AP/IAG/ICG/SLA Technical Seminar on Vertical References Frame in Practice (July, 2015), held in Singapore (2) A seminar for developing countries on the global web-based geoinformation services was hosted during Oct.14-27 in China. The invited 37 participants of the seminar were officials at director's level in surveying and mapping administrations from Asia, Africa, and South America. Lectures and technical visits were arranged. (3) Australia continues to assist in providing geodetic support to Pacific nations. And Australia and New Zealand provided hydrographic charting support to Pacific nations.

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6. Usefulness and benefits of geospatial information	
The Conference, *Recognizing* the enormous benefit of reliable and authoritative geospatial information and maps in decision-making for the sustainable use of natural resources, economic development, and for community well-being, *Noting* the need to promote geospatial information education and training for national Governments, decision makers, the geospatial industry and users, *Also noting* the preparations made by the International Cartographic Association ad hoc committee for the International Map Year, and the support by the Joint Board of Geospatial Information Societies on this initiative, *Recommends* the International Cartographic Association to proclaim and organize an International Map Year in 2015.	In response to the resolution recommending the International Cartographic Association to proclaim and organize an International Map Year in 2015, UN-GGIM-AP has taken actions as follow: (1) UN-GGIM has endorsed the International Map Year 2015-2016 at is fourth session in August 2014. (2) Furthermore, at its fifth session in August 2015, in recognition of the 2015-2016 International Map Year, the Committee proposed to stage a map exhibition, focusing on Sustainable Development, in August 2016 during the Committee's sixth session and encouraged Member States to contribute with informative examples. (3) In response to the resolution, ICA has already proclaimed and organized an International Map Year in Rio de Janeiro in August 2015.
7. Shared statement of ethical principles	
The Conference, *Recognizing* that in a number of recent intergovernmental discussions, the need for a statement of ethical principles for the geospatial information community has been raised as an important means to enhance the trust placed by the public on geospatial information, *Noting* that a statement of ethical principles was discussed at the second session of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, *Further noting* that the Committee of Experts requested the Secretariat to consult further and report back on a "shared statement of principles", *Realizing* that several professional, industry bodies and associations already abide by ethical statements or principles, *Recommends* that the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management promulgate a statement of ethical principles for the geospatial information community.	In response to the resolution recommending that the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management promulgate a statement of ethical principles for the geospatial information community, UN-GGIM-AP has taken actions as follow: (1) UN-GGIM considered, at its third session held in Cambridge in July 2013, the report "Developing a shared statement of principles on the management of geospatial information" (E/C.20/2013/11/Add.1) and invited the Secretariat to work with a small group of Member States, to prepare a preliminary proposal for a set of shared principles and to report back to the Committee. (2) At its fourth session, held in August 2014, the Committee of Experts welcomed the report of the Working Group on the Development of a Statement of Shared Principles that included the refined and revised set of

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	shared guiding principles (E/C.20/2014/10/Add.1) and expressed its appreciation to the Working Group for the excellent work they had done in preparing the statement of shared guiding principles, and endorsed the terms of reference and programme of activities of the Working Group. The Committee also agreed that a more appropriate title for the principles would be "A statement of shared guiding principles for geospatial information management." Further, the Committee noted the strong consensus on the statement of shared guiding principles and requested the Working Group to provide the Committee with a final statement of shared guiding principles for endorsement at its fifth session. (3) At its 5th Session in August 2015, UN-GGIM welcomed the report by the Working Group on the Development of a Statement of Shared Guiding Principles, and congratulated them for their leadership in the preparation of the global Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management; adopted the Statement of Shared Guiding Principles for Geospatial Information Management and encouraged Member States to endorse and implement them within their national circumstances; supported the continued work of the Working Group, in collaboration with the Secretariat, to prepare and implement a communications process that informs and educates Member States and others within the global geospatial community, on how to adopt the statement of shared guiding principles for geospatial information management; and also consider a plan for updating the principles as needed, depending on technological, institutional and other changes impacting the geospatial sector, and with possible submission to ECOSOC if required in the future.
8. Coordination between regional and global initiatives on geospatial information management	
The Conference,	In response to the resolution on Recommends

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Recalling resolution 16 at the Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific[2] to form a permanent committee to discuss and agree on, inter alia, geographical information system standards, geographical information system infrastructure and institutional development, and linkage of the prospective committee with related bodies in the world, and the subsequent establishment of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Information System (GIS) Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific in 1995, *Acknowledging* the significant progress that the Permanent Committee has made in the field of Geographical Information System infrastructure development since its establishment, *Bearing in mind* that geospatial information has become an invaluable tool in policy planning and evidence-based decision-making, and hence can play a vital role in understanding and addressing national, regional and global challenges that the Member States are facing in this increasingly complex and interconnected world, *Recalling further* resolution 7 at the Eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific[3] that requested the Secretary- General and the United Nations Secretariat to initiate discussions and prepare a report, for a future session of the Economic and Social Council, on global coordination of geospatial information management, including consideration of the possible creation of a United Nations global forum for the exchange of information between countries and other interested parties, in the light of the absence of a United Nations consultation process led by Member States, which deals with global geospatial information management, *Recognizing* Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, in which the Council decided to establish the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States, and between Member States and relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences and their permanent committees on spatial data infrastructures, on enhanced cooperation in the field of global geospatial information, *Noting* the vital roles of regional permanent committees in implementing the actions necessary to make progress in global geospatial information management at the second session of the Committee of Experts, *Recommends* that the Permanent Committee on	enhanced cooperation with other organizations in the field of global geospatial information, the following activities have been done: (1) UN-GGIM-AP has contributed to UN-GGIM activities mainly through the activities conducted by its working groups. (2) With regard to the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution, A Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development, in February 2015, UN-GGIM-AP took a key role in such activities as preparation of a draft and facilitation in the process of adopting the resolution. (3) The investigation on the Status of Mapping in the World, the joint work conducted by UN-GGIM and ISPRS was successfully completed through the assistance of UN-GGIM-AP activities related to the work on Place-based Information Management for Economic Growth. (4) Held the ISPRS TC IV Symposium on 'Geospatial databases and location based services' during May 14-16 2014 in Suzhou, China. There were total 320 registered participants form 17 countries and regions took part in the symposiums. Nineteen Oral sessions with 86 presentations and 2 poster sessions with 43 presentations were organized. (5) Regional issues identified through the surveys conducted by the UN-GGIM-AP Secretariat for the member countries were reported to annual UN-GGIM sessions. The Secretariat also supported the development of UN-GGIM knowledge base by expressing views on the contents and providing the relevant materials to be uploaded to the knowledge base. (6) UN-GGIM-AP supported the UN-GGIM activities including the International Workshop on Integrating Geospatial and Statistical Information, Chengdu Forum on UN-GGIM, and the Second and the Third High Level Forum on UN-GGIM

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Geographical Information System Infrastructure for Asia and the Pacific enhance its role of regional and global geospatial information management, in close cooperation and coordination with the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management among others, with a new name that represents the renewed mandate, and regularly report its progress to the Conference.	