3.g Items for discussion and decision: Integration of statistical and geospatial information

Page/Paragraph	Contents	Comments/Suggestions
Page 4/ Point 5(f)	(f) Inclusion of open data policies and principles. The Expert Group agreed to include references to international principles and/or agreed national policies on open data.	Since BPS Statistics Indonesia on progressing develop National policies on Open data, need references to international principle and/or agreed national policies on open data. Technical assistance also needs for develop "dissemination policy", include individual data dissemination prohibited.
Page 4/ Point 7	At the meeting, presentations were made on the Sustainable Development Goals, geospatial information and a global framework and on the United Nations Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics and links to the global framework. Both presentations provided an opportunity for the Expert Group to discuss and consider the best way to contribute to the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and big data, as well as to link the global statistical geospatial framework to these initiatives. The Expert Group sought to have a member of the Expert Group represented on the newly established Working Group on Geospatial Information of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, the Task Team on Satellite Imagery and Geospatial Data, the United Nations Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics and the Expert Group on Land Administration and Management. In addition, the Expert Group agreed to contribute to and align with the System of Environmental Economic Accounting.	Based on the study results of SEEA prototype, BPS Statistics Indonesia found a couple of problem such as: - The differences of the land cover classification between SEEA and the classification used by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia. Ministry used FAO classification. - The agencies that produce other spatial data could not provide data for confidential reasons. Although Indonesia has several times held a meeting with relevant agencies about data sharing but the results were not expected. It still needs to be more communication in quality way.

Page 6/ Point 12	The five guiding principles are: a. Principle 1: use of fundamental geospatial infrastructure and geocoding; b. Principle 2: geocoded unit record data in a data management environment; c. Principle 3: common geographies for dissemination of statistics; d. Principle 4: interoperable data and metadata standards; e. Principle 5: accessible and usable geospatially enabled statistics.	Agree to the 5 principles. Emphasized to principle 5, there should be that the statistics presented are aggregate not an individual data