

## **Four Eurasian Countries' Current Spatial Information Policy and Future Cooperation with Korea**

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### **Summary**

1. A combined continental landmass of Europe and Asia, Eurasia region is rearranging their national systems and organizations to initiate government led spatial information infrastructure development and spatial information based administrative information system development.
  - The prospects of national spatial information are expected to grow as Kazakhstan and other Eurasian countries are currently building a spatial information system as part of their national informatization strategy and some of the countries already have integrated few spatial information such as mensuration and Act on Informatization into pre-existing national systems and organizations.
  - However, common problems shared by Eurasian countries were 'Mixed use of grid systems', 'Degraded data quality', and 'Absence of nationwide digital map' what made these countries to encounter difficulties at both creation and provision stages in spatial information infrastructure.
  
2. Eurasian countries formed 'the Eurasian Spatial Data Infrastructure(SDI) Policy Committee' in 2015 and have continued to keep the close bonds of cooperation in relation to the field of spatial information.
  - The Eurasian SDI Policy Committee created by the participation of 7 central and public institutions from 5 countries in 2015 then has scaled up into 10 institutions from 6 countries in 2016 and is continuing its role as a platform where respective institutions from different countries gathered to share their current spatial information status.
  
3. The cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Eurasia region has maintained through fellowship training program, policy consulting, and system development aid since 2014, but new strategic approach is required to open a window of opportunity for domestic companies to expand overseas or to exchange ideas.
  - Fellowship training program specially designed for spatial information policy makers, policy consulting on sharing Korea's experiences in national spatial information infrastructure, and spatial information system development through aid budget (grants and loans) have been provided.
  - Propose areas of cooperation where Korea holds comparative advantages on such as National Control Points Rearrangement Project which Korea's has 20 years expertise on and in order to take the project forward multidimensional approach that involves stakeholders of public institution, private industry and academia is necessary.

### **Policy Implications**

1. To encourage Korea's international cooperation project that is supported by aid budget to assist domestic spatial information companies' engagement in Eurasia's Single Control Point Arrangement Project, and provide Government support to attract global aid agencies' participation in Korea-Eurasia cooperation.
2. To offer management support to Eurasian SDI Policy Committee for the purpose of utilization of following committee as a channel of communication with public sectors for the greater goal of Eurasia spatial information market revitalization.
3. To provide support in both creation and distribution stages of Eurasia demand-oriented technology package which is composed with Korea's spatial information knowledge.