# GEOINFORMATION SUPPORT OF PROCESSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Alexander Martynenko

*Russian Academy of Sciences Institute for Informatics Problems*

Vladimir Belo*v*

*Russian Academy for State Service under the President of Russian Federation*

*P.O. Box 53, 121359, Moscow, Russia*
*Fax: +7 (095) 269 0966*

The structure of the state government functions provides two interdependent levels: political and special (profile) functions of the state government.

The political functions of the state government are positioned to the strategic government of state. They are concerned with all main subjects of the state government within the constitutional field. The political state government is the central element of political power. Political power determines purposes and tasks of the social system development. The political state government, regarded as practical and doctrinal (purpose-establishing) activity, is determined by the course of economic processes. The bounds of the state political government, its contents, purposes and principles depend on predominant type of economic relations of the society and its socio-political structure.

Special (profile) functions of the state government are concerned in local subject areas and also in realization of everyday management within the frames of accepted strategic state deal and regulated powers differentiation between state authorities.

The political state government requires significant bulk of special data (geoinformation resources) and highly-intellectual information technologies for the info-analytical support of these processes. The most significant components of such info-analytical support are as following: information modeling, spatial modeling, modeling of controlled object functioning.

Completeness, methods and form of geoinformation, temporal factors of the information supply can be considered as the main criteria for evaluating quality of the electronic geoinformation resources.

In the process of creating the electronic geoinformation resources, standardization in the area of geoinformation technologies plays the main role.

The development of standards is carried out by the Technical Committee 22 "Information Technologies" that includes the Committee on Standards for Geoinformation Technologies. This Committee deals with standardization in the field of creation and application of geoinformation technologies based on methods and tools of acquisition, collection, analysing, displaying, processing and retrieving of spatial data for the needs of electronic mapping. TC 22 also includes committees on terminology, telecommunication and information interchange, programming languages and system program interfaces, computer graphics and image processing, encoding audio, image, multimedia and hypermedia information, automatic identification, methods and tools for data acquisition.

Within the Committee on Standards for Geoinformation Technologies there was developed the State Standard of Russian Federation GOST R 51353-99 "Geoinformatic Mapping. Metadata of Electronic Maps. Composition and Content". In November 1999 this standard was adopted by the Russian Federation State Committee on Standardization and Metrology.

The areas of application of GOST R 51353-99 are as following: information and analytic supply of state authorities, communication systems and tools, business, transportation, navigation, ecological monitoring, state and private cartographic enterprises. GOST R 51353-99 establishes requirements for the composition and content of common metadata as well as metadata of

geodetic, gravimetric, photogrammetric and cartographic information used for creation, updating and application of electronic maps.

Electronic maps are one of multiple forms of representing spatial data. So the electronic maps system has been creating as the whole base of spatial data which is described by metadata. In reality, GOST R 51353-99 provides creation of the Digital Earth that is necessary to provide state authorities with required geospatial data for the needs of state government process.