

September 2018

Exclusively prepared for WGIC Members

Scope of Content

Policy Watch is a monthly newsletter, which encapsulates changes in existing policies and passing of new policies/bills/ strategies/acts worldwide. The policies of interest are divided into two segments:

- **Geospatial Technology Policies** (Including Earth Observation, Global Navigation Satellite System, Geographic Information System, 3D scanning)
- **Allied Policies** (Data security and data sovereignty, Telecommunication, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Big Data, Cloud and 5G, other user segments)

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Geospatial Technology Policies

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- India- Drone Policy: Requirements for Civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems and its Criticisms

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Allied Policies

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UN-GGIM Releases Compendium on Geospatial Information Licensing

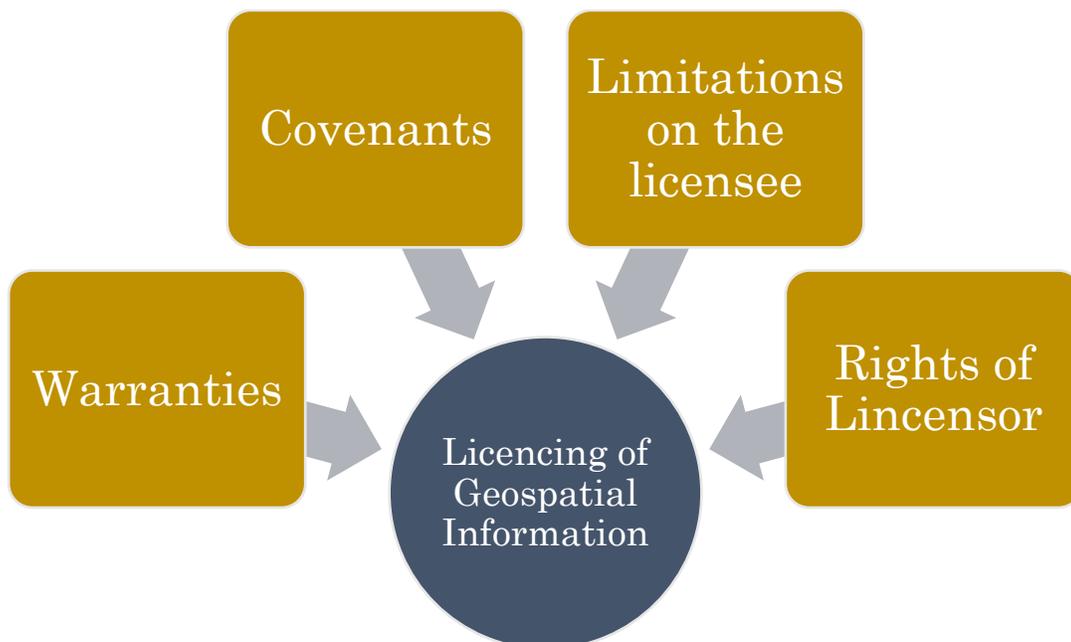
The Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information by the UN-GGIM, released in July 2018, is to formalize a global standard for licensing of geospatial information.

The Compendium refers to a geospatial information license agreement as any type of legal document in which geospatial information is licensed.

Licensing of geospatial information may exist, even if information is “open”. Unless governments sacrifice copyrights in the geospatial information by placing it into the public domain, data remains

subject to a license agreement. While these open licenses generally have fewer restrictions than a license on commercial proprietary data, many do contain conditions or restrictions that a licensee must follow, such as ensuring that the original intention of the data is mentioned, the source of the data is given, etc.

The Compendium focuses on basics, such as the role of a license for geospatial information and provides a comprehensive list of complementary licenses.



[Compendium on Licensing of Geospatial Information](#)

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Open European Location Services Data Policy

The Open Data Policy for Open European Location Services (Open ELS), has been reviewed and officially released by the European Association of National Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authorities (EuroGeographics).

One of the key performance areas for this policy is to improve the quality, availability and interoperability of the data availed – despite variations – from multiple public authorities. Facilitating access and encouraging the uptake and use of this information is another important motive. It also considers providing a digital service infrastructure that hopes to establish a functioning Digital Single Market.

Being user-oriented, the policy advocates easy access to open data services and promotes user support, with advice, assistance, and guidance available for identifying, obtaining and using required datasets in the system.

Providing data through accessible services, application programming interface and as linked data, following

standards delivered by the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), has ensured this data is valuable and useful to geospatial developers, web developers, researchers and businesses.

The policy covers access and reuse of government owned public information as well. The Directives on Reuse of Public Sector Information, INSPIRE or the European Interoperability Framework, govern this section of the policy. **However, there is still no direct definition of open data, in the legislation.**

The policy does outline certain conditions and obligations, like **users are obligated to acknowledge the source of the data used; whether it has been utilized for commercial or non-commercial purposes; users cannot distort the original indication of the data, without clear indication of doing so; and EuroGeographics and its members accept no liability for any consequence stemming from the reuse or publishing of the data.**

[Open ELS Data Policy,](#)
[2018](#)

[Digital Signal Market](#)
[Strategy for Europe,](#)
[2015](#)

[Infrastructure for Spatial](#)
[Information in The](#)
[European Community](#)
[\(INSPIRE\), 2007](#)

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India-ISRO Introduces Private Sector for SSLV Manufacturing

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) held discussions in August 2018 with a consortium of industries regarding Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) industrialization to encourage private players to undertake satellite and rocket manufacturing, so as to enable ISRO to focus on its core skills of research and development.

Involving private players ensures speed and agility to a country's space programme. At least 500 private players have been identified for this purpose.

In 2017, India launched its first privately-built satellite, built by a consortium of small firms led by Alpha Design Technologies from Bangalore, Karnataka. ISRO plans on increasing private involvement by adding privately made Small Satellite Launching Vehicles to the list, planned to be launched by 2020-2021.

A clear description of regulations is still awaited on the role of the private sector – whether it ends with manufacturing or goes on to regular upkeep of the SSLV's.



[India's Space Policy](#)

[India Space Norms and Guidelines](#)

[Satellite communication in India](#)

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UK Seeks to Establish Its Own Space Program Post ‘Brexit’

Post the execution of ‘Brexit’, the UK will be denied on two grounds with their involvement with EU’s Galileo satellite program; retracting access to the restricted satellite database system; and retracting access to more military uses and requirements. These two elements of Galileo, and any other developments in the same satellite technology are reserved for EU members. It can be bought by negotiating a special deal to use the system. Canada remains the only participant apart from EU members in the European Space Agency (ESA)’s activities and contributes monetarily, with the agreement quoting that any research shall be shared in demarcated

projects between the ESA and the Canadian Space Agency investing annually. Norway and the USA are in talks, for over two years, thus implying, such a deal may be probable for the UK as well.

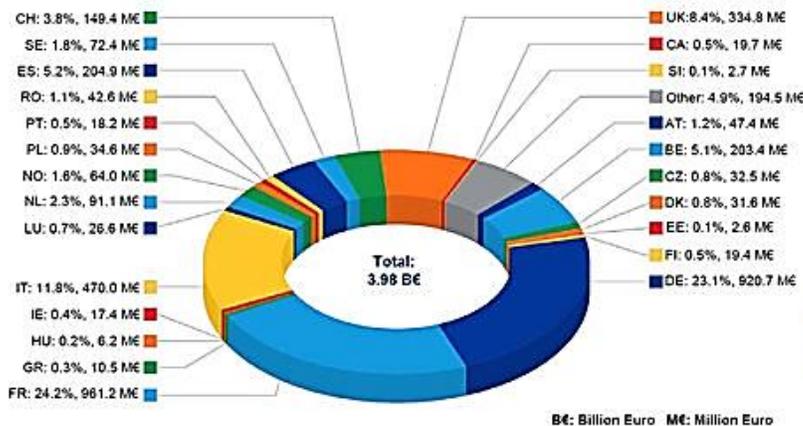
The UK government has proposed sharing the data collected by the Galileo satellites, post-Brexit. However, the proposal didn’t pass.

The companies within Britain’s £14bn annual space industry are pushing hard for an individual space programme to form a key plank of the sector deal and grow the sector to £40bn annual turnover by 2030.

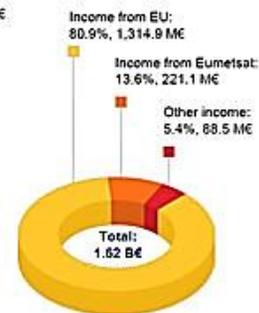
ESA budget for 2018: 5.60 B€



ESA Activities and Programmes



Programmes implemented for other institutional partners



Source: [The European Space Agency](#)

[UK Proposal 2 bid for work with ESA](#)

[UK Space Strategy](#)

[Canada – ESA agreement](#)

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India- Requirements of Operating Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems for Civilian Use

The regulatory requirements for operating Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAs) or Unmanned Aircraft systems for civilian use were passed by the Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation, in August 2018. The Civil Remotely Piloted Aircraft System Regulation include, but are not limited, to use of RPAs for agricultural purposes, damage assessment of property and life in areas affected with natural calamities, surveys (ranging from infrastructure monitoring including powerline facilities, ports, and pipelines; commercial photography; aerial mapping, or any other form of data collection), etc. RPAs are also increasingly being incorporated in recreational fields and are likely to be introduced in many other domains as the demand in market grows.

A Unique Identification Number (UIN), Unmanned Aircraft Operator Permit (UAOP) are essential requirements for every Drone. **The regulation stipulates that the UAOP, is not required by any**

Nano RPA operating below 50 ft in uncontrolled airspace & indoor operations; Micro RPA operating below 200 ft in uncontrolled airspace; RPA owned and operated by Government security agencies.

However, in cases of Micro and government-owned RPAs, the person or the agency which holds ownership shall intimate local police authorities and concerned ATS Units before conduct of actual operations. For Nano and Micro RPA's that do not require UAOP's restrictions can be enumerated area wise; prohibited, restricted and danger areas, Temporary Segregated Areas (TSA) and Temporary Reserved Areas (TRA) as notified by AAI in the AIP.

An additional important aspect of the regulations is the training of the pilots. **All pilots must be 18+ years in age, and must be English speakers, aware of the restricted areas and other terms and conditions.**

[RPAs Regulation](#)

[ACI Drones Policy Paper](#)

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USA- National Space Traffic Management Directive

In June 2018, the National Space Traffic Management Directive was issued in the United States of America. **This new directive shifts responsibility for providing space situational awareness (SSA) data to satellite operators from the Department of Defense (DoD) - the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) - to the Department of Commerce (DoC).** This being the only major change from this directive's proposal made in April 2018.

The document clearly mentions that it still respects the international

functioning in space and has guidelines to ensure regulated activity:

- Managing the Integrity of the Space Operating Environment.
- Establishing an Open Architecture SSA Data Repository.
- Mitigating Orbital Debris
- On-Orbit Collision Avoidance Support Service
- Strategies for Space Traffic Management in a Global Context.

The directive is further inclusive of:



National Space Traffic Management Policy

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EC- Looking into General Data Protection Regulation

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) replaces the Data Protection Directive and is designed to harmonize data privacy laws across Europe, to protect all EU citizens data privacy and to reshape the way organizations across the region approach data privacy.

The GDPR places legal obligations on a processor to maintain records of personal data and how it is processed, providing a much higher level of legal liability should the organisation be breached. **As of 25 May 2018, all organisations that deal with personal data of citizens of EU region are expected to be compliant with GDPR.** Even with the UK, leaving the EU 10 months after

this date, the Regulation will remain implemented.

The functions of the GDPR are consumer centric where the consumer gets access to information previously denied;

- **Right to know how data is processed**
- **Right to be 'forgotten' along with their data**

The consumer thus, will not pass ownership of data, unless it is explicitly required. **In case of any breach of compliance, the company responsible can be penalised, and fines can be up to four per cent of their global turnover or up to €20 million, whichever is higher.**

Definitions Clarified in the Document

Rights for citizens

Rules for business and organisations

Personal Data

What is governed

What constitutes data processing

Data Protection Officers (DPOs)

[General Data Protection Regulation, 2018](#)

[Notice to Stakeholders regarding Brexit and GDPR](#)

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UK- Full Fiber Broadband and 5G Infrastructure Review

The UK Government as of July 2018 has set targets for the availability of full fiber and 5G networks:

- Including a goal for 15 million premises connected to full fiber by 2025,
- with coverage across all parts of the country by 2033 and
- A majority of users having access to full fiber by 2027.

The Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review (FTIR) was announced in the Government's Industrial Strategy, with the aim of examining the market and policy conditions that encourage

investments in future telecom infrastructure. The Review addresses key questions that could affect the evolution of the UK's digital infrastructure;

- the convergence between fixed and mobile technologies,
- and the transition from copper to full fiber networks.

Alongside the FTIR, Government has also published a **Digital Infrastructure Toolkit** which will elaborate on methods and process allowing mobile networks to boost coverage across the UK. The major points of importance in this review are:

Providing Operators with a 'right to entry'

Reforms that will drive investment and competition

Public investment in full fibre for rural areas

Reduction in costs, time and disruption

Increased access to spectrum for innovative 5G services

Infrastructure available for both fixed and mobile use;

[The Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review \(FTIR\)](#)

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USA- California introduces One of the Strictest Laws on Data Privacy

Pursuant to the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) of 2018, companies have to observe restrictions on data monetization business models, accommodate rights to access, deletion, and porting of personal data, update their privacy policies and brace for additional penalties and liquidated damages. **To be implemented from January 1, 2020, the CCPA is the strictest law passed for protection of consumer privacy.**

The CCPA outlines some basic tenets giving Californian citizens the right to privacy by ensuring they;

- Are aware of what personal information is being collected

- Are aware of if their personal information is sold or disclosed and to whom
- Can disallow sale of personal information
- Can access their personal information
- Have access to equal service and price, even if they exercise their privacy right

Though the CCPA isn't as harsh as the GDPR for non-compliance, it is still stricter than other privacy laws in the USA. For cases of non-compliance the penalty process is:

Damages range from \$100 - \$750 per consumer per incident

30 days prior notice for claim filed to business. If a cure is possible and followed through, no claim may proceed. This notice requirement does not apply for a claim of actual damages.

Include a civil penalty per violation of the Business and Professions Code (generally up to \$2,500 per violation), and up to \$7,500 for each intentional violation of the CCPA.

The Consumer Right to Privacy Act, 2018

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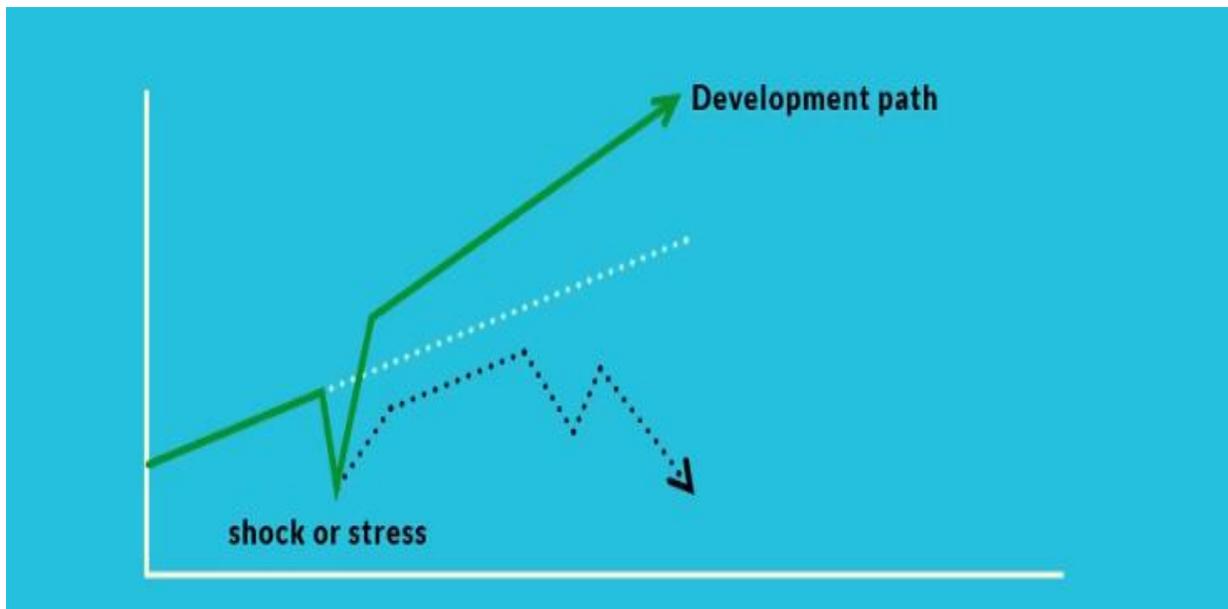
France- Resilient City Strategy, Paris

The Rockefeller Foundation, Paris is pioneering a Resilient City Strategy for urban resilience and population resilience. Urban resilience aims to find effective and pragmatic solutions that prepare cities for expected shocks or stresses, as well as unforeseen challenges. This calls for a fundamental change in the way in which urban ecosystems work, making them be more flexible and adaptable to change, and allowing acceptance and inclusion more easily.

6 major challenges are identified to be overcome by the strategy:

- Social, economic and spatial inequalities and social cohesion;
- The terror threat and security context;
- Climate change;
- Air pollution and environmental health;
- River-related risks; and
- Territorial governance

Growth with and without Resilience Strategy post Disaster



Source: [Paris Resilient City Strategy](#)

[Paris Resilient City Strategy](#)

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