

Global Geospatial Information Management

Legal and Policy Challenges

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What is it and why was it needed?



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UN-GGIM: What is it?

- The United Nations initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management
- A formal mechanism under UN protocol to discuss, enhance and coordinate Global Geospatial Information Management activities by **involving Member States** at the highest level as key participants



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UN-GGIM: A Global Initiative

- Comprises an Inter-Governmental Committee of Experts to make joint decisions and set directions on the production and use of geospatial information within national and global policy frameworks
- Working with Governments to improve policy, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks
- Addressing global issues and contributing collective knowledge as a community with shared interests and concerns
- Developing effective strategies to build geospatial capacity in the developing countries



Why a global mechanism on GGIM?

- A significant gap in the management of geospatial information globally
- Lack of a global consultative and decision-making mechanism among Member States in:
 - setting global norms on geospatial information;
 - developing common tools; and
 - bringing geospatial information to bear on global policy issues
- Every country must have trusted, maintained, and definitive mapping data
- This gap is increasingly being filled by the private sector, reducing the role and influence of Governments



The role of Governments

- The value of reliable, credible and maintained geospatial information not fully realized by many Governments
- Finding the legal and policy frameworks required to facilitate a location-enabled society challenging
- No clear direction, coordination, ownership, policy, or institutional arrangements
- Private sector - provides technological platforms, applications, solutions and services; develops new sources of data and technology - open data, crowd sourcing, VGI, outer-space, UAVs, etc;
- Governments, not the private sector, have the mandate and accountability to maintain and deliver the national geospatial information base and related policy



UN-GGIM: Realizing a vision

- Private sector has an important role, but cannot do it all. Similarly, Governments cannot do it all either
- Need a global regulatory framework to safeguard the interests of Governments and the public, and to promote continual investment by the private sector
- Need to work together - UN-GGIM, Governments, international organizations, and the private sector - to improve technology, quality, and management
- **Realizing a Vision: To make accurate and reliable geospatial information readily available to support national, regional and global development.....**



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Activities related to legal and policy issues



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Inventory of Issues

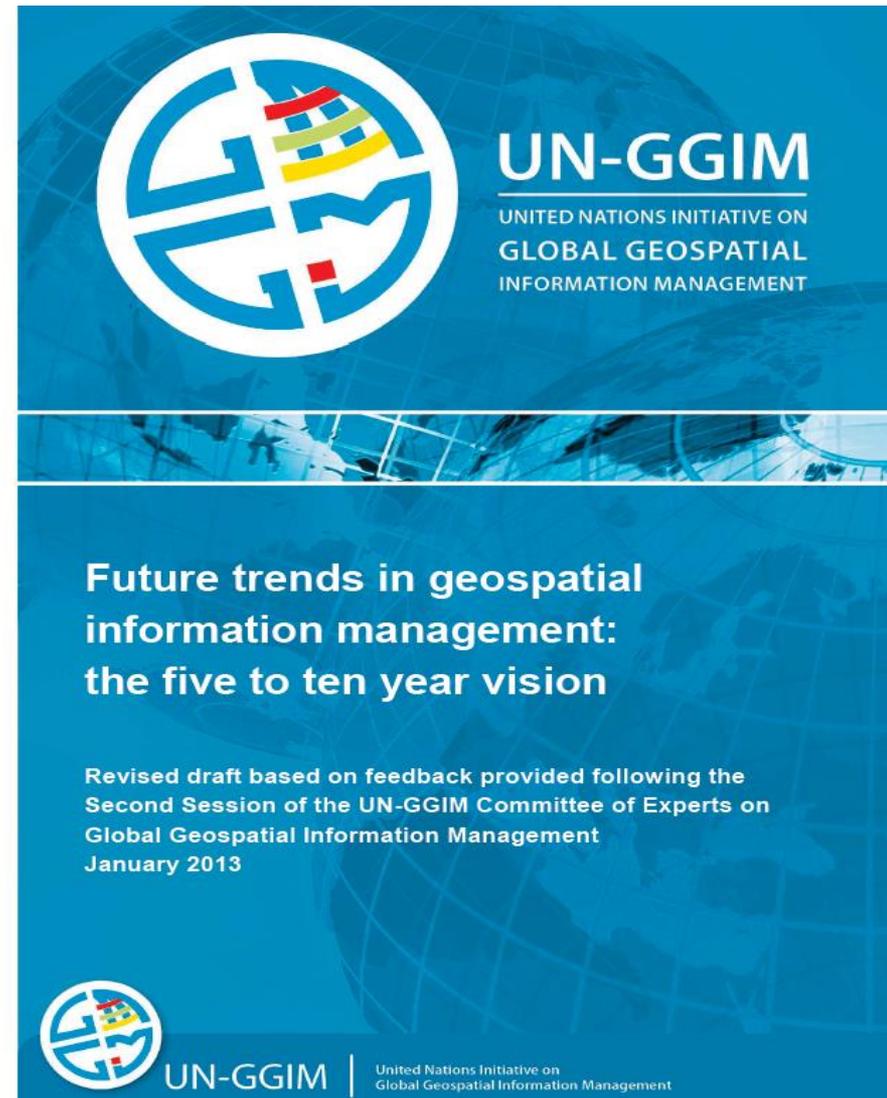
- Develop a national, regional and global strategic framework for geospatial information;
- Establish best practices in institutional arrangements, legal and common frameworks;
- Build capability and capacity, especially in developing countries;
- Assuring the quality of geospatial information;
- Promoting data sharing, accessibility and dissemination;
- Embracing trends in information technology;
- Promoting geospatial advocacy and awareness;
- Partnering with civil society and the private sector; and
- Linking geospatial information to statistics



Future Trends in Geospatial Information

- Trends in technology and the future direction of data creation, maintenance and management
- Legal and policy developments
- Skills requirements and training mechanisms
- The role of the private and non-governmental sectors
- The future role of governments in geospatial data provision and management

<http://ggim.un.org/docs/meetings/2ndHighLevelForum/UN-GGIM%20Future%20Trends%20Paper%20-%20Version%202.0.pdf>



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Legal and policy developments



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Legal and policy developments

Funding in a changing world

- Traditional funding models may require radical change
- Role of NGIAs will move towards demonstrating value and securing funding
- Reductions in central government funding will necessitate more active collaboration with the private sector

L 345/90

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

31.12.2003

DIRECTIVE 2003/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 November 2003
on the re-use of public sector information

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Community, and in particular Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and
Social Committee (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the
Regions (3),

Acting in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 251
of the Treaty (4),

Whereas

(5) One of the principal aims of the establishment of an
internal market is the creation of conditions conducive
to the development of Community-wide services. Public
sector information is an important primary material for
digital content products and services and will become an
even more important content resource with the develop-
ment of wireless content services. Broad cross-border
geographical coverage will also be essential in this
context. Wider possibilities of re-using public sector
information should *inter alia* allow European companies
to exploit its potential and contribute to economic
growth and job creation.

(6) There are considerable differences in the rules and prac-
tices in the Member States relating to the exploitation of
public sector information resources, which constitute
barriers to bringing out the full economic potential of
this key document resource. Traditional practice in
public sector bodies in exploiting public sector informa-
tion has developed in very disparate ways. That should
be taken into account. Minimum harmonisation of



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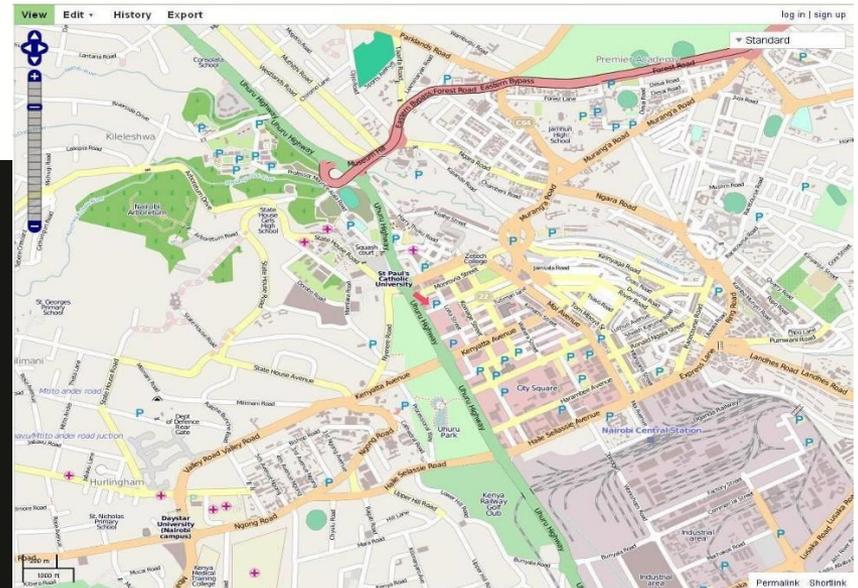
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Legal and policy developments

Open data

- Access to government generated geospatial information free at the point of use is likely to continue - but availability will be determined by the business models of the countries
- One of the greatest policy challenges will be the drive to improve quality of core geospatial information, while securing funding to develop and maintain it
- Maintenance of data costs money! What are the funding models that mean that data can be maintained and released as open data?



Legal and policy developments

Licensing, pricing and data 'ownership'

- Who owns the data?
- What data is free, and what is not?
- What is the model for investing in and maintaining new and expensive content?
- Establishment of trans-national legal frameworks needed to overcome the increasing trend in data piracy and hacking



Govt to bring in geospatial data Bill in Budget session, says Sibal

Regulator to oversee licensing of geospatial information

Our Bureau

Hyderabad, Jan. 18

Geospatial sector in India is expected to get a slot in the ann next month with the Union Government hoping to introduce and pass the National Geospatial Data Authority Bill in the Budget session.

"It is being discussed in inter-ministerial meetings. We expect that it will be introduced in the Budget session," Mr Kapil Sibal, Minister for Science and Technology, Human Resources Development and IT and Telecom, said.

The geospatial sector in the country has been growing with the entry of private and international companies utilising data generated from space-based platforms like remote sensing and near-earth orbiting satellites about various features of natural resources and developing geo-



Mr Kapil Sibal, Minister for HRD, Science and Technology, Earth Science, Communications and Information Technology, at the Geospatial World Forum meeting in Hyderabad on Tuesday. Also seen are (from left) Dr K. Kasturirangan, MP and Member of Planning Commission, Dr M. P. Narayanan, Chairman, GIS Development, and Dr R. Sivakumar, CEO, National Spatial Data Infrastructure. - P.V. Sivakumar

13th Five-Year Plan should use geospatial technology in planning.

He said a National GIS System was being developed to synergise geospatial data and create a system to access the same.

A task force would look into the capacity requirement for the industry and evolve a geospatial culture in the country.

The task force was expected to submit its report in a month.

AWARDS

Mr Sibal presented awards to natural Resources Canada (category - Premier mapping Agency), Ms Vanessa Lawrence CB, Director-General and Chief Executive of United Kingdom's Ordnance Survey (Geospatial personality of Decade), Zolta group (World Leaders in Geospatial



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Legal and policy developments

Privacy, data standards and policy

- Individual's right to privacy - consumer protection and marketing laws need to evolve to enable each citizen to enjoy appropriate protections
- Increasing demand for global frameworks that need to enable consistent, trans-border legal protections for individuals
- Getting the best from volunteer geospatial community and government - a clear goal over the next five years

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Delhi Police probing Google's map contest

Land Mapping & Surveying - Only Consulting Surveyor on Long Island - We Settle Land Disputes!
www.NYLandSurveying.com/Mapping

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SANDEEP JOSHI SHARE COMMENT (10) PRINT T+

Know where the food tastes like nowhere else? Map your world for the world to see.

Discovered undiscovered vacation spots? Map your world for the world to see.

A Google spokesperson said the idea behind the Mapathon contest was to make local information accessible to every Indian. Courtesy: Google

FEAR UNFOUNDED?

Mapathon 2013 was a contest launched in February asking users to mark details of their neighbourhood on Google Maps.

Hospitals, emergency services, restaurants and educational institutions were to be flagged.

CHNET > News > Privacy Inc.

Canada slaps Google for Street View Wi-Fi intercepts

Canada's privacy commissioner says, however, that the matter is resolved if Google deletes data and agrees to improve privacy training.

by Daclan McCullough | October 19, 2010 1:42 PM PDT

The Canadian government concluded today that Google's collection of fragments of Wi-Fi transmissions violated the law, but also said that the recording was the "result of a careless error" and was not intentional.

Jennifer Stoddart, Canada's privacy commissioner, said she would consider the investigation closed and the matter resolved as long as Google revises its internal procedures to improve "the privacy training it provides all its employees" and deletes or segregates any data relating to Canadian citizens.

In e-mail to CHNET, a Google spokesman said the company is working with the privacy commissioner. "As we have said before, we are profoundly sorry for having mistakenly collected personal data from unencrypted networks. As soon as we realized what had happened, we stopped collecting all Wi-Fi data from our Street View cars and immediately informed the authorities."

Stoddart's report sheds a bit more light on what led to the erroneous collection of about 12 Blu-ray discs' worth of Wi-Fi transmissions worldwide. She said that her investigation revealed that an unnamed Google engineer failed to follow company procedures by not sending design

PRIVACY

Berlin court rules Google Street View is legal in Germany

A Berlin court has ruled that Google Street View is legal. But that doesn't mean the lawsuits will end, legal scholars say.

A Berlin court has ruled that Google Street View is, in fact, legal in Germany.

Last Tuesday, the Berlin State Supreme Court (Kammergericht) announced its decision in a court case from late last year, in which a woman had sued Google, fearing that photos of her, her family and the front of her house would be posted on Google Street View and would thus violate her property and privacy rights.

The court ruled that it is legal to take photographs from street

GERMANS WERE ALLOWED TO OPT-OUT OF STREET VIEW

CON ANGLE

where computer science meets social science

SiliconANGLE » Google Street View: Approved in Israel, Not Welcome in Europe

Google Street View: Approved in Israel, Not Welcome in Europe

CHERR AIRA | AUGUST 23RD

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Hostile. If there is a perfect word that describes the response of European countries and parts of the United States about Google Street View, then this is the perfect one. Presently, there are over 30 nations that permitted the service's entrée in their land—and while Europe remains frigid about Google Street View, Israel sees the good part and approved its operations with certain limitations.

CS: L D E LE: D



Legal and policy developments

Liability and the issue of data assurance

- Where does liability lie - if the trend in litigation and seeking legal redress for data issues grows?
- Technology develops quickly and without boundaries; whereas legal and policy frameworks, confined by national borders, are not developing in a consistent way
- Development of consistent and transparent legal and policy frameworks - in areas such as privacy, national security, liability and intellectual property - are required



DWB
Data without Boundaries



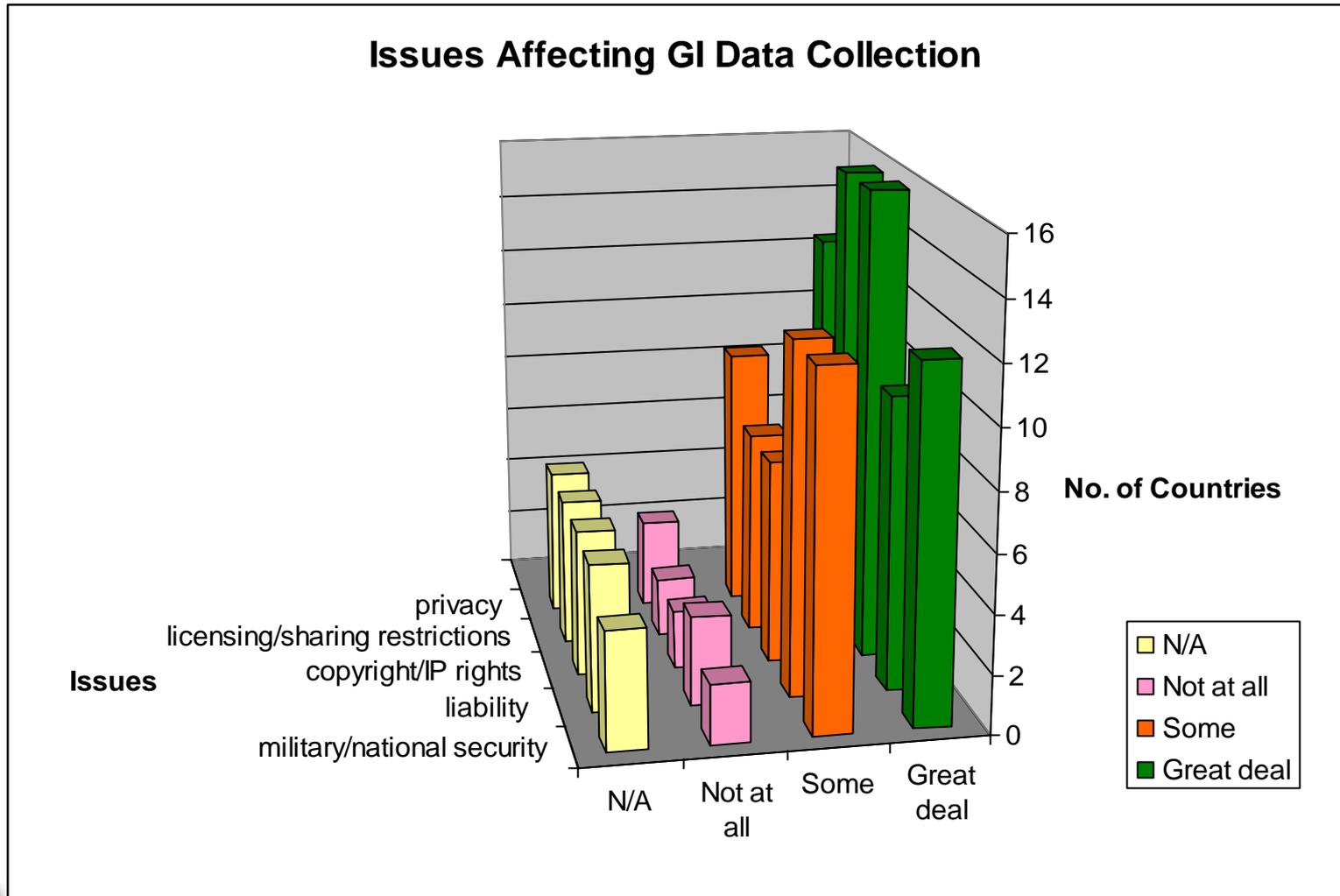
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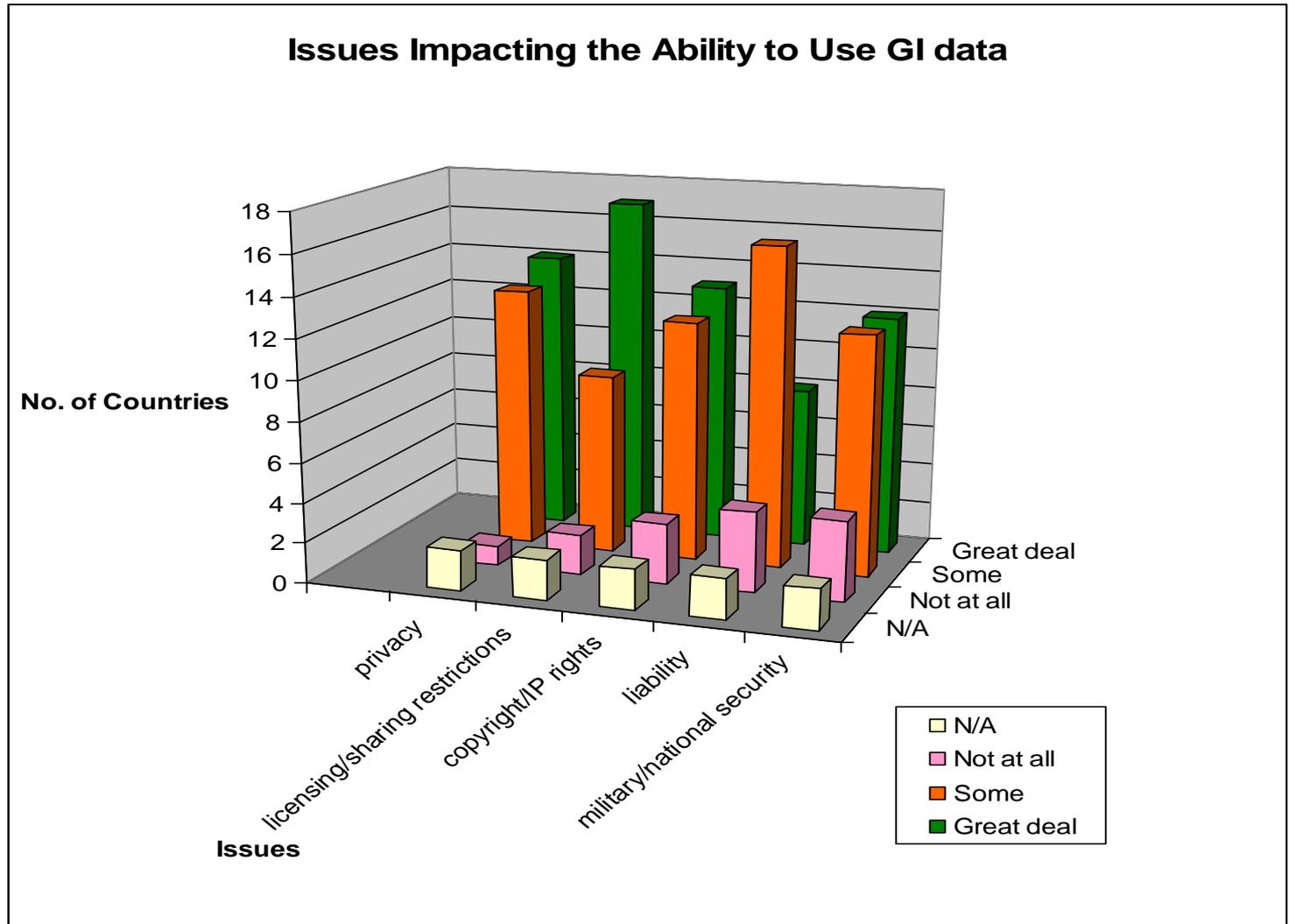
UN-GGIM Questionnaire

The Status of National Geospatial Information Management & Systems



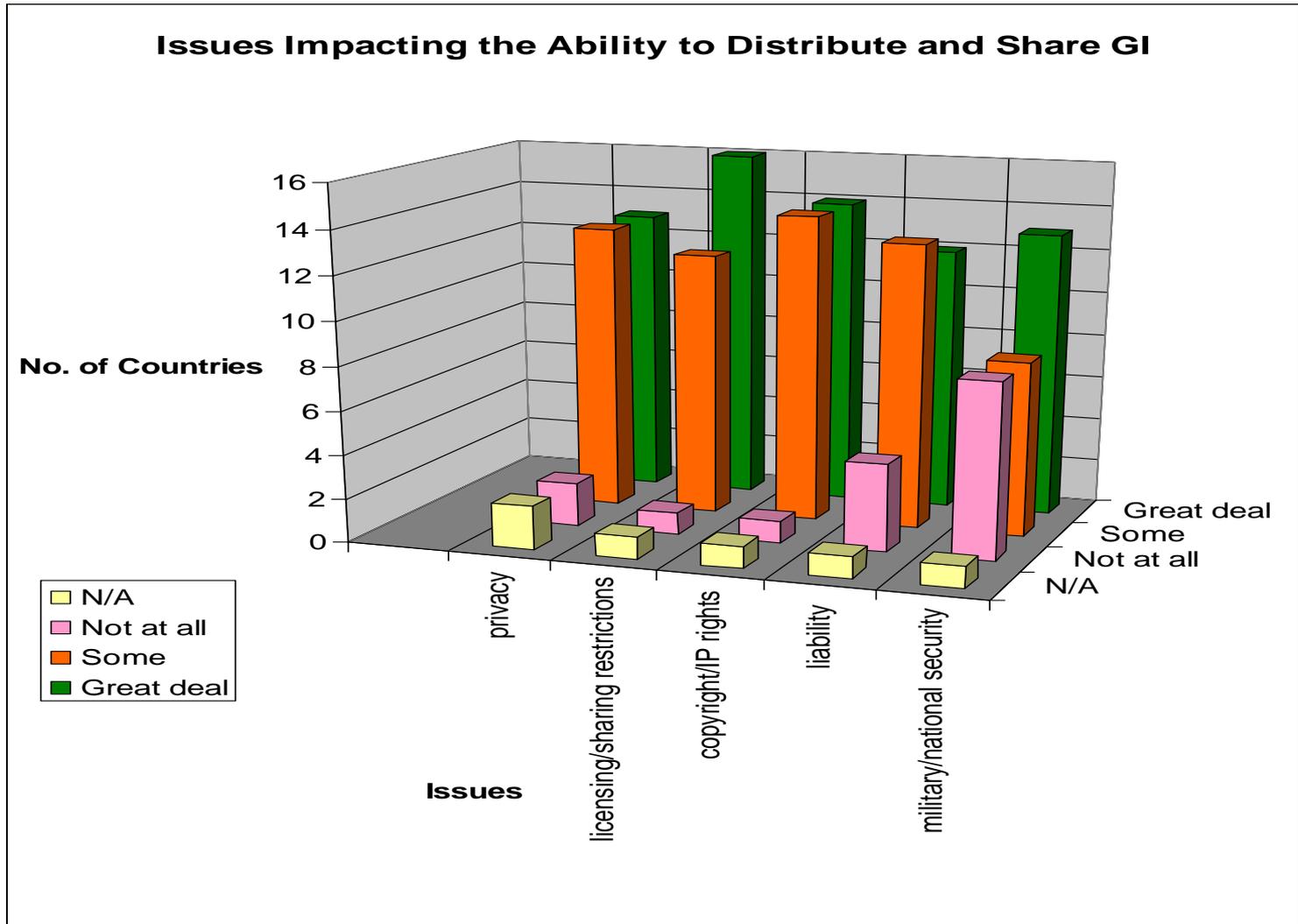
UN-GGIM Questionnaire

The Status of National Geospatial Information Management & Systems



UN-GGIM Questionnaire

The Status of National Geospatial Information Management & Systems



Summary - Legal and policy challenges

- The global GI community is dealing with the same legal and policy issues and challenges
- Citizens are the new sensors - now users of information and providers at the same time
- Many Governments do not yet see the full benefit of GI, and they do not understand the implications of its use. The interests of the GI community are not being properly represented
- Governments have a role as provider and enabler of legal and policy frameworks for GI but are struggling to establish their niche, rules of engagement, and implications of doing so
- UN-GGIM is engaging with the Member States to expose and discuss these issues at the highest level with the broader GI community



Summary - Legal and policy challenges

- The third session of UN-GGIM will be held from 24-26 July 2013 at the Corn Exchange, Cambridge City Centre, United Kingdom
- Agenda Item 7: Legal and policy frameworks, including critical issues related to authoritative data



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Thank You

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