EXCLUSIVELY PREPARED FOR WGIC MEMBERS

POLICY WATCH

July 2019 | Monthly Edition | Issue 6

A newsletter that highlights policies, plans, programs and progress in the global geospatial community.

In focus this month are:

WGIC
World Geospatial Industry Council

Foreword

The July issue of Policy Watch highlights an effort undertaken at the recent G-20 Summit (Tokyo, Japan) where guidelines were formulated for commercial construction and utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI). This issue also provides an overview of the six Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), and continues to highlight advances being made with regulations of Drones and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in three countries (Argentina, Kenya, and the U.S.), and data privacy in India.

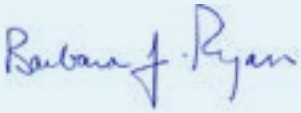
With the G-20 Summit just concluding, it is exciting to learn that an issue that is at the forefront of our community was discussed by world leaders. Though the AI guidelines that were developed are non-binding, they do, however, bring more transparency to AI practices globally. Governments were asked to, among other things, consider long-term investment and encourage private-sector investment in AI; support smooth transitions from Research to Operations (R2O); and ensure access to training programs and other job opportunities for people impacted by AI.

The second global topic discussed in this issue is that of Positioning, Navigation and Timing – the three pillars of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS). More than 100 satellites comprise the five largest GNSS', which are operated by Europe (EGNOS), India (GAGAN), Japan (MTSAT/MSAS), the Russian Federation (SDCM) and the US (WAAS). With assistance from the International Committee on Global Navigation Satellite Systems (ICG), both the operators and users of these systems come together to encourage and facilitate compatibility, interoperability, and transparency among the systems, and to promote and protect the use of their open service applications. Also described herein is Australia's related effort to create a national Satellite Based Augmentation System (SBAS) that will permit greater accuracy, integrity and reliability of the data accessed from one of the global GNSS'.

Lastly, under the topic of Drones and UAVs, there have been several interesting developments. Argentina has released a draft regulation, that in addition to registering UAVs according to weight and size, intended use (commercial, experimental, or recreational) will be required. In Kenya, the Civil Aviation Authority is again submitting a draft regulation to legalize the use of drones, currently illegal in Kenya. And in the U.S. the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) has withdrawn its request for Remote Identification (ID) of Drones. While the FAA argued that Remote ID would provide increased accountability for drone operations, delays in passing the regulation brought complaints from aviation organizations, chambers of commerce and pilot associations. FAA is expected to reissue the ruling in September.

So, as we move into the northern hemisphere summer months, and out of the southern hemisphere winter months, one can see that it has been an active time for policies related to geospatial technologies. Whether it is the G-20 discussing AI, or India drafting a Data Protection Bill so that individuals can better protect their personal data, the geospatial community and its technologies, market, policies and information are making an impact on every person, every day.

Please join me in reviewing the advancements described herein.



Barbara J. Ryan

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Data Protection Bill Finalized" - IT Minister Prasad

DATA PRIVACY

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G-20 highlights

DRONES

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Argentina
Releases new UAV
Regulations Draft

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KCAA revised drones rules set for Parliament

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The FAA is no longer implementing remote ID for drones by July

Letter to Congress

> As leading industry associations, aviation stakeholders, and labor unions, we all have significant concerns pertaining to the continued delay of the remote identification rulemaking and the adverse implications of that delay on the safety and security of airspace as well as on the future of the unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) industry. We urge the Administration to convene key federal agency stakeholders including the FAA, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Justice to collaborate on publishing a rule on remote identification without further delay,
>
> **Letter to Congress**

POLICY DOCUMENT

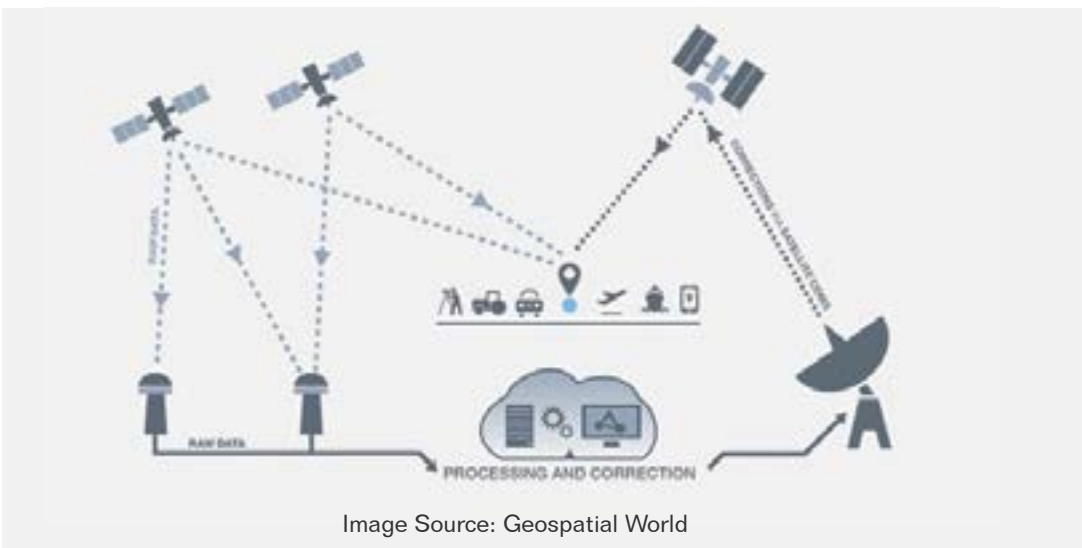

Image Source: Geospatial World

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Australian Government announces the development of SBAS

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GNSS Manual

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