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T H E P O W E R O F P O L I C Y I N Y O U R H A N D S

POLICY WATCH

December
2018

The newsletter encapsulates changes in existing policies and sanction of new policies worldwide. The Policies in focus are:

Geospatial Technologies

World Bank - Announces Goal to Support Geospatial Information Management

UNGGIM - Inaugural Event for UN-WGIC

UK- National Geospatial Strategy Development

Canada - Quebec Project "AeroMontreal" receives funding under Federal Innovation Strategy

USA - FCC Approves use of Galileo GNSS

U.S.-Australia - Cooperation on Space Research, Exploration, and Utilization

Allied Fields

Kenya - Data Privacy Bill Released

India - National Policy on Electronics, 2018 drafted

Australia - Queensland introduces Building Information Modelling Principles

Australia - Telecommunication Bill, 2018 and its Bearing on Businesses

World Bank - Announces Goal to Support Geospatial Information Management

The World Bank and UN-GGIM collaborated in the development of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), which was endorsed at the eighth session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) from 1 - 3 August 2018 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. This framework and subsequent implementation guide are designed to help member states to better manage their geospatial information at national or sub-national levels.

As next steps, the World Bank will provide assistance to countries to apply the IGIF at the country and local levels. The first country level Action Plan has already been prepared for Palestine and, at the sub-national level, for Tirana, Albania. The work is underway in other countries such as Vietnam and Guyana. Simultaneously, the World Bank is working with partners to advance plans for more countries.

In this context, the World Bank announced a call for action and an ambitious goal to help at least 30 countries in three years, to cover activities like;

- Development of the geodetic reference framework
- Financing of Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORs)
- Collection of fundamental data
- Establishment of a geoportal
- Financing equipment/computers/systems
- Training and capacity building programs
- Support in drafting laws and regulations in this area

The process of requesting World Bank support for investment in geospatial information involves the responsible agency for geospatial information infrastructure to send a request to the World Bank through their Ministry of Finance. Once the request has been formally received and accepted, the Bank mobilizes a team of experts to work with governments to prepare the Action and Investment plan and detailed project.

The above announcement was made at the UN-WGIC event in Deqing, China. For further information on this piece please contact Kristyn Schrader-King, Communications Lead at Kschrader@worldbank.org



UNGGIM – Inaugural Event for UN-WGIC

The United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress was held in Deqing, China from 19-21 November 2018. The objective of this congress is to provide an inclusive and voluntary environment to enhance the communication, understanding, knowledge and application of geospatial information to address local, regional and global challenges.

The event had four plenary sessions:

- Sharing the Digital Economy
- Attaining Sustainable Development
- Building Smart Societies
- Growing International Cooperation

World Geospatial Industry Council (WGIC) was represented by CEO, Sanjay Kumar as a Plenary Speaker. He was awarded the Global Geospatial Industry Ambassador award by UN-GGIM.

The event was concluded with the Moganshan declaration. Excerpts from the declaration include:

- Recognition of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework as a fundamental and enabling methodological framework to achieve the 2030 Agenda;

- Geospatial technologies and innovation have been unequally adopted. To effectively bridge the geospatial digital divide to achieve ‘digital transformation’, there is a need to enable innovative technologies such as the cloud, big geospatial data analytics, machine learning, geospatial knowledge services and integrated information systems, as suggested by Integrated Geospatial Information Framework to ensure such capabilities are easily reachable and useable by developing countries
- All international stakeholders engaged in geospatial data, technologies and innovation will continue to collaborate to democratize and transfer these technologies and share data through the enabling global mechanism of the SDGs;
- Next UNWGIC will be convened in four years’ time to consider and stimulate global geospatial development progress.

References:

<https://www.unwgic2018.org/>



UK- National Geospatial Strategy Development

The United Kingdom Geospatial Commission responsible for the UK's National Geospatial Strategy working across the public and private sectors in the UK, was founded in 2017. The Strategy is broadly going to define data, data assets (identifiers and data sets), the standards and technologies used to curate and provide access to those data sets, the organisation that will be required to govern the data, etc. Towards this end, the Open Data Institute (ODI) and the UK Geospatial Commission are working along with their six key partners:

- British Geological Survey
- Coal Authority
- HM Land Registry
- Ordnance Survey
- UK Hydrographic Office
- Valuation Office Agency

The UK Geospatial Commission released a call for

evidence in October 2018, alongside a paper discussing the economic value of the private sector in geospatial data, which ranged from 6-11 Billion GBP (7.65 -14.02 Billion USD).

The Strategy is to be released at the end of 2019, with the First Plan of Action planned for the spring of 2019.

References:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/734331/](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/734331/Geospatial Commission call for evidence 2018.pdf)

[Geospatial Commission call for evidence 2018.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/734331/Geospatial Commission call for evidence 2018.pdf)

<https://theodi.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/2018-11-ODI-Geospatial-data-infrastructure-paper.pdf>

Canada – Quebec Project “AeroMontreal” receives funding under Federal Innovation Strategy

On 9 November 2018, the Government of Canada adopted a Federal Innovation Strategy. This strategy focuses on generating growth that benefits businesses and communities. The Strategy has four priorities:

- Innovation and Clean Technology
- Growths and Exports
- Entrepreneurial Talent
- Growth for everyone in all regions

The strategy is going to focus on the Quebec region for the first three years. A major project undertaken by this strategy is StartAero 360°, a project focusing exclusively on acceleration and incubation of Aerospace technology. The project has received funding of 2.98 million Canadian dollars

(2.26 million USD) for 2018-2021. This project has been started in partnership with an Aerospace cluster in Quebec called AeroMontreal. The goal of the project is to provide guidance for SMEs in the aerospace and related sectors (e.g. artificial intelligence, additive manufacturing, clean technology, virtual design) in establishing strategic partnerships and developing consolidated value propositions to enhance technology and innovation in Quebec's aerospace value chain.

References:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/economic-development-quebec-regions/news/2018/11/09-backgrounder-projects-launch-of-federal-strategy-on-innovation-and-growth-for-the-quebec-regions.html>



USA – FCC Approves use of Galileo GNSS

The U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has approved a request from the European Commission for partial use of Galileo GNSS signals by the United States.

Consumers and industry in the U.S. will be permitted to access certain satellite signals from the Galileo system to be used in combination with the U.S. Global Positioning System (GPS).

Specifically, the FCC ruling permits access to two Galileo signals. The E1 signal that is transmitted in the 1559-1591 MHz portion of the 1559-1610 MHz Radio-navigation-Satellite Service (RNSS) frequency band and the E5 signal that is

transmitted in the 1164-1219 MHz portion of the 1164-1215 MHz and 1215-1240 MHz RNSS bands. These are the same RNSS bands in which GPS satellite signals operate. The Order does not grant access to the Galileo E6. The FCC noted that granting access to the Galileo E6 signal could constrain U.S. spectrum management in the future in spectrum above 1300 MHz, where potential allocation changes are under consideration.

References:

<https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-355098A1.pdf>

U.S.-Australia – Cooperation on Space Research, Exploration, and Utilization

As of November 2018, the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Australia have become treaty allies in space research, exploration and utilization.

The affirmation of this cooperation draws on the 25-year agreement signed in October 2017 for continued cooperation on space cooperation, including on space tracking.

This treaty focuses on:

- Cooperating on Space Situational Awareness (SSA), to maximize defense capabilities, monitoring environmental changes, avoiding space congestion and collisions, and protecting against exploitation from the growing counter-space capabilities of other countries and region;
- Recognizing the value in United States-

Australia on space research, exploration, and utilization, including terrestrial research, commercial activities, and human and robotic space exploration;

- The Department of State, USA to support and facilitate international cooperation with Australia on space research, exploration, and utilization through diplomatic efforts, including through the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) forum and multilateral initiatives with Japan, Canada, the European Union, and other partners of both the United States and Australia.

References:

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-resolution/1052/text>



Kenya – Data Privacy Bill Released

Kenya’s new bill on data privacy sets out safeguards for the consumer market. The bill requires companies and government authorities to inform users of the personal data they are collecting, why they’re using it, and how long they’re storing it. It also gives consumers the right to request that their data be deleted, corrected, or not collected in the first place, and establishes security standards for data storage.

Many of the requirements stated in this bill, and the focus on individuals’ control of their personal data, echo Europe’s new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It is a move toward fulfilling the African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection, which calls for the member states to adopt legal frameworks for data privacy and cybersecurity. The data localization provision in the bill requires the businesses collecting “sensitive” user data, to maintain this data within the borders of the country. Such aspects of the legislation may hinder the growth of the Kenyan economy:

- Small, and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) will be negatively affected, since the cost to adhere to such changes is high and can’t be afforded by SME’s
- Large enterprises that use cloud computing technology or carry their data out of borders to present to their data experts will face obstacles in carrying on with this process.

Kenya’s new Data Privacy Bill is currently awaiting review in the parliament with the Ministry of ICT reviewing public comments.

Data localization has negative effects on developing countries and their GDP. A study conducted on Economic Effects in such countries and their National Income with standard data protection proposed and full data localization shows a higher reduction in the GDP with data localization than without.

Resources: <http://www.ict.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Kenya-Data-Protection-Bill-2018-14-08-2018.pdf>

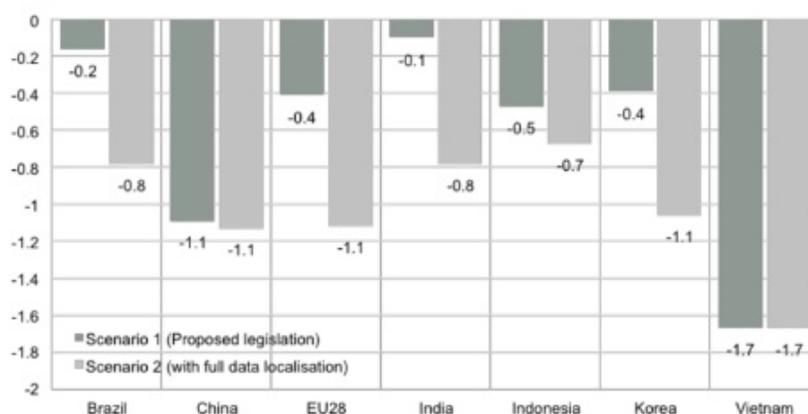


Image: Change in GDP, with proposed legislation and full data localization.

Source: The Cost of Data Localization: Friendly Fire on Economic Recovery. ECIPE Paper No. 8/2014



India – National Policy on Electronics, 2018 drafted

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) released the new draft of National Policy on Electronics (NPE), 2018 in October, inviting comments and feedback on the same. The draft NPE 2018, after the final approval, will substitute the existing National Policy on Electronics 2012 (NPE 2012).

The aimed turnover of the NPE remains the same, with the aspirational deadline pushed. The export and import turnover for the year 2017-2018 was 57.5 Billion USD expected to reach 400 Billion USD in 2025. Aimed at encouraging industry-led research and development and innovation in all sub-sectors of electronics, the draft NPE 2018 plans to create a comprehensive startup ecosystem in new age technologies

such as 5G, IoT, artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning, along with their applications in areas such as defense, agriculture, health, smart cities and automation.

The Government attaches high priority to electronics hardware manufacturing and it is one of the important pillars of both "Make in India" and "Digital India" programmes of Government of India. The prime minister, Narendra Modi, also invited all the relevant MSMEs including startups to enlist themselves on the platform to be benefitted from the revised procurement policies.

References: http://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Draft_NPE_2018_10thOct2018.pdf

Australia – Queensland introduces Building Information Modelling Principles

The Australian government launched the State Infrastructure Plan in March 2016. Recognizing the opportunities and benefits of this plan, the Queensland Government has developed BIM principles in November for state-wise implementation in Queensland.

- A focus of these principles includes BIM capability development across government and industry.
- The Queensland BIM applications will use an open BIM approach so that BIM information, systems, standards and processes enable interoperability and inter-connectivity.
- Define the information being managed in a central repository by an asset owning/maintaining agency (or an agency such as Queensland State Archives or CITEC).

These principles apply to:

- Queensland Government departments, agencies and statutory authorities
- the design, delivery and asset management of all new construction projects with a capital cost of \$50 million or more,
- alterations, extensions, renovations and repurposing of existing assets
- projects where government departments, agencies and statutory authorities see the value in BIM to manage existing assets or projects with an estimated capital value below \$50 million.

References:

<http://dsdmip.qld.gov.au/resources/guideline/infrastructure/bim-principles.pdf>

<http://dsdmip.qld.gov.au/resources/plan/sip/sip-part-b2.pdf>



Australia –Telecommunication Bill, 2018 and its bearing on Businesses

Australia has released a new Telecommunications Bill focusing on access, availability and encryption of consumer and relevant data. The bill is currently under review by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security (PJCIS). The Government is attempting to pass the Bill by the end of 2018. This Bill amends the Telecommunications Act 1997 and draws from the related, Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979.

The Bill focuses mostly on easing the existing mandated encryption standards, which may put private information at risk. It proposes to create two new legal mechanisms for Australian Government Agencies to request data from companies in the telecommunications supply chain.

These mechanisms include:

- **Technical Assistance Request:** which asks companies to provide voluntary assistance,
- **Technical Assistance Notices:** which require telecom companies to provide private data, as long as this is 'reasonable, proportionate, practicable, and technically feasible'.
- Telecom companies will be liable to pay exorbitant fines for non-compliance with this act. The first reading of the bill proposes that internet companies, device manufacturers, and social media hosts may be fined up to AUS\$10 million (7.24 million USD) for each instance of non-compliance. Indi-

viduals found in non-compliance may be fined up to AUS\$50,000 (363,000 USD).

Multi-national companies are now expected to align themselves with EU's GDPR and this bill, facing a hefty fine if found in non-compliance both ways. Since Australia is part of the Five Eyes intelligence alliance with the USA, UK, Canada and New Zealand, the fate of this bill will have a far-reaching impact, beyond just Australia.

The New South Wales government also released the Cyber Security Strategy, which forms a delicate balance between the EU's GDPR and so may vary from that of the Telecommunications and Other Legislations Amendment (Assistance Access) Bill.

The Department of Industry will partner with AustCyber, a company that aims to support cyber security sector, within the next 12 months to establish the NSW Cyber Security Innovation Node, which will help connect public, private and research sectors.

Resources: https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/legislation/bills/r6195_first-reps/toc_pdf/18204b01.pdf;fileType=application/pdf
https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/193665/NSW-cyber-security-industry-development-strategy.pdf

