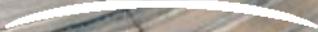




## Challenges in Geospatial Policy Formulation and Institutional Arrangements – Industry Perspective

Kumar Navulur, Director Next Gen Products

**DIGITALGLOBE®**

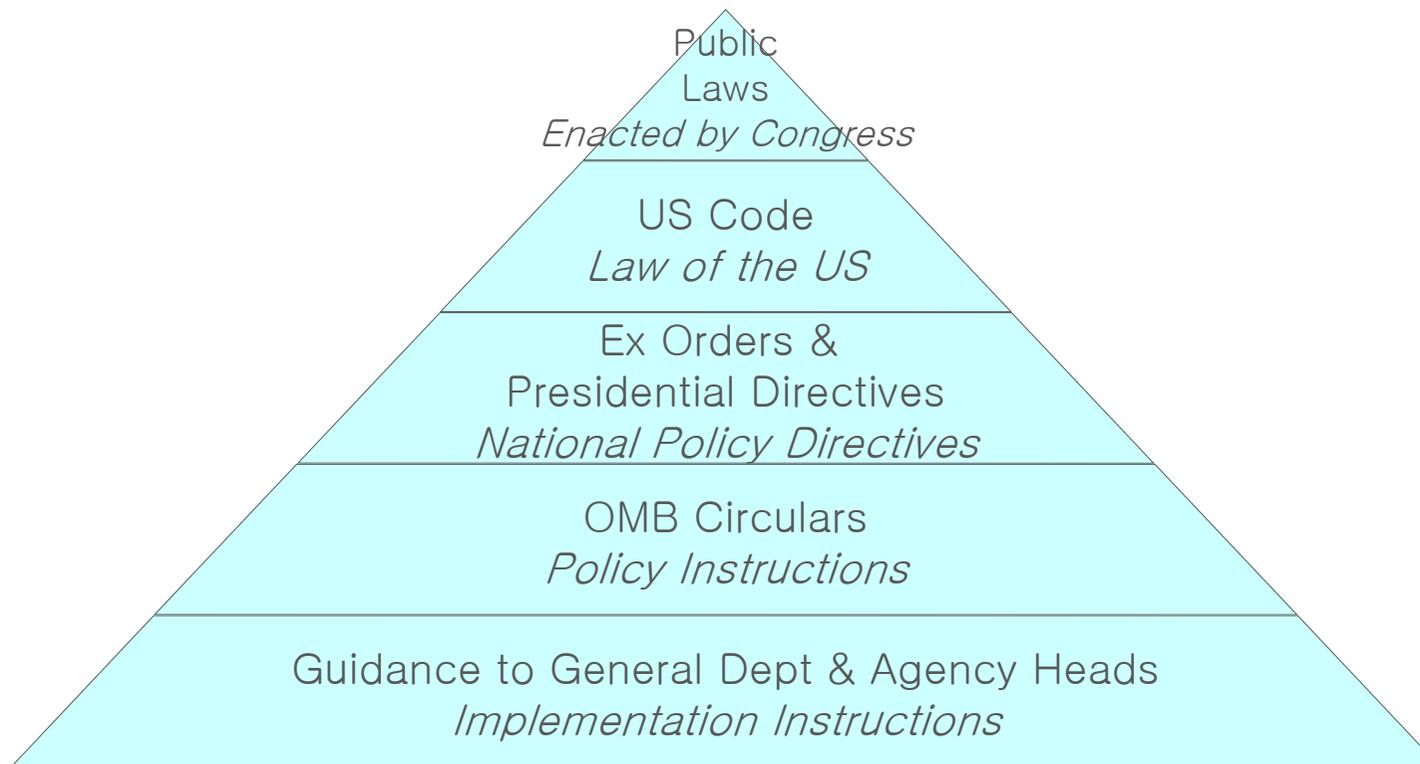
# Topics

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- Geospatial Policies – Complex Landscape
- Commercial Industry Contribution to Policy Making and Institutional Arrangements
  - Open Standards
  - Licensing
  - Computing
  - Education
  - Policies
  - Privacy/Security/Restrictions
- Summary



# Complex Landscape – USA Example

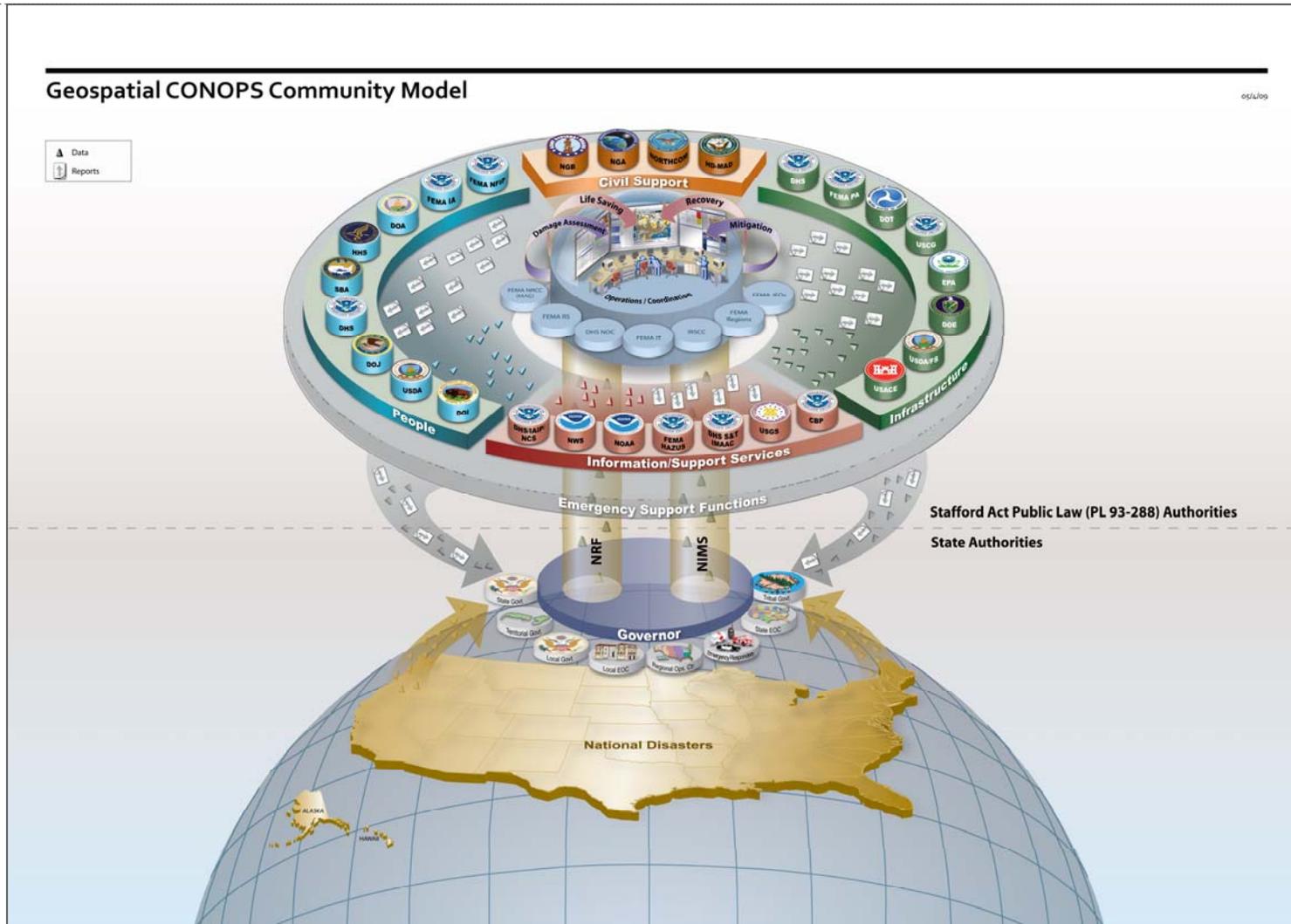


Source: NGAC Presentation (2009)

DNI (Gen. Clapper): Need Horizontal and Vertical Integration of GOINT (GEOINT Conference 2011)

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# Complex Landscape - Stafford Act Mission View



# Commercial Industry Contribution Open Standards

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- Open Data Standards are a necessity
  - CSM (Community Sensor Model)
  - OGC Standards
  - Open Metadata Standards (FGDC)
    - Plan for data to be used again
    - Junk yard Vs Walmart approach
  - Working Groups
    - Common data dictionary (HIFLD)
    - Stake Holder Meetings

# Licensing

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- Aerial Vs Satellite Imagery
  - Aerial
    - Full rights Vs leasing model
  - Satellite
    - Leasing models
    - Multi-Agency, Public Licensing Models



# Education

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- Geospatial Experience
  - Collect and Store Large Databases
  - Rapid Processing of Large Datasets
  - Dissemination
  - R&D of Geospatial technologies
    - New sensors technologies
    - Image Analysis
    - Data storage
    - High Performance Computing (HPC)
    - Delivery within seconds to anywhere
  - Educating Geospatial community
    - Courses/Curriculum
- Leverage Industry Experience



# Policies

- US Commercial Remote Sensing Policy
  - “The fundamental goal of this policy to advance and protect the U.S. National security and foreign policy interests by maintaining the nations’ leadership in remote sensing space activities and by sustaining and enhancing the U.S. remote sensing industry. ... In support of this goal the USG will:
    - Rely to the maximum practical extent on U.S, commercial remote sensing space capabilities for filling imagery and geospatial needs ...
    - Enable U.S, industry to compete successfully as a provider of remote sensing capabilities for foreign governments and foreign commercial users ...”
- Industry can contribute to policy making

# Data Privacy/Security/Restrictions

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- Keeping certain geospatial records/attributes secure
  - Peoples names, locations from cell phones, etc.
- Meet countries demands on data privacy/restrictions

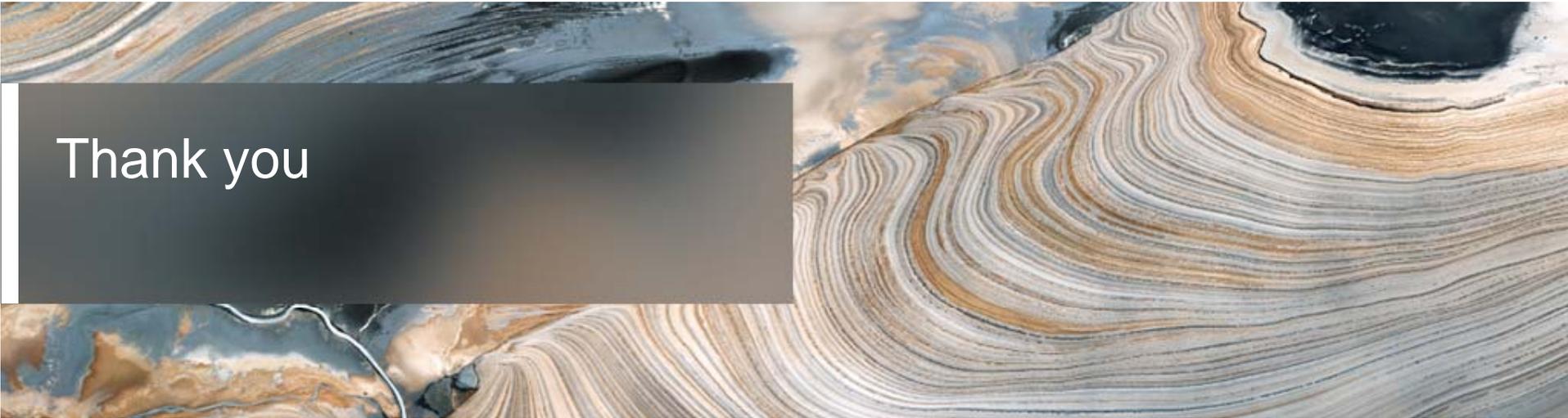


# Summary

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- Industry can play a key role in Geospatial Policy Making and Institutional Arrangements
- UN GGIM can leverage Industry participation in various aspects





Thank you