Requirements and Enabling Tools for Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Urban Settings

Panel: Legal and Organizational Perspectives

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Assumptions:

To enhance achievement of SDGs in urban settings, geospatial data infrastructure will:

• be deployed electronically
• involve networks and distributed user access
• engender many of the same legal issues common to cyberinfrastructure generally
Typical cyberinfrastructure legal issues:

- intellectual property rights
- privacy rights
- security, encryption, and management practices
- hacking and other cybercrimes
- rights of citizen access to gov’t data
- controlling private power
- licensing and contracts
- liability in the provisioning of data and online services
- jurisdiction over disputes
Intellectual Property Rights

**Recommendation:** government SDIs should claim no such rights in SDI data

**Reference:**
Personal Information Privacy

Why important?

• pervasive data collection creates chilling effect on willingness to question authority

• privacy critical to maintaining tenable democratic societies

• purpose of pervasive collection is to manipulate the individual, not improve your ability to act and decide

• human and social worth increasingly measured by data profiles, not by human interaction and your potential

• those with unfavorable data profiles spiraling down a future of fewer societal opportunities
Greatest Challenge to Personal Data Protection
Controlling the global commercial sector

**Recommendation 1:** Impose European law to protect European citizens wherever located to make that law the growing global norm.

**Recommendation 2:** Open access SDIs provide great benefits to local citizens and are minimally privacy invasive. Common sense government protections of sensitive data have proven adequate.