

Remote Sensing Data Policies and the Sharing of EO Data for Non-Commercial Purposes

Dimitra Stefoudi

Leiden University

UN/Turkey/APSCO Conference on Space Law & Policy

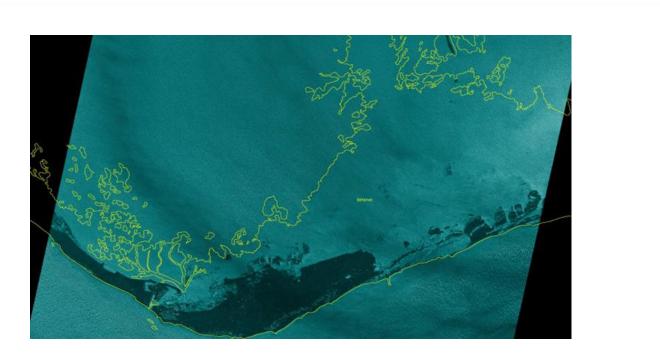
Overview

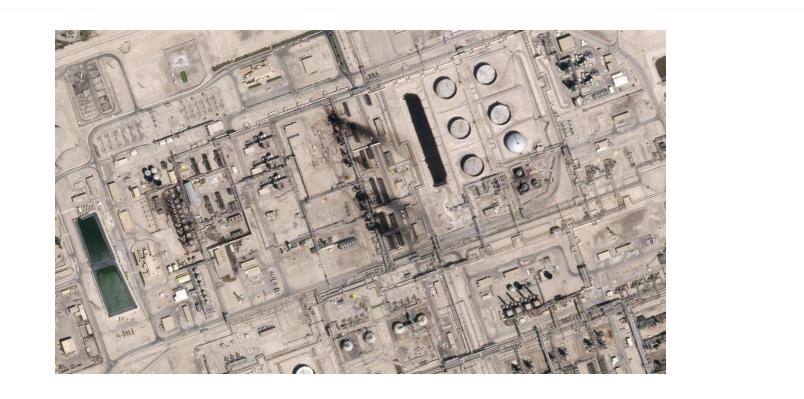
- Non-commercial uses of EO data
- Access and dissemination of EO data
- Recommendations for efficient data distribution
- Do States/companies have obligation to share EO data?
- Do States have right to access EO data?
- Are data policies facilitating sharing of EO data?





- Environmental monitoring
- Disaster management & humanitarian assistance
- Compliance with legal obligations
- Agriculture & food security
- Infrastructure & EO data applications





- Growing reliance on EO data
- Commercial data supply
- Demand for data

More

Continuous

Reliable

Accessible

Interoperable

Access to EO data

UN Remote Sensing Principles

- Right of sensed State to non-discriminatory access to data and analysed information
- Duty of the sensing State to make data available to sensed State, especially for disasters
- No enforceable rights and obligations
- Promote international cooperation

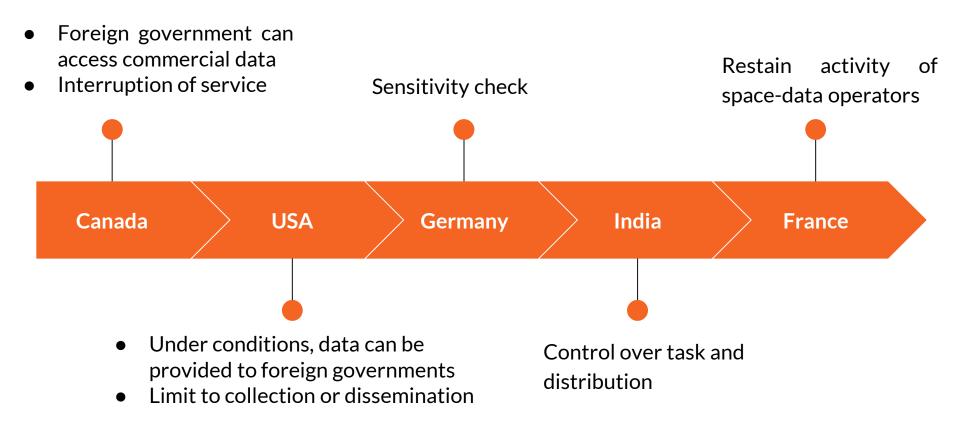
Space & Major Disasters Charter



- Non-binding charter
- For natural and humanitarian relief
- Access to raw data and information
- No availability guarantee
- No liability

Copernicus

- For environmental monitoring, disaster management
- For the development of commercial uses
- Open full free medium/low resolution data
- Authorisation for high resolution and CM data
- No liability



Dutch National Satellite DataPortal

- •Data available to Dutch, commercial and noncommercial, users
- •Raw data refer only to Dutch territory
- Data may come from foreign sources
- Users not allowed to further provide this raw data

Summary of data policies

- Access to commercial data for emergency
- Access to commercial data only for States
- Divergent
- Case-by-case

- Countries without RS capabilities
- Entities without the means to access commercial data

Dissemination of EO data

"Sovereign privacy"

- •Freedom of use & exploration of outer space
- Legality of remote sensing
- **•UNRSP IV:**

Respect for sovereign wealth and resources Not detrimental to *legitimate* rights and interests

- High and very high resolution images
- No opt-out option

Rights related to data

<u>Privacy</u>

personal data, location data, consent

Intellectual property

databases, use/reuse of data

Export control

high-resolution data, software, satellites

Liability

for inaccurate data

Challenges

- •Realisation of RS potential but regulations not facilitating
- •What is the relevant law: space, international, national?
- •No uniformity in conditions for access & dissemination
- Access for emergency
- Not for prevention/preparedness/recovery
- Not for non-commercial purposes
- •Rights and obligations of commercial stakeholders

Need for clarifications and for new regime?

Conclusions

- •Raise more awareness on EO potential à more demand à easier access/lower costs
- •Less reliance on commercial providers & incentives to volunteer
- Best practices for the commercial sector
- •Cooperation agreements among countries: "RS for benefit & interest"
- Rethink UNRSP

Coordination & harmonisation

Thank you!

d.stefoudi@law.leidenuniv.nl