

BMWi, Abteilung VII, Technologiepolitik

German National Data Security Policy for Space-Based Earth Remote Sensing Systems

Act to give Protection against the Security Risk to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Dissemination of High-Grade Earth Remote Sensing Data

"Satellitendatensicherheitsgesetz" - SatDSiG 23. March 2010

www.bmwi.de



National Background

technological advances in satellites, sensors and data processing

- → ability to generate data/images with very high information content
- high spatial resolution
- spectral coverage, spectral resolution (e.g. thermal IR, hyperspectral sensors)
- active sensors such as Radar or Lidar

TerraSAR-X satellite launched in June 2007 RapidEye satellite constellation launched August 2008 TanDEM-X satellite launch 2010



- commercial applications
- scientific applications

even more capable next generation systems





SatDSiG - German Satellite Data Security Policy

two major purposes:

- fostering the civil use and commercialization of remote sensing data
 - maximizing the data flow to scientific and commercial users
 - create legal certainty
- safeguarding security and foreign policy interests
 - German, EU, NATO, friendly or allied countries
 - peaceful co-existance of nations

SatDSiG act became effective Dec. 2007

SatDSiV statutory ordinance became effective Apr. 2008

- definition of "high-grade" earth remote sensing systems
- algorithms, threshold values and lists for "sensitivity" check





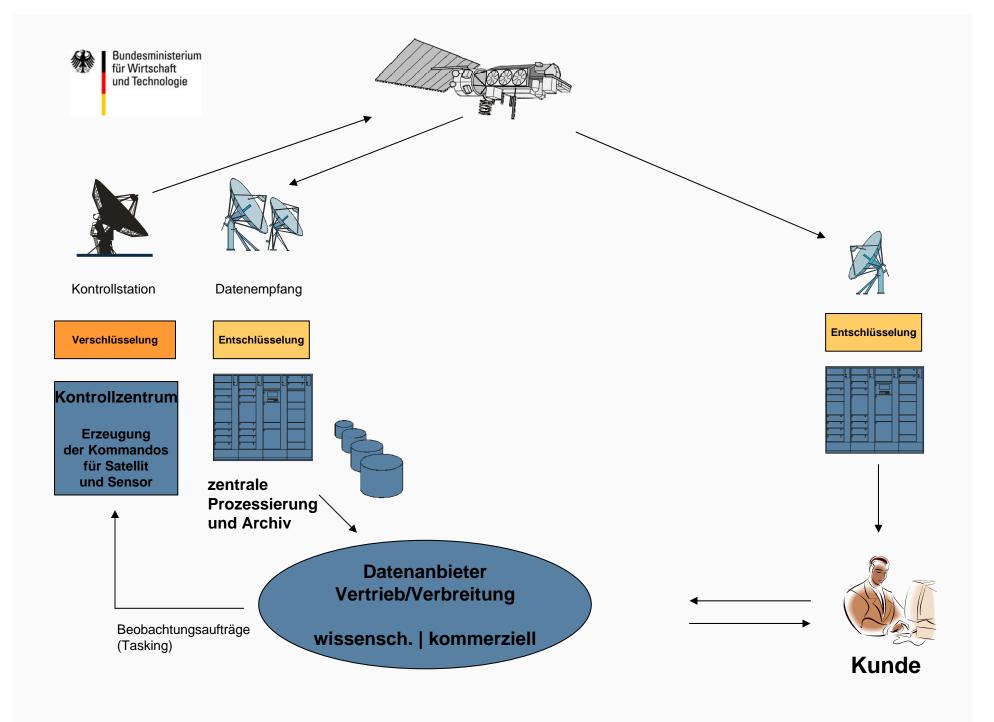
SatDSiG - Area of Application is limited to

German satellites, satellites operated by German nationals or legal persons, satellites operated from Germany

- non-military satellites
- "High-Grade" earth remote sensing systems
 - High Grade derives from the system's capacity for acquiring data of particularly high information content
- first-time or primary marketing/dissemination

the Act consequently pertains to primary data distributors but generally NOT to

- remote sensing service providers, value-adding firms or
- data resellers



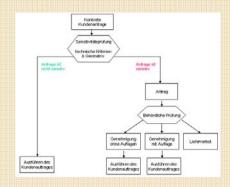


SatDSiG - Central Elements of the Act

central part of the act is a clearly defined and transparent procedure for distributing data

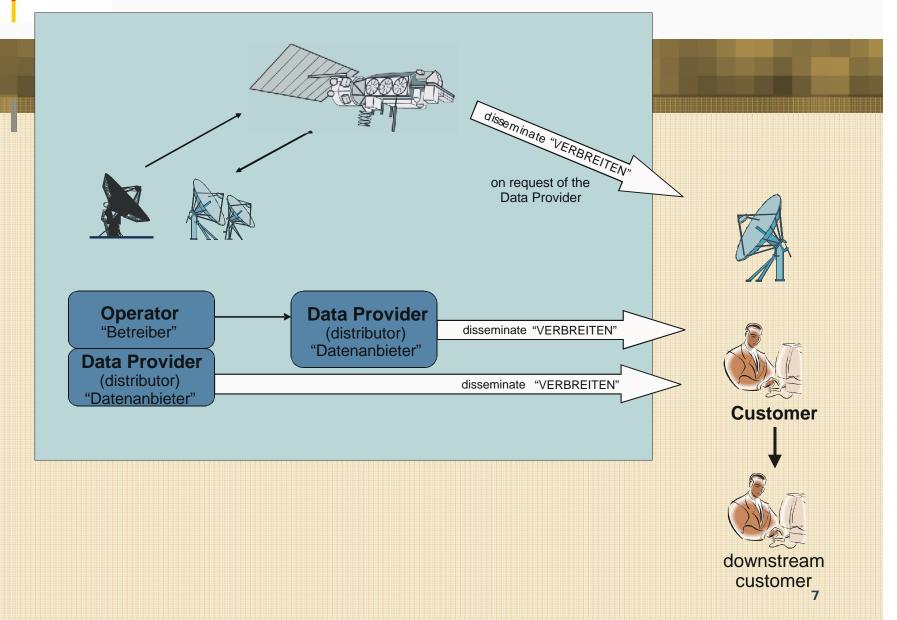
licensing requirements and obligations

- satellite operators
- data distributors



regulations under company law concerning operators (acquisition of firms and stakes in firms or corporate takeovers)







Dissemination of Data from High-Grade Satellites

two-layered approach for first-time/primary dissemination:

sensitivity check

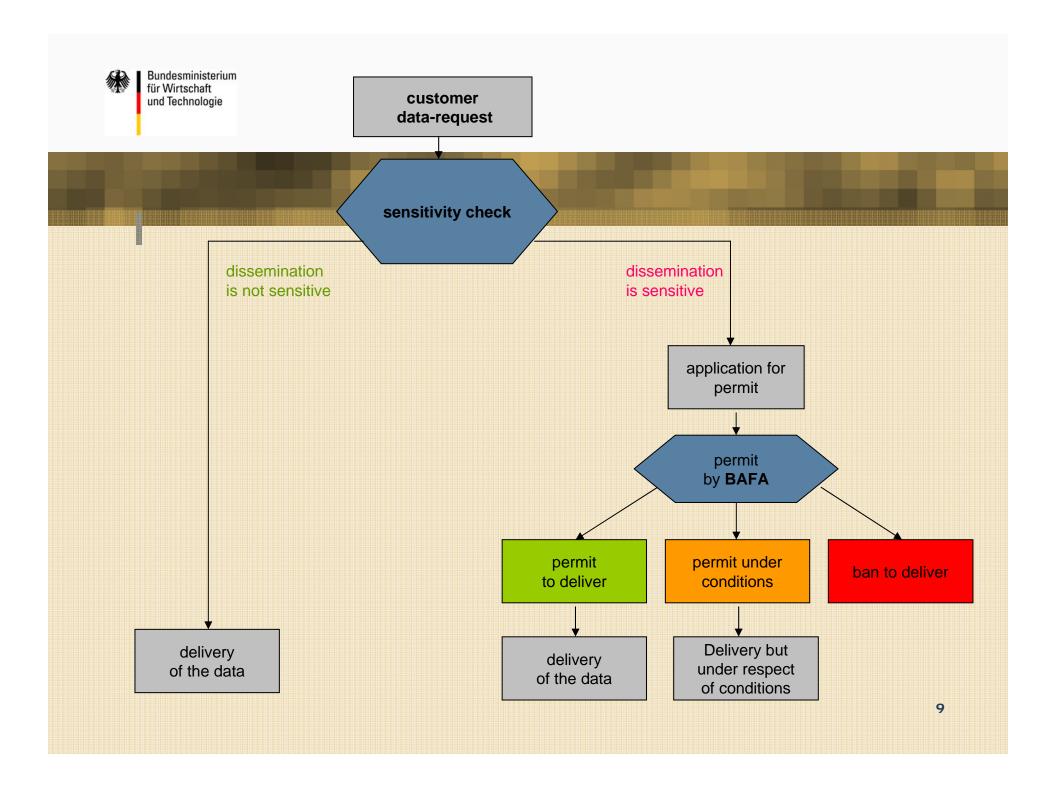
- to be performed on a case-by-case basis for any data request
- to be performed by and in the full responsibility of the data provider
- predefined procedures and criteria without any power of discretion
- requirement to document and record for possible official audit/inspection
- → in case the data request is "not sensitive", the data provider is free to deliver the data
- → in case the data request is "sensitive", a permit by BAFA is required

permit/refusal by governmental authority

(BAFA, Federal Office of Economics and Export Control)

- only required if the result of the sensitivity check is "sensitive"
- decision is based on (probably classified) criteria and internal procedures







Criteria Examined during the Sensitivity Check, § 17

sensitivity check concerns the data request by the customer and the meta data of the individual data set (never the data set itself)

information content of the individual data product

- operation mode of the sensor
- processing (specification of the data product)

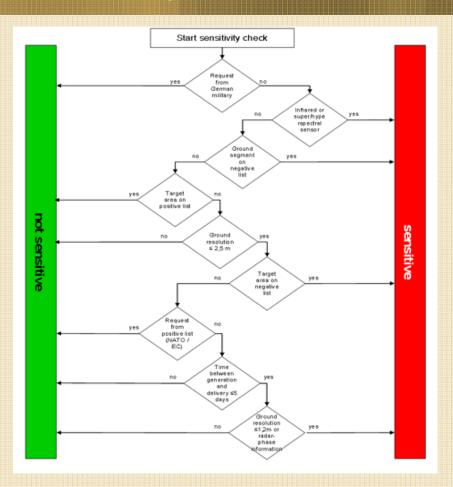
target area represented/surveyed by the data product
time period between data generation and supply to the customer
time of the data generation
ground segments to which the data are to be transmitted
Individual customer



SatDSiV – algorithm for the sensitivity check

algorithmic definition

- combining threshold values and lists
- only meta data required
- can be executed automatically
 - → fast and cost-effective





Informal Discussion with Partners

to informally achieve a common understanding of risks and security levels we continue our discussion with partners

constant exchange of experience

- e.g. EU, USA, CAN, JAP

same level of regulation despite different regulation mechanisms

- e.g. USA and CAN follow a license-oriented approach
- DE follows a transaction-oriented approach

avoid "race-to-the-bottom"



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