

Plenary 6 Democratizing Space Data

Democratizing Space Data: Key Issues

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Secure World Foundation
Global Space Applications Conference
Montevideo, Uruguay
May 23, 2018



Secure World Foundation

Secure World Foundation is a *private operating foundation* that promotes cooperative solutions for space sustainability

- Why space sustainability? Increasing reliance on space assets coupled with potentially destabilizing trends
- Our mission: To work with governments, industry, international organizations, and civil society to develop and promote ideas and actions to achieve the secure, sustainable, and peaceful uses of outer space benefiting Earth and all its peoples

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

What We Do

- The Foundation acts as a research body, convener and facilitator to examine key space policy topics
 - To promote international cooperative governance for increased space sustainability
 - To increase human and environmental security by promoting improved governance of the delivery of information gathered from space systems in ways that promote its utility
 - To assist in the development of effective national and international space policies and laws both in established and emerging space nations
- Offices located in Broomfield, CO & Washington, DC with 10 staff members



Activities and Partners























SPACE GENERATION ADVISORY COUNCIL



Data Democracy

- CEOS description of (Space) Data Democracy =
 - 1) Data Access
 - 2) Software Tools
 - 3) Data Dissemination
 - 4) Capacity Development
- What are some of the biggest barriers/challenges to dramatic increase in the use of Earth observation data by new actors, in additional sectors or in innovative ways?



Taking the first step

Awareness and use of Earth observation and other spacedervived technology is increasing but wide-spread adoption is still slow

- Lack of technical knowledge or training
- Focus on traditional areas of application
- "Intertia"
- Donor skepticism
- Government skepticism
- Time and money
- Data set integration concerns including privacy
- Too much data



Sustainable Development Goals & Space

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability





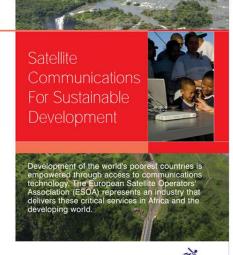
EARTH OBSERVATIONS AND GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION:

SUPPORTING OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN MONITORING AND ACHIEVING THE 2030 AGENDA



Satellite Communications For Sustainable Developmen







Report 59 June 2016

Stefano Ferretti Jörg Feustel-Büechl Roy Gibson Peter Hulsroj Andreas Papp



Variety of Stakeholders

- Governmental organizations
- Donor entities
- Intergovernmental/multilateral/ regional organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Space agencies
- Development contracting companies
- Space manufacturers and operators
- Data analytic businesses
- Non-space related companies
- Academia

















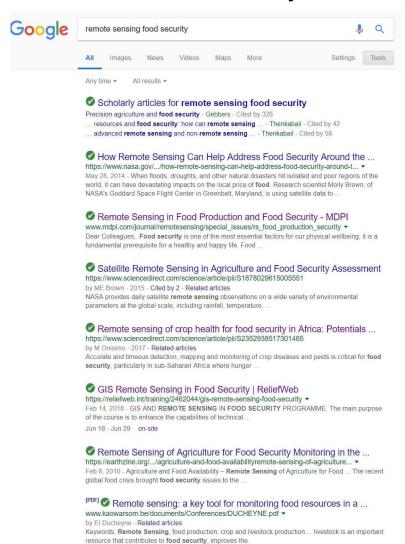




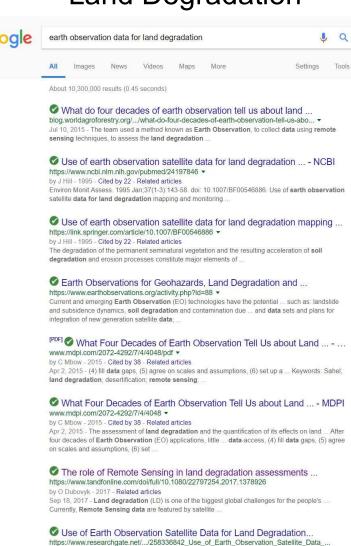
What happens when you Google it?

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

Food Security



Land Degradation



Dec 20, 2017 - Download citation | Use of Earth Observa... | The degradation of the permanent

seminatural vegetation and the resulting acceleration of soil ...

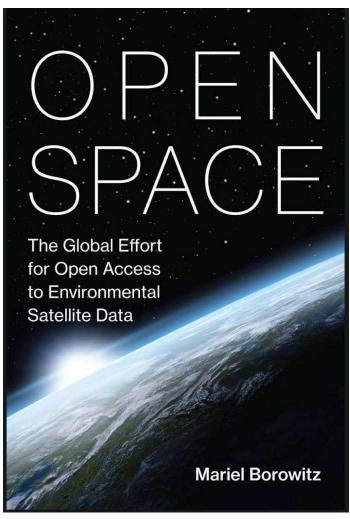


Moving Forward

- More general resources which outline the "what" and the "how"
- Increased colloboration among a wider range of stakeholders
- More support for sector cross-training, both academically and professionally
- Better engagement with media
- Don't let "perfect" or "most efficient" be the enemy of "good" and "effective"



New Research



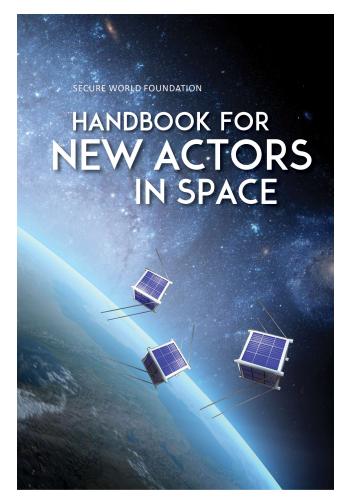
- Published Dec 2017
- Some key considerations:
 - Looked at why some open data models have been successful and others less so
 - Determined underlying causes for why some agencies don't share their data
 - Importance of documenting benefits of open data
 - Evaluates role with commercial data

SECURE WORLD FOUNDATION

SWF Handbook for New Actors in Space

Promoting Cooperative Solutions for Space Sustainability

- Goal: Create a publication that provides an overview fundamental principles, laws, norms, and best practices for safe, predictable, and responsible activities in space
- Two specific audiences:
 - Countries developing space programs and/or having to oversee and regulate their first satellites
 - Universities and start-up companies that are developing/operating satellites
- Electronic copies are available through the SWF website, free of charge: www.swfound.org/handbook





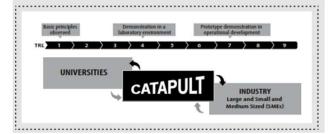
Contents

- **Chapter 1** International framework
- Chapter 2 National policy and administration
- Chapter 3 Responsible space operations

Case Study:

The United Kingdom Satellite Applications Catapult

The United Kingdom Satellite Applications Catapult was established by the government of the United Kingdom (UK) in May 2013 with the goal of creating economic growth in the UK through supporting the development, commercialization, and use of satellite applications. According to its Delivery Plan 2015-2020, the Catapult (Figure 8) aims to promote satellite application and technology development and to help domestic industry "bring new products and services more rapidly to market." The Satellite Applications Catapult is one of 11 "Catapults" operating in the UK, each focusing on different technologies and application areas. The Catapult operates as a private, not-for-profit research organization. It is governed by a board, which includes representation from the United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA) and from Innovate UK-a government agency focused on fostering technology and economic development.



IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS: REMOTE SENSING POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Remote sensing satellites have continually sensed Earth for more than four decades, yielding a valuable repository of data about the planet which has applications in areas as far-reaching as health, climatology, and urban planning. Given its strong linkages to socioeconomic development, space-based remote sensing is a key area of activity for new and established space actors alike. In light of this, remote sensing is a useful case study highlighting the interaction between public policy and public administration and illustrates some of the approaches different countries have taken to managing this kind of activity. Additionally, new trends in remote sensing activities, especially by non-governmental actors, illustrate larger policy transformations that are useful for new space actors to consider.

Remote Sensing Policy

Consistent with the main elements of public policy described in the beginning of this chapter, remote sensing policies primarily seek to:

 identify objectives and priorities guiding the acquisition of data about the planet;

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Thank you. Questions?

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