

Geospatial Business Leaders Summit

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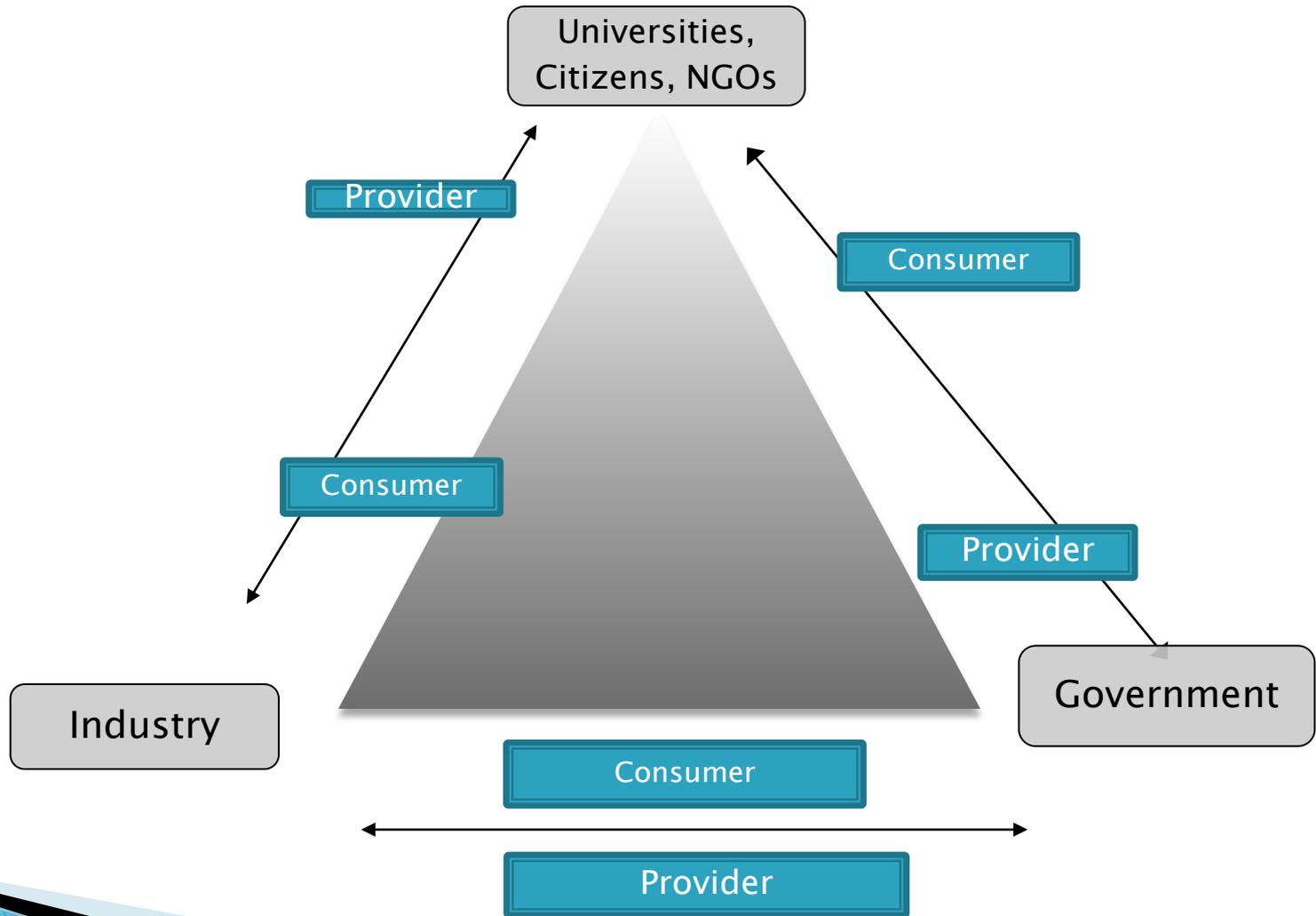
Growing Evidence of Value of Geoinformation in National Economies

- ▶ Google study (2012)
 - Geospatial services companies generate \$1.6 Trillion in revenue and \$1.4 Trillion in cost savings
- ▶ Ordnance Survey of Ireland study (2014)
 - Total value add to economy – 126.4 Million Euros
 - FTE Jobs in total economy – 3,078
- ▶ Natural Resource Canada study (2015)
 - \$21 billion of value to Canada's Gross Domestic Product (1.1%),
 - Generates approximately 19,000 jobs in Canada's economy

Highlights Need for Effective National Policies

- ▶ Government agencies still best able to collect certain data types:
 - Requires proper budgets
 - ▶ Government data must be:
 - Open
 - Easily accessible
 - Integrated
 - Compliant with internationally recognized standards
 - ▶ Laws and regulations regarding collection/use of data must be transparent
 - ▶ Adequate funding for training and education
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Policies Need to Recognize New Ecosystem



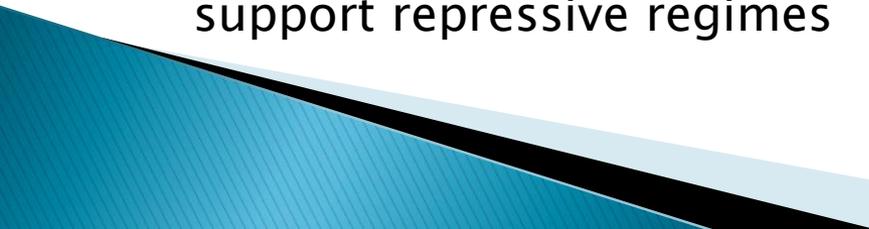
Geo-Divide

- ▶ Referenced In Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management
 - Published by UN-GGIM
- ▶ Some governments will develop policies that enable geospatial technology and collection/use of geoinformation.
- ▶ Other governments will restrict use or use technology to intrude upon the lives of their citizens
- ▶ Will result in a “Geo-Divide” between countries

Winners

- ▶ Citizens in these societies will live in safer **smart cities**, with cutting-edge infrastructure and **open and transparent governments**.
 - ▶ These governments will use geospatial technology to deliver more **efficient and timely services** while still protecting their citizens from **unwarranted government intrusion**.
 - ▶ Effective use of geospatial technology will provide **increased public safety** and allow such nations to **better prepare for and respond** to natural disasters.
 - ▶ ‘Location-enabled’ societies will be the **leaders globally on transnational issues**, such as protecting natural resources, understanding climate change, addressing poverty and preventing the spread of infectious disease.
 - ▶ The adoption of geospatial technologies will **enhance the contour of the relationship between the government and their citizens**.
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Losers

- ▶ Lack of geospatial data available due to **overly burdensome collection, use and transfer laws and policies.**
 - ▶ Collection of many types of geospatial data by private businesses will be limited due to **heavy regulation, data transfer restrictions or inadequate protection of intellectual property rights.**
 - ▶ Companies will be **unwilling to store or use geospatial data** in these countries due to **liability concerns.**
 - ▶ Some **governments will use geospatial technology as a means to monitor or restrict the movements and personal interactions of their citizens.**
 - ▶ As a result, **individuals will be unwilling to adopt new applications** involving their location for fear that this information will be shared with authorities.
 - ▶ Over time, **businesses will pull operations** from these companies due to increased costs, concerns over liability, and public pressure not to support repressive regimes
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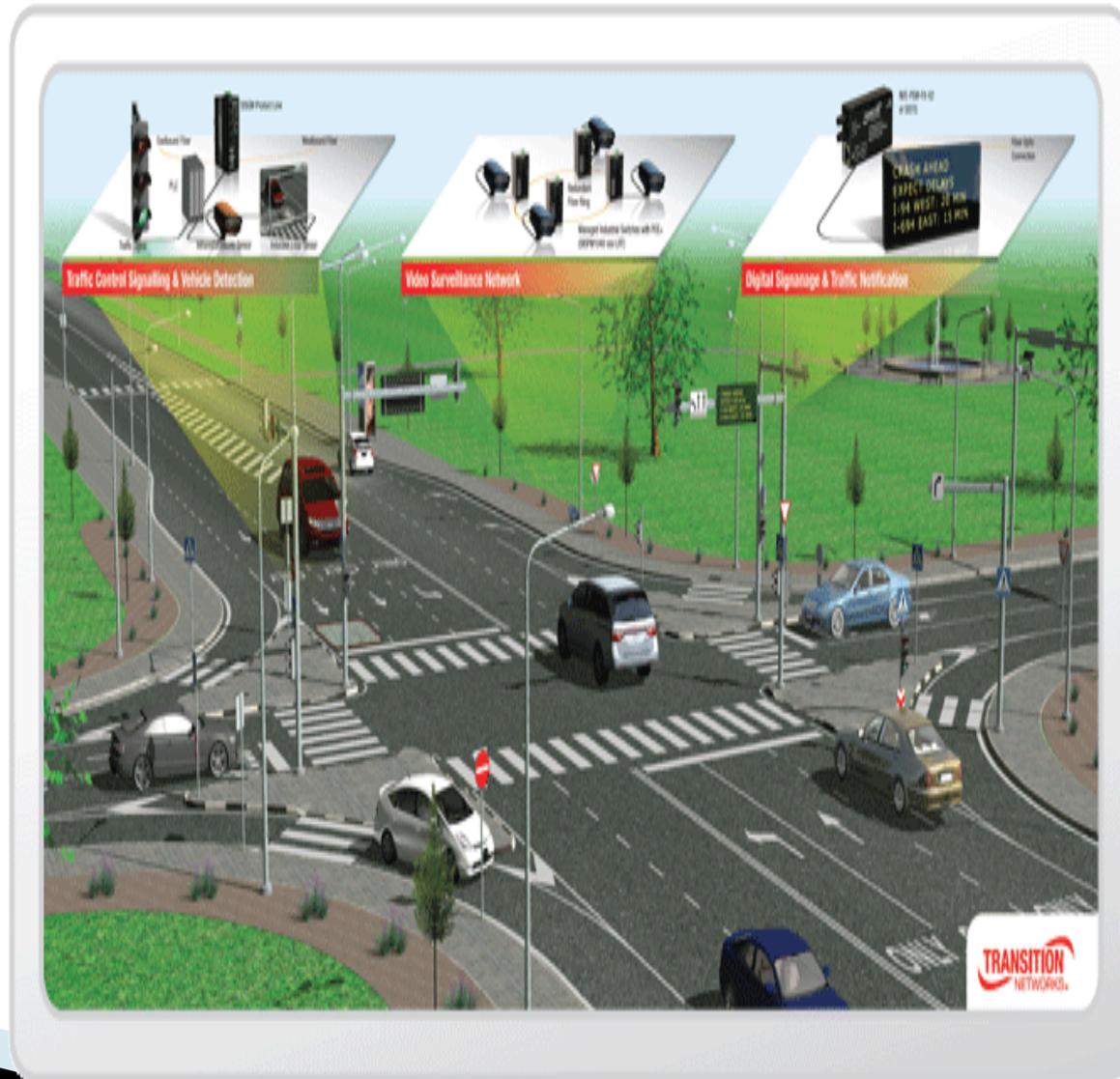
Policies developed in response to today's use of geospatial technology . . .

- ▶ Reaction to “sharing economy” businesses such as Uber and AirBnb;
 - ▶ Integration of drones;
 - ▶ Continuing national security concerns over satellite imagery/maps;
 - ▶ Challenges to government use of “crowd-sourced data; and,
 - ▶ Surveillance by law enforcement and national security agencies.
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. . . will impact future applications

- Smart Cities
- Intelligent Transportation
- Autonomous Vehicles
- Wearable Technology
- Internet of Things
- Smart Grids
- ???????

All have one thing in common: geoinformation



Questions

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