Summary of UN-GGIM-AP questionnaire on geodetic data sharing

Basara Miyahara
Vice Chair UN-GGIM-AP WG1
Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

Questions and types of geodetic data

- **Question 1 -** What legal statutes or laws or regulations prevent or hinder an agency from accessing or sharing geodetic data?
- **Question 2 -** What are other challenges or issues that prevent an agency from accessing or sharing geodetic data?
- **Question 3 -** What benefits would an agency expect from accessing or sharing geodetic data?
- **Question 4 -** What action would be necessary to allow your agency to access or share geodetic data?

Questions and types of geodetic data

Geodetic data types

- Static GNSS CORS;
- Real-time GNSS CORS;
- Heighting;
- Gravity;
- Tide gauge.

Member counties responding questionnaire

- Response from 9 contrives
- Australia, Bangladesh, Iran, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Tonga

Thank you for cooperation!

- 3 agencies are not responsible for gravity data
- 1 agency is not responsible for tide gauge data

Q1 - What laws or regulations?

- No lows or regulations in all responding contrives
- Some have open data policies
- Some are on request basis or need mutual agreement
- Data is provided for free or basic cost to delivery or purchase

Q2 - Other challenges or issues

- No or inadequate WEB system to access or share geodetic data
- Slow internet speed
- High expense to provide geodetic data

- Users don’t know where geodetic data are or how to utilize them
- Users don’t know the value of geodetic data and use less accurate products

Q3 Excepted benefits from data

- In general, technical assistance on how to optimize the use of geodetic data
- Static GNSS CORS data: Land, marine and airborne surveying, infrastructure development, monitoring of crustal deformation
- Real-time GNSS CORS data: Navigation, positioning service for surveying, navigation such as IT construction and agriculture, automated driving, UAV control and so on.
- Heighting data: High accuracy engineering, maintenance and monitoring of infrastructure, development of geoid model.
- Gravity data: Calibration for measuring instrument, geophysical exploration, development of geoid model, geophysical and geodynamic research.
- Tide gauge data: Reference for vertical datum, maintenance of coastal infrastructure, monitoring tsunami, coast lines and sea level change.

Q4 – Necessary Action for data sharing

- Development of WEB system to access or share geodetic data
- Training on how to handle real-time GNSS CORS data

- To inform users the presence of geodetic data and make them recognize usefulness of the data
- Conferences and forums that will make the top decision makers recognize the need to share geodetic data

Summary

- There are No lows or regulations prevent geodetic data sharing in all responding contrives
- One of other challenges is no WEB system to access and share geodetic data
- A lot of benefits are expected from accessing or sharing geodetic data
- It is necessary to make users, high level officials and decision makers recognize the importance and needs of geodetic data sharing