

# The Group on Earth Observation (GEO) and the role of Europe in the Implementation of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

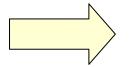
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## **Outline**



# 1. Earth observations - current situation

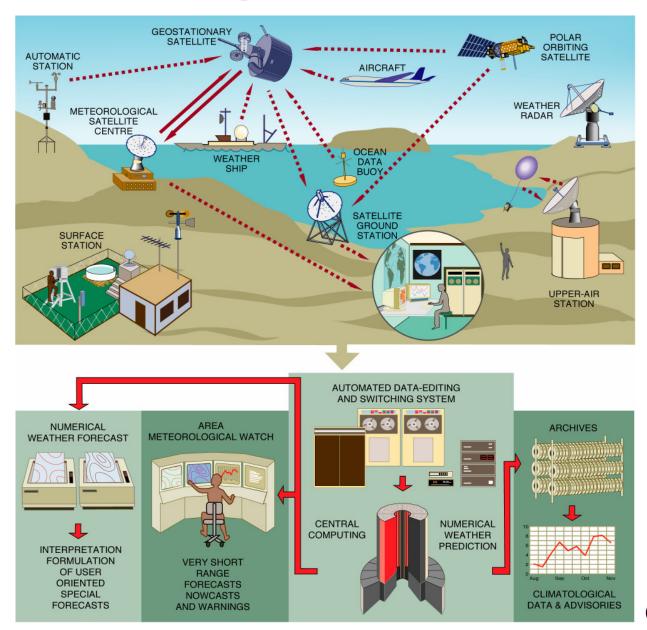
# 2. Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)

- Vision, scope and focus
- Distributed system of systems, architecture, interoperability, data sharing

### 3. Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

- Partnership
- History, progress
- Structure
- Future challenges
- EU contribution

# **Concept of Integrated Earth Observations**



(WMO illustration)



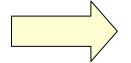
#### Earth Observations – current situation

- Several temporal and spatial gaps exist in global Earth Observation systems (comprising all satellite, airborne, terrestrial or ocean-based observation platforms);
- National, regional and global EO programmes suffer from lack of coordination and continuity;
- Availability and access to EO-based data, information, products and services, tailored to users needs, is not sufficient in many domains;
- EO programmes and initiatives lacked strong political support and commitment on a global level.



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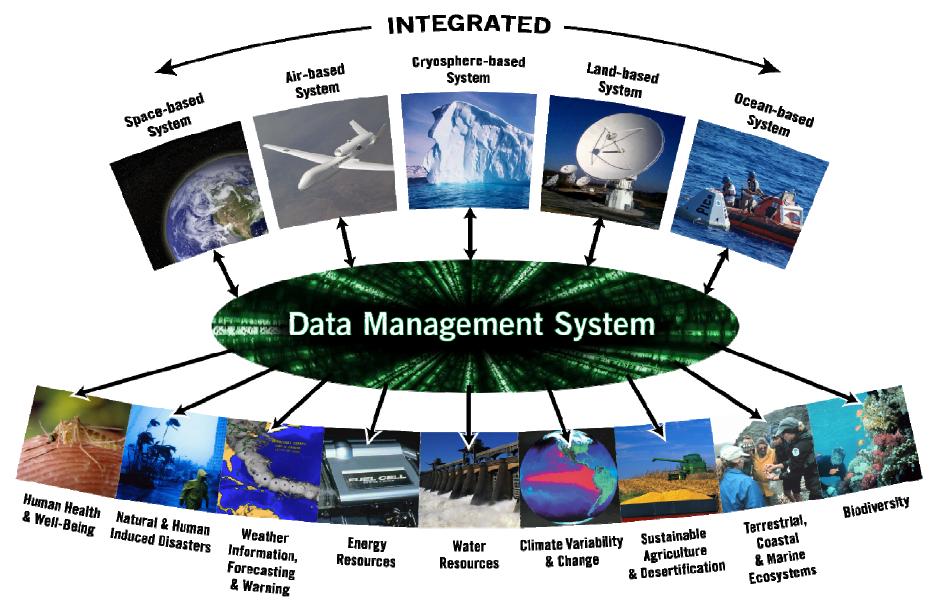


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#### **Towards a GEOSS**

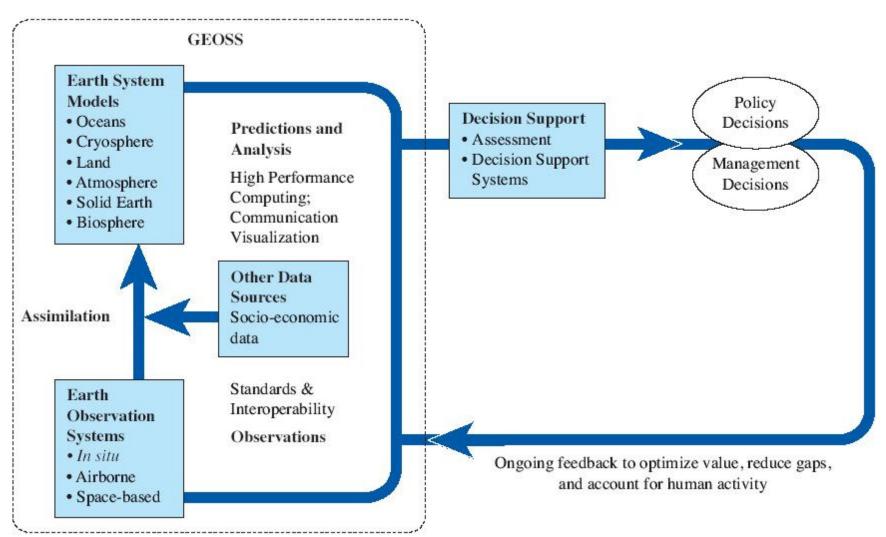
(Global Earth Observation System of Systems)





### **Towards a GEOSS**

# (Global Earth Observation System of Systems) Scope and focus of GEOSS





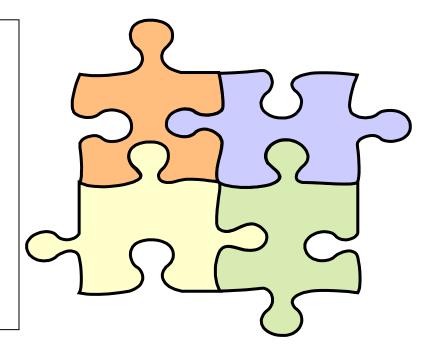
# **Group on Earth Observations (GEO) History started in Spring 2003**

- ad hoc GEO established at the First Earth
   Observation Summit (EOS-I), held at ministerial level
   in Washington D.C. in July 2003
- EOS-I declaration created and tasked ad-hoc GEO to prepare a 10-Year Implementation Plan for the development of a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)
- EOS-II in Tokyo in April 2004 agreed a framework for the plan
- EOS III in Brussels in February 2005 endorsed the plan and established GEO on a more formal basis;



### **GEOSS:** a distributed "System of Systems"

GEOSS will be a distributed system of systems, building step-by-step on current cooperation efforts among existing observing and processing systems within their mandates, while encouraging and accommodating new components.



- Improves coordination of strategies and observation systems
- Links all platforms: in situ, aircraft, and satellite networks
- Identifies gaps in our global capacity
- Facilitates exchange and processing of data into information
- Improves decision-makers' abilities to address pressing policy issues



### **GEOSS** architecture: *Interoprability*

#### The success of GEOSS will depend on:

- Data and information providers accepting and implementing a set of interoperability arrangements
  - including technical specifications for collecting, processing, storing, and disseminating shared data, metadata, and products
- Being based on non-proprietary standards, with preference to formal international standards
- Being sensitive to technology disparities among GEO Members and Participating Organizations



### GEOSS architecture: data sharing

The societal benefits of Earth observations cannot be achieved without data sharing

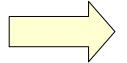
#### GEOSS data sharing principles:

- There will be full and open exchange of data, metadata, and products shared within GEOSS, while recognizing relevant international instruments and national policies and legislation
- All shared data, metadata, and products will be made available with minimum time delay and at minimum cost
- All shared data, metadata, and products free of charge or no more than cost of reproduction will be encouraged for research and education



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# **Group on Earth Observations (GEO) GEO Member Governments (Status: 3 May 2005)**

- Argentina
- Algeria
- Australia
- Belgium
- Belize
- Brazil
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Chile
- · China, co-chair
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Egypt
- European Commission, co-chair
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- · Guinea-Bissau

- Greece
- Honduras
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Mali
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand

- Niger
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Portugal
- Republic of the Congo
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Slovak Republik
- South Africa, co-chair
- Spain
- Sudan
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States, co-chair
- Uzbekistan



# **Group on Earth Observations (GEO)**

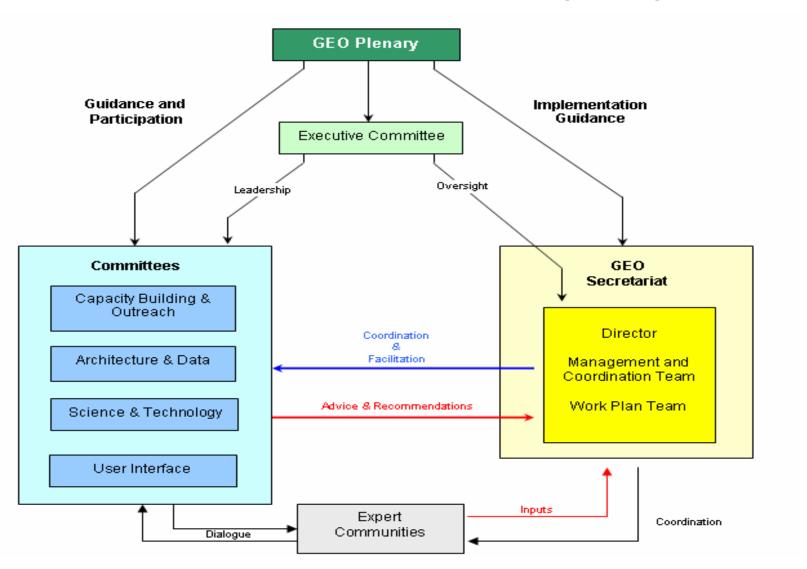
#### Participating International Organizations (Status: 3 May 2005)

- African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment (AARSE)
- Association for the Development of Environmental Information (ADIE)
- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
- Central American Commission for the Environment and Development (SICA/CCAD)
- Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
- European Environmental Agency (EEA)
- European Space Agency (ESA)
- European Sea Level Service (ESEAS)
- Network of European Meteorological Services/Composite Observing System (EUMETNET/EUCOS)
- European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)
- The Association of the Geological Surveys of the European Union (EuroGeoSurveys)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Federation of Digital Broad-Band Seismograph Networks (FDSN)
- Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)
- Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)
- Global Spatial Data Infrastructure (GSDI)
- Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)
- Integrated Global Observing Strategy Partnership (IGOS-P)
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)

- **☞International Association of Geodesy (IAG)**
- **☞ International Council for Science (ICSU)**
- **☞International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP)**
- International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFA)
- International Institute of Space Law (IISL)
- International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE)
- InternationalOzone Commission (IO3C)
- International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
- International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)
- **☞ Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)**
- Partnership for Observation of the Global Ocean (POGO)
- South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
- **"UN Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD)**
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- \*\*United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)
- United Nations Institute for Environment and Human security (UNU-EHS)
- **☞World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)**
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



# **Group on Earth Observations (GEO) Draft GEO Structure (2005)**





# **Group on Earth Observations (GEO)**Future GEO challenges

#### 10-year GEO transition period during year 2005:

- Commitments by GEO members to provide resources for GEO Secretariat on a regular basis
- Installation of permanent GEO Secretariat in Geneva
- Development of GEOSS Work Plan for 2006
- Installation of mechanisms for interfaces to users and for gaining appropriate science and technological advice

#### 10-year implementation of GEOSS from 2006 onwards

Development and implementation of annual work plans



# **EU Contributions to GEOSS implementation (1)**

- The 'Global Monitoring for Environment and Security' (GMES) initiative, developing user-driven, operational, environmental monitoring services based on integrated EO data;
  - -> The observation component of GMES will constitute a major European contribution to GEOSS
- The 'INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe' (INSPIRE) initiative, making available relevant, harmonised and quality geographic information;
  - -> INSPIRE will be a major European contribution to the GEOSS data management system
- Data and information products from many regional and national European Earth observation networks
  - (e.g. in situ and remote sensing observation networks by NMHSS)



# **EU Contributions to GEOSS implementation (2)**

- Coordinating the EU input to the GEO initiative
   (European GEO High Level Group) and
   representing the EU GEO members as one of the four GEO
   co-chairs in the GEO Executive Committee and Plenary
- Participating in GEO Working groups and Standing committees
- Providing on behalf of EU GEO members a significant financial contribution for operation of the GEO Secretariat
- Supporting GEOSS implementation by Community research (mainly Environment, Space, and IST priority areas)
  - -> Several running FP6 projects already address GEO
  - -> 4<sup>th</sup> FP6 call on Environment RTD explicitly asking for contributions to GEOSS in several topics closes on 3 Nov. 2005
  - -> FP7 will address contributions to GEOSS



#### More information

- Group on Earth Observations (GEO): http://earthobservations.org
- Global Monitoring of Environment and Security (GMES): http://www.gmes.info
- INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe (INSPIRE): http://www.ec-gis.org/inspire/
- EU research (2002-2006) FP6:
   http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/nfp.html
  - Environment: http://www.cordis.lu/sustdev/environment/
  - Information Society Technologies (ICT for risk and environment): http://www.cordis.lu/ist/so/env-risk-management/home.html
  - Space: http://www.cordis.lu/fp6/aerospace.htm
- Future EU research FP7: http://www.cordis.lu/fp7

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# Thank you for listening