



Statement from CEOS Regarding Progress Report by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) and the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS) on an integrated response to UNFCCC needs for global satellite observations

Conference of the Parties (COP21)/SBSTA-43,
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Australia is pleased to update the 43rd session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on a coordinated response to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) needs for satellite observations prepared by the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) and the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS) Working Group on Climate. CEOS has had the honor to provide input to the UNFCCC on several previous occasions.

At the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in 2014, the 41st session of SBSTA invited CEOS and CGMS to provide, for SBSTA-43 and the COP-21 in November–December 2015, an updated report on progress made by Space Agencies in providing satellite observations relevant to the convention needs as set out in the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Implementation Plan.

Since the last report presented to SBSTA-41 CEOS and CGMS have made the following relevant progress:

Sensing – Data from an Essential Climate Variable (ECV) inventory have been analysed to provide information complementary to existing CEOS databases.

Climate Record Creation and Preservation – A quantitative assessment of compliance of the GCOS Essential Climate Variables using GCOS guidelines for dataset preparation has been made. This analysis will help quantify the level of maturity of datasets, ensure openness and transparency, and help users judge the utility of the dataset for their application.

Application – CEOS and CGMS have provided GCOS with a final report on Space Agency actions carried out in the 2011–2015 period in response to the GCOS 2010 Implementation Plan and 2011 Satellite Supplement. This input has been used in the GCOS 2015 status report that will be presented to SBSTA-43.

Decision Support – CEOS and CGMS joined the World Meteorological Organization and European Union Joint Research Center on a new report on case studies for climate services.

Since the last report CEOS has also made progress on implementation of its *CEOS Strategy for Carbon Observations from Space*, in response to the Group on Earth Observations Carbon Strategy. CEOS is also responding to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) Water Strategy Report by preparing a *CEOS Strategy for Water Observations from Space*, which was recently endorsed by Space Agencies at the CEOS Plenary in November.

* This report was delivered by Australia as CEOS Chair country.

CEOS ensures international coordination of civil space-based Earth observation programs and promotes exchange of data to optimize societal benefit and inform decision making for securing a prosperous and sustainable future for humankind.

CEOS Agencies

Agencia Espacial Mexicana (AEM), Mexico
Agence Gabonaise d'Études et d'Observations Spatiales (AGEOS), Gabon
Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI), Italy
Agensi Angkasa Negara (ANGKASA), Malaysia
Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)
Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BELSPO)
Canada Centre for Mapping and Earth Observation (CCMEO)
Canadian Space Agency (CSA)
Centre National d'Études Spatiales (CNES), France
Centro para Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial (CDTI), Spain
China Center for Resources Satellite Data and Applications (CRESDA)
Chinese Academy of Space Technology (CAST)
Comisión Nacional de Actividades Espaciales (CONAE), Argentina
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Australia
Crown Research Institute (CRI), New Zealand
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Satellite Applications Center (SAC), South Africa
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR), Germany
Earth System Science Organisation (ESSO), India
European Commission (EC)
European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)
European Space Agency (ESA)
Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA), Thailand
Geoscience Australia (GA)
Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)
Global Geodetic Observing System (GGOS)
Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS)
Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS)
Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), Brazil
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
International Council for Science (ICSU)
International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)
International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group (IOCCG)
International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)
MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology)/Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), USA
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA
National Remote Sensing Center of China (NRSCC)
National Satellite Meteorological Center/China Meteorological Administration (NSMC/CMA)
National Space Agency of Ukraine (NSAU)
National Space Research Agency of Nigeria (NASRDA)
Netherlands Space Office (NSO)
Norwegian Space Centre (NSC)
Russian Federal Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS)
Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (ROSHYDROMET)
Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBITAK-Uzay)
South African National Space Agency (SANSA)
Swedish National Space Board (SNSB)
United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)
United States Geological Survey (USGS)
Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST)
World Climate Research Programme (WCRP)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)