

S1-13

**International Cooperation Expands Data, Products, and Services
Available to Users**

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Observing the Earth and making Earth observation data available to all is a global effort. Many nations collect high-quality, timely, and global observations from Earth observing satellites, but no one country alone can afford to effectively monitor the entire Earth. International cooperation is necessary to observe the full globe and gather all the necessary data to forecast and monitor weather, track climate trends, understand changing ecosystems, provide products and services, and observe space weather to forecast impacts on the Earth. The nations of the Earth collectively improve our forecasting strength by cooperating with partner nations and sharing data around the world.

NOAA is evolving our business model to stay current with the expanding complexity of Earth observing contributors, including commercial entities and our partners among the meteorological satellite agencies, including within the Asia-Oceania region. NOAA places high importance on our international partnerships around the globe to improve our own Earth observation capabilities and maximize a return on investment, both of which add benefits for society. NOAA shares Earth observation data on a full and open basis to ensure users have the information they need to address pressing issues impacting the globe.

**Registration/Abstract Submission Form for
The 13th Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference**

In this presentation, we will provide an overview of NOAA's evolving model, including how we leverage our many international partnerships to meet the data, product, and services needs of the users. The presentation will focus on examples of partnerships that have led to benefits for NOAA, our partners, and the users, within multiple categories including geostationary observations, low earth orbiting observations, space weather observations, and commercial data. We will focus on both bilateral partnerships and cooperation within international fora, such as the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites (CGMS), Group on Earth Observations (GEO), and Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS).

This presentation will provide information to address at least three of the six goals for the AOMSUC conferences, including: (1) Promoting the importance of satellite observations and highlighting their utility; (2) Advancing satellite remote sensing science by enabling information exchange between scientists from the Asia/Oceania region and focusing on regional issues; and (4) Harmonizing unified and optimal usage of all types of satellite and other meteorological and environmental data and information.