

### **Session 3**

Dear colleagues, I am honored to make a statement on behalf of the Chinese delegation.

Looking back to the past, the Chinese government made substantial efforts and shared earth observation data acquired by Chinese satellites with the world. After years' of practice and hard work, great progress were witnessed yet great challenges exists in achieving ultimate goals, China will continue to strengthen the following work:

(1) The Chinese government supports the GEO Mexico City Declaration and the decision of endorsing the GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025: Implementing GEOSS. As the co-chair of GEO, China will actively participate and implement the Strategic Plan. Recently, the Chinese government issued the National Medium and Long-term Development Plan of Civilian Spatial Infrastructure (2015-2025), which is an important foundation of China's GEOSS and will in compliance with the GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025, to promote the realization of GEOSS next ten year goal in China, Asia-Pacific and the world.

(2) The Chinese government fully realizes the importance of GEO's Data Sharing Principles as the foundation and core value of GEOSS. In the past ten years, by constructing satellite receiving stations in South Africa, Singapore, etc., China shared data captured by the Chinese-Brazilian Earth Resource Satellites (CBERS) with the world; as one of the three distributing systems of GEONetCast, China Meteorological Administration Satellite Broadcast System (CMACast) continuously distributes and broadcasts Fengyun Series Meteorological Satellite data globally; on that basis, China is constructing and improving ChinaGEOSS. In the future, China will continuously share more and more domestic satellite data.

(3) Strengthen global application of earth observation data, cope with global challenges of disasters, resources, environment and etc. The Chinese government initiated Global Ecological Environment Remote Sensing Monitoring Annual Report system in 2012, sharing global ecological environment remote sensing data and related information products to the international community through GEO. The Chinese government donated the 30m global land cover datasets (GlobeLand30) to the United Nations last year, which includes ten major land cover classes such as cultivated land, forest, water bodies and etc. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon commended China for this laudable example of information sharing. Global Crop Monitoring System with Remote Sensing-CropWatch, developed by China became the most successful cooperation project under the GEO work plan, and it is the main component of Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative (GEOGLAM). In the future, China will constantly provide many kinds of earth observation data and products to the world.

(4) As co-chair of GEOSS Asia Pacific, China commits itself to promote the achievement of GEOSS goals in Asia Pacific. China, together with the UN ESCAP promotes the establishment of Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Operational System for Asia and the Pacific, providing suitable satellite data products and services to developing countries; Initiated China-ASEAN Earth Observation Data Sharing Platform to combat with frequent natural disasters in Southeast Asian Nations. In the future, China will utilize more earth observation technologies and data to provide services to Asia Pacific countries, especially to developing countries.

The issuance of GEO Mexico City Declaration is not only a summary of work of the past ten years, but also a strategic plan of the future ten years. It will guide GEO member countries and participating organizations more effectively take part

in and achieve GEOSS goals. China will abide by the guidelines of GEO Mexico City Declaration, continuously develop China GEOSS and make more substantial contributions to the development of GEO and achievement of GEOSS goals.

Thank you!

#### **Session4**

China agrees to the framework proposal of building the GEOSS as specified in the next 10-year (2016-2025) GEO Implementation Plan. This plan fully reflects the successful implementation of the Declaration of Geneva and the core of GEO2025 Development Vision. Our thanks go to the GEO IPWG for their hard work and wisdom.

In order to fully implement this plan, the Chinese delegation would like to make the following proposal:

(1) The overall implementation of the next ten-year strategic goals of the GEOSS should be simultaneously advanced and wholly arranged at global, regional and national levels. There are differences in needs and technological characteristics at these three levels while there should be mutual support and compliment among them. Their respective needs and technological characteristics should be taken into consideration in fostering and developing corresponding GEOSS, including Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEOGLAM), Africa GEOSS, China GEOSS, etc.

(2) Efforts should be made to explore the hatch mechanisms from Community Activities and Initiatives to Flagships. The top-down and bottom-up mechanisms should be integrated to focus on the implementation of flagships on a demand-led basis. Meanwhile, it must be made clear how the flagships is to further support the development of the GEOSS once the flagships have been the operational system.

(3) Member states and participating organizations should be encouraged to open and share more earth observations data. The construction and services of earth observations data sharing platform should be accorded enough importance. This platform should be connected to the data sharing platforms of member states and participating organizations. It should be made sure this will truly give a support to the Initiatives and Flagships as well as construction of the GOESS at global, regional and national levels.

(4) The educational and training network should be actively built with reasonable global layout, regarding in particular the capacity development of developing countries. Under the framework of the GEOSS and subject to unanimously complied standards and criteria, the country-specific conditions and needs should be taken into consideration in providing earth observations data through standard processing and analytical tools, with an aim to obtaining spatial information products that can support government decision-making.