

CENTRO DE EXCELENCIA GEODÉSICO MUNDIAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

MODERNIZACIÓN DEL SISTEMA DE REFERENCIA
GEOESPACIAL
TALLER DE DESARROLLO DE CAPACIDADES

Acciones del GGCE-ONU

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Día 1, Sesión 2 1_2_3

Centro de Excelencia Geodésico Mundial de las Naciones Unidas

Nuestra visión

Todos los países cuentan con un **fuerte** apoyo político a la geodesia.





eriticas

"15 de los 18 sectores de infraestructuras críticas y recursos clave dependían del Sistema de Posicionamiento Global (GPS), entre ellos las telecomunicaciones, los servicios de emergencia y los intercambios financieros".

~ Departamento de Seguridad Nacional de EE.UU.



Impulso del crecimiento económico

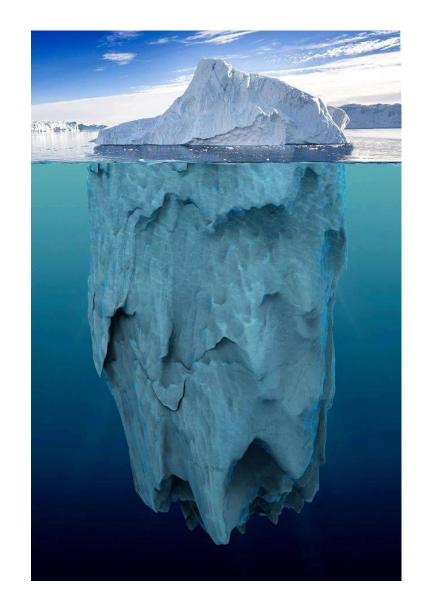
"En la próxima década, los ingresos por GNSS, observación de la Tierra y telecomunicaciones por satélite (80% de los ingresos del mercado de la industria espacial) tendrán una tasa de crecimiento del ~9%"

~ EUSPA Market Report and Euroconsult

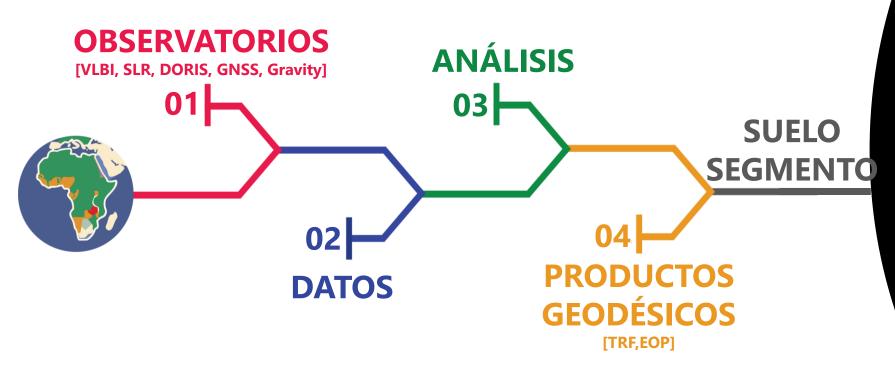


Riesgo oculto

El riesgo que algunos Estados miembros, agencias espaciales y operadores de satélites desconocen y que amenaza el uso de los satélites y todas las aplicaciones derivadas de ellos.



de geodesia



SEGMENTO ESPACIAL



EGMENTO DE USUARIO



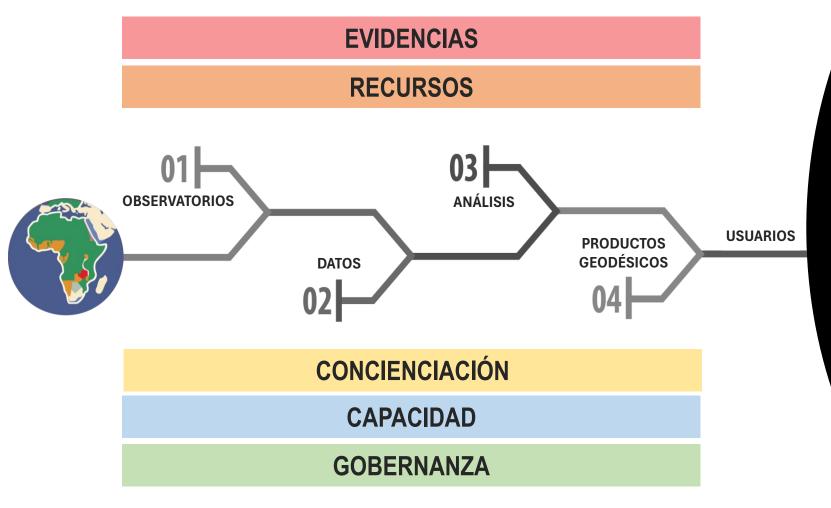
Resolución de la Asamblea General de la ONU (2015)



Resolución de la Asamblea General de la ONU (2015) "Un marco de referencia geodésico mundial para el desarrollo sostenible"



Debilidades de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia

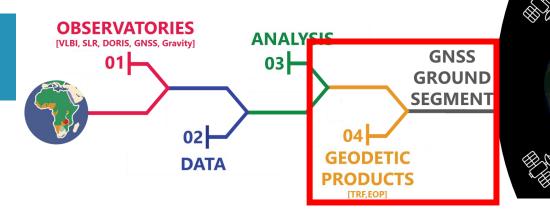






^{*}Las perspectivas de 500 personas de 110 países a partir de 11 Sesiones de Escucha en línea con personas de organizaciones científicas, organismos industriales, agencias políticas, agencias científicas y agencias de defensa.

GNSS



Segmento terrestre GNSS

- Supervisar los satélites GNSS (posición, salud, estado)
- Mando y control
 - Actualización de las efemérides (cada pocas horas)
 - Las Estaciones de Control Terrestre GNSS utilizan los Parámetros de Orientación Terrestre para calcular con precisión las posiciones y órbitas de los satélites GNSS y las correcciones de sincronización aplicadas antes de cargar las efemérides en los satélites.
 - Dado que la orientación y la rotación de la Tierra pueden cambiar ligeramente a lo largo del tiempo, los EOP son fundamentales para garantizar que las posiciones de los satélites se calculan con gran precisión en relación con un marco de referencia fijo (marco de referencia terrestre (TRF)).
 - Dependencias: Marco de referencia terrestre y parámetros de orientación de la Tierra



- Marco de referencia terrestre
 - Tiene una precisión de 5 mm y una estabilidad de 0,5 mm/año (Altamimi et al., 2023).
 - Preocupación baja: es lo suficientemente preciso para los requisitos operativos del GNSS (operaciones de infraestructuras críticas y sectores de recursos clave).
 - ¿Es suficientemente fiable?



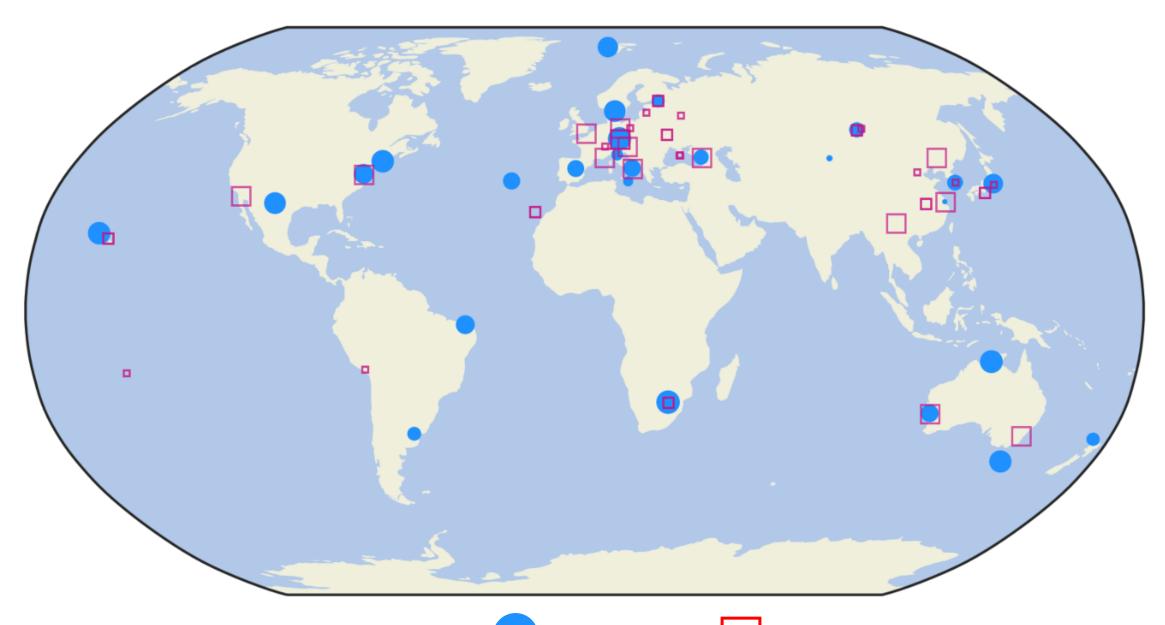


Figura: Ubicación de las estaciones VLBI terrestres VLBI y de las estaciones SLR El tamaño de los círculos y cuadrados es aproximadamente proporcional a la cantidad de datos que cada estación aporta a la cadena de suministro de la geodesia mundial. Los datos corresponden a 2023-2024.

- Marco de referencia terrestre
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 - Preocupación baja: es lo suficientemente preciso para los requisitos operativos del GNSS (operaciones de infraestructuras críticas y sectores de recursos clave).
 - ¿Es suficientemente fiable?
 - ¿Dispone la red de observatorios terrestres de redundancia y coherencia?
 - Preocupación media: no es lo suficientemente sólido.



- Marco de referencia terrestre
- Parámetros de orientación de la Tierra
 - Precesión y nutación muy predecibles poco preocupantes
 - Duración del día dinámica preocupación media
 - Movimiento polar dinámico preocupación media
 - UT1-UTC dinámico gran preocupación

* Es discutible con qué frecuencia deben actualizarse estos parámetros antes de causar una pérdida de precisión o fiabilidad en los servicios por satélite, sin embargo, aunque pasen tres años antes de que surjan problemas, VLBI, SLR y DORIS son necesarios.



"La cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia muestra una estabilidad extremadamente frágil y podría colapsarse fácilmente debido a una serie de problemas materiales e inmateriales".

- JN Markiel [Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia Geoespacial de

EE.UU.]

- Reunión de consulta deexpertos sobre el fortalecimiento de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia (abril de 2024)

1^{er} Plan de Desarrollo Conjunto de la Geodesia Mundial

- Disponible ahora en 6 idiomas de la ONU https://ggim.un.org/UNGGCE/#documents
- Plan de acción (vinculado a una estrategia) para subsanar las deficiencias de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia
 - Evitar una mayor degradación de la cadena de suministro (apoyar los requisitos operativos actuales)
 - Robustez (mejora la fiabilidad)
 - 3. Próxima generación (cumplir requisitos más ambiciosos)
- Incluye actividades para la UN-GGCE, los Estados miembros y los socios

1st Joint Development Plan for Global Geodesy

Version 1.0







Phase 1: Avoid further degradation of the global geodesy supply chain

Objective 1.1 – Member States are engaged in geodesy governance

Outcomes

- 1.1.1 Member States have improved governance arrangements within their country including a workplan to manage strategic, operational, and technical geodetic risks.
- 1.1.2 Governments, science organizations, industry, and universities understand their roles in the global geodesy supply chain, as well as how they relate to other elements of the chain.
- 1.1.3 Member States understand their dependency, on the global geodesy supply chain, as well as the impact of loss due to failure or degradation of the global geodesy supply chain.
- 1.1.4 Risks associated with weaknesses in the global geodesy supply chain are beginning to be mitigated.

Proposed Activities of Member States

- Establish, or strengthen an existing, country level geodesy working group which includes representatives from government (science, policy, defence), industry and academia.
- 2. Lead the development and implementation of a country level strategy and action plan to:
 - Assess strategic, operational and technical risks associated with weaknesses in the global geodesy supply chain.

- Increase awareness of the global geodesy supply chain.
- Address risks that, if realised, would have significant economic, social, and environmental consequences.

Proposed Activities of UN-GGCE

- 3. Develop and share guidance material which can be used by Member States to establish or strengthen country level working groups, strategies and action plans.
- 4. Establish a website for Member States to voluntarily report on the Activities assigned to them in the Joint Development Plan, monitor their progress and provide summary statistics of Member State activities.
- Engage with Member State representatives and assist them to establish or strengthen country level working groups, strategies and action plans.

Proposed Activities of Partners

6. Engage with Member State representatives and assist them to establish or strengthen country level working groups, strategies and action plans.





Informes políticos





POLICY BRIEF NO 001

Hidden Risk

How weaknesses in the global geodesy supply chain could have catastrophic impacts on critical infrastructure and national economies

INTRODUCTION

Modern society is dependent on satellites. In many countries. satellite information is essential for economic growth, the operation of critical infrastructure, and is a cornerstone of national defence forces.

In some cases, the dependence is so strong that countries have developed sovereign space systems. For example, several countries or regions, e.g., the European Union (EU), have their own Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) to provide Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) services for civilian and defence applications including the Global Positioning System (GPS; USA), GLONASS (Russian Federation), Galileo (EU) and BeiDou (PRC). These countries recognize that a loss of PNT services, either due to technological failures or malicious activity, would have catastrophic and cascading effects for their economy and critical infrastructure. This reliance and need for control is not limited to GNSS satellites which provide PNT services, but extends to telecommunications satellites and Earth Observation (EO) satellites.

Observing the Earth

Satellites providing vital defence and civilian applications are reliant on constant updates about their 'place in space' (satellite orbit information) and the Earth's 'place in space' (shape, orientation, gravity field, and coordinate reference

This Earth and satellite 'place in space' information are collectively known as geodetic products. Constant updates to the geodetic products are needed because the Earth and satellites are always moving. Without updates to geodetic products, satellite applications that society takes for granted, and all the benefits they provide would degrade or fail.

GLOBAL GEODESY SUPPLY CHAIN

The geodetic products are created through the global geodesy supply chain (Figure 1) which includes:

· ground observatories and scientists who constantly observe the movement of the Earth and satellites;

Key Messages

- Society's dependence on satellite services for economic development, the operation of critical infrastructure, and defence applications is very high and growing at a rapid pace.
- Satellite services are at risk of degradation or failure due to the lack of resources provided to the global geodesy supply chain.
- For satellites to operate accurately and reliably, their 'place in space' and Earth's 'place in space' need to be observed and analyzed constantly. This information is provided through the global geodesy supply chain
- The global geodesy supply chain is the collection of ground observing stations, data centres, analysis centres and highly qualified experts who observe the Earth and convert these observations into geodetic products which are essential to communicate accurately and reliably with satellites.
- Although the supply chain is a vital foundation of the space sector, it is relatively unknown and therefore under-resourced. Less than 0.05% of the revenue generated from GNSS and EO services are reinvested in the global geodesy supply chain.
- Member States and partners are forming a Joint Development Plan describing how they will work together to strengthen the supply chain to enhance the reliability and integrity of the
- Key activities for Member States include: strengthening national awareness and governance in geodesy, recognizing the global geodesy supply chain as national critical infrastructure and engaging in bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Member States.
- · data centres and data centre operators who quality check the data from observatories and make it available to the global geodesy analysis community; and,
- · analysis centres, correlation centres and analysts who translate the raw data into geodetic products.

It is a global geodesy supply chain because the observatories and highly qualified people need to be distributed around the

Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 69/266 in 2015, entitled 'A Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development'. The resolution encourages Member States to

world to achieve the required accuracy and reliability of the Recognizing the risk of a degrading supply chain, the United

- Riesgo oculto: cómo las deficiencias de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia podrían tener repercusiones catastróficas en infraestructuras críticas y economías nacionales.
- 2. Dependencia de la cadena mundial de suministro geodésico para la climatología.
- 3. Necesidad de proteger partes del espectro de radiofrecuencias (en colaboración con la Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones).

Authors: Nicholas Brown and Sarah Kowal, United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence, UN DESA



industria



"En un debate del Grupo de Trabajo Conjunto, el Centro de Excelencia Geodésica Mundial de las Naciones Unidas (UN-GGCE) puso de relieve los puntos débiles de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia; en particular, las cuestiones relacionadas con la fiabilidad de los productos geodésicos, como los Parámetros de Orientación Terrestre (EOP) y las futuras realizaciones del Marco de Referencia Terrestre Internacional, que son esenciales para el funcionamiento de los satélites GNSS. Los miembros del ICG reconocieron abiertamente los riesgos señalados por el UN-GGCE y reconocieron que debe darse prioridad al fortalecimiento de la cadena mundial de suministro de geodesia para garantizar que los servicios GNSS sean más sólidos".

-- 18^a reunión del Comité Internacional sobre el GNSS (2024)



Compromiso político y de defensa



Defensa (EE.UU., Reino Unido, Alemania, Irak)

Política (EE.UU., Alemania, Irak, Noruega, Reino Unido, Finlandia, España, Francia)

Ciencia

"Los Estados miembros reconocen los riesgos asociados con el fracaso, o la degradación en la Cadena Global de Suministro de Geodesia (GGSC)".

-- Borrador de las decisiones de la reunión de consulta de expertos sobre el fortalecimiento de la cadena mundial de suministro geodésico (22-23 de abril de 2024)



Acuerdos de gobernanza más sólidos

- 1. Memorando de Entendimiento Multilateral [dirigido por UN-GGCE].
 - Agencias / departamentos gubernamentales, organizaciones, asociaciones, sector privado
 - No vinculantes
 - Se ha enviado el borrador
 - Operativo el 10 de marzo de 2025
- 2. Acuerdos bilateriales / regionales
- 3. Organización intergubernamental





Boletines



September 2024

United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence

Stronger. Together.

The United Nations Global Geodetic Centre of Excellence (UN-GGCE) vision is a future where all countries have strong political support for geodesy which enables them to together - implement the General Assembly Resolution 69/266 'A Global Geodetic Reference Frame for Sustainable Development', and accelerate the achievements of the Sustain able Development Goals to derive social, environmental and economic benefits.

GLOBAL GEODESY SUPPLY CHAIN

Steps towards international commitments

The UN-GGCE outlines new opportunities for government agencies around the world. "We propose they join together and take steps towards strengthening international cooperation and commitments for the global geodesy supply chain", says Nick Brown, UN-GGCE Head of Office.

Member States collaborate on the global geodesy supply chain and ensure it is operated in a sustainable manner for the benefit of all people.

World geodetic organization

In this vision Nick Brown sees a United Nations world geodetic organization or an equivalent governance structure, like the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), as a long-term objective.

"This is ambitious, and we recognize this will take time and money," says Nick Brown, "however, it is necessary to start taking steps in this direction to enhance the governance of the global geodesy supply chain; in particular, raising awareness of the issues to senior leaders in government agencies."

Record breaking geodesy interventions

When the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) held its 14th session this summer, from 6-8 August, there were a record breaking 40 interventions. Member States, regional committees and The UN-GGCE will also assist the Subobservers praised the successful work of UN-GGCE and the UN-GGIM Subcommittee on Geodesy on agenda item 8 -Global geodetic reference frame. In its decisions the Committee of Experts the Committee of Experts.

among others requested the Subcommittee with support from the UN-GGCE: to identify options to strengthen international cooperation and commitment and mechanisms for appropriate resource mobilization - and to investigate the opportunities to bring the status of, and the need for, a more sustainable geodesy supply chain to the attention of the greater United Nations community. UN-GGIM 14th session decisions: https://gaim.un.org/meetings/GGIMcommittee/14th-Session/documents/.

Opportunities to strengthen geodesy

In response to these decisions the UN-GGCE is prepared to guide the way forward with small steps designed to grow awareness and build trust. "We first propose two opportunities

which can be considered by government agencies now," says Brown. The objective is to strengthen international cooperation and commitment and provide resource mobilization in 1) a Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding and 2) a Multilateral Memorandum of Agreement. committee on Geodesy in its work to investigate other opportunities related growing awareness throughout the greater UN community, as requested by

Forum on First Joint Develop ment Plan

In the margins of the UN-GGIM 14th session in New York the UN-GGIM Subcommittee on Geodesv and the UN-GGCE jointly convened a Forum on the First Joint Development Plan for Global Georgian esy. The objective of this forum in the UN General Assembly Building was to bring industry, defense and science together to discuss options on how representatives will take responsibility for activities out-



makers to fund geodetic programs, described the weaknesses in the global awake at night and explained governance models in other international organizations that the geodesy community could

The draft plan is out now for consultation and can me found here: https://gaim. un.org/meetings/GGIM-committee/14th-Session/documents/Draft Joint development_Plan_v0.2.pdf.



ggim.un.org/UNGGCE

- Siete boletines disponibles
 - https://ggim.un.org/UNGGCE/#documents
- Lista de correo creciente
- Mayor seguimiento en LinkedIn
 - Más de 2.300 seguidores en 12 meses
 - Fuente principal de comunicación

YouTube (pruebas y formación)



UN-GGCE

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Geodesy - the most amazing science you have never heard of! ...more

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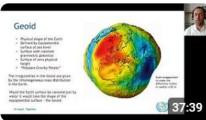
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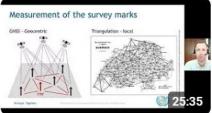
Community

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Videos











Modernizing your Geospatial Reference System - Part 4 -...

171 views • 2 months ago

Modernizing your Geospatial Reference System - Part 3 -...

355 views • 4 months ago

Modernizing your Geospatial Reference System - Part 2 -...

713 views • 5 months ago

Modernizing your Geospatial Reference System - Part 1 -...

452 views • 5 months ago

Hidden Risk - The importance of geodesy in our everyday...

755 views • 7 months ago

Desarrollo de capacidades

Taller "Unir la tierra y el mar" (Indonesia, dic, 2024)

- Elaboración de orientaciones prácticas sobre cómo alinear los datos terrestres y marítimos para mejorar la toma de decisiones.
- Responde a una petición común de las intervenciones de los Estados miembros en los últimos 10 años para reunir el trabajo de:
 - Grupo de Expertos en Administración y Gestión del Territorio
 - Grupo de trabajo sobre información geoespacial para la gestión del riesgo de catástrofes
 - Grupo de trabajo sobre marcos políticos y jurídicos para la gestión de la información geoespacial
 - Grupo de Trabajo sobre Información Geoespacial Marina
 - Subcomisión de Geodesia
 - ISO/TC211, Open Geospatial Consortium
 - Academia





Desarrollo de capacidades

- Los Estados miembros han detectado la necesidad de una asistencia geodésica más adaptada a sus capacidades y necesidades.
- Crear capacidad geodésica en todos los Estados miembros, con especial atención a los Países menos adelantados (PMA) y los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo (PEID).
- 5 talleres de desarrollo de capacidades
 - Europa | 17-21 de febrero de 2025 (Bonn, Alemania)
 - África | 19-23 de mayo de 2025 (Nairobi, Kenia)
 - Asia-Pacífico | 30 de junio-4 de julio de 2025 (Bangkok, Tailandia)
 - Américas | 3-7 de noviembre de 2025 (Santiago de Chile)
 - Estados Árabes | TBA 2025 (Riad, Reino de Arabia Saudí)





Socios (30 y aumentando)



































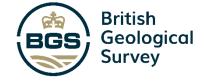
FRUNTIER 5





kadaster







Royal Observatory







Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying







