



## **The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Remarks on data policies, their influence on system architecture, and the resilience of circumbasin countries against tsunami**

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The performance of early warning systems directly depends on the swift provision of data from various sources. Deployed in wide areas and conceived as cross-border installations they have to serve very wide ranges of different geographical, ethno-cultural, linguistic and socio-economic groups and identities, thus bearing a high degree of intrinsic complexity besides a significant technological incoherence. In the scope of the EU FP7-projects DEWS and TRIDEC, analysis of the availability of data which is supposed to originate from seismological networks, GPS, buoys, tide gauges, ocean bottom instrumentation and satellites, was performed. The situation in the Indian Ocean basin and the Mediterranean basin both exhibit a wide range of obstacles against in time delivery of critical data. While the complete lack or poor maintenance state of sensors and the slow or hampered data transmission are the most frequent physical reasons of insufficient data generation and data flow, bureaucratic hindrances, competition between network owners, lack of standards and finally political friction between states or even nations are the overarching impediments. Based on post-disaster investigations performed in Japan and Indonesia, a set of key performance indicators for tsunami early warning systems is suggested. It is proposed to employ them as a tool for the overall improvement of data policies through high level briefings by means of supra-national initiatives.