



## Current status of the EPOS WG4 – GNSS and Other Geodetic Data

Rui Fernandes (1), Luisa Bastos (2), Carine Bruyninx (3), Nicola D'Agostino (4), Jan Dousa (5), Athanassios Ganas (6), Martin Lidberg (7), and Jean-Mathieu Nocquet (8)

(1) SEGAL (UBI/IDL), Covilhã, Portugal (rmanuel@di.ubi.pt), (2) FCUP, Porto, Portugal, (3) ROB, Brussels, Belgium, (4) INGV, Rome, Italy, (5) GOP, Zdíby, Czech Republic, (6) NOA, Athens, Greece, (7) Lantmäteriet, Gävle, Sweden, (8) CNRS-Géosciences Azur, France

WG4 – “EPOS Geodetic Data and Other Geodetic Data” is the Working Group of the EPOS project in charge of defining and preparing the integration of the existing Pan-European Geodetic Infrastructures that will support European Geosciences, which is the ultimate goal of the EPOS project. The WG4 is formed by representatives of the participating EPOS countries (23) but it is also open to the entire geodetic community. In fact, WG4 also already includes members from countries that formally are not integrating EPOS in this first step.

The geodetic component of EPOS (WG4) is dealing essentially with Research Infrastructures focused on continuous operating GNSS (cGNSS) in the current phase. The option of concentrating the efforts on the presently most generalized geodetic tool supporting research on Solid Earth was decided in order to optimize the existing resources. Nevertheless, WG4 will continue to pursue the development of tools and methodologies that permit the access of the EPOS community to other geodetic information (e.g., gravimetry). Furthermore, although the focus is on Solid Earth applications, other research and technical applications (e.g., reference frames, meteorology, space weather) can also benefit from the efforts of WG4 EPOS towards the optimization of the geodetic resources in Europe.

We will present and discuss the plans for the implementation of the thematic and core services (TCS) for geodetic data within EPOS and the related business plan. We will focus on strategies towards the implementation of the best solutions that will permit to the end-users, and in particular geo-scientists, to access the geodetic data, derived solutions, and associated metadata using transparent and uniform processes. Five pillars have been defined proposed for the TCS: Dissemination, Preservation, Monitoring, and Analysis of geodetic data plus the Support and Governance Infrastructure. Current proposals and remaining open questions will be discussed.