

Q1: Preparations for S2 organised in the different countries

- Norway:
 - preparing mirror site, signed agreement with ESA. Start testing interfaces. Marine applications for S1 direct reception and (N)RT processing in progress, also for land slides. For S2 Norway is preparing to getting the S2 data and processing with national DEM, and a good AC. Optical data centre shall be build to enable users with easy access to data for their own GIS system. Products to be archived still to be defined. For S3 there is interest to getting part of the data. This will be taken inboard when there is a need identified. Funding is ensured.
- Germany:
 - DLR processing centre, Collab GS later. S1-2-3. ideally global archive, NRT for marine application
- Ireland
 - Awareness is high among current users of satellite imagery. National Mapping Agency, Ordnance Survey Ireland uses airborne data and is investigating the future use of Sentinel 2 and Landsat 8 to complement its mapping activities
- Sweden:
 - needs are currently collected, discussions on financing ongoing. Set-up of a mirror site, coordinated by teh Space Board is one option. Probably needs will be similar to those of Norway, specifically on time series. Best DEM is critical
- Finland:
 - RT ice monitoring for the Baltic is driving requirements. So far Radarset 2 and Cosmo Skymed, will be complemented with S1. Collaborative archiveing centre is planned: S1-2-3-5P will be managed by the Finish Centre, located at Sordankylä. Baltic Sea drainage basing will be coverage, which is 5% of global coverage. Processing lines will be part of the system (e.g. GlobSnow products). Hosting will be by FMI. Procurement process is ongoing. System shall be in place in May 2015.
- UK:
 - Satellite Applications Catapult. Holding some part of the rolling archive of S1, later archived at Farnborough. Unclear situation for S2+3.

Q1 Discussion

- common interest on data needs between für Baltic Countries + Norway. Also need for harmonisation e.g. DEM
- global archive: signals from EU to take care of this. Global archive can't be done nationally.

Q2: Requirements on functionalities

- Data Cube approach: L1C and L1b remapping to a national grid. Compelementing with other sensors (L8) on the same grid (example Australian Data Cube)
- Support for change detection:
 - Support tools: tools to extract (spatial) subsets from the data cube
 - Cloud screening is mandatory (only flagging, not erasing)
 - How far do a processing included in the collab GS go (AC? Thematic Processing? Time series analysis?)? It depends from who you talk to. Was discussed controversely.
- Take advantage of on-the-fly processing
 - standard processing vs on-demand processing (urban, forestry)
- Online accessibility of data is critical
 - algorithms do require time series of data
 - multi-sensors online available
- Prioritisation
 - Don't loose any data
 - Provide an API to work with the data (on the archive)
 - in parallel: look at requirements from on-demand service + push approach (subscription)
- Latency
 - availability within 1 day is proably sufficient

Q3: Requirements on archive

- Reprocessing: if there is a reprocessing of L1 how will the data be distributed to replace existing L1 archives?
 - would it be better to distribute L0 or L1a plus SW / aux data to national collab. GS?
- There shall be a mechanism to get large volumes of data from a long term archive (ESA or EU). Access rights and technical mechanisms.
 - in order to avoid duplication by each country
- National processing centres should concentrate on the specific products generated by them, and archive these
- Data archiving includes not only the physical storage of the data but should also include the scientific expertise (stewardship)
- Archived data need to be accessible!