Prospectus and Business Plan

International Year of Planet Earth
Earth Sciences for Society

What is the International Year of Planet Earth? –
Who is behind the International Year? –
How will it work? –
The UN route: political support –
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www.yearofplanetearth.org
Natural disasters like the 2004 tsunami testify to the Earth’s incredible power. More effective use of geoscientific knowledge can save lives and protect property. Such knowledge also enables us to satisfy the growing needs for Earth’s resources in a sustainable manner. Such knowledge is readily available in the practical experience and publications of some half a million Earth scientists all over the world, a professional community that is ready and willing to contribute to a safer, healthier and wealthier society if called upon by politicians and decision makers. Professional guidance by Earth scientists is available in many aspects of everyday life including, for example, the location of new underground fresh water resources, and where certain toxic agents implicated in Earth-related diseases may be located, et cetera.

The International Year of Planet Earth (2007 - 2009) aims to contribute to the improvement of everyday life, especially in the less developed countries, by promoting the societal potential of the world’s Earth scientists, as expressed in the Year’s subtitle Earth sciences for Society. Ambitious outreach and science programmes constitute the backbone of the International Year, politically endorsed by all 191 member states of the United Nations Organisation when it proclaimed 2008, the central year of the triennium, as the UN Year of Planet Earth.

This brochure is principally designed to inform sponsor organisations and donors about the essential core characteristics of the Year. It describes who is behind it, how it will work, and how the political process leading to United Nations proclamation proceeded. The brochure describes the financial and organisational aspects of the International Year, sets out the commitments necessary for the realization of the Year’s ambitions by all nations, and explains how the raising of US$ 20 million will be approached.

We very much appreciate your interest and your contributions to The Greatest GeoShow on Earth.

The Board of Officers of the Corporation of the International Year of Planet Earth
2. Who is behind the International Year?

**Initiators, Founding & Associate Partners**

The project was jointly initiated in 2001 by the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation’s (UNESCO) Earth Science Division. IUGS, a Non-Governmental Organisation, and UNESCO, an Inter-Governmental Organisation, have enjoyed several decades of productive cooperation, for example through its joint International Geoscience Programme (IGCP).

The project has attracted 12 Founding Partners that actively support the initiative either in kind or in cash.

They are:
1. International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)
2. International Geographical Union (IGU)
3. International Union of Soil Sciences (IUSS)
4. International Lithosphere Programme (ILP)
5. Geological Survey of the Netherlands TNO (TNO)
6. The Geological Society of London (GSL)
7. International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC)
8. A consortium of the International Association of Engineering Geologists and the Environment (IAEG), the International Society of Rock Mechanics (ISRM) and the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering (ISSMGE)
9. International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA)
10. American Geological Institute (AGI)
11. American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG)

In addition, the International Year of Planet Earth enjoys the support of 26 Associate partners including all major international geoscientific and other relevant organisations (table page 4).

**Additional geoscientific support**

The geoscience community has expressed its support for this initiative in the form of written declarations from national geoscience committees of at least 44 nations. Moreover, a Declaration in support of the International Year was unanimously adopted by representatives of geoscientific communities in 140 countries at the 32nd International Geological Congress in Florence, Italy, in August 2004.

**Partners**

Organisations wishing to participate actively by joining the Corporation following UN Proclamation may become Partners in the International Year. Partnership fees for not-for-profit organisations are US$ 5000 (minimum)/yr for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. Fees for commercial Partners are double this amount (US$10,000/yr minimum).
In December 2005 the United Nations proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Planet Earth. This UN-Year is centred in a triennium starting in 2007 and running to the end of 2009. Fundraising and developing the Secretariat began early in 2006.

Most activities in 2007 will be concerned with raising awareness among the general public as a prime target. This will break ground for the UN-Year (2008) when outreach activities and the generation of political awareness will culminate. At the same time, the first project grants will be awarded for work on the Year’s scientific themes. These will reach a peak of activity by 2009, by which time the first answers to questions posed by the International Year of Planet Earth will emerge. It is anticipated that some of the science projects will continue after the formal termination of the Year in December 2009. Formal activities for the International Year will wind up by mid-2010.

### 3. How will it work?

#### Timing

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The International Year has two major lines of activity: an Outreach and a Science programme.

**Outreach Programme**

Outreach lies close to the heart of the International Year because of its prime aim to generate interest and greater awareness among the general public, decision makers and politicians about the effective application, for the benefit of human society, of the widely available wealth of information in the hands of the Earth science community. The publication of the Year’s first brochure: *Planet Earth in our hands* was a step in that direction, quickly followed by the brochure on *Outreach, bringing Earth sciences to everyone*. The outreach programme will invite any interested party or group to submit international project proposals addressing the above-mentioned aims. For example, these may take the form of:

- Events, event listing, and badging
- Cooperation for increased visibility
- Recycling of educational material
- ‘Citizen science’, involving the public in research
- Competitions, books, story ideas
- TV documentaries/programmes
- Art commissioning

Top Conferences, with high level politicians and leading scientists in attendance, will be organised with the over-arching aim of reaching agreement on the most practical and effective ways in which Earth information can address the needs of society.
Science Programme

The scientific themes selected for the International Year of Planet Earth were all determined on the basis of their relevance to Society. The selected themes are:

- Groundwater: reservoir for a thirsty planet?
- Hazards: minimizing risk, maximizing awareness
- Earth and Health: building a safer environment
- Climate change: the ‘stone tape’
- Resources: towards sustainable use
- Megacities: going deeper, building safer
- Deep Earth: from crust to core
- Ocean: abyss of time
- Soil: Earth’s living skin
- Earth and Life: origins of diversity

Specific questions, identified within each of these themes, have been designed to attract project proposals with the potential to provide answers to a range of societal problems facing politicians and decision-makers. Scientists are invited to submit Expressions of Interest and project proposals for work within these themes and, more specifically, for addressing the special topics therein. Selection criteria for seed money grants (only) include: geoscience based, truly international, holistic and multidisciplinary, human impact, potential for developing countries and for outreach.

Implementation of the science programme will involve close cooperation with the International Geoscience Programme (IGCP), a global UNESCO-IUGS programme that has run successfully for more than 33 years.

National committees

Success or failure of the International Year’s ambitions will largely depend on how these are realised at national and local levels. For that reason, the Year’s national committees are perhaps the most important structural components of the Year of Planet Earth because their activities will be most clearly visible to the public. Every country is encouraged to create such a committee. National Committees already exist in Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania and the UK, whereas 15 other nations are currently developing such committees, and 15 more are strongly considering doing so (see Figure). National committees are independent bodies and raise their own funds from national resources. On request, the Corporation may assist national committees wherever needed and practical. Through the Year’s logo and event-listing, the Corporation gives world wide exposure to their activities. To formalize such cooperation, national committees are invited to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Corporation.
Why take the UN route?
The International Year of Planet Earth has chosen the UN-route for a number of reasons, the two most cogent being:
- Proclamation by the United Nations will commit the 191 UN member countries to stimulate national politicians and decision makers to use the Earth sciences as means of advancing sustainable development in their countries, and will report back to the UN on the progress made.
- UN proclamation provides credibility to the claim that this initiative is widely accepted by all nations as a most worthy endeavour, and will thus be instrumental in approaching donors and sponsors for financial contributions to realise the Year’s aims.

Milestones for political support
Three milestones mark the key stages along the road map to UN Proclamation:
- Adoption of a Resolution by UNESCO’s Executive Board
- Adoption of a Resolution by UNESCO’s General Conference
- Adoption of a Resolution by the UN General Assembly.

The United Republic of Tanzania, a core group of 82 nations in co-sponsoring a Draft Resolution in the United Nations General Assembly. On 22 December 2005, the UN General Assembly, with reference to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, adopted by consensus Resolution 60/192 proclaiming 2008 as the International Year of Planet Earth (see Annex 2).

Proclamation of the International Year of Planet Earth by all 191 UN member states urges their commitment to report on progress made in optimizing the use of geoscientific knowledge and information for the benefit of society. Realisation of this commitment will be checked for the first time during the 62nd meeting of the UN General Assembly in 2007.

Relation to other science years
Three other international science years, none of which has sought UN-Year status, will run at the same time as the International Year of Planet Earth. These are the International Heliophysical Year (IHY), the electronic Geophysical Year (eGY), and the International Polar Year (IPY). Each of the four international years has its own unique characteristics in terms of target groups, ambitions and parties involved, but they all share the view that a better understanding of System Earth is a key to the sustainable development of humankind. The four initiatives have agreed to maintain close communication and to cooperate with each other, coupling their science and outreach programmes wherever possible and appropriate. This spirit of cooperation is formally stated in the Celizontana Declaration (Annex 3). The four initiatives will move forward together to generate a major wave of enhanced awareness of the relevance of the geosciences to everyday life and livelihood.
5. Fund-raising and finances

Fund-raising

Upon UN proclamation, a fund-raising campaign necessary for the implementation of the International Year of Planet Earth was launched. Substantial funds will be needed for science and outreach activities at both national and international levels. At the international level, a budget of about US$ 20 million will be needed for realisation of at least part of the Year’s ambitious programmes. The science and outreach programmes require US$ 9 million each. An absolute minimum budget requirement for implementation of such an international programme is US$ 5 million.

The following are potential financial sources for the Year:
- Multinational industry (private companies)
- Multinational intergovernmental institutions / Development Banks / science organisations and donor organisations
- National/regional/local governmental & non-governmental organisations (ministries, private companies and cities)
- Charitable foundations and trusts
- Direct solicitation of small contributions from individuals via the internet
- Bequests and donors.

Potential sponsors and donors will be approached by members of the Development Committee. Financial contributions will fall into four categories: US$1 million + contributions are placed in the highest (5 stars) category, between US$ 1 and US$ 0.5 million in the second (4 stars), between US$ 500,000 and US$ 100,000 in the third (3 stars), and those between US$ 100,000 and US$ 50,000 in the 2 stars category. Individuals and organisations donating US$ 1000 or more to the International Year are designated Affiliates of the International Year of Planet Earth. Funding category determines the level of recognition (see table on page 8).

Fiscal legislation, with the appropriate tax-exempt regulations, is secured under the law of the State of Delaware (USA) where the Corporation is registered as a not-for-profit 501 (c) (3) Organisation. The funds will be managed by the Corporation. If, for whatever reason, the Year should fail, all remaining moneys will be reimbursed, pro rata, to the suppliers after payment of outstanding costs.

Financial support during the preparation phase

The preparation costs of the International Year of Planet Earth were jointly covered by the initiators, Founding Partners and sponsors. The amount of cash money accumulated over the period 2001 - 2005 was US$ 414,894, but at least twice this figure was invested in the form of salary costs and out-of-pocket expenses and support in kind provided by the Initiators and Founding Partners.

Financial support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts in US$</th>
<th>IUGS</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
<th>Partners &amp; Sponsors</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>109,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>92,294</td>
<td>152,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>133,000</td>
<td>79,600</td>
<td>202,294</td>
<td>414,894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most of this money went to the production of the Year’s series of science and outreach brochures, leaflets and posters (under ‘publication’ in table above). Other major items of expenditure were meetings and promotion, including work involved in encouraging a range of organisations to partner the initiative.

**Recognition**

The main and compelling incentive for sponsors and donors of the International Year of Planet Earth during the triennium is the overwhelming attention to be given to the integral relation between the Earth sciences and numerous aspects of society. Given that these aspects involve the (sustainable) use of Earth materials, promotion of the current and future value of such materials for society will not only benefit the extraction industry, but will have wide-ranging societal impact. As the International Year also aims to contribute to a safer society, the use of Earth science knowledge and understanding of natural and man-induced hazards will also be of interest to insurance companies, development banks and organisations dealing with hazard prevention and mitigation. Equally, the Year’s work in contributing to a healthier society can be expected to interest the pharmaceutical industry, the World Health Organisation and other bodies active in this burgeoning field. Several other sectors and related industries and organisations should be able to profit from increasing public awareness of the Earth sciences and their direct or indirect contribution to the wellbeing of local communities, and of society at large.

Sponsors and donors require recognition in return for their financial contributions. The level of recognition is determined by the level of the contribution received, as indicated earlier. Sponsors and donors in the highest (5 stars) category will each be offered a seat on the Board; thus, they may influence the direction of parts of the work of the International Year. Their logos will be posted on the Year’s home page, and on all its publications and posters. Major sponsors and donors may be acknowledged by attaching their names to specific events, for example the “John Smith Forum on Sustainable Mining”. 4 Stars category sponsors and donors will be acknowledged by their right to share a seat with other 4 stars category sponsors and donors on the Board, by having their logos prominently displayed on the website, as well as on selected science and outreach publications, including posters. 3 Stars category sponsors and donors will be acknowledged by having their logos prominently positioned on the website and on selected publications, whereas the logos of organisations of the 2 stars category will also be found on the Year’s website. Partners actively involved in shaping the Year’s programme are properly acknowledged through the website and in the output of the respective fields to which they contribute.
We may distinguish between products to be produced prior to the Implementation Phase (scheduled to start 15 September, 2006) and those produced during that Phase.

**Deliverables due before 15 September 2006**
- Secretariat outsourced and Executive Director appointed
- Chair of the Board appointed
- First 10 national committees installed
- First US$ 0.5 M raised; US$ 1 M in the pipeline
- Exposure at large conferences (e.g., PDAC, Toronto; EGU, Vienna)
- Press Release, exposure in Nature and Science
- Earth & Life brochure published
- Second edition of Resources brochure published
- First 20 science project proposals submitted

**Deliverables due by the end of 2006**
- 3 Patrons accept invitation
- First 20 outreach proposals submitted
- Partnership with GEOSS, NASA and ESA in pipeline
- 3 Partners.
- Major launching event in preparation
- Multilingual website operational
- Calendar of international events available
- 10 Partners.

**7. Performance indicators**

Performance indicators measure the effectiveness of the International Year of Planet Earth’s organisation. Such indicators monitor the input and output of the International Year.

Input indicators quantify efforts and resources committed to implementation of the International Year and include: budget generated, number of Board members representing major sponsors and donors, number of Science Implementation Team members, number of Outreach Committee members, number of visits to potential sponsors and donors, number of National Committees created, number of Patrons, etc.

Output indicators quantify auditable products delivered in the reporting period and include: number of science and outreach projects granted, number of joint projects with other science years, number of international events generated, number of participants of these events, number of countries and continents represented in international events, number of press releases and other media attention, number of hits and downloads of website, number of languages on website, number of public presentations, increase in students selecting geosciences, number of volunteers working for the Year, number of countries reporting on International Year activities to the UN system.

Results of performance indicators will be included in the Annual Reports and in the Final Report of the International Year to be completed by the middle of 2010.
8. Organisation

Management Team

The organisational structure of the International Year evolved as the Initiative grew in significance. By mid 2002, a Science Programme Committee (SPC) and an Outreach Programme Committee (OPC) had been installed. The SPC and OPC are chaired by Prof Edward Derbyshire (University of London) and Dr Ted Nield (The Geological Society of London), respectively. Both hold a seat in the Management Team (MT). Regional representation in this Team is provided by China (Mr Li Zhijian), Africa (Dr Felix Toteu, Cameroon), North America (Dr Larry Woodfork, USA) and Latin America (Mr Eduardo Rubio, Peru). Dr Werner Janoschek (Past Secretary-General of IUGS) is the MT’s Treasurer and Dr Wolfgang Eder (former Director of UNESCO’s Earth Science Division) acts as liaison with UNESCO. Prof. Eduardo de Mulder (Past-President of the IUGS) chairs the MT. The MT includes observers from the eGY and IHY.

Incorporation

On March 16, 2006, the International Year of Planet Earth was registered as a not-for-profit 501 (c) (3) organisation under the law of the State of Delaware, USA. The Corporation reflects the responsibilities of the stakeholders and players in the Year and consists of a Board with Officers for decision making and a Secretariat to manage day-to-day operations. Both entities are supported by advisory bodies. Upon incorporation, the members of the Management Team were made Officers of the Board. They will be replaced once the Board has been installed, scheduled for the last quarter of 2006.

Board

The Board is responsible for all decision-making on strategic and legal matters, and instructs the Secretariat. All stakeholders are represented on the Board. These include both Initiators (IUGS and UNESCO), each of the Year’s Founding Partners, the Associate Partners and Partners, each group sharing one seat, Chairs of the three main lines of activity (science, outreach and fund-raising), and the national committees by way of 6 Regional Representatives. Importantly, major sponsors and donors will be represented on the Board in accordance with their category. Finally, the Board will have a chairperson and a vice chairperson. Together with the three Committee Chairs and representatives of the Initiators, they are the Officers, responsible for regular decision making, including granting science and outreach project proposals.
Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for all of the Year’s operational activities at the international level, including preparing and implementing the Board’s decisions and instructions, maintaining contact with the advisory bodies and the national committees, promoting and representing the Year, producing promotional and documentation materials, maintaining the website, correspondence, book-keeping, budget preparation, keeping records of granted science and outreach projects, actively contributing to and keeping records of fund-raising activities, public relations and press contacts, maintaining the Year’s calendar, maintaining contact with all stakeholders, responding to requests from stakeholders, maintaining contact with other science year initiatives, etc.

Secretariat activities are being outsourced. Open invitations have been advertised to organisations with long-standing professional reputations to bid for the contractual hosting of the Secretariat. The Secretariat has a full-time Executive Director responsible for all operations and performance of the Secretariat. The Executive Director acts as the non-voting Secretary of the Board’s Officers.

Advisory bodies

The Corporation has three advisory bodies: the Senior Advisers, the Goodwill Ambassadors and the Patrons. They advise the Board and its Officers, the Secretariat and the national committees on all relevant issues, including fund raising. Patrons are typically Heads of State or persons of comparable stature. They explicitly support the goals and ambitions of the International Year of Planet Earth.

As of August 2006, two such Patrons accepted our invitation: Sam Nujoma, Founding President of the Republic of Namibia and Benjamin Mkapa, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Statutes and accountability

The Corporation’s legal position, structure and decision making procedures are set out in the Statutes. These explicitly describe the legal and financial responsibilities of all parties involved. Bye-laws describe the Rules of Procedure. The financial accountability of the Secretariat is manifested through its hosting organisation. Financial statements and Reports will be produced by the Secretariat on an annual basis. A final Report of Activities will be produced by the Secretariat no later than July 2010.
UNESCO-IUGS joint declaration in support of the International Year of Planet Earth

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS),

Welcoming the decision of the United Nations to declare 2008 as the United Nations Year of Planet Earth, placed in the centre of the International Year’s triennium 2007 - 2009,

Taking note of their designation by the United Nations as the leading agencies in the implementation of the activities during the International Year of Planet Earth,

Acknowledging the great potential contribution of the International Year of Planet Earth to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals and to the UN Decade for Education for Sustainable Development,

Considering their successful partnership in the international coordination of geoscience activities in general, and particularly through their joint International Geoscience programme (IGCP), providing excellent opportunities for cooperation between geoscientists worldwide,

Convinced that financial contributions from industries, international organisations and foundations are crucial in the implementation of the activities during the triennium,

1. Share the vision that geosciences have made important progress in understanding the Earth processes over the past decades and that Society should apply this knowledge for a, healthier, safer and more prosperous world for all,

2. Share the vision of «Earth Science for Society» as the subtitle of the International Year of Planet Earth, being highlighted by the equal importance of outreach and science activities during the International Year’s triennium,

3. Encourage the geoscience community to use the International Year of Planet Earth to find satisfactory answers to future dangers posed by the Earth and to let Society profit from the opportunities provided by a sustainable use of the Earth’s resources,

4. Invite national, international and intergovernmental space organisations to make their observations systems available to support this initiative,

5. Encourage industries, international organisations and foundations to join and support this initiative to raise awareness and appreciation of the Earth as the ultimate resource of our everyday needs and the foundation of global society and economy.

For IUGS

Prof Zhang Hongren
President

For UNESCO

Koichiro Matsuura
Director General
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/60/488/Add.1)]

60/192. International Year of Planet Earth, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming Agenda 21,1 the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”)2 and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015,3 Noting that the wealth of scientific information available on planet Earth remains largely untapped and hardly known to the public or to policymakers and decision makers,

Convinced that education in Earth sciences provides humankind with tools for the sustainable use of natural resources and for building the scientific infrastructure essential for sustainable development,

Welcoming the decision of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to support the declaration of 2008 as the International Year of Planet Earth with a view to highlighting the importance of Earth sciences,

Taking into account the crucial role the Year could play, inter alia, in raising public awareness of the importance for sustainable development of the Earth’s processes and resources; disaster prevention, reduction and mitigation; and capacity-building for the sustainable management of resources; and its important contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

1. Decides to declare 2008 the International Year of Planet Earth;

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2. **Designates** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and the focal point for the Year to organize activities to be undertaken during the Year, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Union of Geological Sciences and other Earth science societies and groups throughout the world, and in this regard agrees that the activities of the International Year of Planet Earth will be funded from voluntary contributions, including, inter alia, from industry and major foundations mobilized by a consortium of international organizations, led by the International Union of Geological Sciences;

3. **Encourages** all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of Earth sciences for the achievement of sustainable development and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress of the preparations for the International Year of Planet Earth.

68th plenary meeting
22 December 2005
Annex 3

Celimontana Declaration

The leaders of the Electronic Geophysical Year, the International Heliophysical Year, the International Polar Year, and the International Year of Planet Earth, meeting with representatives of international science bodies at the Home of Geography, Villa Celimontana, Rome, on 7 September 2005,

note that we
– share a fundamental motivation to understand, in a descriptive and predictive sense, many facets of our planet,
– share a common recognition that understanding our planet requires not only an understanding of linked systems and processes that interact on many time and space scales, but also an understanding of this planet as home to inhabitants of wondrous variety and complexity;
– share the goal of extending to all citizens a sense of substantial human influence and dependence on many systems of planet earth and a view of shared knowledge of the planet as a fundamental right and responsibility;
– recognise the 50th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year (2007 - 2008) as a unique opportunity to raise public awareness and increase scientific capability;
– recognise a mutual interest and benefit in sustaining cooperation among our programs; and

declare that we will
– maintain vigorous and open communication to realise such benefit;
– define and implement joint activities in areas of common scientific interest, as well as in education, outreach, capacity building, and development of data and information systems; and
– communicate our collective efforts, results and products to the scientific community, governments, and the public.

Signed:

(Eduardo de Mulder) for the International Year of Planet Earth

(David Carlson) for the International Polar Year,

(Joseph Davila) for the International Heliophysical Year

(Dan Baker) for the Electronic Geophysical Year