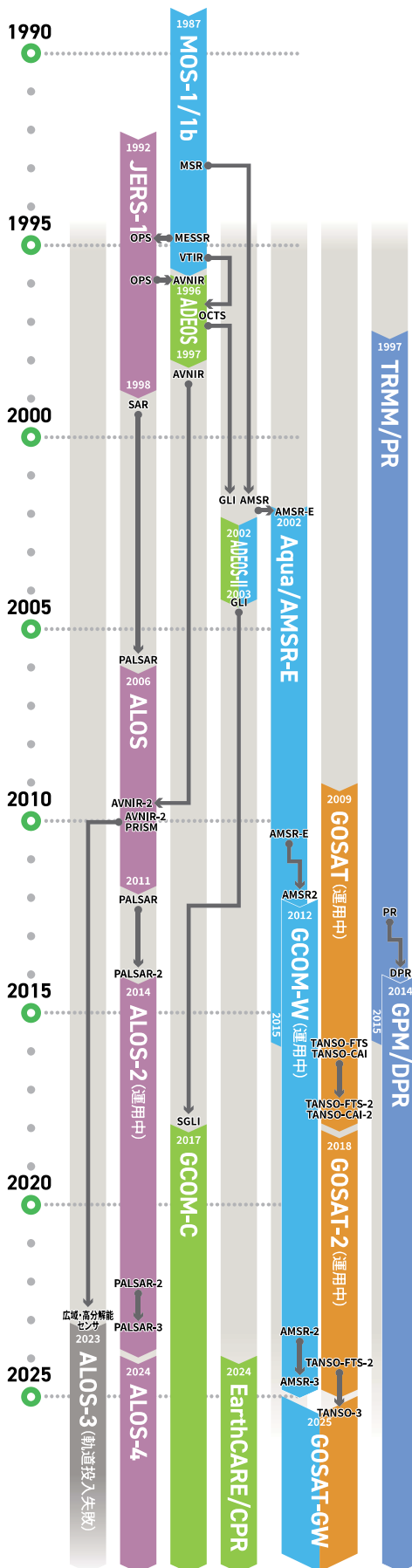


JAXA aims to provide scientifically based information through high-precision Earth observation using satellites to address domestic and global challenges such as climate change, natural disasters, deforestation, and extremes in the water cycle. By doing so, JAXA contributes to building a sustainable society and promoting international cooperation.

We are advancing the development of advanced observation technologies, such as synthetic aperture radar, microwave radiometers and spectrometers, to enable more reliable and higher-performance observations. This will ensure that next-generation satellite Earth observation missions can contribute more significantly to environmental and disaster monitoring.

- 1978.10 • Establishment of the Earth Observation Center (EOC), the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA)
- 1990.10 • The German reunification
- 1991.06 • Pyroclastic flows occurred at Mount Unzen, Nagasaki Prefecture
- 1991.12 • Dissolution of the Soviet Union
- 1992.03 • Start of Operation of the Tokaido Shinkansen "Nozomi" Service
- 1993.05 • J-League Open
- 1995.01 • The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- 1995.03 • Tokyo subway sarin attack
- 1995.04 • Establishment of Earth Observation Research Center (EORC), Office of Earth Observation Systems, NASDA (Roppongi First Building, Tokyo)
- 1995.11 • Release of the Japanese version of "Windows 95"
- 1998.02 • Nagano Winter Olympics
- 1998.06 • Japan's first appearance at the FIFA World Cup
- 2001.03 • Universal Studios Japan (USJ) opens in Osaka
- 2001.04 • Renamed EORC's Japanese name under the Office of Satellite Technology, Research and Applications, NASDA
- 2001.07 • EORC relocates its office to Harumi Triton Square (Tokyo)
- 2003.10 • The establishment of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
- Renamed EORC to Earth Observation Research and application Center (EORC) under the Office of Space Applications, JAXA
- 2006.05 • Renamed EORC to Earth Observation Research Center (EORC) under the Office of Space Applications, JAXA
- Establishment of the Satellite Application Promotion Center (SAPC)
- 2006.10 • EORC relocates its office to Tsukuba Space Center (Ibaraki)
- 2007.04 • Started full management outsourcing at EOC. The development function of the ground system at EOC was absorbed into the ground system development group of
- 2008.04 • EORC was under the Space Applications Mission Directorate, JAXA
- 2010.04 • The ground operations team of satellite system technology group and the ground operations team of EORC have been integrated and established as the Mission Operation System Office (MOSS)
- 2013.04 • EORC was under the Satellite Applications Mission Directorate I, JAXA
- 2015.04 • JAXA's satellite and the transportation divisions were integrated to the Space Technology Directorate I
- Through the integration of SAPC and the Mission Operation System Office (MOSS), the Satellite Applications and Operations Center (SAOC) was formed
- 2019.04 • The satellite division and the transportation division were separated. EORC and SAOC have been under the Space Technology Directorate I, JAXA
- 2020.02 • The novel coronavirus is spreading across the world.
- 2021.07 • Tokyo Olympics
- 2021.12 • Yusaku Maezawa: Space travel to the ISS (the first Japanese private citizen)
- 2022.02 • Russian military invasion of Ukraine
- 2024.01 • Noto Peninsula Earthquake (M7.6)
- 2024.01 • SLIM lunar landing success (Japan's first)
- 2025.04 • Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan opens
- 2025.09 • World Athletics Championships Tokyo 25 takes place



Water Cycle Variation Observation

- Long-term observation of geophysical parameters related to water in the atmosphere, land, ocean, and cryosphere
- Understanding changes in the water cycle due to climate change and predicting the impacts on social life and countermeasures
- Utilization in improving the accuracy of weather forecasts for typhoons, heavy rain, etc.
- Application in fisheries such as detection of fishing fields
- Supporting safe navigation of ships by providing ocean and sea ice information

Disaster Response and Land Observation

- Rapid disaster response support (emergency observation)
- Grasping the situation of earthquakes, landslides, floods, etc.
- Long-term monitoring of crustal deformation (crustal deformation?)
- Understanding Changes in Forests and Land Cover
- Production (Derivation?) of high-precision terrain and map data

Climate change observation

- Integrated observation of the atmosphere, ocean, and land areas
- Understanding the Earth's Radiation Budget
- Provision of long-term climate monitoring data
- Detailed Observations of Cloud Aerosols

Precipitation observation

- Observation of the 3-D structure of precipitation
- Real-time monitoring of heavy rainfalls and tropical cyclones
- Fundamental information for research on climate change and water cycle

Greenhouse Gas Observation

- High-precision observation of carbon dioxide and methane
- Utilization for country-specific greenhouse gas emission reporting to the United Nations
- Visualization of emissions
- Enhancement of observation accuracy and wavelength range (starting with GOSAT-2)