ORGANIZATION OF ISPRS

ISPRS is a Society composed of 91 national, 13 associate and 14 regional societies and organizations, and 58 sustaining members. The Society is led by a Council for policy direction and management in accordance with resolutions set forth by its General Assembly, which convenes every four years during a Congress. Organizations may join ISPRS as:

Ordinary Members: Representing the whole community of photogrammetry, remote sensing and spatial information specialists in a country or region.

Associate Members: Representing a community that has a strong interest in participating in the Society's affairs, but is not represented by the Ordinary Member organization of the country.

Regional Members: A multi-national association established for the purpose of considering issues of common interest, promoting regional cooperation, convening regional conferences etc.

Sustaining Members: Organizations, institutions, agencies or individuals involved in Society related commerce or engaged in research and/or education and which contribute financial support for the Society's objectives.

Individuals interested in contributing to the scientific and technologic activities of the Society are encouraged to join one of the Working Groups which operate under the leadership of the Technical Commissions. They can also join ISPRS as an Individual Member.

ISPRS FOUNDATION

The ISPRS Foundation is intended to improve the ability of ISPRS to achieve its aims and objectives by administering a broadly-based international program of fundraising to provide grants to qualified individuals and organizations that are pursuing and/or applying knowledge for advancing the sciences and technologies associated with the disciplines embodied by ISPRS. The Foundation raises, invests and grants funds for this purpose. It contributes significantly to the efforts of ISPRS in international cooperation and technology transfer, and, in particular, supports students and young professionals from economically challenged countries.

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XXV ISPRS CONGRESS IN 2026

Toronto, Canada, 4-11 July 2026
Host: Canadian Remote Sensing Society - Société Canadienne de Télédétection (CRSS-SCT)
Congress Director: Derek Lichti, University of Calgary
www.isprs2026toronto.com

ISPRS HEADQUARTERS

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isprs 2026 TORONTO

isprs
information from imagery

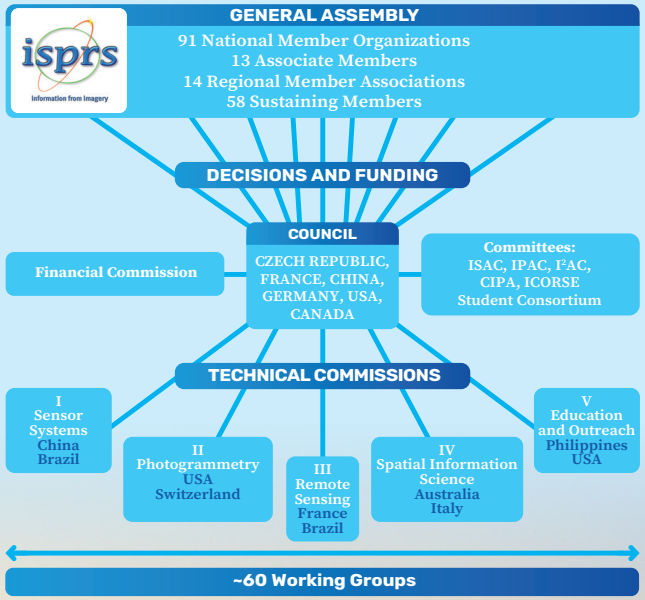
ISPRS Information from Imagery

WHAT IS ISPRS?

The **International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing** (ISPRS) is a non-governmental organization that promotes international cooperation between the worldwide organizations with interests in photogrammetry, remote sensing and spatial information sciences. Established in 1910, ISPRS is the oldest international professional umbrella organization in its field, which may be summarized as addressing "information from imagery".

ISPRS achieves its aims by:

- Advancing knowledge in the areas of interest of ISPRS by encouraging and facilitating research and development, scientific networking and inter-disciplinary activities;
- Facilitating education and training with particular emphasis on less developed countries; and
- Promoting public recognition of the contributions of photogrammetry, remote sensing and spatial information sciences for the benefit of humankind and the sustainability of the environment.



The ISPRS scientific and technical programs are organized by five Technical Commissions. These have established about 60 Working Groups which are responsible for particular topics within the Commissions' areas of interest. Each Technical Commission holds a Symposium in 2024. Other major events are the ISPRS Geospatial Week 2023, in Cairo, and Geospatial Week 2025. Smaller workshops will be organized by the Working Groups throughout the four-year period until the XXV ISPRS Congress in Toronto, Canada in 2026.

PHOTOGRAMMETRY

Photogrammetry is the science and technology of extracting reliable three-dimensional geometric and thematic information, often over time, of objects and scenes from image and range data. Resultant data can be used for the development of spatial databases and spatial information systems (SIS) in digital, graphical and image forms. The technology is employed for image-based three-dimensional measurements in mapping, engineering, heritage recording, forensic analysis, robotics, driver assistance systems, medical applications, computer gaming and other fields, where it provides geometric and semantic object information for populating spatial databases and for creating virtual-reality scenes with real-life textured models.

REMOTE SENSING

Remote Sensing is the science and technology of capturing, processing and analysing imagery, in conjunction with other physical data of the Earth and the planets, from sensors in space, in the air and on the ground. Remotely sensed observations of the Earth from airborne and spaceborne sensors, in synergy with in-situ and hand-held measurements, provide the basis for many applications, e.g. in mapping human and natural activities; physical and empirically based process monitoring; assessing and mitigating disasters; identifying and assessing non-renewable resources; monitoring temporal changes in weather, land and sea cover. Spatial and semantic descriptions of objects, features and processes are derived from one-, two- and three-dimensional (3D) measurements in time, and the interpretation of their electromagnetic and acoustic signal attributes using active and passive optical, thermal and microwave instruments and sounding devices.

SPATIAL INFORMATION SCIENCES

Spatial Information Science is concerned with the modelling, storage, processing, retrieval, visualisation and communication of information with a spatial reference. Employing concepts and methods from spatial information science is an essential step in the process of obtaining useful information from images, since typically the description and location of objects and processes, as well as temporal relationships between these physical objects, need to be integrated with socio-economic and other data for analysis, simulation, prediction, and decision-making purposes. Spatial information science deals with, for example, spatial data mining, interoperability and data integration, visual analytics, spatio-temporal perspectives on big data, visualisation and generalisation, the Internet of Things, social networks, and human-computer interaction. It is widely applied, for example in transportation planning and management, urban and infrastructure planning, land and resource management, smart cities, disaster management, environmental monitoring, public health, security, and in understanding many other natural and anthropogenic processes and phenomena.

ISPRS PUBLICAIONS

The **ISPRS Annals of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences** contain selected peer-reviewed scientific contributions of ISPRS Congresses, Symposia and selected Conferences and Workshops. The series was established in 2012. The Annals are listed in the Web of Science and other relevant indices.

The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences contain the proceedings and the scientific and technical presentations of all ISPRS Congresses, Symposia and selected Conferences and Workshops. The series was established in 1909. The Archives are listed in the Web of Science and other relevant indices.

The **ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing** is the official peer-reviewed publication of the Society on photogrammetry and remote sensing. It is published monthly and contains scientific and technical articles and reviews.

The **ISPRS Open Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing** is the open-access, sister journal of the ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. It contains scientific and technical articles and reviews as well as application-oriented reports, and is published online by Elsevier with currently four volumes per year.

The **ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information**, an international scientific open-access journal on geo-information, is the official peer-reviewed publication of the Society on geo-information. It is published online every three months.

The **ISPRS eBulletin** is the official bulletin of the Society, published and distributed electronically about every two months.

The **ISPRS web site *www.isprs.org*** contains a large part of the material from the above information sources.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

ISPRS is actively involved in the work of the **United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM)**, the **United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNOOSA)**, the **Group on Earth Observations (GEO)** and the **International Science Council (ISC)**. It has significant relations with other international scientific societies.