**Dr. Yaseen Taha Mustafa (IEEE Iraq Section, Member)**

Yaseen T. Mustafa is currently an Asst. Prof. of Applied Statistics in Remote Sensing and its Applications at University of Zakho. Dr. Mustafa received his Ph.D. (2012) in Remote Sensing from the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente (ITC), Enschede, The Netherlands. His research interests include the area of Remote Sensing and GIS, spatial statistics and contextual image analysis, including mathematical and statistical tools, such as Bayesian networks. Also include applications emerge from a range of agricultural, urban, and environmental fields. Dr. Mustafa has participated in several training courses and has been appointed in various scientific positions during his career. He is recipient of several awards, among them the Best Paper Award at the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) conference 2011 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Dr. Mustafa is currently a Vice President of Scientific and Postgraduate Affairs at the University of Zakho.

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**Satellite and Imaging Technologies, What’s next?**

We are living within the century, when humankind created the capacity for measurement of features, phenomena and impacts across the Earth on a planetary scale. This is due to the new technologies that consistently advance our world, guiding, positioning and visualizing solutions guide us through this latest digital disruption. Accordingly, our generation has an unprecedented capacity with our technologies and data to look across time, on a planetary scale to address issues that are relevant to the future of Earth and how can be utilized. Earth observations through satellites have provided incomparable information about the Earth System and its components.

This talk provides an overview of the state of the art and applications of satellite imageries including a brief history of satellites. Some prominent examples will be presented, including monitoring, change detection and some other applications. These technological developments within the umbrella of a remote sensing system help with continuous observation of dynamic processes over the Earth's surface.