RESOLUTION ON

THE ACCESSION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO THE EUMETSAT CONVENTION

Adopted through Written Vote by the EUMETSAT Council on 4 June 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

CONSIDERING that, according to Article 16 of the EUMETSAT Convention, any State may accede to the said Convention following a decision of the Council taken in conformity with the provisions of Article 5.2(a),

CONSIDERING that the Czech Republic and EUMETSAT signed a Cooperating State Agreement on 31 May 2004 and that this Agreement entered into force on 21 March 2005,

BEARING IN MIND that Article 8 of the above-mentioned Agreement establishes that the Agreement shall remain in force until 31 December 2009 and that it requires, during the third year following the entry into force of the Agreement, a formal review of the cooperation with a view to accession by the Czech Republic to EUMETSAT as a full Member State,

WELCOMING the formal request by the Czech Republic to become a full member of EUMETSAT, expressed through a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Environment on 5 February 2009,

CONVINCED that this accession will contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the EUMETSAT Convention,

HAVING REGARD to Articles 16 and 17 of the EUMETSAT Convention,

AGREES:

I To the accession of the Czech Republic to the EUMETSAT Convention in accordance with Article 16.3 of the EUMETSAT Convention.

II To approve the accession agreement attached to this Resolution as Annex I and to authorise the Director-General to sign it.

III To fix, in accordance with Article 16.5 of the EUMETSAT Convention, the payment to be made by the Czech Republic with regard to the investments already made towards mandatory programmes at EUR 5,076,000.

IV To amend the scale of Member State contributions for mandatory programmes for the years 2010 to 2011 as attached to this Resolution in Annex II.

V That all legal and financial implications of the accession of the Czech Republic will formally enter into force at the date of deposit of the instrument of accession.

DRAFT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

AND

THE EUROPEAN ORGANISATION

FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF METEOROLOGICAL

SATELLITES (EUMETSAT)

CONCERNING

THE ACCESSION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

TO THE CONVENTION

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF A EUROPEAN ORGANISATION

FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF METEOROLOGICAL

SATELLITES (EUMETSAT)

AND RELATED TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Preamble

The **Czech Republic**,

and

the **European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites**, established by the Convention opened for signature in Geneva on 24 May 1983 and entered into force on 19 June 1986 (hereinafter referred to as "EUMETSAT"),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the EUMETSAT Council at its 15th meeting on 4 and 5 June 1991 recommended the Members States to accept Amendments to the Convention as proposed in the "Amending Protocol", attached to Resolution EUM/C/Res. XXXVI, and that these Amendments entered into force on 19 November 2000,

CONSIDERING that, according to Article 16 of the EUMETSAT Convention, any State may accede to the said Convention following a decision of the Council taken in conformity with the provisions of Article 5.2(a),

CONSIDERING further that the EUMETSAT Council**,** at its 34th meeting on 24-26 June 1997, has defined the "Cooperating State" status as an intermediate step for European countries wishing to become full EUMETSAT Member States,

CONSIDERING that the Czech Republic and EUMETSAT signed a Cooperating State Agreement on 31 May 2004 which entered into force on 21 March 2005,

BEARING IN MIND that Article 8 of the above mentioned Agreement establishes that the Agreement shall remain in force until 31 December 2009, unless the Czech Republic becomes a full Member State of EUMETSAT earlier, and that, during the third year following the entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall proceed to a formal review of their cooperation with a view to accession by the Czech Republic to EUMETSAT as a full Member State,

FOLLOWING the wish expressed by the Czech Republic to become a EUMETSAT Member State within the framework conditions established by the EUMETSAT Convention, expressed through a letter from its Minister of …… dated……,

RECALLING that the EUMETSAT Council at its ……meeting on …….. agreed to welcome the Czech Republic as a Member State through adoption of Council Resolution EUM/C/…../Res..…,

CONVINCED that this accession will contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the EUMETSAT Convention, and that it will give the Czech Republic a unique opportunity to fully participate in the Meteosat Third Generation Programme from the outset,

HAVING REGARD to Articles 16 and 17 of the EUMETSAT Convention,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Czech Republic accedes to the EUMETSAT Convention in accordance with Article 16.3 of the EUMETSAT Convention.

Article 2

1. As from the date of accession, the provisions of the EUMETSAT Convention and all EUMETSAT rules, together with all decisions taken by the Council, including all EUMETSAT mandatory programmes (General Budget, Meteosat Transition Programme, Meteosat Second Generation Programme and its Extension, EUMETSAT Polar System Programme, Meteosat Third Generation Preparatory Programme) shall be binding for the Czech Republic.

2. As from the date of accession, the Czech Republic shall be placed in the same situation as the other Member States with regard to decisions, rulings, resolutions or any other acts made by the Council or by any subordinate body and with regard to any Agreement concluded by EUMETSAT. Therefore, the Czech Republic shall abide by the principles and policies stemming therefrom, and shall whenever necessary take appropriate measures to ensure their full implementation.

3. The Czech Republic shall at the same time as the accession to the EUMETSAT Convention also accede to the Amending Protocol to the EUMETSAT Convention attached to Resolution EUM/C/Res. XXXVI.

4. The Czech Republic shall accede to the EUMETSAT Protocol on Privileges and Immunities, which was opened for signature on 1 December 1986 and entered into force on 5 January 1989, at the same time as the accession to the EUMETSAT Convention. This accession to the EUMETSAT Protocol on Privileges and Immunities shall include the editorial amendments as notified to all Member States on 3 December 2002, and which entered into force on 1 January 2004.

5. The Czech Republic shall take all the appropriate measures to adapt its internal legislation and rules to the rights and obligations resulting from its accession to EUMETSAT.

Article 3

1. In accordance with Article 16.5 of the EUMETSAT Convention, the Czech Republic shall make a special payment to EUMETSAT of 5,076,000 EUR towards the investments already made for the mandatory programmes.

2. The special payment referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be made in four instalments:

   1,269,000 EUR no later than 30 days after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, but not earlier than 15 March 2010;

   1,269,000 EUR no later than 15 March 2011;

1,269,000 EUR no later than 15 March 2012;

1,269,000 EUR no later than 15 March 2013.

3. The payment pattern referred to in paragraph 2 above shall not attract interest for EUMETSAT.

Article 4

1. The Czech Republic shall, with regard to the provision of Article 3 above, start to contribute to the EUMETSAT annual budgets as from 1 January 2010**.**

2. The Czech Republic shall acquire full voting rights at the EUMETSAT Council from the date of deposit of its instrument of accession with the Depositary of the EUMETSAT Convention, the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

Article 5

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of deposit of the Czech Republic's instrument of accession with the Depositary of the EUMETSAT Convention, the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2. In accordance with its Article 17.4, the EUMETSAT Convention shall become effective for the Czech Republic on the date referred to in paragraph 1.

3. In accordance with its Article 24.4, the EUMETSAT Protocol on Privileges and Immunities shall become effective for the Czech Republic thirty days after the date referred to in paragraph 1.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned being duly authorised, have signed this Agreement.

Done in ……, on…….in two originals, in the Czech and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Czech Republic

For the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)

Dr. Lars Prahm
Director-General

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MANDATORY PROGRAMMES 2010-2011 (including Czech Republic)

MEMBER STATE	CONTRIBUTION (%)
AUSTRIA (AT)	2.1103
BELGIUM (BE)	2.6442
SWITZERLAND (CH)	2.8229
CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ)	0.8271
GERMANY (DE)	19.7223
DENMARK (DK)	1.8254
SPAIN (ES)	7.7618
FINLAND (FI)	1.3860
FRANCE (FR)	15.0918
UNITED KINGDOM (UK)	16.0392
GREECE (GR)	1.6961
CROATIA (HR)	0.2539
HUNGARY (HU)	0.7069
IRELAND (IE)	1.1969
ITALY (IT)	12.3632
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	0.2209
NETHERLANDS (NL)	4.5000
NORWAY (NO)	2.0814
PORTUGAL (PT)	1.2625
SWEDEN (SE)	2.5956
SLOVENIA (SI)	0.2358
SLOVAK REPUBLIC (SK)	0.3282
TURKEY (TR)	2.3276
TOTAL	100.0000

COOPERATING STATE	CONTRIBUTION (%)
BULGARIA	0.1797
ESTONIA	0.0859
ICELAND	0.0983
LITHUANIA	0.1563
LATVIA*	0.1047
POLAND*	1.9386
ROMANIA	0.5630

* to become full Member States during 2009

RESOLUTION ON

AN INCREASE OF THE FINANCIAL ENVELOPE OF THE EPS PROGRAMME BY 10%

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Member States

HAVING REGARD to the EUMETSAT Convention which states that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and that a further objective is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

HAVING REGARD to Resolution EUM/C/96/Res.V establishing the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS) Programme, formally adopted at the 42nd meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 22-24 June 1999,

HAVING REGARD to Article 2 of the EUMETSAT Convention, which defines mandatory programmes as the basic programmes required to continue the provision of observations from geostationary and polar orbits,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that EPS is a mandatory EUMETSAT programme to which all Member States contribute on the basis of a GNI based scale of contributions,

AWARE that, on the basis of document EUM/C/54/03/DOC/05 Rev.1, the EUMETSAT Council adopted, at its 55th meeting on 22-23 June 2004, Resolution EUM/C/04/Res.I on the Financial Envelope of the EPS Programme,

AWARE that the detailed review of the technical status and financial situation of the EPS Programme after achieving operational status of Metop-A as contained in document EUM/C/67/09/DOC/04 has confirmed that the financial envelope defined in the EPS Programme Resolution is not sufficient to complete all activities of the approved EPS Programme,

RECOGNISING the need to continue and complete the activities of the EPS Programme, including the operations of the EPS central Ground Segment and the Satellite Applications Facilities as required to deliver all agreed data and products to users and to introduce improvements in response to evolving needs of Member States,

STRESSING THE NEED to implement cost-effective solutions and to ensure that the EPS Programme represents best value for money for the users,

IN CONFORMITY WITH AGREE V of the EPS Programme Resolution, which establishes that Member States may approve possible cost overruns of up to 10% of the overall programme envelope by a vote representing at least two-thirds of the Member States present and voting, representing also at least two-thirds of the total amounts of contributions,

AGREE:

I That the overall EPS Programme financial envelope shall be increased from M€1464 at 1994 economic conditions to M€1610.4 at 1994 economic conditions, to cover:

- The completion of EPS programme activities, including the coverage of the identified major risks and issues;

- The funding of up to 5 years of Continuous Development and Operations Phase between March 2007 and February 2012 for the approved SAFs, within a limit of M€29.7 at 1994 economic conditions;

II That all other elements of the EPS Programme Resolution shall remain valid and in force.

RESOLUTION ON

THE GMES SENTINEL-3 THIRD PARTY PROGRAMME

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

RECALLING that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, taking into account as far as possible the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

RECALLING that the "EUMETSAT Strategy: 2030" approved at the 59th Council Meeting in July 2006 foresees EUMETSAT becoming the operational agency for relevant GMES (Kopernikus) missions that will complement EUMETSAT mandatory programmes, and that third party activities and optional programmes, consistent with EUMETSAT mandatory programmes and the Convention, will be the natural route for such new missions,

RECALLING the ESA-EUMETSAT Working Assumptions on GMES (Kopernikus), including cooperation on the GMES (Kopernikus) Sentinel-3 operations, captured in document EUM/C/60/06/DOC/24 endorsed by Council at its 60th meeting in November 2006,

BEARING IN MIND the approval, at the 64th Council meeting in July 2008, of the EUMETSAT involvement in GMES (Kopernikus) Sentinel-3 activities including the way forward towards establishing the Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme proposed in document EUM/C/64/08/DOC/09,

BEARING IN MIND that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 66th meeting in December 2008, unanimously approved the Initiating Resolution EUM/C/66/08/Res. III, on the Preparation of a GMES (Kopernikus) Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme, thereby tasking the Director-General to draw up a full programme proposal, and to prepare the necessary cooperation arrangement with ESA, to be agreed by Council,

CONSIDERING that the observational requirements expressed by the Fast-Track GMES (Kopernikus) Marine Core Service, established to fulfil the clearly expressed need for operational systems by the oceanography user community, include altimetry, ocean colour and sea surface temperature, and that the GMES (Kopernikus) Sentinel-3 mission is designed to fulfil these operational user requirements,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the existing EUMETSAT satellite systems already provide data and products that are of high relevance to the GMES (Kopernikus) Marine Core Service and are thus complementary to the observations to be provided by the Sentinel-3 mission,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that satellite altimetry, ocean colour and sea surface temperature are elements of the observing system required for global operational oceanography,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the user communities for the GMES (Kopernikus) Marine Core Service are coherent with the existing EUMETSAT user community and its objectives,

CONSIDERING that the current and planned EUMETSAT missions and facilities will support the implementation of the space component of GMES (Kopernikus), alongside those of ESA and of national agencies,

CONSIDERING that the planned cooperation with ESA on Sentinel-3 is consistent with the roles of both Organisations as defined in their respective Conventions,

BEARING IN MIND that Article 2 of the EUMETSAT Convention foresees that EUMETSAT may carry out activities not in conflict with its objectives requested and funded by third parties,

HAVING REGARD to the Programme Proposal on a GMES (Kopernikus) Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme contained in document EUM/C/67/09/DOC/14,

HAVING REGARD to the draft EUMETSAT/ESA Framework Agreement concerning the cooperation on the GMES Space Component contained in document EUM/C/67/09/DOC/13,

HAVING REGARD to the draft EUMETSAT/ESA Implementing Arrangement concerning cooperation on GMES Sentinel-3 contained in document EUM/C/67/09/DOC/15,

IN CONFORMITY with Resolution EUM/C/66/08/Res. II on the Approval of Third Party Programmes,

AGREES:

I To establish a GMES Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention as described in the Programme Proposal on a GMES Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme referred to in the Preamble.

II That the GMES Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme shall be carried out on behalf of ESA in its role as the Implementing Agency for the GMES Space Component (GSC), in accordance with the EUMETSAT/ESA Implementing Arrangement concerning cooperation on GMES Sentinel-3 referred to in the Preamble.

III That the overall cost to EUMETSAT for the development phase of the GMES Sentinel-3 Programme amounting to a maximum of M€22.5 at 2008 economic conditions shall be fully covered by ESA.

IV That the Programme shall enter into force upon signature of the Implementing Arrangement referred to in Agree II.

V To consider an extension of the GMES Sentinel-3 Third Party Programme to cover the routine operations of the GMES Sentinel-3 mission, subject to availability of related ESA/EC funding, it being understood that this extension shall require unanimous approval by Council in accordance with Article 5.2 (a)xi of the Convention.

RESOLUTION ON

THE CEILING OF THE GENERAL BUDGET 2011-2015

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to Article 2.3 of the EUMETSAT Convention, which establishes that the General Budget comprises activities not linked to a specific programme. They shall represent the basic technical and administrative infrastructure of EUMETSAT including core staff, buildings and equipment as well as preliminary activities authorised by the Council in preparation of future programmes, not yet approved,

RECALLING EUM/C/Res. XVIII establishing the first General Budget, a ceiling for the years 1990-1995 and contributions based on a GNP scale of contributions,

RECALLING EUM/C/95/Res. VI establishing the second General Budget, a ceiling for the years 1996-2000 and contributions based on a GNP scale of contributions,

RECALLING EUM/C/99/Res. V establishing the third General Budget, a ceiling for the years 2001-2005 and contributions based on a GNP scale of contributions,

RECALLING EUM/C/57/05/Res. I establishing the fourth General Budget, a ceiling for the years 2006-2010 and contributions based on a GNI scale of contributions,

EXPRESSING the need to establish a new ceiling

AGREE:

I To fix a new ceiling of the General Budget for the years 2011-2015,

II To link this ceiling to contributions from Member States on a GNI scale,

III To limit these contributions to M€ 90 at 2010 economic conditions.

ENABLING RESOLUTION ON

THE OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-3 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

RECALLING that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, taking into account as far as possible the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization, and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

BEARING IN MIND that the EUMETSAT Convention defines Optional Programmes as programmes within the objectives of EUMETSAT agreed as such by Council,

HAVING REGARD to Resolution EUM/C/64/08/Res. I on the Preparation of a Jason follow-on Optional Programme, in which Council agreed that the proposed Programme is consistent with EUMETSAT's objectives and should be established and implemented as an Optional Programme within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention,

HAVING REGARD to the Declaration and attached Programme Definition on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme adopted by interested Member States on 1 July 2009,

NOTING that any Member State shall have the opportunity to become a Participating State of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme through signature of the Declaration within the timeframe set out therein,

AWARE that the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme will take effect once at least one third of all EUMETSAT Member States have declared their participation by signing the Declaration within the timeframe set out and the subscriptions of these Participating States have reached 90% of the total financial envelope,

IN CONFORMITY WITH Articles 3, 5 and 10 of the EUMETSAT Convention, and with EUMETSAT Council Resolution EUM/C/01/Res. I on the Approval of Optional Programmes,

AGREE:

I To approve the execution, within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention, of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme on the basis of the Declaration and Programme Definition attached thereto referred to in the Preamble of this Resolution.

II To invite Participating States to sign the Declaration within the timeframe set out therein.

III To task the Director-General with the preparation of the necessary cooperation agreements with the international partners contributing to the overall Jason-3 mission, to be submitted for Council approval.

IV To task the Director-General with the execution of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme in accordance with EUMETSAT's Rules and Procedures.

V To authorise Participating States to consider, if feasible, a possible extension of the EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme operations beyond the five-year period covered by the Declaration, it being understood that this extension shall require unanimous approval by those Participating States wishing to continue.

RESOLUTION ON

A FIFTH EXTENSION OF THE METEOSAT TRANSITION PROGRAMME (MTP)

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to the EUMETSAT Convention, which states that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

CONSIDERING that the MTP Programme was set up to ensure a continuous operational service to provide data from geostationary satellites, and to fill the gap between the Meteosat Operational Programme (MOP) and the Meteosat Second Generation Programme (MSG),

NOTING that the MTP Programme, established through Resolution EUM/C/Res. XXVII in November 1990 and extended through Resolutions EUM/C/97/Res. VII, EUM/C/02/Res.I, EUM/C/04/Res. II and EUM/C/62/07/Res.II will end on 31 December 2011,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that nominal operations of the second MSG satellite started in April 2007, and that the full MSG system with its hot backup is providing the full primary EUMETSAT geostationary service from zero degrees longitude,

HAVING REGARD to the very positive impact that the Meteosat Indian Ocean Data Coverage (IODC) Services have had on operational meteorology and on climate monitoring since 1998 and to the significant contribution of the IODC satellites to the initial Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning Service, established following the Sumatra-Andaman Tsunami in December 2004.

BEING AWARE that no IODC-equivalent service, providing a fully adequate level of quality and availability similar to Meteosat, will exist in the near future,

WISHING to ensure a continuation of the IODC Services until a viable alternative for providing equivalent operational data to Member States is established,

BEARING IN MIND that existing space assets from the MTP Programme, and related ground segment infrastructure, allow for extended IODC operations at reduced cost,

WISHING therefore to further extend the MTP Operations,

AGREE:

I To extend the MTP Programme at least until 31 December 2014, in order to cover the extension of the MTP operational service at least until 31 December 2013, and subsequent close-out activities.

II That the extension of the MTP operations shall cover at least the following services:

- half-hourly imaging from 57,5°E using Meteosat-7;
- half-hourly IODC image data dissemination using EUMETCast;
- Data Collection Platform acquisition support for selected projects;
- meteorological products from 57,5°E generated by the MPEF;
- archiving and retrieval using the UMARF.

III To limit the funding of the extension of the Meteosat Transition Programme to stay within the overall programme envelope of M€ 280 at 1989 economic conditions[*].

[*] Typographical error; should read 284,2 M€ as established in Council Resolution EUM/C/62/07/Res II

RESOLUTION ON

THE ACCESSION OF ROMANIA TO THE EUMETSAT CONVENTION

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Convention for the Establishment of a European Organisation of the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), which was opened for signature in Geneva on 24 May 1983 and entered into force on 19 June 1986,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the EUMETSAT Council at its 15th meeting on 4 and 5 June 1991 recommended the Members States to accept Amendments to the Convention as proposed in the "Amending Protocol", attached to Resolution EUM/C/Res. XXXVI, and that these Amendments entered into force on 19 November 2000,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the EUMETSAT Protocol on Privileges and Immunities, which was opened for signature on 1 December 1986 and entered into force on 5 January 1989, including the editorial amendments as notified to all Member States on 3 December 2002, and which entered into force on 1 January 2004,

CONSIDERING that, according to Article 16 of the EUMETSAT Convention, any State may accede to the said Convention following a decision of the Council taken in conformity with the provisions of Article 5.2(a),

WELCOMING the formal request by Romania to become a full Member State of EUMETSAT as of 1 January 2010, expressed through a letter from the Minister of Environment on 20 March 2009, as communicated to EUMETSAT Member States on 24 March 2009,

CONVINCED that this accession will contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in the EUMETSAT Convention,

HAVING REGARD to Articles 16 and 17 of the EUMETSAT Convention,

AGREES:

I To the accession of Romania to the EUMETSAT Convention in accordance with Article 16.3 of the EUMETSAT Convention.

II That at the same time of the accession to the EUMETSAT Convention, Romania shall also accede to the EUMETSAT Protocol on Privileges and Immunities.

III That from the date of accession, the provisions of the EUMETSAT Convention and all EUMETSAT rules, together with all decisions taken by the Council, including all EUMETSAT programmes (General Budget, Meteosat Transition Programme, Meteosat Second Generation Programme and its Extension, EUMETSAT Polar System Programme, Meteosat Third Generation Preparatory Programme, and the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 and Jason-3 Altimetry Programmes) shall be binding for Romania.

IV That Romania shall start to contribute to the EUMETSAT budgets as a full Member State from 1 January 2010.

V That Romania shall contribute to the mandatory programme budgets at a rate calculated in accordance with Article 10.2 of the EUMETSAT Convention.

VI That Romania shall contribute to the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 and Jason-3 Altimetry Programmes Budgets at a rate of 0.5827%.

VII To fix, in accordance with Article 16.5 of the EUMETSAT Convention, the payment to be made by Romania with regard to the investments already made for the approved EUMETSAT Programmes at EUR 4,536,000.

VIII That the special payment shall be made in four instalments as follows:

- 1,134,000 EUR no later than 30 days after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession, but not earlier than 31 January 2010;
- 1,134,000 EUR no later than 31 January 2011;
- 1,134,000 EUR no later than 31 January 2012;
- 1,134,000 EUR no later than 31 January 2013.

IX That all legal and financial implications of the accession of Romania will formally enter into force at the date of deposit of the instrument of accession.

RESOLUTION ON THE

ACCESSION OF ROMANIA TO THE OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-2 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME

Adopted by the Participating States at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The Participating States,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution EUM/C/67/09/Res. VI on the Accession of Romania to the EUMETSAT Convention, unanimously adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that, in accordance with the above Resolution, Romania will become a Member State of EUMETSAT, subject to ratification, with effect from 1 January 2010,

WELCOMING the wish expressed by Romania to become a Participating State to the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme at the rate of 0.5827%,

CONVINCED that this accession will contribute to the successful completion of the EUMETSAT Optional Jason-2 Altimetry Programme,

HAVING REGARD to the Declaration EUM/C/01/Decl. I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme adopted by Potential Participating States on 4-5 December 2001, amended by Resolution EUM/C/02/Res. IV adopted on 26-27 November 2002, entered into force on 27 June 2003 and reflecting subsequent subscriptions,

HAVING REGARD to Articles 5.3 and 16 of the EUMETSAT Convention,

AGREE:

I To the accession of Romania to the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme.

II To fix, in accordance with Article 16.5 of the EUMETSAT Convention, the payment to be made by Romania with regard to the investments made for the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme until the end of 2009 at EUR 64,000.

III That in accordance with Article 16.6 of the EUMETSAT Convention, Romania shall contribute with a rate of 0.5827% to the annual Jason-2 budgets with effect from 1 January 2010, and that the rates of contributions of the current Participating States shall be adjusted pro-rata accordingly.

IV To amend the Declaration EUM/C/01/Decl. I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme to reflect that Romania will participate in the Programme with effect 1 January 2010.

V To amend Annexes II and III of the Declaration on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme as attached to this Resolution in Annexes I and II

EUMETSAT JASON-2 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME FINANCIAL ENVELOPE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

1 FINANCIAL ENVELOPE

The overall envelope for EUMETSAT's contribution to the Ocean Surface Topography Mission (OSTM) through the EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme shall be limited to a maximum of 30 MEUR at 2001 economic conditions.

The indicative EUMETSAT payment profile, based upon a 2004 December launch and five years of operations, is:

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MEUR	3	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6

2 SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS ADJUSTED

The Participating States shall contribute to the EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme in accordance with the following scale of contributions:

PARTICIPATING STATE	ADJUSTED CONTRIBUTION %
BELGIUM (BE)	3.0580
SWITZERLAND (CH)	3.4538
GERMANY (DE)	26.5415
DENMARK (DK)	1.9595
SPAIN (ES)	6.6799
FINLAND (FI)	1.4548
FRANCE (FR)	17.2889
UNITED KINGDOM (GB)	10.5395
GREECE (GR)	0.7225
CROATIA (HR)	0.2215
IRELAND (IE)	0.9501
ITALY (IT)	13.4094
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	0.2177
NETHERLANDS (NL)	4.5425
NORWAY (NO)	1.7913
PORTUGAL (PT)	1.2766
ROMANIA (RO)	0.5827
SWEDEN (SE)	2.7512
SLOVENIA (SI)	0.2329
TURKEY (TR)	2.3257
TOTAL	100.0000

EUMETSAT JASON-2 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME
VOTING COEFFICIENT

Pursuant to the scale of contributions contained in Annex II of the Declaration on the EUMETSAT Optional Jason-2 Altimetry Programme, and taking into account Article 5.3 b) of the EUMETSAT Convention, the voting coefficient of Participating States shall be as follows:

PARTICIPATING STATE	VOTING COEFFICIENT %
BELGIUM (BE)	3.0580
SWITZERLAND (CH)	3.4538
GERMANY (DE)	26.5415
DENMARK (DK)	1.9595
SPAIN (ES)	6.6799
FINLAND (FI)	1.4548
FRANCE (FR)	17.2889
UNITED KINGDOM (GB)	10.5395
GREECE (GR)	0.7225
CROATIA (HR)	0.2215
IRELAND (IE)	0.9501
ITALY (IT)	13.4094
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	0.2177
NETHERLANDS (NL)	4.5425
NORWAY (NO)	1.7913
PORTUGAL (PT)	1.2766
ROMANIA (RO)	0.5827
SWEDEN (SE)	2.7512
SLOVENIA (SI)	0.2329
TURKEY (TR)	2.3257
TOTAL	100.0000

RESOLUTION ON

EUMETSAT ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT TO CLIMATE MONITORING

Adopted at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 30 June – 1 July 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

RECALLING that the primary objective of EUMETSAT based on its Convention is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, taking into account as far as possible the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the understanding of climate change and the prediction of future climatic changes constitutes an important component of the strategies of the WMO and of the European Meteorological Services,

RECALLING that the "EUMETSAT Strategy: 2030" approved at the 59th Council Meeting in July 2006 recognises that the almost 30 year EUMETSAT data record can make an important contribution to the efforts to better understand climate change,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the very nature of EUMETSAT's operational programmes with their frequent global observations guaranteed over long periods of time leads to the availability of long-term data records,

RECOGNISING the role of the EUMETSAT Central Facilities and of the EUMETSAT Network of Satellite Application Facilities (SAF) in providing these long-term data records,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the user consultation process for the establishment of future EUMETSAT programmes such as MTG and post-EPS has fully captured climate monitoring requirements as a part of EUMETSAT's user requirements,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT EUMETSAT's commitment to support the objectives of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and of the WMO Global Space-Based Inter-Calibration System (GSICS), and also the EUMETSAT involvement in the WMO initiative for the Sustained and Coordinated Processing of Environmental Satellite Data for Climate Monitoring (SCOPE-CM),

AGREES:

I That taking into account the climate-specific requirements in the planning of new programmes including activities of the SAF Network is a specific responsibility of EUMETSAT, and that this constitutes a major contribution of EUMETSAT in support of climate monitoring needs.

II That the generation of Fundamental Climate Data Records (FCDR) at EUMETSAT's Central Facility and through its Satellite Application Facility Network should be the main focus of EUMETSAT activities to support climate monitoring.

III That the generation of Thematic Climate Data Records (TCDR), making best use of the expertise available in the EUMETSAT SAF Network, should be the second focus of EUMETSAT activities in support of climate monitoring.

IV To encourage all EUMETSAT SAFs to take into account climate monitoring needs in their proposals for the planned SAF CDOP-2 phase.

V To task the Director-General with the coordination of EUMETSAT's contribution to climate monitoring at international level with the aim of preserving the visibility, interests and assets of EUMETSAT and of the European Meteorological Infrastructure (EMI).

VI To task the Director-General with the elaboration and maintenance of an implementation plan covering the activities to be carried out by EUMETSAT in support of climate monitoring, to be reported to the EUMETSAT Council on a regular basis.

DECLARATION ON

THE OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-3 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME

Adopted by the Potential Participating States on 1 July 2009 at the 67th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council

The Potential Participating States,

RECALLING that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, taking into account as far as possible the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

RECALLING that the EUMETSAT strategy approved at the 59th Council meeting foresees continuity of the optional Jason altimetry satellite series and that the EUMETSAT involvement in this programme needs to be resolved in the short term, by establishing a unified global altimetry system covering both the non-sun synchronous and the sun synchronous orbits, building upon the existing partnership with NOAA, NASA, CNES, ESA and the EC,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 60th meeting, requested the Director-General to carry out a number of activities preparing EUMETSAT for its future role in operational oceanography missions, which included the definition of a EUMETSAT Jason Follow-on Programme,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the requirement for satellite ocean altimetry observations expressed by the WMO, the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE), the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), the Ocean Observations Programme Committee (OOPC), the Integrated Global Observing Strategy Partnership (IGOS-P) and the Global Climate Observing System Implementation Plan (GCOS),

BEARING IN MIND that the Topex/Poseidon and Jason-1 missions established by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) and the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have proven the value of altimetry observations in support of operational activities such as marine meteorology, seasonal forecasting, oceanographic services and the monitoring of the climate,

CONSIDERING that the requirement to continue these services on a sustained operational basis and the recognition that EUMETSAT is the relevant European operational organisation led to the establishment of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme through Declaration EUM/C/01/Decl.I,

RECALLING that 20 out of the 24 EUMETSAT Member States have agreed to participate in the Jason-2 Optional Programme,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the successful launch of the Jason-2 satellite in June 2008 and the operations planned to last until mid 2013,

BEARING IN MIND, that the complete altimeter system requested by users consists of a reference mission based on a Jason-type low inclination orbit as well as high inclination orbiting altimeters, which will be realized in Europe in the context of GMES Sentinel 3 and are based on the heritage of the ESA missions ERS and ENVISAT,

AWARE that the requirement to preserve operational continuity to the reference ocean altimetry mission beyond the expected end of life of the Jason-2 spacecraft requires the availability of a Jason-2 follow on satellite ready for launch in mid 2013,

AWARE that this Jason-3 programme is a first step towards an operational high precision altimetry Jason-CS programme consisting of a series of Jason-class satellites based on the Cryosat mission heritage, to be agreed with ESA in the 2011 timeframe,

ANTICIPATING that the combination of Jason-3 and this Jason-CS programme, is intended to provide data continuity in a long term operational perspective,

BEARING IN MIND that Article 2 of the EUMETSAT Convention defines Optional Programmes as programmes within the objectives of EUMETSAT and agreed as such by Council,

HAVING REGARD to Resolution EUM/C/64/08/Res.I on the Preparation of a Jason Follow-on Optional Programme, in which Council agreed that the proposed programme is consistent with EUMETSAT's objectives and should be established and implemented as an Optional Programme within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Programme Proposal on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme contained in document EUM/C/67/09/DOC/09 Rev.1,

IN CONFORMITY with Articles 3, 5 and 10 of the EUMETSAT Convention, and with EUMETSAT Resolution EUM/C/01/Res.1 on the Approval of Optional Programmes,

AGREE:

I To establish an Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention as described in the EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme Proposal referred to in the Preamble.

II That the System Description and Implementation Plan of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme shall be as described in the Programme Definition attached as Annex I to this Declaration.

III That the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme shall constitute a contribution to a joint mission established in conjunction with the United

States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), to which also the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) and the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will make significant contributions.

IV That EUMETSAT's contribution to the joint mission shall be defined in detail in cooperation agreements with the above international partners.

V That the financial envelope for the EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme amounts to a maximum of M€63.6 at 2009 e.c. (M€60 at 2007 e.c.) . All efforts shall be made to keep actual expenditure below this figure.

VI That the overall cost of the Programme shall be M€97.5 at 2009 e.c. (M€92 at 2007 e.c.), it being understood that the difference between the financial envelope and the overall cost shall be provided by the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European Commission (EC) and that EUMETSAT shall not be liable for any funding difficulties at ESA or the EC.

VII That the funds to be provided by ESA and the EC, as detailed in the Programme Proposal, shall be secured through dedicated agreements and that if, contrary to expectations, these funds could not be obtained, the Participating States will unanimously decide on the action to be taken.

VIII That the conclusion of any agreement will require separate approval by the EUMETSAT Council.

IX To participate in the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme in accordance with an indicative payment profile and the scale of contributions as set out in Annex II to this Declaration.

X To consider, if feasible, a possible extension of the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme operations beyond the 5-year period covered by the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme Proposal, it being understood that this extension shall require unanimous approval by those EUMETSAT Participating States wishing to continue.

XI To invite the EUMETSAT Member States wishing to participate in this Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme to sign this Declaration as soon as possible and no later than *31 December 2009*, thereby becoming Participating States.

XII To invite EUMETSAT Cooperating States to contribute to the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme under terms to be agreed by the EUMETSAT Participating States.

XIII To task the Director-General to prepare with ESA and other international partners for a Jason-CS precise Altimetry Programme providing data continuity in a long term operational perspective on the basis of the EUMETSAT-ESA cooperation model successfully used for operational meteorology.

This Declaration has been signed by the following Participating States:

PARTICIPATING STATES	DATE
BELGIUM (BE)	
SWITZERLAND (CH)	
GERMANY (DE)	
DENMARK (DK)	
SPAIN (ES)	
FINLAND (FI)	
FRANCE (FR)	
UNITED KINGDOM (GB)	
GREECE (GR)	
CROATIA (HR)	
HUNGARY (HU)	
IRELAND (IE)	
ITALY (IT)	
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	
NETHERLANDS (NL)	
NORWAY (NO)	
PORTUGAL (PT)	
ROMANIA (RO)[1]	
SWEDEN (SE)	
SLOVENIA (SI)	
SLOVAKIA (SK)	
TURKEY (TR)	

[1] pending accession to full membership

OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-3 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME DEFINITION

1 GENERAL

The primary objective of the Programme is to ensure that the user community continues to receive precise altimetry data on an operational basis while Europe prepares for a long term operational perspective. To meet this need, Jason-3 will be an Earth orbiting satellite in a 66° orbit equipped with a radar altimeter and other instruments to directly measure sea surface elevation along a fixed grid of sub-satellite ground tracks. Jason-3 will thereby continue the data collection carried out by Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason-2.

As an evolution of the Jason-2 OSTM Programme, the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme will rely on an international partnership between EUMETSAT, NOAA and CNES and NASA. In addition, it is expected that ESA and the European Commission will contribute. The increased role of NOAA and EUMETSAT as operational agencies reflects the ongoing transition from Research and Development towards full operations.

2. MISSION APPLICATIONS

The main focus of Jason-3 is to provide continuity to the unique accuracy, continuity and coverage of the Topex/Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason-2 missions in support of operational applications related to extreme weather events and operational oceanography and climate applications and forecasting.

2.1 Operational Applications

2.1.1 Marine Meteorology

Meteorological centers run sea state forecast models to anticipate the evolution of waves and swells, which are superimposed, on all parts of the Earth, providing sailors and workers at sea with regular forecasts and special weather updates when weather conditions deteriorate. Such models (e.g. VAG at Météo-France, WAM at the ECMWF European Center) benefit greatly from real-time wave-height and wind speed altimetry products such as those issued within 3 hours from Jason-1 and 2, and ENVISAT.

2.1.2 Short, Medium Range and Seasonal Forecast

The assimilation of altimetry data into coupled atmosphere-ocean models has also proved to be very beneficial for short range, as well as medium range, monthly and seasonal forecasting, which are core activities of the National Meteorological Services. It has already been shown that coupled Atmospheric/Wave models allow to better estimate the flux at the interface between the atmosphere and the ocean, with some positive impact on numerical weather prediction. Also the actual heat content of the ocean mixed layer can have a decisive influence on the development and short range forecasting of high impact weather. In particular the derivation, from altimetry

measurements of the so called Tropical Heat Content Potential (THCP), allows an improved prediction of hurricane intensity as was first demonstrated in 2005 with Katrina and Rita, and now being run operationally at NOAA. Likewise, recent mesoscale simulations have demonstrated that, in September/October, an increase of 3°C over some depth in the Mediterranean sea can more than double cumulated rainfall over 6-12 hours, in those convective situations associated with severe floods and major losses in nearby areas.

On longer timescales, the assimilation of both satellite (altimetry and sea surface temperature) and in situ data in ocean models coupled with atmosphere models is key to improving monthly and seasonal forecast.

2.1.3 Ocean Modeling

Several global and regional models (e.g. MERCATOR, FOAM, ECCO...) have been developed and run in an experimental or pre-operational configuration, before entering the operational phase with the MyOcean project. They provide high resolution, high frequency 3D products which depict and forecast a few weeks in advance the very short scale nature of the ocean signal, including current positions and intensity, position and scales of eddies and thermal fronts. Because of the highly turbulent characteristics of this short range signal and its non-linear evolution, it is necessary to take advantage of global, dense, and accurate observations. Altimetry is especially powerful for monitoring in near-real time the mesoscale signal and adjusting regularly the models. The derived products satisfy many applications (e.g. marine safety, marine pollution, ship routing, navy needs, oil drilling, coastal forecasts, fish stock management...).

2.1.4 Coastal Applications

Another field of activity is that concerning coastal areas where there are many problems related to risk prevention and coastal development. High resolution models require as an input high accuracy products in the coastal band as well as at the deep ocean boundary. One example is the prediction of storm surges. Another example is the trajectory monitoring and forecasting of drifting polluted waters, ships, and objects lost at sea. In this domain too, altimetry products have a key role to assess and to constrain frequently the models, improving thus the forecasts.

2.1.5 Security Related Applications

Sound can propagate a long way under water and five times faster on average than it does in air. Variations in the speed of sound with depth determine how sound waves are propagated and are key parameter for security forces deployed at sea.

In the ocean, we encounter fronts, anticyclones, depressions, currents and hot and cold eddies. Each of these structures causes temperature, salinity and velocity profiles to vary. In such turbulent conditions, military oceanography aims to give forces the most accurate picture possible of the ocean so that systems can be employed effectively. In this respect, the advent of operational altimetry satellites has opened new horizons.

2.2 Climate Applications and Forecasting

2.2.1 Sea Level Rise and Climate Change

At the other end of the ocean variability spectrum, the secular mean sea level trend is a key indicator of global warming. Global sea level rise (GSLR) – the most obvious manifestation of climate change in the oceans – directly threatens critical coastal infrastructure through increased erosion and more frequent flooding. 146 million people live within 1 meter of mean high water worldwide.

Projections of GSLR for the end of this century as stated in the Third Assessment Report (TAR, 2001) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ranged from 9 to 88 cm, while those in the Fourth Assessment Report (AR4, 2007) range from 18 to 59 cm. To evaluate how realistic these projections are, they will need to be compared with future direct observations of GSLR; and the only way to resolve the global variability inherent in sea level rise is to use observations to be collected by Jason-class altimeter missions, in a manner that is fully consistent with the series accumulated since 1992 by TOPEX/Poseidon, Jason-1 and Jason2.

The continuity of these high accuracy measurements is more crucial as there are major uncertainties on sea level rise, associated with major changes in the climate system. The AR4 report stated that…*models* [of GSLR] *used to date do not include uncertainties*…[such as the] …*effects of changes in ice sheet flow*. Forced to ignore these uncertainties because existing climate models are unable to account for them, AR4 further states …*the upper values of the ranges given are not to be considered upper bounds.*…for GSLR. The recent U.S. Climate Change Science Program Synthesis and Assessment Report on Abrupt Climate Change goes even further stating that inclusion of these uncertainties …*will likely lead to sea-level projections for the end of the 21st century that substantially exceed the projections presented in the IPCC AR4 report.*

The uncertainties are already showing in the available data sets, with the rise in global sea level (1.8 mm/yr averaged over the past century) increasing to 3.1 mm/yr over the past 1½ decades but decreasing to 2.5 mm/y in more recent years, with less contribution from thermal expansion of the upper ocean and more from melting of continental glaciers. Furthermore, the geographic distribution of sea level rise is even more difficult to predict. Under the scenario of a massive melting of the Greenland ice sheets, the anticipated sea level rise in Europe or South America would be quite different, and recent research results suggest that the assumed stability of the Greenland ice sheets may be very questionable. Reliable projections of regional sea level rise which is of great concerns to coastal zones around the world are crucially dependent on a global observing system. Therefore, it is essential that we maintain and extend our existing capability to collect direct observations of GSLR by satellite altimetry; these measurements have been made continuously since 1992 by a series of three satellites, the most recent, Jason-2, having been launched this past June.

The continuation of Jason type missions is a unique way to fulfill this objective of great importance and of general interest.

2.2.2 Research Topics

The ocean exhibits variability at different scales in time and space, affecting significantly mass and heat transport, exchanges with the atmosphere, and consequently the climate. Sea surface topography as measured by altimetry has proven its usefulness to understand the physics behind this variability. Model parameterization has been improved thanks to these new findings. But there is still more to do. Apart from the seasonal cycle, which leads to an increase or decrease in sea level in each hemisphere, exceeding 15 cm in some areas, there are significant variations from one year to the next which are not yet well understood.

The El Nino event, the North Atlantic Oscillation, the Pacific Decadal Oscillation, the planetary waves crossing the oceans over periods of months to years and even decades are among the mechanisms which need to be better characterized. The predictability of the coupled ocean-atmosphere system at decadal ranges is a subject of intensifying modeling research, with the control of the ocean state playing a key role.

Because of the long period of these phenomena, very long time series of altimeter observations are needed, requiring follow-on missions to Jason-2.

3. CORE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

3.1 Products Description

The Jason-3 products will be based on the Jason-2 ones as described in the table below.

	Products	**Main Variables**	**Frequency**	**Application Class**
1	**Operational Geophysical Data Record** (OGDR)	**Significant Wave Height** (SWH) **Surface Wind Speed** (WIND) **Sea Surface Height** (SSH)	3 hours	Nowcasting Operational Wave Forecasting
2	**Interim Geophysical Data Record** (IGDR)	**Sea Surface Height** (SSH) **Absolute Dynamic Topography** (ADT) **Ocean Geostrophic Velocities**	Daily	Medium-Range Forecasting Seasonal Forecasting Ocean Weather
3	**Geophysical Data Record** (GDR)	**Sea Surface Height** (SSH)	10 daily (one repeat cycle)	Climate Monitoring Climate Modeling

It should be noted that some demonstration products will be evaluated on Jason-2, for instance, coastal or in land water products. If the performance and quality of those products are demonstrated, then they could become operational products for Jason-3, in which case they would be included in the Operational Service Specification.

3.2 Archiving and Dissemination

The Near Real Time products will be disseminated by EUMETSAT through Eumetcast and also on the GTS network. These products will also be archived in the UMARF. The longer latency IGDR and GDR products will be processed as for Jason-2, disseminated and archived by CNES in Europe and by NOAA in the US. In addition, EUMETSAT is also investigating the possibility to disseminate multi-mission altimetry products.

4. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

4.1 Overview

The Jason-3 end to end system includes a satellite, launch, and a full ground system. The task sharing between the partners will ensure a coherent overall system. The overall system described below is the total system that will be jointly provided by all partners.

4.2 Space Segment

The satellite includes the satellite bus and the instruments constituting the payload. The total weight of the satellite will be around 550Kg The satellite bus is made up of a platform based on the PROTEUS platform, a payload instrument module and a launcher adapter.

The Jason-3 payload consists of the following instruments:

- Two-frequency altimeter called Poseidon
- Three-frequency advance microwave radiometer
- Doppler Orbitography and Radiopositioning Integrated by Satellite (DORIS) on board package
- Global Positioning System Payload (GPS-P)
- Laser Reflector Array (LRA)

NOAA will provide the launch of the Jason-3 satellite.

4.3 Ground System

The ground segment, for satellite and instrument command and control, and for product generation, will be based on a maximum re-use of existing elements from Jason-2. This system is now operational for some months and is compliant with the needs. This ground segment is operated by both the US and Europe and makes extensive use of already existing assets. It has a robust design which includes several levels of redundancy. It comprises:

– **A Satellite Control Centre** provided by CNES. This centre monitors the satellite during the complete mission life time but is only used for satellite control in the early phases of the mission or in the case of a major anomaly during Operations;

- **A Satellite Operations Control Centre** provided by NOAA. After the initial phases of the mission, all nominal operations regarding satellite control and flight operations are executed from this centre;

- **An Earth Terminal/Stations Network**: the CNES control centre and the NOAA operation control centre rely (for command transmission and data acquisition) upon a ground terminal network of earth terminal/stations suitably located to allow the required orbit coverage compliant with the data latency requirement.

  This network is based on:

  - An earth terminal in Europe.
  - Two earth terminals in the USA
  - An additional set of S-band earth terminals for early mission phases and contingency purpose.

  The exact location of these earth terminals needs to be further analyzed to cope with the constraints induced by the initial formation flying between Jason-2 and Jason-3 (both satellites flying one minute apart from each other) which prevents to use the same antennas as for Jason-2.

The operations set-up is based on that of Jason-2, with NOAA in charge of routine satellite operations and CNES leading the satellite expertise and operations in case of anomaly during the mission. With the view of keeping recurrence with Jason-2 and minimising the development costs and associated risks, the Jason-2 operations concept was retained.

5 COOPERATIVE FRAMEWORK AND SHARING OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Like the Jason-2 programme, it is proposed to base the Programme on international cooperation. In the case of Jason-3, and taking into account that this programme represents a further step in the transition towards a long term operational altimetry programme, the following Partners are involved.

From a funding stand point, NOAA, EUMETSAT, CNES, NASA, the European Commission and ESA contribute to the Programme. To avoid the complexity of a 6 partners' Agreement, and bearing in mind that only NOAA, EUMETSAT, CNES and NASA will be directly in charge of the development and the operations of the system, it is proposed to establish a four partner Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and a set of bilateral Agreements or Arrangements including one between NOAA and NASA for the US contribution:

- Four-partite MOU (EUMETSAT, NOAA, CNES, NASA)
- Agreement between EUMETSAT and CNES
- Agreement between EUMETSAT and ESA
- Agreement between EUMETSAT and the European Commission (EC)

Taking into account the nature of the Jason-3 cooperative framework, it is proposed to adopt the same Data Policy as for the OSTM (Jason-2) cooperation. This means that all Jason-3 data products would be made available in accordance with WMO Resolution 40 (Cg-XII) and be classified as "Essential".

Access to GMES Services and to ESA will be explicitly covered in the arrangements to be concluded with the EC and ESA regarding their funding contributions to the programme.

The operational agencies, EUMETSAT and NOAA, will take the lead on the programme, with CNES making a significant in kind contribution and acting at technical level as system coordinator. NASA will support with the other partners for scientific activities.

EUMETSAT will maintain the operational role already established for the Jason-2 Programme, ie it will operate the Earth Terminal, process, disseminate and archive the near real time products, provide the user services and conduct mission operations jointly with NOAA and CNES.

In addition, EUMETSAT will make payments to CNES to fund part of the CNES activities, and retain a fraction of the funding to prepare and perform its operational activities. EUMETSAT will not play a direct role in the procurements effected by CNES.

NOAA will join EUMETSAT in taking the lead on the programme. NOAA will also provide the launcher and launch services, the radiometer, GPS-P receiver and laser retroreflector and, together with CNES and EUMETSAT, operate the system after the end of commissioning along an equivalent scheme as for Jason-2.

CNES will make a significant in kind contribution, consisting mainly of the satellite bus and human resources. In addition, CNES will act as procurement agent on behalf of EUMETSAT, integrate all payload elements and operate the satellite after the launch.

All agreements will be on a "reasonable efforts" basis, and EUMETSAT will ensure that it does not assume any financial liability for elements or funding to be provided by Partners.

6 SCOPE OF EUMETSAT PROGRAMME AND IMPLEMENTATION

It should be recalled that the primary objective of the Programme and of the EUMETSAT involvement is to secure continuity of data services and that this Programme, recurrent from Jason-2, does not have the development aspects normally associated with the core EUMETSAT meteorological programmes.

The EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme covers the EUMETSAT contribution to the joint system established with the partners and aims at providing a five-year operational data service to Participating States and other users. The main elements of the EUMETSAT programme are:

- A financial contribution by EUMETSAT to CNES,
- Establishment, operations and maintenance of the EUMETSAT Earth Terminal (to be confirmed)
- Processing, dissemination and archive of the near real time products, provision of user services and conduct of mission operations jointly with NOAA and CNES

EUMETSAT will implement the Jason-3 Altimetry Programme in a single slice. Jason-3 has to be ready for launch in mid-2013. The expected period of operations is five years. It is intended that agreement will be sought to extend operations if the performance of the satellite remains satisfactory towards the end of this period. This will require a separate decision by all EUMETSAT Participating States wishing to continue.

7 LONG TERM OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVE WITH A EUROPEAN JASON-CS PROGRAMME

The Jason-3 programme should be seen as the first intermediate step towards an operational high precision altimetry Jason-CS programme to be agreed with ESA in the 2011 timeframe. This programme would consist of a series of Jason-class satellites based on the Cryosat mission heritage, until a transition to a demonstrated new technology could be considered as an operational altimetry mission.

Following the positive decisions taken at the ESA Council at Ministerial Level in November 2008 (C-MIN 08), dedicated studies on Jason-CS have been approved. These studies should provide the necessary technical and programmatic input for a decision to develop a Jason-CS programme creating a long term operational perspective, at the latest by the ESA Council at Ministerial level currently planned in 2011.

This programme should be developed on the basis of the EUMETSAT-ESA cooperation model successfully used for operational meteorology. It is indeed essential to plan for a series of operational satellites developed along the principles used for operational meteorology in Europe.

OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-3 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME FINANCIAL ENVELOPE AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

1 FINANCIAL ENVELOPE

The overall envelope for the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme shall be limited to a maximum of M€63.6 at 2009 economic conditions (M€60 at 2007 economic conditions).

The indicative EUMETSAT payment profile, based upon a mid 2013 launch and five years of operations, is:

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
M€	20.9	26.2	13	3.5	0	0	0	0	0

2 SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

The Participating States shall contribute to the EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme in accordance with the following scale of contributions:

PARTICIPATING STATE	**CONTRIBUTION %**
BELGIUM (BE)	
SWITZERLAND (CH)	
GERMANY (DE)	
DENMARK (DK)	
SPAIN (ES)	
FINLAND (FI)	
FRANCE (FR)	
UNITED KINGDOM (GB)	
GREECE (GR)	
CROATIA (HR)	
HUNGARY (HU)	
IRELAND (IE)	
ITALY (IT)	
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	
NETHERLANDS (NL)	
NORWAY (NO)	
PORTUGAL (PT)	
ROMANIA (RO)[2]	
SWEDEN (SE)	
SLOVENIA (SI)	
SLOVAKIA (SK)	
TURKEY (TR)	
TOTAL	100

[2] pending accession to full membership

OPTIONAL EUMETSAT JASON-3 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME VOTING COEFFICIENT

Pursuant to the scale of contributions contained in Annex II of the Declaration on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme, and taking into account Article 5.3 b) of the EUMETSAT Convention, the voting coefficient of Participating States shall be as follows:

PARTICIPATING STATE	% VOTING COEFFICIENT
BELGIUM (BE)	
SWITZERLAND (CH)	
GERMANY (DE)	
DENMARK (DK)	
SPAIN (ES)	
FINLAND (FI)	
FRANCE (FR)	
UNITED KINGDOM (GB)	
GREECE (GR)	
CROATIA (HR)	
HUNGARY (HU)	
IRELAND (IE)	
ITALY (IT)	
LUXEMBOURG (LU)	
NETHERLANDS (NL)	
NORWAY (NO)	
PORTUGAL (PT)	
ROMANIA (RO)[3]	
SWEDEN (SE)	
SLOVENIA (SI)	
SLOVAKIA (SK)	
TURKEY (TR)	
TOTAL	100.0000

[3] pending accession to full membership

RESOLUTION ON

THE EXTENSION OF THE TIMEFRAME FOR SIGNATURE OF THE OPTIONAL JASON-3 PROGRAMME DECLARATION

Adopted by the Potential Participating States on 2 December 2009

The Potential Participating States,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that 19 Member States have indicated their interest in participating in the Optional Jason-3 Programme (Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Declaration EUM/C/67/09/Dcl. I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme adopted by Potential Participating States on 1 July 2009,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Declaration was approved by the EUMETSAT Council at its 67th meeting on 30 June – 1 July 2009 through Enabling Resolution EUM/C/67/09/Res. IV on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme,

NOTING that the above Declaration invites the EUMETSAT Member States wishing to participate in the Optional Jason-3 Altimetry Programme to sign the Declaration as soon as possible and no later than 31 December 2009, thereby becoming Participating States,

AWARE that 13 out of the 19 Potential Participating States have signed the Declaration by 2 December 2009,

NOTING that the remaining Potential Participating States will make every effort to sign the Declaration in the very near future,

AWARE that a delay in the Programme entry into force beyond January 2010 will have a significant impact on schedule, cost, the cooperative framework of the Programme and on those Member States that have already subscribed the Programme,

CONSCIOUS that the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme will enter into force once a 90% subscription level has been reached,

HAVING DUE REGARD to Articles 3.2 and 5.3 of the Convention,

AGREE:

I To extend the timeframe for signature of the Declaration EUM/C/67/09/Dcl. I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme set out in AGREE XI of the Declaration until *31 January 2010*.

II That if the Declaration has not entered into force by *31 January 2010* the Potential Participating States will decide on the action to be taken.

III After entry into force of the Optional Jason-3 Programme, to continue to accept further subscriptions by Member States with a view to reaching a 100% subscription level.

IV To reconsider the funding situation of the Programme at the latest one year after the date at which it has taken effect.

V To request the Director-General to continue his efforts in addressing the contribution to this Programme by those Member States which have not yet indicated their wish to participate.

RESOLUTION ON

EUMETSAT STAFF CONTRACTS POLICY

Adopted at the 68th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 1-2 December 2009

The EUMETSAT Council,

RECALLING that the primary objective of EUMETSAT is to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and that a further objective of EUMETSAT is to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

RECALLING that the Convention entrusts the Director-General with the implementation of the decisions taken by the Council and with the execution of the tasks assigned to EUMETSAT,

NOTING that the Convention establishes that the Director-General shall be supported by the Secretariat,

BEARING IN MIND that the fundamental conditions of service for EUMETSAT staff are set out in the Staff Rules agreed by Council,

BEARING IN MIND that the currently approved mandatory and optional programmes cover the provision of operational services from geostationary and high and low inclination polar orbits lasting until at least 2020,

BEARING IN MIND that EUMETSAT is currently preparing for the establishment of new programmes aimed at ensuring operational continuity of these services well into the next decades,

HAVING DUE REGARD to the EUMETSAT Strategy : 2030 approved by Council in 2006, which establishes that a key element of the strategy on human resources will be to develop and maintain an appropriate technical, management and scientific skill base within EUMETSAT so that the programmes defined by Council can be prepared and implemented in an efficient manner,

WISHING to offer highly qualified and performing staff a longer term career perspective to ensure their knowledge and experience continues to be available where needed,

WISHING to adjust the long-term EUMETSAT Staff Contracts Policy as set out in Resolution EUM/C/94/RES.V, to align with the maturing long-term operational objectives and activities of EUMETSAT,

AGREES:

I That the main objective of the EUMETSAT Staff Contracts Policy shall be to ensure that all EUMETSAT activities are effectively and efficiently carried out by staff of the highest ability and integrity, account being taken of the international character of EUMETSAT.

II That this objective shall be achieved through a variety of mechanisms including professional recruitment, a thorough appraisal system, career management and development, and natural turnover.

III That the Director-General shall implement the EUMETSAT Staff Contracts Policy primarily on the basis of fixed-term renewable contracts of up to five years duration. Indefinite contracts shall remain exceptional and be subject to Council approval.

IV That when considering whether to award a further contract the Director-General shall consider

- the recommendation of a Staff Contracts Review Board (SCRB) including an assessment of past performance of the staff member, the expected future performance and the requirement in EUMETSAT for the kind of expertise offered by the staff member, and
- whether, in exceptional cases and in the interests of the Organisation, a different and documented decision is required to the one recommended by the SCRB.

V That the Staff Rules shall establish a maximum age limit for service, beyond which contracts are not renewed without Council decision. Below that age limit, the Director-General shall manage the retirement process and define a normal retirement age in the Staff instructions in the EUMETSAT Directory of Instructions.

VI That the Director-General shall report annually to the Council about the implementation of the Staff Contracts Policy.