

RESOLUTION ON
THE SCOPE OF THE EUMETSAT POLAR SYSTEM
SECOND GENERATION (EPS-SG) SPACE SEGMENT

Adopted at the 75th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 31 January 2012

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to the objectives of EUMETSAT, which are to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

HAVING REGARD to the EUMETSAT Convention, which establishes that mandatory EUMETSAT programmes are the basic programmes required to continue the provision of observations from geostationary and polar orbits,

BEARING IN MIND that for the accomplishment of the EUMETSAT objectives in the Low Earth orbit, the first satellite of a second generation of the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS-SG) should be available for launch end 2020,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the approach and planning for the Phase A of the EPS-SG Programme agreed at the 68th meeting of the EUMETSAT Council (EUM/C/68/09/DOC/03),

RECALLING that EPS-SG will be the European contribution to the Joint Polar System to be established with NOAA, whereby EUMETSAT will cover the mid-morning orbit and, in exchange, obtain the data from the US satellites covering the early-morning and afternoon orbits, and that no exchange of instruments is foreseen between EUMETSAT and NOAA,

WELCOMING the offer made by the Space Administration of the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) to provide the METImage instrument as contribution to the EPS-SG Programme,

EXPECTING an offer from the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) to provide the IASI-NG and the Advanced Data Collection System (ARGOS-4) instruments as contributions to the EPS-SG Programme,

BEARING IN MIND that, in accordance with the approach to implementation of GMES Sentinels 4 and 5 on MTG and Post-EPS adopted by Council at its 64th meeting (EUM/C/64/08/DOC/08), Council agreed to consider the accommodation of the Sentinel-5 on EPS-SG in due course on the assumption that this accommodation is feasible within the EPS-SG System design margins and at no additional cost to EUMETSAT,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Council Resolution EUM/C/70/10/Res. I on the Preparation of the EPS Second Generation in which Council inter alia agreed that the satellite configuration to be targeted in the Phase A activities of EPS-SG should be a two satellites configuration (TSC),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Council Resolution EUM/C/73/11/Res.I on the EUMETSAT Polar System Second Generation Preparatory Programme (EPS-SG PP), presented for adoption at the 73rd Council Meeting in October 2011,

FOLLOWING the revised roadmap for the approval of the EPS-SG Programme submitted to the 73rd Council meeting (EUM/C/73/11/DOC/01),

AWARE that the joint roadmap agreed with ESA leading to a coordinated approval of the respective EPS-SG/Metop-SG programmes by both Organisations requires the establishment of a common baseline for the development of the EPS-SG space segment in time for submission of the ESA Metop-SG Programme to the ESA Council meeting at Ministerial level in November 2012,

NOTING the information on the current financial planning provided in document EUM/C/75/12/DOC/03 and the information on the socio-economic benefits expected from the EPS-SG Programme provided in document EUM/C/75/12/DOC/04,

WISHING therefore to define a space segment scope that will preserve the agreed mission priorities and expected benefits of the EPS-SG Programme, whilst addressing the concerns raised by EUMETSAT Member States on affordability,

AGREE:

I To approve the EPS-SG payload complement including the following instruments as baseline for the preparation of the EUMETSAT EPS-SG Programme Proposal, on the understanding that the final decision on the EPS-SG payload complement will only be formalised when approving the EPS-SG Programme.

- Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Instrument, expected to be provided by CNES,
- Visible-infrared Imaging Instrument, to be provided by DLR,
- European Microwave Sounding Instrument,
- Scatterometer,
- Radio Occultation Instruments,
- Microwave Imaging for Precipitation Instrument,
- Multi-viewing, multi-channel, multi-polarisation Imager,
- The GMES Sentinel-5 Instrument, to be provided by ESA,
- Advanced Data Collection System, to be provided by CNES,

II Agree to further consider the Ice Cloud Imager as an additional payload and to decide in this respect at the next ordinary Council meeting in July 2012.

III To confirm the two satellites configuration (TSC) as the baseline for the in-orbit configuration of the EPS-SG space segment.

IV To task the Director-General to carry out the Phase B activities covered under the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme on that basis, targeting a system designed to cover at least 21 years of operational service.

- V** To task the Director-General, in conjunction with the Director-General of ESA, to continue all efforts to achieve any possible cost saving and optimisation of the overall cost and expenditure profile of the EPS-SG Programme and to report on a regular basis to Council on the progress made.
- VI** That, in order to improve the value for money of the EPS-SG Programme, every effort should be made to ensure that the design lifetime of the satellites is maximised, and that overall flexibility regarding the schedule of launches is preserved.
- VII** To task the Director-General with confirming to ESA the intention of EUMETSAT to approve its EPS-SG Programme in the 2014 timeframe.
- VIII** To invite ESA to establish the corresponding Metop-SG Programme, covering the ESA Phases B2 and C/D of the prototype satellites, on the basis of the baseline payload complement as defined in AGREE I and the in-orbit configuration defined in AGREE III.
- IX** To invite ESA Member States to approve the Metop-SG Programme at the ESA Council meeting at ministerial level in November 2012, thereby allowing a start of the ESA Phase B2 industrial activities in the beginning of 2013.
- X** To task the Director-General with continuing all efforts to reach a clear commitment from CNES before the end of April 2012 to provide IASI-NG instruments as a contribution to the EPS-SG Programme, on the understanding that the Director-General will discuss a fallback scenario with ESA should the commitment from CNES not be achieved by this date.
- XI** To task the Director-General with negotiating the necessary cooperation agreements with ESA, DLR, CNES and NOAA, to be submitted to Council for initial review in spring 2012, and to be finalised in the context of the EPS-SG Programme approval.

RESOLUTION ON
MEASURES FOR PLANNING THE EPS-SG PROGRAMME TAKING INTO
ACCOUNT THE EXCEPTIONALLY CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION OF
GREECE

Adopted at the 75th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 31 January 2012

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to the objectives of EUMETSAT, which are to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

RECOGNIZING that in accordance with the Convention, EUMETSAT mandatory programmes include the basic programmes required to continue the provision of observations from geostationary and polar orbits, and that this addresses in particular the Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) and the EUMETSAT Polar System Second Generation (EPS-SG) programmes expected to deliver such observations in the 2020-2040 timeframe,

CONSIDERING that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 73rd meeting on 5 October 2011, agreed on the contents of the programme proposal for the EPS Second Generation Preparatory Programme (EPS-SG PP) as contained in document EUM/C/72/11/DOC/08 REV2,

CONSIDERING that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 73rd meeting, agreed to open the voting of Resolution EUM/C/73/11/Res.I on the EPS-SG PP,

NOTING that a large majority of the Member States have already voted in favour of the EPS-SG PP Resolution, thus achieving a programme funding level of almost 84%, and that the approval process is underway in other Member States,

RECOGNISING the need to start activities under the EPS-SG PP as soon as possible in 2012, as required to avoid disruption of critical joint preparatory activities with ESA, additional costs and programme risks,

AWARE of the exceptionally critical economic situation that Greece is facing in the current unprecedented crisis,

NOTING the invitation of Greece that Council considers possible options leading to the implementation of the EPS-SG Programme without participation of Greece,

AWARE of the criticality for all EUMETSAT Member States of providing continuity to observations from polar orbit,

AGREE:

- I** To task the Director-General and the Council Chairman, with the support of a high level Council task force, to explore with the Greek Government possible options for the implementation of the EPS-SG Programme as a mandatory programme as foreseen by the Convention, taking into account the exceptionally critical economic situation in Greece.
- II** To urge the other remaining Member States to complete their approval process of the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme.
- III** To invite the Director-General, on that basis, to report to Council at its next ordinary meeting in July 2012, and to submit relevant proposals for starting the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme activities as early as possible in 2012.

RESOLUTION ON

**THE AUTHORISATION TO PROCEED WITH
THE EPS-SG PREPARATORY PROGRAMME**

**adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012**

The EUMETSAT Member States,

CONSIDERING that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 73rd meeting on 5 October 2011, agreed on the contents of the programme proposal for the EPS Second Generation Preparatory Programme (EPS-SG PP) as contained in document EUM/C/72/11/DOC/08 REV2,

CONSIDERING that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 73rd meeting, agreed to open the voting of Resolution EUM/C/73/11/Res.I on the EPS-SG PP,

NOTING that 24 of the 26 Member States have firmly voted in favour of the EPS-SG PP Resolution, thus achieving a programme funding level of over 90%,

NOTING that Greece and Spain still need to confirm their votes,

NOTING that Spain is expecting to be able to vote yes *ad referendum* in the course of July 2012,

NOTING that the EPS-SG PP Resolution will only formally enter into force upon approval by all Member States,

EXPECTING that the above Delegations will be able to confirm their votes within a short period of time, and that the formal entry into force of the Resolution on the EPS-SG PP will take place by the next ordinary Council meeting in November 2012,

RECOGNISING the need to start the EPS-SG PP activities from July 2012 to avoid disruption of critical joint preparatory work with ESA, additional costs and programme risks,

AGREE:

- I** That the activities under the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme can start as soon as 95% of the programme funding (including *ad referendum* votes) has been reached.
- II** That Greece and Spain will be legally obliged to contribute financially to the Programme only after finalisation of national approval procedures.

- III** That considering the delay in the start of activities, the related postponement of the dedicated recruitments and the impact of the delayed launch of Metop-B on the availability of some existing staff, the EPS-SG PP expenditure budget 2012 shall be reduced to KEUR 1,500, thus reducing significantly the amounts to be called up from those Member States which have agreed unconditionally to contribute to the Programme.
- IV** That in the amended EPS-SG PP Budget 2012 an amount corresponding to the contributions from Greece and Spain remains blocked until the finalisation of national procedures has been notified to the Director-General.
- V** That if Greece and Spain would not be in a position to confirm finalisation of national approval procedures by the next ordinary Council meeting in November 2012 at the latest, those Member States who have agreed unconditionally to contribute to the Programme will decide on the action to be taken.

RESOLUTION ON

**A SAVINGS TARGET FOR THE PREPARATION OF
THE EUMETSAT POLAR SYSTEM
SECOND GENERATION (EPS-SG) PROGRAMME**

**adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012**

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to the objectives of EUMETSAT, which are to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

HAVING REGARD to the EUMETSAT Convention, which establishes that mandatory EUMETSAT programmes are the basic programmes required to continue the provision of observations from geostationary and polar orbits,

BEARING IN MIND that for the accomplishment of the operational commitments of EUMETSAT in the polar orbit, the first satellite of a second generation of the EUMETSAT Polar System (EPS-SG) should be planned for launch end 2020,

BEARING IN MIND that a unanimous Council approval of the EPS-SG Programme will need to take place in 2014,

AWARE of the current economic and financial crisis in Europe and related critical financial situation in some Member States,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Council Resolution EUM/C/70/10/Res.I on the Preparation of the EPS Second Generation in which Council inter alia agreed that the satellite configuration to be targeted in the Phase A activities of EPS-SG should be a two satellites configuration (TSC),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Council Resolution EUM/C/73/11/Res.I on the EUMETSAT Polar System Second Generation Preparatory Programme (EPS-SG PP), presented for adoption at the 73rd Council Meeting in October 2011,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Council Resolution EUM/C/75/12/Res.I on the Scope of the EPS-SG Space Segment, by which Member States approved the EPS-SG payload complement as baseline for the preparation of the EPS-SG Programme Proposal, confirmed the two satellites configuration and agreed to target a system designed to cover at least 21 years of operational service,

TAKING FURTHER INTO ACCOUNT that Resolution EUM/C/75/12/Res.I tasked the Director-General, in conjunction with the Director General of ESA, to continue all efforts to achieve any possible cost saving and optimisation of the overall cost and expenditure profile of the EPS-SG Programme and to report on a regular basis to Council on the progress made,

WISHING to define an EPS-SG Programme that will preserve the agreed mission priorities, operational robustness and expected benefits, in line with Council Resolution EUM/C/75/12/Res.I, whilst addressing the concerns raised by EUMETSAT Member States on affordability,

NOTING the preliminary EPS-SG cost estimates resulting from Phase A activities, as provided in EUM/C/75/12/DOC/01 REV2 CORR1,

NOTING that the Post-EPS Mission Expert Team will continue providing advice to the STG on the assessment of instrument performance requirements leading to possible savings on space segment costs, taking into account the need to preserve high positive impact on Numerical Weather Prediction in the 2020-2040 timeframe,

RECOGNISING that consolidation of cost estimates, including identification of savings, requires urgent start and significant progress of the Phase B activities planned under the EUMETSAT EPS-SG Preparatory Programme and the proposed ESA Metop-SG Programme,

AGREE:

- I** To task the Director-General, in conjunction with the Director General of ESA, to carry out the Phase B activities covered by the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme and the ESA Metop-SG Programme, with the target of achieving savings of 5% with regard to the estimates provided in document EUM/C/75/12/DOC/01 REV2 CORR1 for the envelope of the EPS-SG Programme, and to assess risks associated with possible saving options.
- II** To task the Director-General to consider options for the extension of satellite and instrument life, assessing potential savings and associated risks to service.
- III** To task the Director-General to report to Delegate Bodies on possible saving options and associated risks when preparing the EPS-SG Programme Proposal.

RESOLUTION ON
THE PREPARATION OF A JASON CONTINUITY OF SERVICE (JASON-CS)
OPTIONAL PROGRAMME

adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012

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 “EUMETSAT: A global satellite operational agency at the heart of Europe” approved at the 72nd Council meeting foresees, as a strategic objective, to secure new opportunities in areas that are complementary to EUMETSAT’s programmes and meet EUMETSAT Member States requirements. In this context, the transition of the current EUMETSAT Optional Ocean Surface Topography Programme into a fully operational Programme, securing continuity of observations over a long period and building upon the long-lasting cooperation between Europe and the United States, should be addressed in the near future. Within Europe, GMES will represent the main opportunity to develop such an operational Programme,

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 ECMWF, the WMO, the Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE), the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), the Committee for Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

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,

BEARING IN MIND 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 and Jason-3 Altimetry Programmes through Declarations EUM/C/01/Decl.I and EUM/C/67/09/Decl.I,

CONSIDERING that the Declaration on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme foresees that the Jason-3 Programme should be seen as a first intermediate step towards an operational high precision altimetry Jason-CS Programme to be agreed with ESA and that this Programme would consist of a series of Jason-class satellites based on the Cryosat mission heritage,

CONSIDERING further that the above Declaration tasked 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,

BEARING IN MIND that the Regulation 911/2010 of the European Parliament and of the European Council of 22 September 2010 on the European Earth monitoring programme (GMES) and its initial operations (2011 to 2013) which recognises that GMES services in the field of the marine environment are important for the support of an integrated European capacity for ocean forecasting and monitoring and the future provision of Essential Climate Variables (ECVs),

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the European Union, through this Regulation, further establishes that GMES marine monitoring services shall provide information on the state of physical ocean and marine ecosystems for the global ocean and the European regional areas, and that the application areas of the GMES marine services include maritime safety, the marine environment and coastal regions, marine resources as well as seasonal meteorological forecasting and climate monitoring,

BEARING IN MIND that the complete altimeter system requested by users consists of a Jason-class high precision altimetry mission in non synchronous orbit as well as polar orbiting altimeters,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the GMES Long Term Scenario assumes that the European component of that complete altimeter system is to be realized in the context of GMES, through the combination of the Sentinel 3 mission and a GMES High Precision Ocean Altimetry (HPOA) activity comprising operations of Jason-3 and the follow-on Jason-Continuity Service, in cooperation with the US,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the successful launch of the Jason-2 satellite in June 2008 and the expected launch of the Jason-3 satellite in 2014, with operations planned until 2019,

CONSIDERING the requirements to ensure operational continuity to the reference ocean altimetry mission beyond Jason-2 and Jason-3,

AWARE that this continuity requires the availability of the first Jason-CS satellite ready for launch in 2018, and anticipating that the combination of Jason-3 and Jason-CS is intended to provide data continuity until the 2030 timeframe,

HAVING REGARD to the policy principles approved by the 74th EUMETSAT Council in November 2011, which define the boundaries of the EUMETSAT Jason-CS Programme as a contribution to the GMES HPOA activity,

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 the Preliminary Programme Proposal on Jason Follow-on as an Optional Programme contained in document EUM/C/76/12/DOC/09,

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,

AGREES:

- I** That the proposed Jason-CS Programme is consistent with EUMETSAT's objectives and should be established and implemented as an Optional Programme within the framework of the EUMETSAT Convention.
- II** To invite all Member States to express their interest in participating in the proposed Programme, thereby becoming Potential Participating States, on the understanding that this indication will not commit any of these Member States to formally participate in the Jason-CS Programme.
- III** To task the Director-General with drawing up a Programme Declaration and Programme Definition in consultation with Potential Participating States, to be submitted for Council approval in an Enabling Resolution.
- IV** To task the Director-General to identify clear activities to be funded by EUMETSAT Member States and to exercise every effort to reduce cost for the Jason-CS Programme.
- V** To task the Director-General with seeking formal confirmation of the required contributions for Jason-CS from ESA, EC and NOAA as a pre-requisite to the entry into force of the Programme, expected in late 2013.
- VI** To task the Director-General with preparing the necessary cooperation agreements with ESA, EC and NOAA, to be agreed by Council, regarding the respective contributions to the implementation of the Jason-CS mission and the GMES High Precision Ocean Altimetry activity.

RESOLUTION ON

**THE FINANCING OF THE EXTENSION OF THE EUMETSAT HEADQUARTERS
BY A NEW OFFICE BUILDING INCLUDING A CANTEEN**

**adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012**

The EUMETSAT Council,

RECALLING Resolution EUM/C/67/09/Res.III establishing the fifth ceiling of contributions for the General Budget for the period 2011-2015,

RECALLING Resolution EUM/C/03/Res.VI on the Pre-financing of the Extension of the EUMETSAT Headquarters Building, and Resolution EUM/C/66/08/Res.IV on Pre-Financing of the upgrade of EUMETSAT's Operational Technical Infrastructures,

RECALLING the 71st EUMETSAT Council decision, based on document EUM/C/71/10/DOC/31, to set aside monies to finance future projects and future infrastructure projects,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that Council agreed the setting up of a Working Group on the Extension of the EUMETSAT Headquarters by a New Office Building to explore and consider EUMETSAT's requirements at its 74th meeting in November 2011,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the Report of the above Working Group, contained in document EUM/C/76/12/DOC/22, confirms the need for a New Office Building providing space for additional 160 work spaces and for a new Canteen, in accordance with the proposed standards and principles to be applied in design, planning and construction,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Procurement Proposal for Extension of the EUMETSAT Headquarters by a New Office Building including a Canteen in document EUM/C/76/12/DOC/22, recommended for Council approval at the 49th Joint-STG-AFG meeting,

AWARE that the need for the New Office Building was not foreseen at the time when the calculations of the General Budget ceiling for the time period of 2011-2015 were undertaken,

AGREES:

- I** That the ceiling of the General Budget of M€90 at 2010 e.c. for the period 2011-2015 shall not be exceeded.
- II** That the amount set aside of approximately M€ 9.9 at 2012 e.c. shall be used to finance the New Office Building.
- III** That an amount, not higher than M€ 1.9 at 2012 economic conditions shall be pre-financed from the EUMETSAT treasury under the cover of the General Budget until Council has identified further sources of revenue, or decided to reimburse it partially or entirely from the ceiling of the General Budget for the period 2016-2020 or from other sources.
- IV** That if Council opts for the reimbursement from General Budget, it shall be carried out in five annual instalments, starting in 2016, unless Council decides otherwise.

RESOLUTION ON
THE UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL FEES APPLICABLE TO NMSs
OF NON-MEMBER STATES

adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012

The EUMETSAT Member States,

RECALLING that the current EUMETSAT fees for Official Duty Use of Half-Hourly Data and Quarter-Hourly Meteosat Data by NMSs of Non-Member States were adopted in Resolution EUM/C/70/10/Res. VI at the 70th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 21-22 June 2010,

RECALLING that the said Resolution also provides that the threshold is established at the “Upper Middle Income Mean Value” defined by the World Bank,

RECALLING that the threshold and the fee tables shall be revised by EUMETSAT Council every 2 years on the basis of the latest available World Bank statistics.

WISHING to update the threshold and the tables in accordance with the above-mentioned statistics,

AGREE to abolish Council Resolution EUM/C/70/10/Res. VI and to replace it as follows:

- I** EUMETSAT fees for Official Duty Use of Half-Hourly Data and Quarter-Hourly Meteosat Data by NMSs of Non-Member States – Period 2011/2012 – shall be replaced by the version attached to this Resolution which includes the updated threshold and the table of Fees Applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Official Duty Use – Period 2013/2014.
- II** This Resolution shall take effect on 1 January 2013.

EUMETSAT FEES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE OF HALF-HOURLY AND QUARTER-HOURLY METEOSAT DATA BY NMSs OF NON-MEMBER STATES

The attached Tables contain the annual fees applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Half-hourly HRI Data and Half-hourly and Quarter-hourly High Rate SEVIRI Data for the period 2013-2014.

The fees for Official Duty use of Half-hourly Low Rate SEVIRI Data by NMSs of non-Member States shall be 75% of the corresponding fees for Official Duty use of High Rate SEVIRI Data.

The following applies:

- 1) Official Duty use by NMSs of countries with a GNI per capita below or equal to USD 5,886, derived from World Bank statistics: Without Charge.
- 2) Official Duty use by NMSs of countries with a GNI per capita above USD 5,886: the fees for Half-hourly and Quarter-hourly Meteosat Data are given in the tables attached.
- 3) Review Mechanisms:
 - The tables attached shall be reviewed by Council every 2 years on the basis of the latest available World Bank statistics.
 - Should the figures in the tables attached prove to be erroneous or incomplete, the Director-General shall make appropriate recommendations on a case by case basis.
 - The “Upper Middle Income” value as defined in the World Bank statistics shall establish the threshold for free access to Half-hourly and Quarter-hourly Meteosat Data. This threshold shall be revised by Council every 2 years on the basis of the World Bank statistics.

Fees Applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Official Duty Use			
Country	GNI/C	½ Hourly Meteosat Data	¼ Hourly Meteosat Data
		Annual Fee KEUR	Annual Fee KEUR
Afghanistan	410	0	0
Albania	3,960	0	0
Algeria	4,450	0	0
Angola	3,940	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	13,170	80	100
Argentina	8,620	80	100
Armenia	3,200	0	0
Australia	43,590 a	80	100
Azerbaijan	5,330	0	0
Bahamas, The	20,610 a	80	100
Bahrain	18,730 a	80	100
Bangladesh	700	0	0
Barbados	12,660 a	80	100
Belarus	5,950	80	100
Belize	3,810	0	0
Benin	780	0	0
Bhutan	1,870	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,810	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,770	0	0
Botswana	6,790	80	100
Brazil	9,390	80	100
Brunei Darussalam	31,800 a	80	100
Burkina Faso	550	0	0
Burundi	170	0	0
Cambodia	750	0	0
Cameroon	1,180	0	0
Canada	43,270	80	100
Cape Verde	3,270	0	0
Cayman Islands	... a	80	100
Central African Republic	470	0	0
Chad	620	0	0
Chile	10,120	80	100
China	4,270	0	0
Colombia	5,510	0	0
Comoros	750	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	180	0	0
Congo, Rep.	2,150	0	0
Cook Islands	...	0	0
Costa Rica	6,810	80	100
Cuba	5,520 a	0	0
Cyprus	29,430 c	80	100

Fees Applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Official Duty Use			
Country	GNI/C	½ Hourly Meteosat Data	¼ Hourly Meteosat Data
		Annual Fee KEUR	Annual Fee KEUR
Djibouti	1,270 a	0	0
Dominica	6,760	80	100
Dominican Republic	5,030	0	0
Ecuador	3,850	0	0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2,420	0	0
El Salvador	3,380	0	0
Eritrea	340	0	0
Ethiopia	390	0	0
Fiji	3,630	0	0
Gabon	7,740	80	100
Gambia (the)	450	0	0
Georgia	2,690 d	0	0
Ghana	1,230	0	0
Guatemala	2,740	0	0
Guinea	400	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	590	0	0
Guyana	2,870	0	0
Haiti	670 a	0	0
Honduras	1,870	0	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	32,780	80	100
India	1,330	0	0
Indonesia	2,500	0	0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4,520 a	0	0
Iraq	2,340	0	0
Israel	27,170	80	100
Ivory Coast	1,160	0	0
Jamaica	4,800	0	0
Japan	41,850	80	100
Jordan	4,340	0	0
Kazakhstan	7,590	80	100
Kenya	790	0	0
Kiribati	2,010	0	0
Korea, Dem. Rep.	k k	0	0
Korea, Rep.	19,890	80	100
Kuwait	... a	80	100
Kyrgyzstan	840	0	0
Lao PDR	1,050	0	0
Lebanon	8,880	80	100
Lesotho	1,040	0	0
Liberia	200	0	0
Libya	12,320 a	80	100

Fees Applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Official Duty Use			
Country	GNI/C	½ Hourly Meteosat Data	¼ Hourly Meteosat Data
		Annual Fee KEUR	Annual Fee KEUR
Macao SAR, China	34,880 a	80	100
Madagascar	430	0	0
Malawi	330	0	0
Malaysia	7,760	80	100
Maldives	5,750	0	0
Mali	600	0	0
Malta	19,270	80	100
Mauritania	1,030	0	0
Mauritius	7,750	80	100
Mexico	8,890	80	100
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2,730	0	0
Moldova	1,810 f	0	0
Monaco	183,150 a	80	100
Mongolia	1,870	0	0
Montenegro	6,750	80	100
Morocco	2,850 e	0	0
Mozambique	440	0	0
Myanmar	... k	0	0
Namibia	4,500	0	0
Nepal	440	0	0
New Zealand	28,770 a	80	100
Nicaragua	1,110	0	0
Niger	370	0	0
Nigeria	1,180	0	0
Niue	...	0	0
Oman	18,260 a	80	100
Pakistan	1,050	0	0
Panama	6,970	80	100
Papua New Guinea	1,300	0	0
Paraguay	2,710	0	0
Peru	4,700	0	0
Philippines	2,060	0	0
Qatar	... a	80	100
Russian Federation	9,900	80	100
Rwanda	520	0	0
Saint Lucia	6,560	80	100
Samoa	3,000	0	0
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,200	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16,190 a	80	100

Fees Applicable to NMSs of non-Member States for Official Duty Use			
Country	GNI/C	½ Hourly Meteosat Data	¼ Hourly Meteosat Data
		Annual Fee KEUR	Annual Fee KEUR
Senegal	1,090	0	0
Seychelles	9,760	80	100
Sierra Leone	340	0	0
Singapore	40,070	80	100
Solomon Islands	1,030	0	0
Somalia	... k	0	0
South Africa	6,090	80	100
Sri Lanka	2,240	0	0
Sudan	1,270 g	0	0
Suriname	5,920 a	80	100
Swaziland	2,630	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	2,750	0	0
Tajikistan	800	0	0
Tanzania, United Republic of	530 h	0	0
Thailand	4,150	0	0
Macedonia, FYR	4,570	0	0
Timor-Leste	2,220	0	0
Togo	490	0	0
Tonga	3,280	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,380	80	100
Tunisia	4,160	0	0
Turkmenistan	3,790	0	0
Uganda	500	0	0
Ukraine	3,000	0	0
United Arab Emirates	41,930 a	80	100
United States of America	47,390	80	100
Uruguay	10,590	80	100
Uzbekistan	1,280	0	0
Vanuatu	2,640	0	0
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	11,590	80	100
Viet Nam	1,160	0	0
Yemen, Rep.	1,070 a	0	0
Zambia	1,070	0	0
Zimbabwe	460	0	0

Footnotes:

... Not available.

a. 2010 data not available; ranking is approximate.

c. Data are for the area controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

d. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia. e. Includes Former Spanish Sahara.

f. Excludes Transnistria.

g. Includes South Sudan.

h. Covers mainland Tanzania only.

i. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,976 to \$12,275).

j. Estimated to be high income (\$12,276 or more).

k. Estimated to be low income (\$1,005 or less).

l. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$1,006 to \$3,975).

RESOLUTION ON

**AMENDMENTS TO THE METEOSAT IMPLEMENTING RULES
ON DATA POLICY –
ACCESS TO METEOSAT MDD MATERIAL AND DCP CHANNELS**

**adopted at the 76th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 5-6 July 2012**

The EUMETSAT Member States,

RECALLING that the current consolidated Meteosat Implementing Rules to the EUMETSAT principles on Data Policy – Access to Meteosat MDD Material and DCP Channels adopted by Council at its 72nd meeting in June 2011 through Council Resolution EUM/C/72/11/Res. IX,

CONSIDERING the objectives of EUMETSAT, which are to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

RECOGNISING that the Implementing Rules to the EUMETSAT Principles on Data Policy establish the conditions for access to EUMETSAT data and products,

CONSIDERING that the Meteorological Data Dissemination (MDD) is a service by which EUMETSAT disseminates products provided by WMO Member States with the intention of supporting other WMO Members,

WISHING to preserve the existing Data Policy on Access to Meteosat DCP Channels,

AGREE to amend Council Resolution EUM/C/70/10/Res. V as follows:

- I** the Implementing Rules on Access to Meteosat MDD Material and DCP Channels as defined in Resolution EUM/C/72/11/Res. IX shall be amended by the Implementing Rules on Access to Meteosat DCP Channels attached to this Resolution;
- II** This Resolution shall enter into force on the date of its adoption by the EUMETSAT Council.

**IMPLEMENTING RULES TO THE EUMETSAT PRINCIPLES
ON DATA POLICY –
ACCESS TO METEOSAT DCP CHANNELS**

1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply in addition to the relevant definitions contained in Annex I of Resolution EUM/C/98/Res. IV:

“Meteosat DCP”: Data Collection Platform for the use of Meteosat DCP Channels.

“Meteosat DCP Channels”: Dedicated Meteosat Channels of communication operating at a radio frequency reserved for meteorological data collection.

2 OWNERSHIP AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

1. EUMETSAT holds the full ownership and utilisation rights to the Meteosat DCP Channels and has full control over access to these Channels.
2. Ownership and Intellectual Property Rights to the data transmitted by the Meteosat DCP Channels are deemed to remain with the originator of the data.

3 ACCESS TO METEOSAT DCP CHANNELS

1. Meteosat DCP Channels are available at no cost to NMSs of Member States for their Official Duty use, provided their messages are also made available through the Global Telecommunication System and discoverable in the WMO Information System (WIS).
2. Meteosat DCP Channels are also available at no cost for meteorological, geophysical and hydrological messages by NMSs of non-Member States, WMO and ECMWF provided they are also made available through the Global Telecommunications System (GTS) and discoverable in the WMO Information System (WIS).

4 FINANCIAL MATTERS

EUMETSAT shall not be liable for the cost of the technical equipment of any user necessary to have access to the Meteosat DCP Channels.

RESOLUTION ON

SPECIAL PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR GREECE

**adopted at the 77th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 15-16 November 2012**

The EUMETSAT Member States,

HAVING REGARD to the objectives of EUMETSAT, which are to establish, maintain and exploit European systems of operational meteorological satellites, and to contribute to the operational monitoring of the climate and the detection of global climatic changes,

HAVING REGARD to the funding principles of EUMETSAT, in accordance to which each Member State shall pay to EUMETSAT an annual contribution to the General Budget and to the mandatory programmes on the basis of a GNI-based scale,

RECOGNIZING that in accordance with the Convention, EUMETSAT mandatory programmes include the basic programmes required to continue the provision of observations from geostationary and polar orbits, and that this addresses in particular the Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) and the EUMETSAT Polar System Second Generation (EPS-SG) programmes expected to deliver such observations in the 2020-2040 timeframe,

CONSIDERING that the EUMETSAT Council, at its 73rd meeting on 5 October 2011, agreed on the contents of the programme proposal for the EPS Second Generation Preparatory Programme and to open the voting of Resolution EUM/C/73/11/Res.I on the EPS-SG PP,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the EUMETSAT Member States agreed, at the 76th Council meeting on 5-6 July 2012, to Resolution EUM/C/76/12/Res.I on the Authorisation to Proceed with the EPS-SG PP, which authorised a start of activities under the Programme as soon as 95% of the programme funding (including *ad referendum* votes) had been reached,

NOTING that, in application of Resolution EUM/C/76/12/Res.I, the EPS-SG PP activities started on 1 August 2012,

NOTING that all Member States except Greece have already voted in favour of the EPS-SG PP Resolution,

RECOGNIZING the exceptionally critical economic situation that Greece is facing in the current unprecedented crisis,

AWARE of the request made by the Greek authorities to find a mechanism that would allow Greece to continue fulfilling its financial obligations, approve the EPS-SG Preparatory Programme, and in perspective facilitate its participation in the EPS-SG Programme, notwithstanding the present exceptionally difficult circumstances,

AGREE to the special payment arrangements for Greece as described in document EUM/C/77/12/DOC/63 REV1.

RESOLUTION ON
A SIXTH EXTENSION OF THE
METEOSAT TRANSITION PROGRAMME (MTP)

adopted at the 77th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 15-16 November 2012

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, EUM/C/62/07/Res.II, and EUM/C/67/09/Res.V will end on 31 December 2014,

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 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 adequate 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,

BEARING IN MIND that the Special IODC Fee Structure agreed at the 62nd Council meeting in June 2007 has resulted in a revenue to EUMETSAT of 300 KEUR per year from the user community in the IODC coverage region,

WISHING therefore to further extend the MTP Operations,

AGREE:

- I** To extend the MTP Programme until 31 December 2017, in order to cover the extension of the MTP operational service until 31 December 2016, 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 & CMACast;
 - Data Collection Platform acquisition support for selected projects;
 - Meteorological products from 57.5°E generated by the MPEF;
 - Archiving and retrieval using the Data Centre.
- III** To increase the MTP Programme Envelope to 301 MEUR at 1989 economic conditions.
- IV** To task the Director-General to propose a strategy for the future of the IODC mission and to continue pursuing all possible avenues to identify a long-term alternative for providing and funding the IODC Services.
- V** To task the Director-General to seek additional contributions from the wealthy non-Member States benefiting from the IODC Services.

RESOLUTION ON
THE EXTENSION OF
THE OPTIONAL JASON-2 ALTIMETRY PROGRAMME

**adopted at the 77th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 15-16 November 2012**

The Participating States in the Jason-2 Programme,

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, 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 foresees continuity of the optional Jason altimetry satellite series,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Declaration EUM/C/01/Decl.I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Declaration EUM/C/67/09/Decl.I on the Optional EUMETSAT Jason-3 Altimetry Programme,

BEARING IN MIND that the Jason-2 satellite is in good health, that the related ground segment infrastructure allow for extended Jason-2 operations and that this is possible without increasing the agreed programme envelope,

AWARE that the planned launch of the Jason-3 satellite has been delayed and is now planned end 2014,

CONSISTENT with the Jason-2 Declaration, in which Participating States agreed to consider a possible extension of EUMETSAT Jason-2 Altimetry Programme operations beyond the 5-year period covered by the Jason-2 Programme Proposal, it being understood that this extension shall require unanimous approval by Participating States,

WISHING to exploit the full operational value of the Jason-2 system to the benefit of Participating States and the international user community,

AGREE:

- I** To extend the Optional Jason-2 Altimetry Programme until 30 June 2015, including EUMETSAT's involvement in the SARAL mission, in order to cover the extension of the Jason-2 operational services.

- II** To limit the funding of the extension of the Optional Jason-2 Altimetry Programme to stay within the overall programme envelope of MEUR 30 at 2001 economic conditions.