

RESOLUTION ON
THE EXTENSION OF THE JASON-3 OPTIONAL PROGRAMME

**adopted at the 93rd Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 30 June 2020**

The Participating 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, 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 Jason altimetry satellites series,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Declaration EUM/C/67/09/Decl. I on the EUMETSAT Jason-3 Optional Programme as well as Declaration EUM/C/83/15/Decl. I on the EUMETSAT Jason-CS Optional Programme,

HAVING REGARD to the Copernicus Third Party Programme, unanimously approved by Member States and implemented through the Copernicus Agreement between the EU and EUMETSAT, forming the legal and financial framework for the funding of EUMETSAT Jason-3 operations,

BEARING IN MIND that the Jason-3 satellite, currently the reference high precision ocean altimetry mission, is in very good health and that the related ground segment infrastructure allows for extended Jason-3 operations,

CONSIDERING that the Sentinel-6 Michael Freilich satellite of the future Sentinel-6/Jason-CS mission altimetry reference mission is currently planned for launch in November 2020 and, following a commissioning period lasting approximately twelve months, will be declared operational towards the end of 2021,

CONSIDERING the value of Jason-3 measurements to operational oceanography and climate monitoring in synergy with the Sentinel-3 and Sentinel-6/Jason-CS missions,

CONSISTENT with the Jason-3 Declaration, in which Participating States agreed to consider a possible extension of EUMETSAT Jason-3 Programme operations beyond the 5-year period covered by the Jason-3 Programme Proposal, it being understood that this extension requires unanimous approval by Participating States,

CONSISTENT with EUMETSAT's commitment towards the EU under the Copernicus Agreement and considering that Jason-3 operations and related funding are expected to continue through follow-up agreements with the EU in the context of the Copernicus element of the EU Space Programme

AGREE to extend the Jason-3 Optional Programme for such time as operations and maintenance activities are funded by the EU, in the context of approved EUMETSAT Third Party Copernicus Programmes, and by the US programme partners, following unanimous recommendations of the Jason-3 Joint Steering Group to extend routine operations.

RESOLUTION ON

**THE UPDATE OF THE ANNUAL FEES APPLICABLE TO NMSs
OF NON-EUMETSAT MEMBER STATES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE OF
NON-ESSENTIAL METEOSAT DATA WITH A LATENCY OF LESS THAN
THREE HOURS FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2022**

**adopted at the 93rd Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council
on 30 June 2020**

The EUMETSAT Member States,

RECALLING that the current EUMETSAT fees for Official Duty Use of non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours by NMSs of Non-Member States were adopted in Resolution EUM/C/89/18/Res. III at the 89th Meeting of the EUMETSAT Council on 3-4 July 2018,

RECALLING that Annex I of Resolution EUM/C/89/18/Res. III provides that the threshold is established at the “Upper Middle Income Value” defined by the World Bank,

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

WISHING to update the threshold and the fee tables in accordance with the World Bank report of 23 December 2019 entitled “Gross national income per capita ranking table based on the World Bank Atlas method and purchasing power parity (PPP)”,

AGREE:

- I** To abolish Council Resolution EUM/C/89/18/Res. III.
- II** To apply the Annual Fees Applicable to NMSs of Non-EUMETSAT Member States for Official Duty Use of Non-Essential Meteosat Data with a Latency of Less than Three Hours, as set out in Annex I to this Resolution, for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022.
- III** That this Resolution shall take effect on 1 January 2021.

**ANNUAL FEES APPLICABLE TO NMSs OF NON-EUMETSAT MEMBER STATES
FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE OF NON-ESSENTIAL METEOSAT DATA WITH A
LATENCY OF LESS THAN THREE HOURS FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2022**

The following table contains the annual fees applicable to NMSs of non-EUMETSAT Member States for Official Duty Use of non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours. This table is valid for the period 2021-2022.

The following applies:

- 1) Official Duty use by NMSs of countries with a GNI per capita below or equal to USD 8,869, derived from World Bank statistics: Without Charge.
- 2) Official Duty use by NMSs of countries with a GNI per capita above USD 8,869: the fees are given in the table attached.
- 3) Review Mechanisms:
 - The table shall be updated by Council every 2 years on the basis of the latest available World Bank statistics.
 - Should the figures in the table 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 non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours for Official Duty Use. This threshold shall be updated by Council every 2 years on the basis of the World Bank statistics.

ANNUAL FEES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE BY NMSs OF NON-MEMBER STATES			
Country	GNI/C	Annual Fee in KEUR for non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours	
		excluding IODC mission data	including IODC mission data
Afghanistan	550	0	0
Albania	4,860	0	0
Algeria	3,920	0	0
Andorra	.. j	100	300
Angola	3,370	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	15,890	100	300
Argentina	12,390 c	100	300
Armenia	4,230	0	0
Australia	53,230	100	300
Azerbaijan	4,050	0	0
Bahamas	30,520	100	300
Bahrain	21,890	100	300
Bangladesh	1,750	0	0
Barbados	15,410	100	300
Belarus	5,670	0	0
Belize	4,470	0	0
Benin	870	0	0
Bhutan	3,080	0	0
Bolivia	3,370	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,740	0	0
Botswana	7,750	0	0
Brazil	9,140	100	300
British Virgin Islands	.. j	100	300
Brunei Darussalam	29,660	100	300
Burkina Faso	670	0	0
Burundi	280	0	0
Cabo Verde	3,420	0	0
Cambodia	1,390	0	0
Cameroon	1,440	0	0
Canada	44,940	100	300
Cayman Islands	.. j	100	300
Central African Republic	490	0	0
Chad	670	0	0
Chile	14,670	100	300
China	9,460	100	300
Colombia	6,180	0	0
Comoros	1,380	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	490	0	0
Congo, Rep.	1,640	0	0
Costa Rica	11,520	100	300
Côte d'Ivoire	1,600	0	0
Cuba	.. i	0	0
Curaçao and Sint Maarten	19,070	100	300
Cyprus	26,300 a	100	300

ANNUAL FEES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE BY NMSs OF NON-MEMBER STATES			
Country	GNI/C	Annual Fee in KEUR for non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours	
		excluding IODC mission data	including IODC mission data
Djibouti	3,190	0	0
Dominica	7,090	0	0
Dominican Republic	7,760	0	0
Ecuador	6,110	0	0
Egypt	2,800	0	0
El Salvador	3,820	0	0
Eritrea	.. k	0	0
Eswatini	3,930	0	0
Ethiopia	790	0	0
Fiji	5,860	0	0
French Polynesia	.. j	100	300
Gabon	6,830	0	0
Gambia	710	0	0
Georgia	4,440 e	0	0
Ghana	2,130	0	0
Guatemala	4,400	0	0
Guinea	850	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	750	0	0
Guyana	4,770	0	0
Haiti	800	0	0
Honduras	2,350	0	0
Hong Kong SAR, China	50,300	100	300
India	2,020	0	0
Indonesia	3,840	0	0
Iran	5,470	0	0
Iraq	5,040	0	0
Israel	40,920	100	300
Jamaica	4,970	0	0
Japan	41,310	100	300
Jordan	4,200	0	0
Kazakhstan	8,070	0	0
Kenya	1,620	0	0
Kiribati	3,140	0	0
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	.. k	0	0
Korea, Rep.	30,600	100	300
Kuwait	34,290	100	300
Kyrgyzstan	1,220	0	0
Lao PDR	2,450	0	0
Lebanon	7,920	0	0
Lesotho	1,390	0	0
Liberia	610	0	0
Libya	6,400	0	0
Macao SAR, China	79,110	100	300
Madagascar	510	0	0
Malawi	360	0	0

ANNUAL FEES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE BY NMSs OF NON-MEMBER STATES			
Country	GNI/C	Annual Fee in KEUR for non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours	
		excluding IODC mission data	including IODC mission data
Malaysia	10,590	100	300
Maldives	9,280	100	300
Mali	840	0	0
Malta	26,480	100	300
Mauritania	1,160	0	0
Mauritius	12,050	100	300
Mexico	9,180	100	300
Micronesia	3,400	0	0
Moldova	2,980 g	0	0
Monaco	.. j	100	300
Mongolia	3,660	0	0
Montenegro	8,430	0	0
Morocco	3,090 f	0	0
Mozambique	460	0	0
Myanmar	1,310	0	0
Namibia	5,220	0	0
Nauru	12,060	100	300
Nepal	970	0	0
New Caledonia	.. j	100	300
New Zealand	40,640	100	300
Nicaragua	2,030	0	0
Niger	390	0	0
Nigeria	1,960	0	0
North Macedonia	5,450	0	0
Oman	15,140	100	300
Pakistan	1,590	0	0
Panama	14,370	100	300
Papua New Guinea	2,570	0	0
Paraguay	5,670	0	0
Peru	6,470	0	0
Philippines	3,830	0	0
Qatar	61,150	100	300
Russian Federation	10,230 d	100	300
Rwanda	780	0	0
Saint Lucia	9,560	100	300
Samoa	4,020	0	0
São Tomé and Príncipe	1,890	0	0
Saudi Arabia	21,600	100	300
Senegal	1,410	0	0
Serbia	6,390	0	0
Seychelles	15,600	100	300
Sierra Leone	490	0	0
Singapore	58,770	100	300
Solomon Islands	2,020	0	0
Somalia	.. k	0	0

ANNUAL FEES FOR OFFICIAL DUTY USE BY NMSs OF NON-MEMBER STATES			
Country	GNI/C	Annual Fee in KEUR for non-Essential Meteosat Data with a latency of less than three hours	
		excluding IODC mission data	including IODC mission data
South Africa	5,750	0	0
South Sudan	.. k	0	0
Sri Lanka	4,060	0	0
Sudan	1,560	0	0
Suriname	5,210	0	0
Syria	.. l	0	0
Tajikistan	1,010	0	0
Tanzania	1,020 h	0	0
Thailand	6,610	0	0
Timor-Leste	1,820	0	0
Togo	660	0	0
Tonga	4,300	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,950	100	300
Tunisia	3,500	0	0
Turkmenistan	6,740	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	26,740	100	300
Tuvalu	5,430	0	0
Uganda	620	0	0
Ukraine	2,660 d	0	0
United Arab Emirates	40,880	100	300
United States of America	63,080	100	300
Uruguay	15,650	100	300
Uzbekistan	2,020	0	0
Vanuatu	3,130	0	0
Venezuela	.. i	100	300
Vietnam	2,360	0	0
Yemen, Rep.	.. k	0	0
Zambia	1,430	0	0
Zimbabwe	1,790	0	0

Footnotes:

- a. Data are for the area controlled by the government of Cyprus.
- b. Based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates.
- c. Based on data officially reported by the National Statistics and Censuses Institute of Argentina. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has called on Argentina to adopt measures to address the quality of official GDP and consumer price index data, and issued an updated statement on Argentina's progress on August 31, 2016: <http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2016/08/31/PR16389-Statement-by-the-IMF-Executive-Board-on-Argentina>. The World Bank systematically assesses the appropriateness of official exchange rates as conversion factors. For Argentina, an alternative conversion factor has been calculated using a weighted average method for the period from 2012 to 2015.
- d. Based on data from official statistics of Ukraine and Russian Federation; by relying on these data, the World Bank does not intend to make any judgment on the legal or other status of the territories concerned or to prejudice the final determination of the parties' claims.
- e. Excludes Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- f. Includes Former Spanish Sahara.
- g. Excludes Transnistria.
- h. Covers mainland Tanzania only.
- i. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$3,996 to \$12,375).
- j. Estimated to be high income (\$12,376 or more).
- k. Estimated to be low income (\$1,025 or less).
- l. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$1,026 to \$3,995).