

# RUNNING ACTIVITIES AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE



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# EUMETSAT's Mission

- The primary objective is to *establish, maintain and exploit* European *systems of operational* meteorological *satellites*, taking into account as far as possible the recommendations of WMO
- A further objective is to contribute to the *operational monitoring of the climate* and the detection of global climatic changes
- Instruments: mandatory programmes (EPS and Meteosat) and, since 2000, optional programmes (Jason-3, Jason-CS) and third-party programmes (Copernicus)

# Continuously deploying satellites....

**MSG-1**  
(Meteosat-8) launch  
28 August 2002



**MSG-2**  
(Meteosat-9) launch  
21 December 2005



**MSG-3**  
(Meteosat-10) launch  
5 July 2012



**MSG-4 launch**  
16 July 2015



Still in 2015  
Jason-3 as part of CNES, NASA, NOAA cooperation  
Sentinel-3 as part of Copernicus

## METEOSAT SECOND GENERATION

METEOSAT-8

METEOSAT-9

MSG-3/METEOSAT-10

MSG-4/METEOSAT-11\*

YEAR... 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

## EUMETSAT POLAR SYSTEM (EPS)

METOP-A

METOP-B

METOP-C

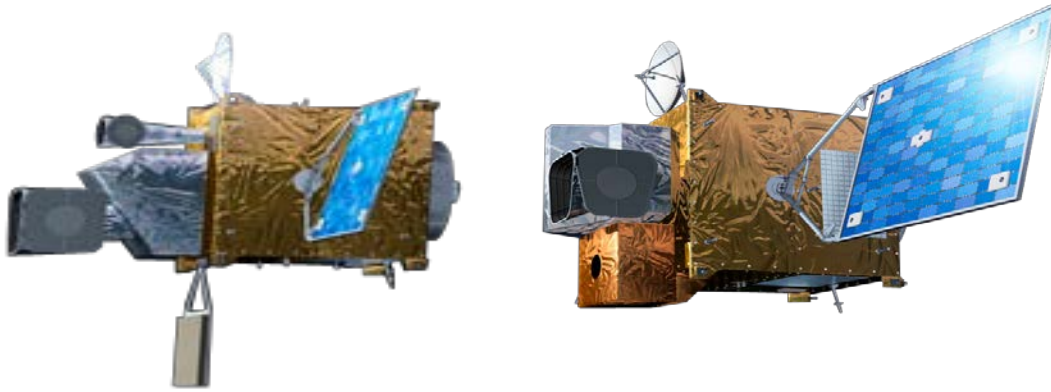
**Metop-A launch**  
19 October 2006



**Metop-B launch**  
17 September 2012



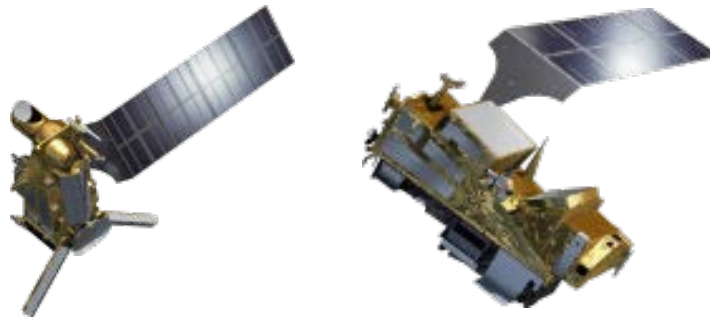
# Future programmes secured until 2040 timeframe



MTG: Approved in 2011  
Sentinel-4 approved (2 instruments funded by ESA)

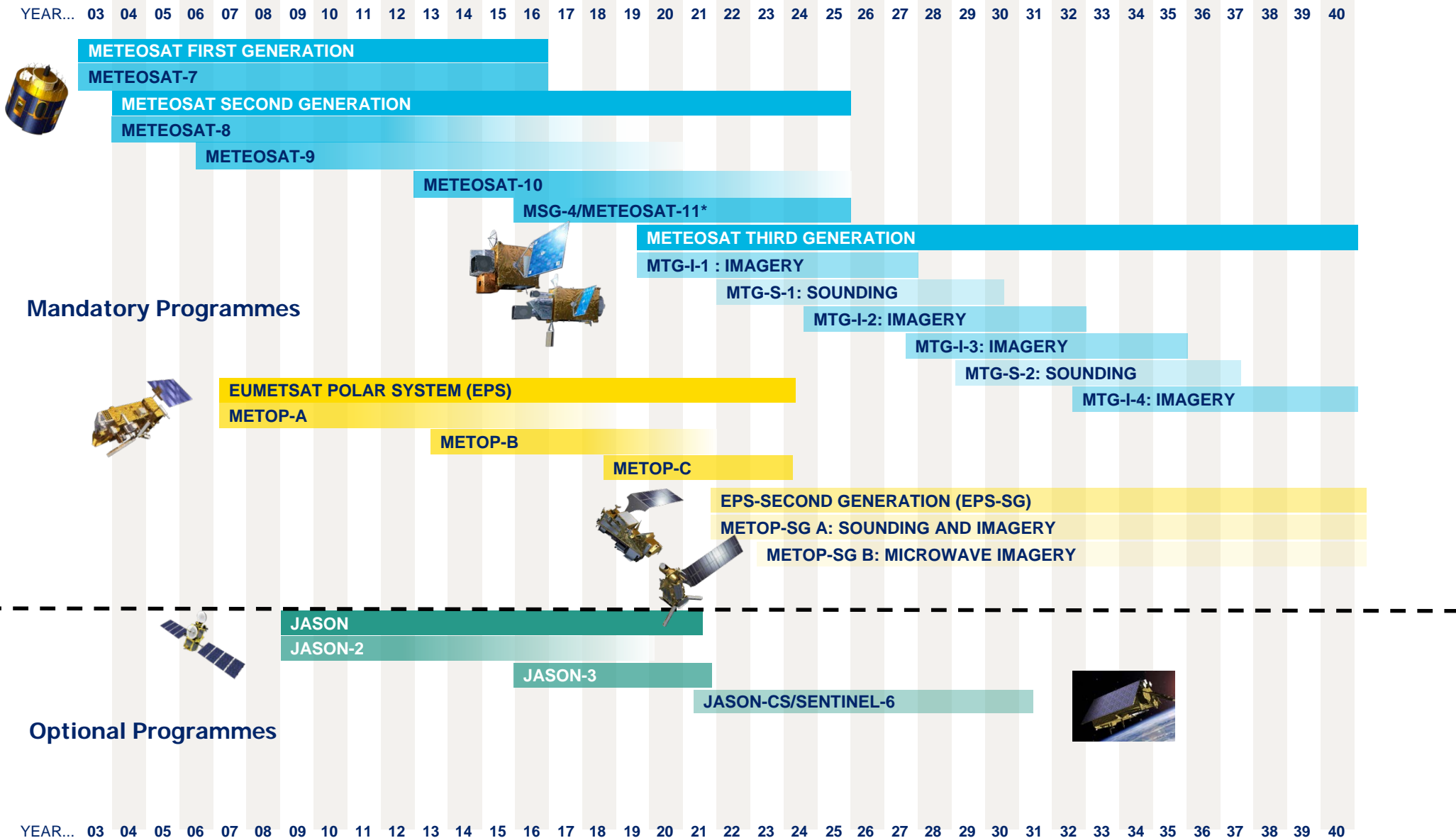


Jason-CS : approved in September 2015  
Satellite development approved at ESA CMIN14  
Recurrent satellite co-funded by EU/Copernicus



EPS-SG : approved in June 2015  
Metop-SG programme approved at ESA CMIN12  
Sentinel-5 development approved at CMIN14  
Recurrent Sentinel-5 instruments funded by EU/Copernicus

# Operational services call for long term commitments...



# Socio-economic value of meteorological programmes demonstrated

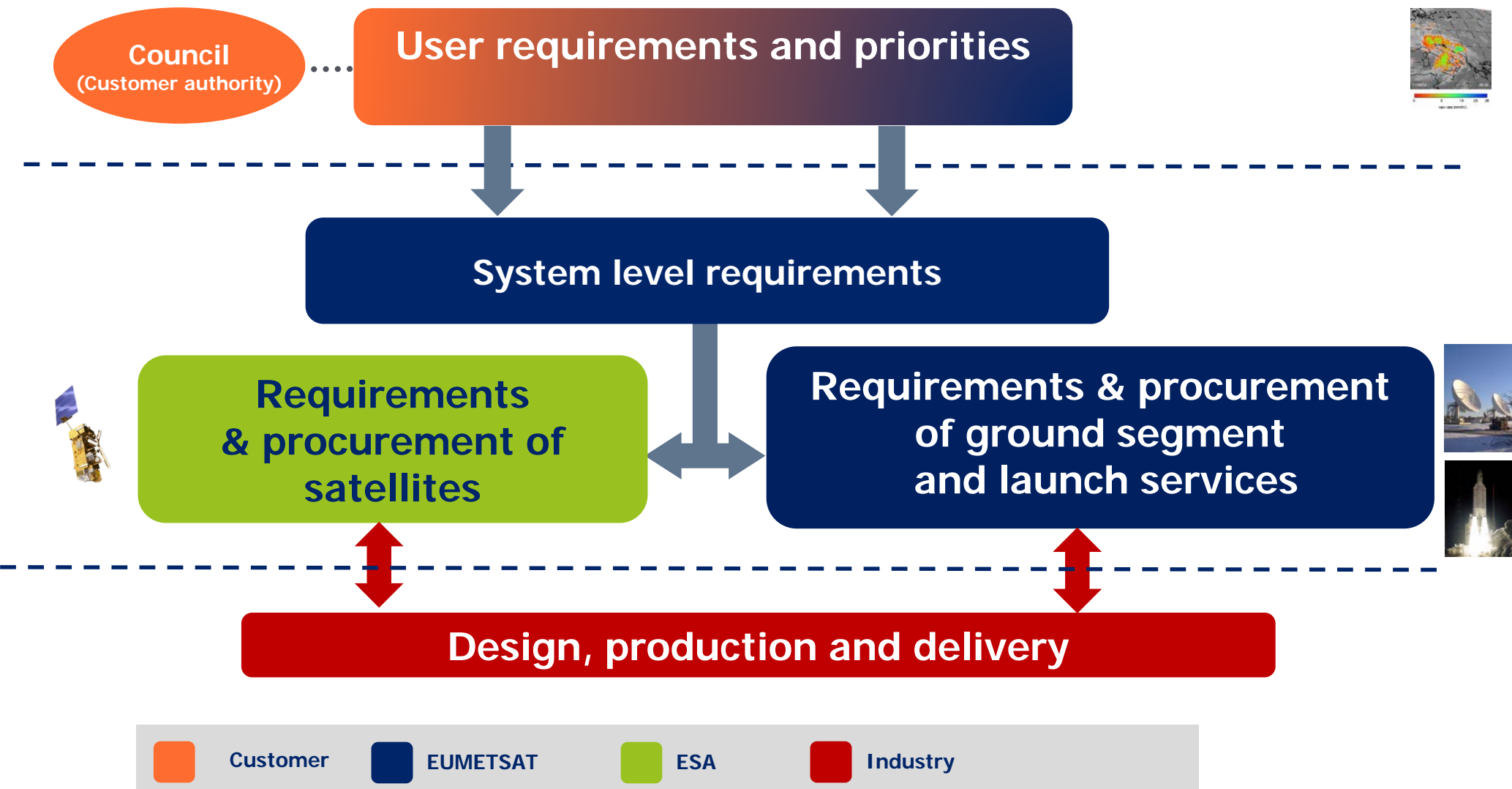
Cost-benefit analysis of European polar-orbiting programme  
in 2020-2041 timeframe

BENEFIT AREA	LIKELY
Protection of property and infrastructure	€ 6.0 billion
Added value to the European economy	€ 45.2billion
Private use by European citizens	€ 11.5 billion
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€63 billion</b>

**Benefit to cost ratio is in the order of 20**



# ESA-EUMETSAT Cooperation – A success story making Europe world leader in satellite meteorology



# EUMETSAT – EC cooperation in support of Copernicus

- Data service provider for Copernicus Marine, Atmosphere and Climate Change services from EUMETSAT-own, Copernicus Sentinels (S-3 Marine, S-4, S-5 and JCS/ S-6) and third-party missions
- Building on existing operational EUMETSAT infrastructure
- Agreement with the EU signed on 7 November 2014





# Evolution of European Space Policy

- The role of operational public entities might be more properly reflected in a revised ESP – This is true for Copernicus, but also for other EU Flagship programmes
- In the Earth Observation domain, Copernicus shall not challenge existing and successful cooperation models involving non EU entities (i.e. ESA – EUMETSAT cooperation model)

# EUMETSAT Challenges 2025

Ensure continuity of services and deliver programmes in an evolving context :

- Globally : new operational programmes
- In Europe : Copernicus is a reality
- In EUMETSAT users : MET services moving towards MET and Climate services
- Big data and SSA challenges
- Emergence of private sector