REPORT OF THE 54th PLENARY SESSION OF THE COORDINATION GROUP FOR METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES

EXTRACT
WORKING GROUP III

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Report prepared by the WGIII rapporteur

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CGMS MR 54

PARALLEL WORKING GROUP SESSIONS

WG III REPORT

Co-Chairs: *TANG Shihao, CMA & Irene Parker, NOAA*
Rapporteur: *Heikki Pohjola, WMO (& Anne Taube, EUMETSAT, acting)*

1 Opening and introduction

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-06 Meeting introduction, objectives and expected outcomes by co-chairs (verbal)

The WGIII co-chairs Irene Parker (NOAA) and Tang Shihao (CMA) opened the meeting by welcoming participants and thanking all delegates for their contributions during the CGMS week. The co-chairs outlined the main objectives of the meeting, which were to review the status of operational and future satellite missions, assess the outcomes of the latest CGMS risk assessment activities, discuss updates to the CGMS baseline document, and review WGIII strategic priorities and inter-sessional activities.

Irene Parker informed the meeting that she needs to step down from the cochair position due to her new position at NOAA. Therefore, NOAA is proposing Timothy Walsh as incoming co-chair (See agenda item: 13 WGIII organisational matters).

The expected outcomes of the meeting included agreement on recommendations for the CGMS-54 plenary, closure or continuation of open WGIII action items, confirmation of future inter-sessional activities, and discussion of WGIII leadership continuity.

2 Updates on significant observational missions (in response to/from a CGMS baseline/risk assessment point of view) [45']

Operational missions

CGMS-54-CMA-WP-07 Updates and Long-term Planning of FengYun Satellites by CMA (TANG Shihao)

CMA provided an update on the status of the FengYun satellite programme and its long-term strategic planning. The presentation covered both operational and planned missions across geostationary and polar orbiting systems to support operational weather forecasting, climate monitoring, and environmental applications. FY-3H is under commisionning having GAS-2 instrument payload contributing to greenhouse gas measurements. FY-4C is also under commisioning providing full disc imagery with 5 min (Fastest, regular:10 mins) and 250 m temporal and spatial resolution respectively.

Future plans beyond 2030 include FY-5 and FY-6 satellite programmes strengthening atmospheric sounding capabilities, enhancing greenhouse gas observations, and improving precipitation and ocean monitoring. The long-term roadmap also includes increased resilience through overlapping

missions and technology upgrades to improve temporal resolution, spectral capability, and calibration accuracy.

WGIII noted the importance of FengYun continuity as part of the global meteorological satellite observing system.

CGMS-54-JAXA-WP-03 Update on JAXA Precipitation Radar Mission — Precipitation Measuring Mission (PMM) (Moeka Yamaji) 7RAWS-4

Moeka Yamaji (JAXA) presented an update on the development of its next-generation precipitation radar mission, referred to as the Precipitation Measuring Mission (PMM). The mission is intended to build on the success of the Global Precipitation Measurement mission and ensure continuity of global precipitation observations. JAXA reported that the Preliminary Design Review had been completed earlier in the year and that the programme had now entered the critical design phase. Technical development is progressing according to schedule targeting to launch in 2028.

The mission will provide improved radar sensitivity and retrieval performance, which will enhance global precipitation monitoring, support severe weather forecasting, and improve hydrological applications.

WGIII recognized the strategic importance of precipitation radar continuity and the contribution of PMM to maintaining this capability.

CGMS-54-NOAA-WP-21 NOAA Operational Mission Updates (Irene Parker)

Irene Parker (NOAA) presented updates on the status of its operational satellite systems, including both geostationary and polar satellite programmes. The presentation covered the operational status of NOAA's LEO, GEO and space weather missions, as well as future mission planning under GOES follow-on and polar orbit continuity programmes.

NOAA reported stable operational performance across its current systems and noted ongoing work to prepare future missions. The future Quick Sounder mission is delayed to 2027 due to issues with launch vehicle availability. The migration of SNPP and JPSS products was reported.

GeoXO program with pending approval includes two satellite constellation (East and West) providing full disk imagery and sounding through 2055. The first launch in planned for 2032.

SWFO-L1 was launched in September 2025 and transitioned to SOLAR-1. It reached L1 in January 2026. NOAA continued development of the SOLAR-A and SOLAR-B observatories to follow SWFO-L1 (SOLAR-1).

NOAA also provided an update on its commercial data activities, noting that commercial datasets are increasingly being evaluated as supplementary operational inputs.

Heikki Pohjola (WMO) was asking about the USSF WSF satellite data availability with NOAA. Irene Parker confirmed that the agreement between NOAA and USFF is under preparation and data is expected to be available via NOAA in the future.

Tang Shihao was asking about the NOAA data availability in cloud services and if there are any costs for users. Irene Parker confirmed that it is free of charge for the users, but there are costs to NOAA.

Research missions

3 CGMS baseline and risk assessment [90']

CGMS baseline and risk assessment

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-07 WMO Gap Analysis (Heikki Pohjola)

Heikki Pohjola presented the WMO Gap Analysis covering Earth observation and space weather observation gaps against WMO WIGOS Vision 2040. The basic inputs for this analysis were from the WMO OSCAR/Space database, which is continuously updated with the latest satellite status provided by the space agencies. The results are dependent on the lifetime of the satellites being accurate, which is often not the case as dates can be extended subject to the payload's technical functionality and funding being available. The summary charts were presented together with the more detailed analysis of the recognized gaps related to the instrument types in the WIGOS sub-components 1 and 2 for the next decade. The gap analysis summarizes 18 gaps for Earth observation and 5 gaps for space weather (not presented).

The timeline of the WMO Gap Analysis was discussed. It was concluded that it could be useful to extend the timeline to 15 years instead of the current coverage of 10 years.

The most critical gaps for Earth observation are related to:

- Only 2 orbits with scatterometers 2032-2035
    - Sea surface winds (Weather forecasting, NWP, Tropical cyclones)
- Radio occultation sounding in tropics
    - NWP, Climate
- UV/VIS/NIR Sounders on GEO
    - Atmospheric chemistry
- Doppler Wind Lidar on LEO/Drift
    - Weather forecasting, NWP
- Backscatter and DIAL lidars
    - Aereosols, GHG, atmospheric chemistry
- Altimeters and wide swath radars

    - Sea-ice thickness
- Limb sounders in IR and MW on LEO/Drift
    - Atmospheric chemistry, ozone
- Precipitation radar and cloud radar
    - Weather forecasting, hydrology
- No SW occultation limb sounder in next decade
    - Stratospheric chemistry measurements
- Low frequency MW imagers after SMOS/SMAP
    - Soil moisture, salinity

The most critical gaps for space weather observation are related to:

- Only one coronograph at L1, and only one in GEO orbit from 2031 onwards
- Only one satellite measuring solar wind and magnetic field at L1 from 2034
- No solar magnetograph at L1 from 2029
- No radio waves measured at L1 from 2031
- No EUV spectrometer or imager measurements at L1 from 2030

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII					
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**	**Status**
WMO			To consider timeline of the WMO gap analysis going beyond a decade to support better application like climate monitoring.	CGMS-55	**OPEN**
SWCG/CMA			To clarify the applications of the different kinds of EUV imagers.	CGMS-55	**OPEN**

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-12wgiii Status and outcome of the 8th CGMS Risk Assessment (Melissa Johnson)

Melissa Johnson (NOAA) introduced the risk assessment preparation and explained the process how data for flyout charts were collected. NOAA is annually requesting the updates from the space agencies just before the annual CGMS WGIII Risk Assessment Workshop to ensure that data reflects the most up-to-date situation related to the missions of the space agencies. Melissa thanked all participants for the 100% response rate. She presented the risk assessment slide set, which was coordinated between NOAA, satellite operators and WMO. She also presented how to visually display

the baseline attributes for the imagers related to a day-night visible channel capability and the IR dual-angle view imagery for high-accuracy SST.

The top-level risk assessment reflects the following high-risk areas:

- Continuity risk from RO observations in low inclination orbits in the later part of the decade as there is no commitment for a follow-on to COSMIC-2.
    - Ongoing action on SWCG to make a recommendation to WGIII how to separate RO and Ionospheric Electron Density profiles.

In addition, the top-level risk assessment reflects the following moderate risk areas:

- Continuity risk for the UV Limb Spectrometer in the 2030s.
    - WGII to investigate other capabilities for UV limb sounding to complement JPSS
- Slight long-term continuity risk for the SWIR Imaging Spectrometer in the late 2030s.
    - GHG TT via WGII has action to indicate if SWIR missions for CH4 and CO2 be added to the baseline.
- Slight long-term continuity risk for the Precipitation Radar in the late 2030s.
- Continuity risk for Scatterometry in the early to mid-2030s.
- Slight continuity risk for Magnetometer in GEO in 2030.
- Continuity risk for Energetic Particle Sensor in LEO in the early to mid-2030s.

It was noted that the most significant risk identified remains the potential loss of low-inclination radio occultation observations, particularly due to the eventual end-of-life of the COSMIC-2 mission, which remains highly valuable for numerical weather prediction and tropical forecasting, and any degradation in coverage would affect forecast quality.

CGMS-54-IROWG-WP-02 Continuity risk level and potential impacts associated with a gap of low inclination RO (Christian Marquardt)

Christian Marquardt (IROWG/EUMETSAT) presented the situation of the radio occultation (RO) observations now and in the future. He referred to the presentation by NOAA at the American Meteorological Meeting in Houston (January 2026) with the NOAA/NESDIS goal for RO is a hybrid architecture consisting of commercial data and international partnerships. This is the “best value” to meet all weather and space weather constraints is by combining low inclination orbits (below 40°) with polar sun-synchronous orbit components. He emphasized the importance of scientific considerations on data buys for documentation of L0 data, pre-data sets before operational delivery, and long term archival.

Irene Parker wanted to highlight the NOAA RFP requesting 10 000 – 26 000 RO soundings for 2-year contract covering also low inclination.

Hui Sao commented that ROMEX results are covering the impact of losing low inclination data.

Tang Shihao explained that CMA has no investment in private institutions, and it is taking steps to sign RO data procurement contracts with private players, yet no progress has been made so far.

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII					
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**	**Status**
IROWG			To analyse optimal mix (number of profiles) on low, mid, high inclination orbits for RO data in short-term covering the gap after COSMIQ 2 EoL.	Jun 2026	**OPEN**

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-03 Update on defining MW and SWIR frequencies for CGMS Risk Assessment and CGMS Baseline (Heikki Pohjola)

Heikki Pohjola presented the current work on refining microwave (MW) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) frequency definitions within the CGMS baseline and risk assessment framework (CGMS actions WGIII/52.03 and WGIII/52.04).

WMO together with IPWG and GHG-TT have studied how to present microwave (MW) and shortwave infrared (SWIR) sensor types in CGMS Baseline (Observations and Orbits Section) and in the CGMS Risk Assessment to be more detailed related to their observing capabilities and applications. Proposal was made to update MW sensor type class in the CGMS Baseline into the following frequency ranges: < 2 GHz, 2-19 GHz, 19-200 GHz and >200 GHz.

In addition, the CGMS Baseline covers instruments measuring greenhouse gases (GHG), which includes SWIR imaging spectrometers and hyperspectral Infrared sounders in sun-synchronous and drifting orbits. It is recommended that the SWIR imaging spectrometers sensor type class will be split into sub-categories 1590-1675 nm and 1990-2095 nm for CO2 observation and into sub-categories 1660-1672 nm and 2100-2500 nm for CH4 observation.

It was noted that more work is needed to improve consistency across mission assessments in the CGMS Baseline. The discussion concluded that additional technical coordination would be required before finalizing updates. Thus, ongoing actions were noted to be kept open and to continue the work during next intersessional period.

CGMS-54-CMA-WP-22 Proposal for adding GEO rapid/quick scanning capability in the CGMS Baseline

Min Guan presented a recommendation to the CGMS Baseline update to explicitly distinguish the quick scanning capability of GEO imagers. Currently, the CGMS Baseline merges LEO and GEO imagers into a single category, obscuring the fundamental difference in temporal resolution and underrepresenting GEO's unique contribution to high-frequency regional monitoring. In response to the WMO "Early Warning for All" (EW4All) initiative, which demands minute-level observations for nowcasting and disaster response, the proposal separates LEO and GEO imagers into distinct rows. The revised baseline would define GEO imagers with clear requirements (temporal resolution <30 in, VIS <1 m, IR <4 m) and acknowledge existing minute-level rapid scanning capabilities of all next-generation GEO. This change enhances baseline clarity, supports EW4All initiative, and aligns CGMS with international priorities.

It was concluded that proposal is good, but more work is needed to redefine the proposal not to change the scope of the original CGMS Baseline definition for LEO and GEO imagers.

CGMS-54-CGMS-WP-40 CGMS baseline document updates proposed from the 8th risk assessment workshop (Melissa Johnson/Anne Taube) Recommendation to plenary

Anne Taube (CGMS Sec) presented the proposed edits in CGMS Baseline (mainly in Section 2 Observations and Orbits) related to Ionospheric Electron Density profiles, Multi-purpose meteorological imagers, MW imager and SWIR imaging spectrometer.

The proposal to add detailed definition for Ionospheric Density Electron Density profiles with the details in Section 2 was approved. Other proposals related to Multi-purpose meteorological imagers, MW imager and SWIR imaging spectrometer were postponed to CGMS-55 as they need additional clarifications and more work.

WGIII agreed the following action.

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII					
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**	**Status**
WGIII			Rework the details to be added in the CGMS Baseline document and the Risk Assessment related to MW, SWIR and Rapid Scan capabilities.	CGMS-55	

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-11 CGMS contingency plan - final review (Anne Taube) TBD For confirmation by plenary

Anne Taube (CGMS Sec) presented the current contingency plan, which does not include modifications since CGMS-53.

4 WMO core satellite data (WMO Res 1) [10']

Establishment of core satellite data

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-04 Update on WMO efforts to establish core data (Heikki Pohjola)

Heikki Pohjola presented progress on establishing a core data related to WMO Unified Data Policy to support free and unrestricted international data exchange for operational use. He presented recent updates on defining Core and Recommended satellite data for nowcasting and hydrology applications. He explained the background of defining core and recommended data sets and how they linked to WMO data policy. A workshop with satellite operators, nowcasting user community and WMO was organized 15-16 October 2025 and agreed Core and Recommended satellite data for nowcasting were finalized with a workshop statement for INFCOM-4. The definition Core and Recommended data for hydrology is also in final phase. A workshop was organized 24-25 Feb 2026. The goal is to have proposal for additional datasets approved in INFCOM-4 in November in 2026.

5 WMO OSCAR/Space database status update [15']

WMO OSCAR/Space database

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-06 Status and plans of WMO OSCAR/Space database (Heikki Pohjola)

Heikki Pohjola presented the status of OSCAR/Space database and WMO future plans for its development. WMO Space Programme Office continued the successful development framework with the contractor for the OSCAR/Space technical maintenance. The preparation of the contract for the future service is under WMO tendering process.

The recent development plan in 2025 resulted software release including finalization of the Microsoft Azure transition, automatic update of EOL and launch dates at year end and implementation of Essential Climate Variable filter in gap analysis.

The major miles stones in 2026-2027 are the retender the framework contract for the development, implementation of the reporting tool for Radio Frequency Interferences, restructure frequency information including TT&C data and implement OSCAR/Space interface to real time monitoring of WIGOS Vision satellite instrument data in WIS 2.

The main mechanism for the WMO Space Programme Office to collect the relevant information for the database content updating is through online templates submitted to the OSCAR/Space Support

Team (O/SST) members, usually two times per year. In addition, the similar request was sent to some non-CGMS members having their satellites in OSCAR/Space.

6 Socio economic benefits (SEB)

SEB activities and studies

CGMS-54-CMA-WP-21 Research on Socioeconomic Benefit Evaluation of Fengyun meteorological satellites. A Case Study of Typhoon Services by Fengyun-4 Satellites (GUAN Min)

Min Guan presented the study on the socioeconomic benefit evaluation of Fengyun meteorological satellites, taking Fengyun-4 satellite typhoon services as a case. Based on the information value chain theory and integrated evaluation methods, it constructs a full-chain evaluation model. The results verify that Fengyun-4 satellites deliver remarkable socioeconomic benefits in typhoon monitoring and forecasting, with high input–output returns. It concluded 135 billion yuan benefit for entire FY-3 lifetime. This research provides quantitative support for satellite project planning, scientific investment decision-making, and optimal resource allocation for China's meteorological satellite development.

CGMS-54-JMA-WP-11 Update and proposal on the way forward of the CGMS socio economic benefit activities (future direction 2022+) (Hiroshi Ono (virtually))

Related to the CGMS Future Direction 2022+ project Hiroshi Ono (JMA) presented an update on CGMS's socio economic benefit (SEB) studies, which have recently played an important role in convincing stakeholders of the value of the satellite programs. These studies offer policymakers/decision-makers a more comprehensive understanding of the implementation of satellite activities (new satellite programs and sustainment of current satellites).

To collect and support the sharing of information on SEB activities implemented by CGMS members, JMA has conducted a survey for consideration of SEB case studies and opinions on future activities. Responses have been received from EUMETSAT, NOAA, NASA, JAXA and JMA itself. The results of these activities will be shared online to help inform potential future directions in CGMS work. EUMETSAT has conducted SEB studies on EPS-MetOp and EPS-Aeolus/Sterna. NOAA has conducted SEB studies on GeoXO, future LEO constellation and Space Weather Service.

The discussion focused on integrating these activities more directly into regular WG work rather than maintaining them as a standalone activity

7 WIGOS Vision

WIGOS Vision update

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-05 WIGOS Vision 2050 - status update and way forward (Heikki Pohjola, WMO)

Heikki Pohjola (WMO) presented an update of the WMO Integrated Global Observing System Vision

2050 initiative. The vision aims to define the future integrated observing system needed to meet evolving weather, climate, and environmental requirements. Satellite observations remain a foundational component of the future observing architecture. It is of strategic importance for CGMS agencies, as it supports the securing of long-term commitment, funding, and continuity of operational Earth and space weather observing missions. It also strengthens all space agencies' ability to respond effectively to evolving user needs and to advance observational capabilities in support of early warning systems, the protection of lives and infrastructure, and disaster risk reduction. Formal review process of the WIGOS 2050 document is in progress and expected to continue for a few weeks before the submission to INFCOM-4.

CGMS-54-CGMS-WP-13 CGMS coordinated response to the WIGOS Vision update (Sean Burns) For recommendation to plenary

Sean Burns (EUMETSAT/CGMS Sec) gave a presentation on the status of the CGMS's coordinated response to the WIGOS Vision update. It underlines that the WIGOS Vision 2050 should support CGMS members by 1) defining a common set of high-priority, core observations, aligned to global product needs, 2) facilitating global coordination and optimising resources across public and commercial capabilities, and 3) emphasising the need for fit-for-purpose data delivery, ensuring the observing system is tightly linked to downstream product requirements.

CGMS WGIII recommends Plenary to approve the CGMS coordinated response to the WIGOS Vision update.

8 Private sector engagement

Private sector engagement

CGMS-54-WMO-WP-14 WMO updates on private sector engagement and considerations related to the CGMS space agency community (Daniel Kull (virtually))

Deniel Kull (WMO) provided an update on increasing private sector involvement in the satellite data ecosystem.

The discussion covered opportunities and challenges related to commercial data procurement, quality assurance, and integration into operational systems.

WGIII acknowledged that private sector capabilities are growing rapidly and can provide valuable supplementary observations.

However, members emphasized that governance, quality standards, and continuity remain critical considerations.

CGMS-54-CMA-WP-06 CMA updates on private sector engagement (TANG Shihao)

TANG Shihao (CMA) presented the updates of CMA's progress in engaging the private meteorological satellite sector. CMA has evaluated the impact of commercial radio occultation data (Tianmu, Yunyao) assimilated into CMA's NWP system, showing overall positive impacts on forecasting performance.

In addition, CMA has started developing guidance, formulated data standards, and promoted a collaborative observation architecture led by Fengyun satellites and supplemented by commercial small satellites.

To advance global governance, CMA recommends establishing a dedicated task team with Working Group III to 1) focus on small satellite constellation planning, standards, etc., 2) work together to make small satellite constellation planning to guide the healthy and sustainable development of the commercial meteorological satellite industry, and 3) develop international standards for commercial meteorological satellite data, ensuring interoperability and global usability.

WGIII noted that private sector engagement models vary between agencies but that shared lessons are valuable.

CGMS-54-NOAA-WP-05 Relationship with the private sector: Update on NOAA commercial data program (Irene Parker)

Irene Parker (NOAA) presented NOAA's update on commercial data program. The presentation provides a brief update on both ongoing and near-term planned efforts at NESDIS CDP, including data purchases to support operations and data pilots to evaluate and assess different commercial technologies. NOAA highlights progress in the Radio Occultation Data Buy (RODB) and ongoing pilots evaluating GNSS Reflectometry (GNSS-R) for ocean surface winds (OSW), microwave sounder (MWS) for atmospheric vertical temperature and moisture profile measurements, microwave imagery for tropical cyclone forecasts, and hyperspectral microwave (HyMS) sounder higher-vertical-resolution of atmospheric state. NOAA is developing a long-term umbrella contract to streamline future acquisitions for various types of space-based environmental monitoring (SBEM) data. Near-term priorities include transitioning microwave sounder technology to operations and launching a wildfire imagery pilot to evaluate the use of high-resolution multi-spectral imagery for improved fire detection, mapping, and intensity monitoring. The NOAA NESDIS strategy is to buy and partner where they can and build what they must. The mission of NESDIS Commercial Data Program (CDP) is to acquire commercial space-based environmental observation data to support NOAA's operations.

WGIII discussed the implications of increasing commercial contributions for future baseline definitions. Christian Marquardt (EUMETSAT) was pointing out that for example GNSS-R at risk to ramp down if there are no customers, and then how to make assessment for the data if commercial capability is not there. Irene Parker responded that NOAA cooperates with universities for impact studies.

CGMS-54-EUMETSAT-WP-24 EUMETSAT updates on commercial data developments and plans (Anne Taube)

Anne Taube (EUMETSAT) presented EUMETSAT's commercial RO trial service from February 2022 to August 2026, and their plans to continue it for the next 5-6 years. EUMETSAT Member States are exploring a cost-effective approach for the procurement of commercial data, with the objective of complementing and enhancing the quality of existing core EUMETSAT data services. This means that EUMETSAT's policy continues to prioritise flying RO instruments on public platforms complemented by targeted commercial procurement. EUMETSAT is preparing a new procurement action for the next commercial RO data acquisition, following best-value-for -money principles, use of European technology and strong European presence as key considerations. A range of data types (e.g. MWS, IRS) will be considered as they become available, supported by data validation conducted by participating NMHSs and by EUMETSAT's ongoing market analysis, and then EUMETSAT is committed to develop a portfolio of collaboration with satellite operators in order to meet its Member States' increasing demand of space-based data.

WGII concluded the following action:

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII					
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**	**Status**
WGIII			Review the relevant CGMS Best Practice documents from the commercial data buys perspective.	CGMS-55	
WGIII			WGIII to evaluate any up-coming private sector gap filling opportunities in WIGOS space-component.	CGMS-55	

9 Future direction 2022+ initiative

CGMS-54-CGMS-WP-3wgiii Future direction: Proposal on the way forward (Anne Taube)

Anne Taube (CGMS Sec) presented the status of the CGMS Future Direction 2022+ project. The CGMS-51 Plenary endorsed the CGMS future direction 2022+ strategic themes. Since then, the strategic themes have been integrated into the working structure of the CGMS Working Groups and progress has been made in several areas. From the perspective of the CGMS Secretariat, the initiation phase has been concluded. Thus, CGMS members are requested to consider the closure of the initiation phase for the CGMS future direction themes, and to recommend the closure to plenary for endorsement.

WGIII proposes that CGMS-54 Plenary will close the initiation phase of CGMS Future Direction 2022+ project, related activities are continuing in the CGMS working groups.

10 Review of actions

Review of CGMS-53 and CGMS-54 actions

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-05 CGMS-53 WGIII list of actions and any relevant CGMS-53 plenary actions (Anne Taube)

Anne Taube (CGMS Sec) presented the status of the WGIII actions. Please see list of actions and their status in Annex 2.

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-10 CGMS-54 WGIII actions (Heikki Pohjola)

Heikki Pohjola as a WGIII rapporteur presented the actions collected during the WGIII meeting. Please see the list of new actions in Annex 2.

11 CGMS High Level Priority Plan (HLPP)

Review and updating of the HLPP

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-13 Identification of top priorities for WGIII

Irene Parker as a cochair of WGIII presented CGMS-53 HLPP priorities and what could be the top priorities of WGIII in the HLPP document.

It was agreed that WGIII members have two weeks to review the HLPP targets and provide their comments to CGMS Sec.

CGMS-54-CGMS-WP-07wgiii Recap of summary of WGIII status of implementation of CGMS HLPP (2025-2029) (Mikael Rattenborg)

Mikael Rattenborg (CGMS Sec) presented the status of implementation of the CGMS High-Level Priority Plan, as agreed by CGMS at its 53rd Plenary Session June 2025 hosted by EUMETSAT in Evian, France. Inputs have also been provided by International Science Working Groups (through WG-II) and the joint CEOS-CGMS Working Group on Climate. Please see the implementation status in the CGMS-54-CGMS-WP-36wgiii.

WGIII concluded the following action:

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII					
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**	**Status**

WGIII			Review the top priorities of HLPP related to WGIII presented under CGMS High Level Priority Plan (HLPP) agenda item in CGMS-54 WGIII and provide feedback to CGMS Sec.	**30 Apr 2026**	**OPEN**
WGIII			CGMS WGIII to review existing HLPP and agree with three top WGIII priorities in HLPP, and provide agreed list to CGMS Sec.	**CGMS-55**	

12 Future CGMS WGIII meetings

Future CGMS WGIII meetings

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-08 Confirmation of selected for WGIII inter-sessional activities/meetings in 2025-2026 (CGMS-54 to CGMS-55) and dates of the CGMS-54 WGIII plenary session (Anne Taube)

Antoine Berment presented a proposal for CGMS-55 intersessional events and meetings. WGIII decided CGMS-55 intersessional sessions will be organized 16 Sep 2026, 12 Nov 2026, 12 Feb 2027 and 31 Mar 2027 (12 UTC). The 9th WGIII RAWS will be organized 24-26 Feb 2027 and CGMS-55 WG meetings 19-23 Apr 2027. Plenary session will be organized 1-3 Jun or 15-17 Jun 2027.

13 WGIII organisational matters

CGMS-54-WGIII-WP-14 Election of new WGIII co-chair

Irene Parker informed the meeting that she needs to step down from the cochair position due to her new position at NOAA. Therefore, NOAA is proposing Timothy Walsh from NOAA as incoming co-chair. WGIII expressed appreciation for the outgoing co-chair's leadership and endorsed the nomination of Timothy Walsh for the confirmation of the CGMS-54 Plenary.

14 Any other business

There was not any other business.

15 Conclusions, preparation of the WGIII report for plenary

Cochairs thanked all the participants for their active contributions to the meeting, and they welcomed everyone to CGMS-54 Plenary in the Republic of Korea.

ANNEX 1: LIST OF WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

CGMS-54 WGIII List of Participants			
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ANNEX 2: WGIII ACTIONS

CGMS-54 ACTIONS - WGII				
Actionee	**AGN item**	**Action #**	**Description**	**Deadline**
WMO			To consider timeline of the WMO gap analysis going beyond a decade to support better application like climate monitoring.	**CGMS-55**
SWCG/CMA			To clarify the applications of the different kinds of EUV imagers.	**CGMS-55**
IROWG			To analyse optimal mix (number of profiles) on low, mid, high inclination orbits for RO data in short-term covering the gap after COSMIQ 2 EoL.	**Jun 2026**
WGIII			Rework the details to be added in the CGMS Baseline document and the Risk Assessment related to MW, SWIR and Rapid Scan capabilities.	**CGMS-55**
WGIII			Review the relevant CGMS Best Practice documents from the commercial data buys perspective.	**CGMS-55**
WGIII			Review the top priorities of HLPP related to WGIII presented under CGMS High Level Priority Plan (HLPP) agenda item in CGMS-54 WGIII and provide feedback to CGMS Sec.	**30 Apr 2026**
WGIII/CGMS members			CGMS WGIII to review existing HLPP and agree with three top WGIII	**CGMS-55**

			priorities in HLPP, and provide agreed list to CGMS Sec.	