

## **TROPICAL CYCLONE PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS**

*(Submitted by WMO)*

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### **Summary and purpose of document**

The purpose of this document is to advise CGMS Members of WMO's Tropical Cyclone Programme requirements

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### **ACTION PROPOSED**

- (1) CGMS to take action on the Committee's request to consider the possibility of continuing, on a permanent basis, coverage of the Indian Ocean in order to provide the necessary data in support of the national mandates of the Members.
  - (2) CGMS to invite the representative of India at CGMS-XXX to provide the detailed latest information on METSAT.
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## DISCUSSION

1. The WMO/Panel on Tropical Cyclones, during its 29<sup>th</sup> session, was informed of the launching in September 2002 of a new geostationary meteorological satellite by India which could solve the continued absence of a permanent geostationary satellite coverage (METSAT) over the Indian Ocean, a concern which it shares with the RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South-West Indian Ocean.
2. During the fifteenth session of the RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee for the South-West Indian Ocean held in Moroni, Comoros from 4 to 10 September 2001, the Committee reiterated its concern about the absence of any permanent geostationary satellite coverage over the Indian Ocean and requested WMO to make representations with the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) to find a solution ensuring geostationary coverage of the Indian Ocean beyond the lifetime of Meteosat-5.
3. During the twenty-ninth session of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones for the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea held in Yangon, Myanmar from 12 to 18 March 2002, India informed the Panel that a geostationary meteorological satellite (METSAT) will be launched in September 2002. It will have payloads purely for meteorological purpose and will provide imagery in visible (VIS), infra-red (IR) and water vapour (WV) channels. In addition, it will also carry a Data Relay Transponder (DRT) for relaying the Automatic Weather Station (AWS) data. This will be followed by another geostationary satellite INSAT-3A shortly after and the meteorological payload will be identical to those of INSAT-IIE. In this regard, the Panel Members requested that India supply the specifications for the satellite ground receiving station required to intercept the signal broadcast from the said satellite once it becomes fully operational.