

# Membership Rights (ref. services) (OM)

EARSC has two categories of members: Full members and Observer members. The description of these are defined in the proposed new statutes as given below:

Full Members shall be:

- Any commercial company (see. definition of a company as footnote) providing services (including consultancy) or supplying equipment in the field of remote sensing shall be eligible for full membership.
- based in a European country which contributes to the European Space Agency or which is a member of the European Union.

Observer members can be:

- Any organisation engaged in the supply or use of Remote Sensing which does not qualify to become a full member of the Association.

The rights of each regarding their participation to EARSC services and activities differs as defined in the next table.

Services / Membership type		Full	Observer
<b>EARSC Policy</b>			
	Association decision - voting	*	
	Eligibility to serve on the Board of Directors	*	
	Participation in working groups & Committees ★	*	by invitation
<b>Networking platform</b>			
	Generic communication (news) ★★	*	tbd
	EARSC Portal access (generic)	*	*
	Monthly/annual reports	*	*
	Events participation ★	*	by invitation
	AGM participation ★	*	*
<b>Institutional Lobbying</b>			
	Meetings stakeholders	*	
	Position papers elaboration	*	by invitation
<b>Promote industry's service capability</b>			
	EOPages	*	*
	Liason with user organizations	*	*
	Presentation of members	*	
<b>Raise general awareness of EO contribution</b>			
	EARSC website	*	*
	EOmag	*	*
	EARSC (success stories, IBS etc) ★★★	*	tbd

## Notes

★ only member employees may attend meetings

★ ★ members can only distribute EARSC information inside their organisation

★ ★ ★ depending on publication

Definition of a Company

An organisation with a legal status corresponding to a private company in one of the EU and/or ESA member states. Ownership by a public body shall not invalidate the company becoming a full member of EARSC neither if it is a non-profit organisation. Dependence of the organisation on annual, public grants for a period of more than 3 years shall be considered as evidence that the organisation is not operating as a private company unless a business plan is made available showing how such a transition away from dependency on public funding is to be achieved.