

**WMO OMM**

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
世界气象组织

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1^{er} avril 2021

Annexe : 1 (disponible en anglais seulement)

Objet: La politique de l'OMM en matière de données qui sera examinée au cours de l'INFCOM-1(III) prévue du 12 au 16 avril 2021

Suite à donner: 1) Inscription pour devenir membre de l'INFCOM
2) Examen de la politique en matière de données et du document INFCOM-1(III)/Doc. 5.1.5
3) Inscription à l'INFCOM-1(III) et présentation des pouvoirs de la délégation

Madame, Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous rappeler que la partie III de la première session de la Commission des observations, des infrastructures et des systèmes d'information (INFCOM) de l'Organisation météorologique mondiale (OMM), se déroulera en ligne, via une plate-forme virtuelle multilingue, du 12 au 16 avril 2021.

Veillez noter que, suite à l'initiative prise par le Dix-huitième Congrès météorologique mondial aux termes de sa [résolution 56 \(Cg-18\)](#) – Politiques et pratiques de l'OMM relatives aux données, un nouveau projet de «**Politique unifiée de l'OMM pour l'échange international de données sur le système Terre**» a été élaboré. La Commission des infrastructures examinera au cours de sa session [un projet de résolution du Congrès sur la nouvelle politique en matière de données \(INFCOM-1\(III\)/Doc. 5.1.5\)](#), aussi les représentants permanents et autres délégués ainsi que les observateurs qui s'intéressent à la politique de l'OMM en matière de données sont-ils invités à s'inscrire pour participer à la session.

Vous pourrez consulter l'ordre du jour provisoire de la session et le mémoire explicatif qui l'accompagne sur le [site Web consacré à la session](#) où vous trouverez également les documents de session et notamment le document 5.1.5. Un bref résumé de la politique de l'OMM en matière de données est également joint en annexe et [peut être téléchargé](#) sur le site Web de la session.

Afin que votre pays soit représenté au sein de la Commission des observations, des infrastructures et des systèmes d'information (INFCOM), veuillez adresser au Secrétaire général, si vous ne l'avez pas déjà fait, une lettre de votre Ministère des affaires étrangères, du Ministère en charge du Service météorologique ou de la Mission permanente de votre pays auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres organisations internationales à Genève. Vous pouvez consulter [ici](#) la liste des Membres actuellement représentés au sein de l'INFCOM. Les lettres peuvent être envoyées par courrier électronique à l'adresse suivante: wmo@wmo.int.

Aux: Représentants permanents des Membres de l'OMM

cc: Conseillers en hydrologie

Compte tenu du statut officiel dont ils jouissent auprès de l'OMM, les représentants permanents sont invités à procéder à l'inscription en ligne de leur délégation à la session. Le lien vers le [système d'inscription en ligne](#), le nom d'utilisateur et le mot de passe qui leur ont été envoyés par courriel restent valables pour toutes les réunions de l'OMM à venir. Pour de plus amples informations sur la préinscription en ligne, n'hésitez pas à prendre contact avec le Secrétariat de l'OMM par courriel à l'adresse suivante: registration@wmo.int.

Veillez noter que la communication des renseignements demandés via le système d'enregistrement en ligne ne dispense pas les Membres de présenter les pouvoirs habilitant leurs délégations à participer à la session et indiquant clairement les noms du/de la délégué(e) principal(e) et de son/sa suppléant(e), signés par une autorité gouvernementale compétente de votre pays, ou au nom de celle-ci. Les lettres peuvent être envoyées par courrier électronique à l'adresse suivante: registration@wmo.int.

Compte tenu du temps limité imparti aux discussions sur les documents pendant la session en ligne, et afin de faciliter les débats, les représentants permanents et les délégués sont invités à soumettre à l'avance leurs commentaires et propositions de modification des documents, par courriel à plenary@wmo.int.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.



Wenjian Zhang
pour le Secrétaire général

Why is WMO updating and reviewing its data policy?

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

WMO Data Policy

Introducing the draft WMO Unified Data Policy
Doc. 5.5 INFCOM-1(III)


The last decades have seen explosive growth in the demand for weather, climate and water monitoring and prediction data to support essential services needed by all sectors of society, as they face issues such as climate change, increasing frequency and impact of extreme weather, and implications for food security.

The free and unrestricted exchange of observational data from all parts of the world and of other data products among all WMO Members must be updated and strengthened to accommodate this growing demand. As the responsibilities of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) continue to expand, a growing list of application areas beyond the traditional weather, climate and water activities need to be supported by WMO observing, data exchange and modelling systems. WMO data policy must therefore evolve to accommodate areas such as atmospheric composition, oceans, cryosphere and space weather.

WMO data exchange – 70 years of global collaboration on monitoring, understanding and predicting the Earth system

The World Weather Watch was established in 1961 to coordinate the acquisition and international exchange of meteorological observations and derived data products among WMO Members via its component systems: the Global Observing System, the Global Telecommunication System and the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System.

All NMHSs around the world contribute input data to these systems every day and they rely on what they receive in return – data from other NMHSs and model products and other processed data - for their service delivery. The success of the World Weather Watch has led to the establishment of related systems in other areas, for example, the Global Atmosphere Watch and the Global Cryosphere Watch.



"We live in a time of brilliant technologies and the rhythm of innovation is increasing at an unprecedented pace. We have access to a wealth of earth observations, and high-performance computing platforms allow us to tackle previously unsolvable problems. Not only is this forcing us to rethink our business models and our partnership strategies at the national level, it will also have a fundamental impact on the global meteorological enterprise."

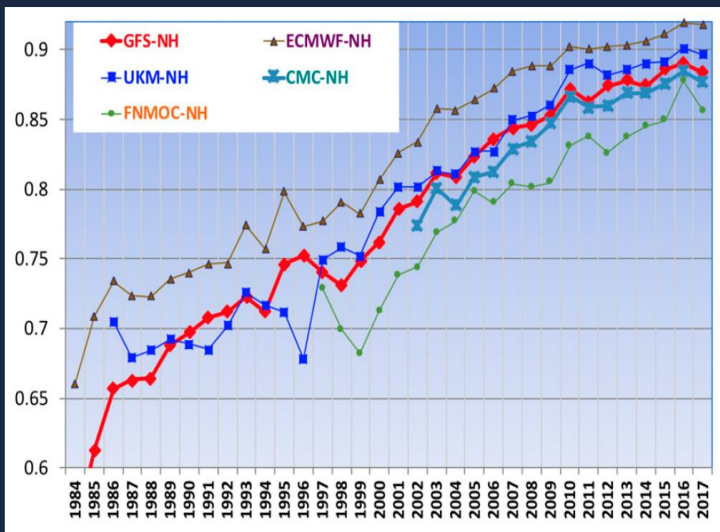
Michel Jean, President of WMO Infrastructure Commission, at the WMO Data Conference 2020.

What is the role of WMO data policy?

Weather and climate are local in impact but global in nature. International data exchange is therefore needed to help us understand and predict them. WMO is updating its data policy to accommodate the growing need for global access to observations and model data and to reflect the interdisciplinary nature of Earth system monitoring and prediction.

Delivery of weather and climate services depends on routine international exchange of weather and climate data, 24/7, 365 days per year, often within minutes of real time. Observations are ingested into prediction models, and model output is disseminated to all 193 WMO Members and used as a basis for their weather and climate services. A primary aim with the establishment of WMO in 1951 was to create a coordination mechanism for the acquisition and international exchange of such data. WMO data policy, as articulated in Resolution 40 (Cg-XII), Resolution 25 (Cg-XIII) and Resolution 60 (Cg-17), establishes the general framework for the international exchange of weather, climate and water data.

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Progress in key quality measure of Numerical Weather Prediction output from five centres over the period 1984–2017; a value of 1.0 indicates a perfect five-day forecast

Source: Taken from Benjamin et al., 2019: 100 years of progress in forecasting and NWP applications. *Meteorological Monographs* 59.

Value of global data exchange in weather and climate prediction

- Modern weather and climate services depend on universal access to output from numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems
- Global exchange of observational data as input for NWP is indispensable
- NWP output is also exchanged among centres to monitor and foster continued progress
- There have been decades of systematic improvement in numerical weather predictions, thanks to data exchange coordinated by WMO (plot to the left)

Climate change – a generational challenge that requires an integrated Earth system approach to monitoring, prediction, mitigation and adaptation efforts

Monitoring and understanding climate change require observations and simulations of the chemical composition of the atmosphere in addition to the traditional meteorological data. Seasonal and inter-annual prediction requires marine observations and coupled atmosphere–ocean modelling. Furthermore, longer-term predictions and projections increasingly depend on observations from the deep ocean. The efforts required to adapt to and mitigate climate change require detailed local information, supported by global reanalysis data. Integration of hydrological observations and model data is essential for research and development, for advisories and warnings, for food security and energy supply. Monitoring freshwater supplies and understanding and adapting to changes in sea-ice cover, permafrost and seasonal snow cover require strong cryosphere-monitoring efforts.

Proposed WMO unified policy for international exchange of Earth system data

Data exchange for the 21st century

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Integrated Earth system data policy – encompassing all WMO-relevant Earth system data: weather, climate, hydrology, ocean, atmospheric composition, cryosphere, space weather. It builds on existing WMO data policies used successfully in the past: Resolutions 40 (Cg-XII) (weather), 25 (Cg-XIII) (hydrology) and 60 (Cg-17) (climate).



Clear commitment to free and unrestricted data exchange – clarifying the explicit and literal interpretation of the term “free and unrestricted” exchange, and expressing clear organizational commitment to it as the core principle of the policy.



Expanded scope and purpose – introducing new terminology on data, replacing “Essential” and “additional” data (Resolution 40), with “mandatory” data (standard practice, shall be exchanged) and “Recommended” data (best practice, should be exchanged). The scope and purposes of mandatory and recommended data, respectively, are described in general terms for each domain or discipline.



Call for subsequent implementation of policy via regulatory material – specific details of what data are to be considered mandatory and recommended will be included, and regularly updated, in the WMO Technical Regulations.



Includes guidelines for national implementation and public-private engagement.

WMO data policy milestones

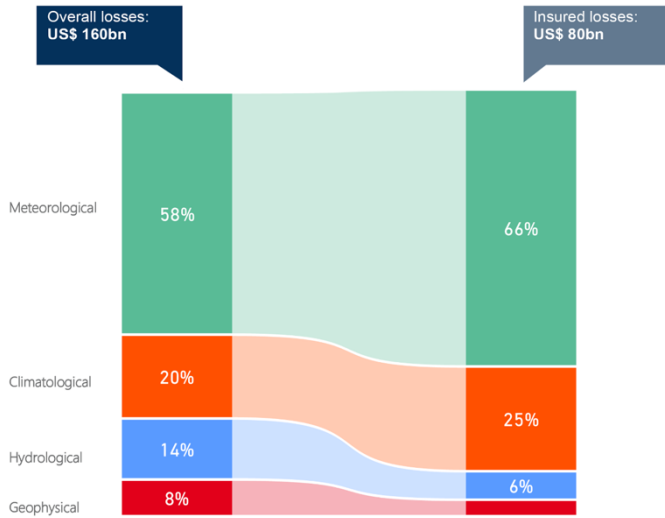
- June 2019 – Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress triggered comprehensive review on WMO data policy
- February 2020 – First session of Study Group of Data Issues and Policies (SG-DIP) recommended that a new unified WMO data policy resolution should be drafted
- September 2020 – Seventy-second session of the Executive Council gave green light for SG-DIP to proceed with drafting of new data policy resolution
- November 2020 – WMO Data Conference (preceded by preparatory stakeholder consultations) discussed proposed new policy. More than 1200 participants and strong endorsement
- April 2021 – WMO Infrastructure Commission – first intergovernmental test of new data policy
- June 2021 – Seventy-third session of the Executive Council will provide final recommendation to Congress
- October 2021 – WMO Extraordinary Congress – submission of new WMO data policy

Find the draft Resolution 42 at <https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-1-III/English/Forms/>

What are the benefits of the new WMO data policy?

More than 90% of all economic losses due to natural disasters in 2018 were caused by weather-, climate- and water-related phenomena.

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Munich Re

Source: Munich Re NatCatSERVICE

The growing number of weather-related disasters and the associated economic losses show the challenge facing the WMO community: How best to serve all Members and their citizens with timely and reliable data products and services?

The proposed data policy update will help the WMO community strengthen and better sustain monitoring and prediction of all Earth-system components, with massive socioeconomic benefits as a result. It will lead to additional exchange of all types of environmental data, which in turn will enable all WMO Members to deliver better, more accurate and timely weather- and climate-related services to their constituencies.

Data policy enabling interdisciplinary, multi sectoral collaboration

The new WMO data policy will:

- Establish clear guidelines to foster constructive collaboration on weather and climate issues across public and private sectors, as well as academia
- Integrate all WMO guidance on weather, climate, water and related environmental data into a single, clear and modular structure; facilitate interpretation as well as update and review
- Help Members leverage their Earth system capabilities by providing a clear policy framework to guide national implementation and collaboration
- Increase overall return on investments in acquiring and generating Earth system data