Toshiyuki
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World Meteorological Organization
Oral
The 68th session of the WMO Executive Council (EC-68) in June 2016 approved a four-year plan for WMO activities related to space weather 2016 – 2019 (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) and requested the WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM) and the WMO Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) to establish an Inter-Programme Team on Space Weather Information Systems and Services (IPT-SWeISS). The first meeting of IPT-SWeISS was held 21-23 June 2017 in Geneva, Switzerland. As of June 2017, IPT-SWeISS involved experts from 21 WMO Member countries and 5 UN and Intergovernmental organizations.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Meteorology Panel (METP) noted an update to a concept of operations for space weather, revisions to functional and performance that would enable an operational global space weather information service for aviation in the 2018 timeframe, and guidance on the space weather information provider designation process. One of the key components in the realization of an operational, global space weather information service for aviation before the end of 2018 is the conducting, by WMO at ICAO's request, of site assessments and audits of prospective space weather information providers.

The 6th WMO Workshop on the Impact of Various Observing Systems on Numerical Weather Prediction was held 10-13 May 2016 at the Shanghai Meteorological Service (SMS) Headquarters, hosted jointly by the China Meteorological Administration (CMA) and SMS. In terms of the overall contribution to forecast skill, the top five contributing observing systems were the same as they were in 2012, namely (in no ranking order): Satellite microwave sounders, hyperspectral infrared satellite sounders, radiosondes, aircraft observations (including ascent/descent profile data), and satellite winds (AMVs).

Recognizing growing concerns among the NMHSs of the WMO Members about potential erosion of their national role and about national commitments to long-standing agreements on exchange of meteorological information, including observational data, the WMO Executive Council has decided to initiate the development of a Policy Framework for Public-Private Sector Engagement, with the aim of submitting it to the 18th World Meteorological Congress in 2019. The prospect of private-sector operators of basic satellite systems has triggered attention to the issue of data access and availability for global WMO applications. WMO is developing a position paper on what types of satellite data users consider critical for applications, and which principles should apply to these data.
OSTS session
Regional and Global CAL/VAL for Assembling a Climate Data Record