WMO Unified Policy for the International Exchange of Earth System Data



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Content

- Need for international sharing of Earth System monitoring data
- Modernization & streamlining of WMO data sharing policy – Data Policy
- 3. Impact on Aircraft-Based Observations



Demand for information about weather, climate and their impacts is exploding



As the climate changes, the frequency of extreme weather events is increasing



Increased vulnerability due to large populations living in high-risk areas – e.g. concerns about issues such as food security and migration.



The UNFCCC Paris Agreement focus on adaptation and mitigation leads to dramatically increased demand for climate services

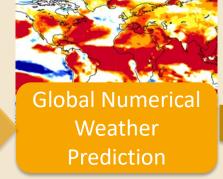
Successful delivery and use of weather and climate services depends on all elements in the value chain working properly

Weather- and climate-related infrastructure – must be designed and managed globally





International exchange of observations



GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

LOCAL ACTIVITIES

Effective decision making and action





Local Data Processing, forecast, warning and advisory products

Whole value chain relies fundamentally on exchange of global, high-quality, Earth Systems data

Five essential ingredients for successful data exchange

Financial and technical support

Systematic Observation
 Finance Facility

Requirements and gap analysis

- WMO RRR Process

A major role of WMO is supporting International data exchange

(WMO Convention, Article 2)

Regulatory Material: national governments agreeing on specifics of data exchange Outreach and Advocacy: explaining the benefits of observations and data exchange to stakeholders

Data Policy:

A commitment to exchange data for certain purpose(s) built on existing frameworks, e.g. The WMO Convention, Paris Agreement...



Achieving WMO's vision for the future

Improvements are needed to all parts of the value chain from observations to service delivery.

New WMO Data Policy

Supports the value chain from observations, prediction to exchange of data products

Observations from the entire globe

- GBON & SOFF
- WMO Regulations & Requirements

International exchange of observations

• WIS 2.0

Global Numerical Weather Prediction

- Adopting Earth system approach
- GDPFS

Support to local activities

- Capacity Building
- CREWS

NMHSs provide
improved
weather,
climate and
environmental
services

The new WMO Data Policy

- Covers all WMO disciplines and domains, not just weather – Amalgamation of several WMO Resolutions
- Is modular, therefore easy to maintain and update
- Precise definitions of terms, e.g. "free and unrestricted"
- Extends applicability from NMHS to Member (States) as a whole (all data providers)
- Core data "shall" and Recommended data "should" be exchanged
- Core and Recommended data specified in technical regulations, not in policy



WMO Unified Data Policy

Background and timeline

- Congress-18, June 2019, Res. 55, 56; launch of data policy review
- **SG-DIP-1**; Feb 2020; Review; proposal to draft new resolution
- EC-72; Sep 2020; Authority to proceed w/ draft Congress resolution
- WMO Data Conference and preparatory events; Sep-Nov 2020; Broad consultations on WMO data policy
- {Sessions of RAs, TCC, PAC, ...} throughout 2020 and Q1, Q2 2021
- INFCOM-1(III); Apr 2020; Intergovernmental recommendation
- **EC-73**; **June 2021**; Recommended consideration of draft policy at Cg-Ext(21)
- Cg- Ext(21); Oct 2021 APPROVED!



Key changes from Resolution 40

Resolution 40 (1995)

- 1. Covers weather data only;
- 2. Two main categories of data:
- <u>Essential</u> (shall be exchanged);
- Additional (should be exchanged);
- Specific "essential" datasets listed directly in Annex I to the resolution (with some reference also to RBSN);
- "Free and unrestricted"
 exchange (term not defined in the Resolution);
- 5. Covers exchange of data between NMHSs



- 1. Covers <u>all WMO Earth system data</u>: weather, climate, hydrology, ...
- 2. Two main categories of data:
- <u>Core</u> (shall be exchanged);
- Recommended; (should be exchanged);
- 3. Specifics on *core* and *recommended* data referred to Technical Regulations, primarily Manuals on WIGOS, GDPFS;
- 4. "Free and unrestricted" exchange (term defined directly in the Resolution, literal interpretation);
- 5. Addressed to Members, but covers exchange of data between all partners, including private sector, academia, etc.



"Free and unrestricted exchange"

What does it mean?

 Per Annex 4: "Free and unrestricted means available for use, re-use and sharing without charge and with no conditions on use¹";

Why Core data exchange must be Free and Unrestricted

- WMO Programs and systems, which include both users and data providers outside the NMHSs, cannot be implemented via a "closed" data exchange;
- Socioeconomic benefits of open data exchange fully demonstrated in many studies; only way to ensure maximum benefit to all Members, including protection of life and property;
- Emergence of global NWP as core underpinning capability has demonstrated the critical need for fully global exchange of both observations and model output;
- Research and operational communities are inextricably linked; two-way data exchange is essential;
- Private sector now major data user and data provider; clear rules needed in order for both public and private sectors to thrive and benefit mutually;

¹Requests for attribution not considered a condition; attribution recommended



Benefits of new Data Policy

A single policy covering all relevant Earth system domains and disciplines is aligned with WMO move to Earth system monitoring and predictions

Maintains NMHS role as key providers of critical weather and climate information & data

Future-proofing via clear distinction between respective roles of data policy and regulatory material

New WMO Data Policy Dramatic increase in essential data for climate and Earth system related monitoring and prediction more widely available

Significantly improved access to high quality modelling and prediction data for all WMO Members, in particular developing countries;

Broad scope of data exchange enables private sector added value activities, while protecting key public interests;



Impact on Aircraft-Based Observations

- Very difficult to impose "Free & Unresticted" on "3rd Party" data sources
- AMDAR never should have been "Essential Data" under Resolution 40
- Under the WMO-IATA Collaborative AMDAR Program (WICAP), restrictions dictate ABO cannot be "Core" exchanged data
- Turbulence data has even tighter restrictions at this time, WMO has not come to terms with IATA for a global data-sharing arrangement



Summary

Weather forecasts and climate predictions of more than a few days require global inputs

Global free and open exchange of observations and data products is the vital link between measurements and weather and climate and other environmental serivces

Improving the WMO data policy is a key part of WMO's efforts to support the whole value chain from observations to services

The new WMO Data Policy will

- Support free and unrestricted data exchange of Earth system data
- Better align with WMO strategic plan and Earth system approach
- Lead to improved forecasts and predictions, and improved services
- Improve access to prediction data
- Save lives, protect livelihoods



Thank you

https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/what-we-do/observations/Unified-WMO-Data-Policy-Resolution



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The WMO Unified Data Policy Resolution

