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| WEATHER CLIMATE WATER | **World Meteorological Organization****WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS****Nineteenth Session**22 May to 2 June 2023, Geneva | **Cg-19/Doc. 4.2(5)** |
| Submitted by: President of the Infrastructure Commission11.IV.2023**DRAFT 1** |

**AGENDA ITEM 4: TECHNICAL STRATEGIES SUPPORTING LONG-TERM GOALS**

**AGENDA ITEM 4.2:** **Earth system observations and predictions**

**Technical Regulations of the WMO Information System 2.0**

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| **Summary** |
| **Document presented by:** the President of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems in response to [Recommendation 17 (INFCOM-2)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11575#page=837) - Implementation plan update of the WMO Information System 2.0.**Strategic objective 2020–2023:** 2.2 **Financial and administrative implications:** within the parameters of the Strategic and Operational Plans 2020–2023, will be reflected in the Strategic and Operational Plans 2024–2027.**Key implementers** INFCOM and RAs**Time frame:** 2023–2027**Action expected:** review and approve the proposed draft resolution  |

# DRAFT RESOLUTION

## Draft Resolution 4.2(5)/1 (Cg-19)

**Technical Regulations of the WMO Information System 2.0**

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS,

**Recalling:**

(1) [Resolution 57 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9827/#page=192) – WMO Information System: Amendments to the Technical Regulations and WIS 2.0 Implementation Approach,

(2) [Resolution 3.2(19)/1 (EC-76)](https://meetings.wmo.int/EC-76/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/EC-76/English/2.%20PROVISIONAL%20REPORT%20(Approved%20documents)/EC-76-d03-2(19)-IMPLEMENTATION-PLAN-WIS-2-0-UPDATE-approved_en.docx&action=default) – Implementation Plan update of the WMO Information System 2.0,

**Noting:**

(1) That the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0) principles have been applied and tested through the demonstration projects (as reported in [INFCOM-2/INF 6.3.1(1))](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11566#page=700) laying the foundations of WIS 2.0 Architecture,

(2) That the project WIS 2.0 in a box has been established (see [INFCOM-2/INF 6.3.1(1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11566#page=700)) to foster the implementation of WIS 2.0 in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Members are able to implement open-source software in their operations,

**Recognizing**:

(1) The compelling need of implementing a WMO Information System 2.0 able to support the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext(2021](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9))) - WMO Unified Policy for the International Exchange of Earth System Data) and the establishment of the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) ([Resolution 2 (Cg-Ext(2021](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=29))) - Amendments to the Technical Regulations related to the establishment of the Global Basic Observing Network),

(2) The urgent need of developing the required technical and regulatory framework for enabling the international data exchange by all the disciplines and domains as required by the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)) - WMO Unified Policy for the International Exchange of Earth System Data),

(3) The importance of providing to Members guidance for an effective technical implementation and timely transition to the WIS 2.0 ([INFCOM-2/INF 6.3(1.4)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11566#page=727)),

**Having considered** [Recommendation 20 (INFCOM-2)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11575#page=846) - Technical Regulations of the WMO Information System 2.0”,

**Adopts** the changes to the Manual on the WMO Information System provided in the [annex](#_Annex_to_draft_1);

**Urges** Members:

(1) To consider the WIS 2.0 in their future technical and financial plans to ensure its implementation in compliance with the “Manual on the WMO Information System” in the [annex](#Annex_to_Resolution);

(2) To support WIS 2.0 implementation through secondments and additional funding to the WIS Trust Fund;

**Requests** the president of INFCOM, through SC-IMT, to develop the procedures for the designation of WIS 2.0 Global Services operation and subsequent reviews of their performance for publication in the updated Manual and Guide to WIS.

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See [Cg-19/INF. 4.2(5)](https://meetings.wmo.int/Cg-19/InformationDocuments/Forms/AllItems.aspx) for more information

[Annex: 1](#_Annex_to_draft_1)

## Annex to draft Resolution 4.2(5)/1 (Cg-19)

## Changes to the Manual on the WMO Information System

Divide the [*Manual on WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=9254) (WMO-No. 1060) into two volumes. Volume II contains the WMO Information System 2.0 and Volume I is the current manual with changes based on the WMO reform.

 *Manual on WMO Information System Volume II. WMO Information System 2.0*

 *Manual on the WMO Information System Volume I*

**Manual on WMO Information System Volume II. WMO Information System 2.0**

**INTRODUCTION**

The [*Manual* *on the WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=9254) (WMO-No. 1060) is designed to ensure adequate uniformity and standardization of data, information and communications practices, procedures and specifications employed among World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Members in the operation of the WMO Information System (WIS) as it supports the mission of the Organization.

The Manual is Annex VII to the [*Technical Regulations*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073) (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, which states, in Part II, that WIS is established and shall be operated in accordance with the practices, procedures and specifications described in the Manual.

The WMO Information System cuts across all WMO-related disciplines. It intersects many WMO practices, procedures and specifications that are primarily defined in publications dedicated specifically to them, for example, the [*Manual on the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793) (WMO-No. 485) and the [*Manual on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=19223) (WMO-No. 1160).

As part of the Technical Regulations, the *Manual on the WMO Information System* sets out standard and recommended practices and procedures. The General Provisions, included in the Technical Regulations Vol. I, define the meaning of the phrase “standard and recommended practices and procedures”. The General Provisions also contain information on the procedure for amending, updating, or issuing a new edition of the *Technical Regulations*, including Manuals and Guides.

The Sixty-ninth Executive Council endorsed the WMO Information System 2.0 (WIS 2.0) strategy outlining the activities to move towards the next generation of WIS, with an enhanced focus on supporting global agendas, covering all WMO activities and domains, reducing costs, and facilitating National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) activities.

The Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress endorsed the WIS 2.0 Implementation Approach and authorized the Executive Council to decide on WIS 2.0 during its development.

In 2020, the Seventy-third Executive Council endorsed the WIS 2.0 implementation plan, authorizing the development of WIS 2.0 Technical Regulations.

The Seventy-sixth Executive Council endorsed the publication of the first edition of this volume of the Manual on WIS, containing the Technical Regulations for WIS 2.0. In the rest of this manual, WIS has to be intended as WIS 2.0.

**PART I. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**1.1 principles of WIS 2**

1.1.1 The transition from first generation WIS (circa 2007–2024) and the Global Telecommunication System (GTS) to the second-generation WIS (aka. WIS 2.0) will take several years and allow for updates of systems in alignment with Member’s plans.

1.1.2 WIS 2.0 is designed in accordance with the following principles:

(1) WIS 2.0 adopts Web technology and leverages industry best practices and open standards;

(2) WIS 2.0 uses Uniform Resource Locators (URL) to identify resources (i.e., Web pages, data, metadata, APIs) use;

(3) WIS 2.0 prioritizes the use of public telecommunications networks (i.e., Internet) when publishing digital resources;

(4) WIS 2.0 requires provision of Web service(s) to access or interact with digital resources (e.g. data, information, products) published using WIS;

(5) WIS 2.0 encourages NCs and DCPCs to provide 'data reduction' services via WIS that process 'big data' to create results or products that are small enough to be conveniently downloaded and used by those with minimal technical infrastructure;

(6) WIS 2.0 adds open standard messaging protocols that use the publish-subscribe message pattern to the list of data exchange mechanisms approved for use within WIS and GTS;

(7) WIS 2.0 requires all services that provide real-time distribution of messages (containing data or notifications about data availability) to cache/store the messages for a minimum of 24-hours and allow users to request cached messages for download;

(8) WIS 2.0 adopts direct data exchange between provider and consumer and phases out the use of routing tables and bulletin headers;

(9) WIS 2.0 provides a catalogue containing metadata that describes both data and the service(s) provided to access that data;

(10) WIS 2.0 encourages data providers to publish metadata describing their data and Web services in a way that can be indexed by commercial search engines.

*Note: The WIS 2.0 principles are further elaborated in Appendix A to this Manual.*

*Note: More information on the technical specifications of WIS 2.0 can be found in the* [[*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)

*Note: More information on the transition plan for WIS 2.0 can be found in the* [*Guidance on Transition from GTS to WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/GTS_WIS2_Transition_Guidance)

**1.2 organization of WIS**

1.2.1 In keeping with the Technical Regulations (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, Part II, 1.3.2, centres operated by WMO Members and their collaborating organizations shall be categorized as one of the three types of WIS Centres forming the core infrastructure of WIS:

(a) Global Information System Centres (GISCs);

(b) Data Collection or Production Centres (DCPCs);

(c) National Centres (NCs).

1.2.2 NCs and DCPCs are responsible for publishing data and discovery metadata using a component referred to as a WIS node.

1.2.3 GISCs are responsible for supporting WIS Centres in their Area of Responsibility (AoR) and ensuring the effective operation of WIS.

1.2.4 GISCs may operate one or more global services that collectively ensure discovery of and access to data within all Regions.

1.2.5 Each Permanent Representative with WMO shall be responsible for authorizing users of WIS. The right to manage the authorization process may be delegated.

1.2.6 The functions of WIS Centres (GISC, DCPC, NC), WIS node, and global services are detailed in Part III: Functions of WIS.

**1.3 Compliance with required WIS functions**

1.3.1 WIS Centres shall comply with required WIS functions. Part III and IV of this Manual contains instructions on practices, procedures, and specifications for WIS functions.

*Note: Supplemented information concerning practices, procedures, and specifications for WIS functions is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**1.4 Interaction and collaboration among WIS centres**

1.4.1 GISCs shall collectively ensure that there are sufficient instances of global services available to data consumers in all Regions to ensure efficient and highly available data discovery and access to data provided by all WIS Centres.

1.4.2 GISCs shall collaborate with other GISCs to optimize and coordinate WIS.

1.4.3 GISCs shall support NCs and DCPCs in their Area or Responsibility to effectively participate in WIS.

1.4.4 A WIS Centre operating a Global Cache shall provide access to locally stored copies of core data for real-time or near real-time exchange and discovery metadata published by all NCs and DCPCs.

*Note: Core data is defined in the WMO Unified Data Policy (*[*Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)*](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)*).*

1.4.5 A WIS Centre operating a Global Broker shall enable subscription to notifications about the availability of data and discovery metadata published by all WIS Centres. A Global Broker subscribes to and republishes notifications from NCs, DCPCs, Global Caches, and other Global Brokers.

1.4.6 A WIS Centre operating a Global Discovery Catalogue shall enable discovery of data published by all WIS Centres. A Global Discovery Catalogue harvests discovery metadata from NCs and DCPCs.

1.4.7 A WIS Centre operating a Global Monitor shall collect performance and/or data availability metrics from NCs, DCPCs, and other GISCs.

**1.5 Robustness and reliability of components**

1.5.1 Highly robust and reliable components are essential to the operation of WIS. Performance indicators shall be evaluated in the designation procedure for WIS Centres. This evaluation shall ascertain, among other things, whether data published via WIS fully satisfies requirements for security, authenticity, and reliability.

*Note: More information on expected service levels and performance indicators is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**1.6 Competencies of personnel**

As recommended by the [*Technical Regulations*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073) (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, Part V: Qualifications and competencies of personnel involved in the provision of meteorological (weather and climate) and hydrological services, Centres should ensure that they have access to an adequate number of people who among them have the required levels of the WIS competencies that are defined in that volume.

*Note: More information on the competencies needed to operate a WIS Centre is provided in Appendix B to this Manual. Guidance on developing these competencies is available in* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**1.7 WMO documents relevant to WIS**

1.7.1 The following WMO documents are relevant to WIS:

(a) [*Basic Documents No. 1*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14206) *(*WMO-No. 15);

(b) [*Technical Regulations*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073) (WMO-No. 49);

(c) WMO Unified Data Policy ([Res. 1 (Cg-Ext-2021](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)));

(d) [*Manual on Codes*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=10684) (WMO-No. 306);

(e) [*Manual on the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793) (WMO-No. 485);

(f) [*Manual on the WMO Integrated Global Observing System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=19223) (WMO-No. 1160).

**1.8 Terms and definitions**

1.8.1 Terms and definitions used here are provided in Appendix C to this Manual.

**PART II. DESIGNATION PROCEDURES FOR WIS CENTRES**

**2.1 General**

2.1.1 The establishment and operation of WIS depend on WMO Members and partner organizations taking on the functional roles of GISCs, DCPCs and NCs. Procedures for designating a WIS Centre rely on the agreed WIS functional architecture and the WIS compliance specifications.

2.1.2 As required by the [*Technical Regulations*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073) (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, Part II, 1.2.3, Congress and the Executive Council shall consider the designation of GISCs and DCPCs based on recommendations of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM). The development of INFCOM recommendations includes consultation and coordination with the relevant technical commissions that are responsible for the WMO and related international programmes concerned, as well as with the regional associations, as appropriate.

**2.2 Procedure for designating an NC**

**2.2.1 Background**

2.2.1.1 As required by the [*Technical Regulations*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073) (WMO-No. 49), Volume I, Part II, 1.2.8, each NC shall use WIS to provide data that are consistent with its programme responsibilities. These data and products shall be provided with associated metadata in accordance with WIS practices, procedures and specifications. Each NC shall participate as appropriate in the relevant monitoring of the performance of WIS.

**2.2.2 Procedure**

2.2.2.1 Each WMO Member shall notify WMO of the current name and location of each of its centres that is to be designated as an NC. INFCOM, with the involvement of relevant regional associations and with the assistance of the WMO Secretariat, shall review the Member designations to ensure support of each NC by a GISC, DCPC or other NC.

2.2.2.2 Each National Centre shall complete the migration from WIS/GTS to WIS2 to be designed as WIS2 centre and added the list in Appendix D.

**2.2.3 Designated NCs**

2.2.3.1 The NCs designated by Members shall be included in the list of WIS Centres in Appendix D to this Manual. Each NC entry shall include the name of the associated GISC.

**2.3 Procedure for designating a DCPC**

**2.3.1 Background**

2.3.1.1 WMO has determined that all WMO and related international programmes shall be served by WIS. Each established centre shall therefore implement required WIS functions. INFCOM shall recommend how these centres are categorized as DCPCs within WIS.

**2.3.2 Procedure**

2.3.2.1 The procedure for designating a DCPC shall consist of three steps:

(1) Service offer by a potential DCPC;

(2) Demonstration of DCPC capabilities;

(3) Designation of a DCPC.

2.3.2.2 Each DCPC shall complete the migration from WIS/GTS to WIS2 to be designated as WIS2 DCPC centre and added to the list in Appendix D

**2.3.3 Service offer by a potential DCPC**

2.3.3.1 Required DCPC functions should be fulfilled by a Centre that has been established under a WMO or related international programme and/or a regional association. Accordingly, the relevant technical commission and/or regional association shall consider the service offers made by Members for potential DCPCs and shall endorse candidate DCPCs.

2.3.3.2 The service offer of candidate DCPCs shall then be submitted to INFCOM, which shall analyse the compliance of the candidate with the required DCPC functions and specifications and formulate a recommendation.

**2.3.4 Demonstration of DCPC capabilities**

2.3.4.1 The Member offering a DCPC shall be invited to demonstrate to INFCOM the ability of the proposed Centre to provide WIS services in compliance with the DCPC functions and responsibilities, including communication with the global services. Compliance shall be demonstrated, where applicable, with respect to real-time functions of data sharing, provision of relevant up to date discovery metadata, coordination functions with the associated GISC, adherence to WIS standards, and relevant data exchange policies and access rights.

2.3.4.2 After the candidate DCPC has successfully demonstrated its capabilities, INFCOM shall recommend to Congress or the Executive Council that the candidate be approved.

**2.3.5 Designated DCPCs**

2.3.5.1 The list of DCPCs as approved by Congress or the Executive Council is included in Appendix D to this Manual. Each DCPC entry includes the name of the associated GISC.

**2.4 Procedure for designating a GISC**

**2.4.1 Procedure**

2.4.1.1 The procedure for the designation of a GISC shall consist of four steps:

(1) Statement of WIS requirements;

(2) Service offer by a Member for a potential GISC;

(3) Demonstration of GISC capabilities;

(4) Designation of a GISC.

**2.4.2 Statement of WIS requirements**

2.4.2.1 The WMO technical commissions and other bodies representing the participating programmes, including regional bodies, shall state their requirements for WIS services and review them periodically. The list of all relevant requirements shall be compiled and regularly reviewed by INFCOM and reported to the Executive Council.

**2.4.3 Service offer by a Member for a potential GISC**

2.4.3.1 A WMO Member can apply for a centre to be designated as one of the GISCs forming the core infrastructure of WIS. The service offer by the Member shall include:

(a) A statement of compliance with the required WIS functions;

(b) A proposal regarding the AoR for WIS services;

(c) A formal commitment by the Permanent Representative of the Member that such services shall be provided on a routine basis and sustained over time.

2.4.3.2 The service offer shall be addressed to WMO. INFCOM, in consultation with the regional association(s) concerned, shall analyse the proposed service offer with regard to WIS requirements and compliance with GISC functions and specifications and shall formulate a recommendation.

**2.4.4 Demonstration of GISC capabilities**

2.4.4.1 The Member offering a GISC shall demonstrate to INFCOM the capabilities of the proposed centre to provide WIS services of the requisite reliability and quality to accredited users. Compliance shall be demonstrated for:

(a) Coordination of data sharing within its Area of Responsibility (AoR);

(b) Provision of training, support, other capacity building activities to WIS Centres within its AoR;

(c) Supporting continual improvement in quality of discovery metadata published by WIS Centres within its AoR;

(d) Provision of any global services included in the service offer;

(e) Monitoring system performance and data availability in its AoR;

(f) Coordinating the global operational performance of WIS;

(g) Incident management.

2.4.4.2 A formal commitment to implement the GISC and a time schedule for providing GISC services in accordance with the offer shall be given by the Permanent Representative of the Member proposing to operate the candidate GISC.

2.4.4.3 Upon the demonstration of the capabilities of the candidate GISC, INFCOM shall submit its recommendation on the GISC designation to Congress or the Executive Council.

2.4.4.4 See also 3.5 (Functional requirements of a GISC).

**2.4.5 Designated GISCs**

2.4.5.1 The list of GISCs as approved by Congress or the Executive Council is included in Appendix D of this Manual.

**2.5 audit of WIS centres**

**2.5.1 Background**

2.5.1.1 The ongoing performance of WIS relies on the continued compliance of WIS Centres with agreed standards and practices. To this end, GISCs, DCPCs and NCs should have an audit of their compliance with WIS standards and practices.

**2.5.2 Responsibility**

2.5.2.1 Members are responsible for ensuring that their centres remain compliant with WIS standards and practices. INFCOM will oversee and support the audit processes with the aim of confirming a centre’s compliance every eight years for NCs and DCPCs and every four years for GISCs.

**2.5.3 Procedure**

*Note: Further information on the* audit *of WIS Centres is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**PART III. FUNCTIONS OF WIS**

**3.1 List of WIS Functions**

3.1.1 WIS Centres collectively support the major functions listed here:

(a) Collect, share, and archive data;

(b) Compile and manage datasets;

(c) Create discovery metadata;

(d) Manage access to data and services;

(e) Maintain and expose a catalogue of data and services;

(f) Monitor availability of data, and

(g) Manage system performance.

*Note: Access to data and services may be restricted to implement data policies and protect the integrity of WIS.*

**3.2 Functional Architecture of WIS**

3.2.1 There are three main perspectives when considering the function of WIS:

(a) Data provision;

(b) Data consumption;

(c) Global coordination.

3.2.2 A data publisher (National Centre (NC) or Data Collection and Production Centre (DCPC)) provides access to a data set (e.g. publishing data-files to a Web server, hosting an interactive Web service/API, etc.). A data set may consist of one or more files, objects, or database records. Access to a data set may be restricted in accordance with the data policy specified by the data owner.

3.2.3 A data publisher manages the quality of datasets they provide to ensure that data meets the expectations of data consumers.

3.2.4 A data publisher maintains discovery metadata about the datasets they provide. Each data set is described by a discovery metadata record providing sufficient information for data consumers to determine whether the data set meets their needs, where the data set originated, how they might access the data, identification of points of contact, and whether there are any restrictions on its use.

3.2.5 A data publisher provides notifications about updates to datasets they provide and the associated discovery metadata – including notification that a data set is no longer available in WIS. For example, adding a notification would be provided to advertise the availability of new observation in a data set of SYNOPs, the availability of a new Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model run, etc.

3.2.6 The components used by data publishers to provide data and associated discovery metadata are collectively referred to as a “WIS node”.

3.2.7 A Global Broker distributes notifications from data publishers, providing highly available access to notifications for data consumers and other WIS infrastructure components. Multiple Global Broker instances are needed for the effective operation of WIS.

3.2.8 A Global Cache copies, stores, and provides highly available access to discovery metadata records and core data for real-time or near real-time exchange. Multiple Global Cache instances are needed for the effective operation of WIS. Data is available from a Global Cache for a duration compatible with the real-time or near real-time schedule of the data and not less than 24-hours.

*Note: Core data is defined in the WMO Unified Data Policy (*[*Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)*](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)*).*

3.2.9 A Global Discovery Catalogue copies and stores discovery metadata records from all data publishers and enables data consumers to browse or search for data that meets their needs. A single Global Discovery Catalogue instance is sufficient for the effective operation of WIS, but there may be multiple instances.

3.2.10 Search engines may index discovery metadata records provided to a Global Discovery Catalogue.

3.2.11 Data consumers find data that meets their needs using either a Global Discovery Catalogue or search engines. The discovery metadata for a data set of interest indicates how data consumers can subscribe to notifications about and access that data set.

3.2.12 Data consumers subscribe to notifications via Global Brokers about updates to datasets and metadata, e.g. changes to datasets, how those datasets are accessed, and availability of new data within a data set. Upon receipt of a notification, a data consumer determines what action to take, e.g. to download the new data identified in the notification.

3.2.13 Data consumers may access data from Global Caches or directly from a WIS node. Data consumers should access real-time and near real-time core data via Global Caches.

3.2.14 Global service components (Global Broker, Global Cache, and Global Discovery Catalogue) provide metrics about system performance and data availability. WIS nodes may also provide such metrics. Global Monitors collect these metrics and provide a view of current WIS performance and historical trends.

3.2.15 Global Information System Centres (GISCs) ensure the effective operation of WIS. Collectively, GISCs ensure that WIS meets the needs of all WMO Programmes, activity areas, and Regional Associations – including optimizing the distribution of global service components, managing threats to the performance of WIS, and responding to incidents to restore system performance. Individually, a GISC supports data publishers and data consumers in their Area of Responsibility (AoR), driving the adoption of good practices and resolving data sharing problems.

*Note: the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance) *provides additional information on the functions of WIS and how these functions may be implemented.*

**3.3 Functional requirements of an NC**

**3.3.1 Collect and manage data**

3.3.1.1 As appropriate to its role, an NC shall collect, store, and manage data as defined in the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)).

*Note: please refer to the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance) *for further information on Information Management.*

**3.3.2 Support production of programme-related data**

3.3.2.1 As appropriate to its role, an NC shall support the production and management of datasets.

**3.3.3 Describe data with discovery metadata**

3.3.3.1 An NC shall create discovery metadata about the data it manages and ensure that this discovery metadata remains up to date.

3.3.3.2 See also 4.2 (WIS-TechSpec-1: Managing discovery metadata).

**3.3.4 Operate a WIS node**

3.3.4.1 As appropriate to its role and in accordance with the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9))), an NC shall provide access to data and associated discovery metadata.

3.3.4.2 See also 3.6 (Functional requirements of a WIS node).

**3.4 Functional requirements of a DCPC**

**3.4.1 Collect and manage programme-related data**

3.4.1.1 As appropriate to its role, a DCPC shall collect, store, and manage data as defined in the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)).

*Note: please refer to the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance) *for further information on Information Management.*

**3.4.2 Support production of programme-related data**

3.4.2.1 As appropriate to its role, a DCPC shall support the production and management of regional or specialized datasets.

**3.4.3 Describe data with discovery metadata**

3.4.3.1 A DCPC shall create discovery metadata about the data it manages and ensure that this discovery metadata remains up to date.

3.4.3.2 See also 4.2 (WIS-TechSpec-1: Managing discovery metadata).

**3.4.4 Operate a WIS node**

3.4.4.1 As appropriate to its role and in accordance with the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)), a DCPC shall provide access to data and associated discovery metadata.

3.4.4.2 See also 3.6 (Functional requirements of a WIS node).

**3.5 Functional requirements of a GISC**

**3.5.1 Coordinate data sharing within GISC Area of Responsibility**

3.5.1.1 Each GISC shall coordinate with centres in its Area of Responsibility (AoR) to provide the capabilities required to fulfil the functional requirements of WIS.

3.5.1.2 Each GISC shall assess compliance in its AoR with data policies, identifying remedial action, as necessary.

3.5.1.3 Each GISC should support data consumers in its AoR find and access data needed for their operations.

3.5.1.4 A GISC should provide Web portals or other value-added services to promote the visibility of, and status information about, global services, data, and other WIS components available to WIS Centres in their AoR.

3.5.1.5 See also 3.3 (Functional requirements of an NC) and 3.4 (Functional requirements of a DCPC).

**3.5.2 Capacity building within GISC area**

3.5.2.1 Each GISC shall provide training and support to enable NMHS in its Area of Responsibility (AoR) to fulfil the functional requirements of WIS, to provide data (as specified in WMO Unified Data Policy [Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)), to effectively exploit data shared via WIS, and to meet the needs of national stakeholders.

3.5.2.2 See also 3.3 (Functional requirements of an NC) and 3.4 (Functional requirements of a DCPC).

**3.5.3 Provision of global service components**

3.5.3.1 See also 3.7.2 (Provision of global service components).

*Note: GISCs are not required to operate all the global service components. Collectively, and in accordance with recommendations from the Standing Committee on Information Management and Technology (SC-IMT), all GISCs work together to provide enough global service instances for the effective operation of WIS.*

**3.5.4 Performance management**

3.5.4.1 Each GISC shall participate in managing the performance of WIS nodes in their Area of Responsibility (AoR). This includes monitoring the collection and distribution of data (as specified in WMO Unified Data Policy, [Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)) and supporting WIS Centres in their AoR improve performance and remedy non-compliance or poor practice.

3.5.4.2 Each GISC shall report routinely to other GISCs and WMO Secretariat information concerning the availability of data and the status and performance of WIS Centres in their AoR.

3.5.4.3 Each GISC shall in turn, according to the schedule agreed among GISCs, take responsibility for monitoring the global operational performance of WIS and with support from WMO Secretariat manage the response to any operational incidents arising.

3.5.4.4 Each GISC shall participate in the work of the [Task Team on GISC (TT-GISC)] to optimize the global operational performance and sustainability of WIS.

3.5.4.5 See also 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS).

*Note: More information on expected service levels and other performance indicators is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

*Note: More information on the incident response process is provided in the* [*Guide to the WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=6856) *(WMO-No. 1061), Part VII.*

**3.6 Functional requirements of a WIS node**

**3.6.1 General**

3.6.1.1 A WIS node is the component that enables an NC or DCPC to publish their data and discovery metadata via WIS.

3.6.1.2 See also 3.3 (Functional requirements of an NC) and 3.4 (Functional requirements of a DCPC).

**3.6.2 Provide access to data and discovery metadata**

3.6.2.1 A WIS node shall provide access to data in accordance with the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=6856)).

3.6.2.2 A WIS node shall allow one or more Global Caches to access and download core data it publishes for real-time and near real-time exchange. Global Caches provide highly available access to copies of these resources.

3.6.2.3 A WIS node may restrict access to its core data, relying on Global Caches providing access to data consumers.

3.6.2.4 A WIS node may provide access to data using a Web-based Application Programming Interface (API).

3.6.2.5 A WIS node shall provide access to discovery metadata describing the data it makes available and how that data can be accessed. Discovery metadata from a WIS node is added to the Global Discovery Catalogue to create a consolidated view of data available from all WIS nodes.

3.6.2.6 A WIS node shall have the capability to publish notifications via a Message Broker.

3.6.2.7 A WIS node shall publish notifications via its Message Broker about updates to the data and discovery metadata it provides – including the availability of new data, changes to discovery metadata, and removal of a data set from WIS.

3.6.2.8 A WIS node shall use a standardized topic structure when publishing notifications.

*Note: More information on the standardized topic structure is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

3.6.2.9 A WIS node shall allow one or more Global Brokers to subscribe to notifications published via its Message Broker. Global Brokers provide highly available distribution of notifications published by a WIS node.

3.6.2.10 See also 4.3 (WIS-TechSpec-2: Publishing data and discovery metadata).

*Note: More information on the function and implementation of a WIS node is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.6.3 Monitor performance of a WIS node**

3.6.3.1 Each WIS node shall contribute to monitoring the performance of WIS.

3.6.3.2 See also 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS).

**3.7 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A GLOBAL services**

**3.7.1 General**

3.7.1.1 Global services provide capability needed by all participants in WIS. As such, it is essential that they are available when needed and offer a level of performance that meets user expectations. A global service operator shall ensure that service levels are met.

3.7.1.2 According to the needs of the programme or community they serve, any WIS Centre may provide Web portals and other value-added services that leverage the global services.

**3.7.2 Provision of global service components**

3.7.2.1 A WIS Centre may provide one or more global service components (Global Broker, Global Cache, Global Discovery Catalogue, Global Monitor).

*Note: The procedure for designating a WIS Centre to provide a global service component is described in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.7.3 Performance management**

3.7.3.1 A WIS Centre shall manage the performance of any global service components they provide, taking remedial action as necessary to ensure their effective operation.

3.7.3.2 Each global service instance shall contribute to monitoring the performance of WIS.

3.7.3.3 To ensure that a global service can meet its service level expectations, the operator may restrict access during periods of high demand in accordance with its fair usage policy.

3.7.3.4 See also 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS)

*Note: More information on expected service levels, performance indicators, and fair usage policies is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.7.4 Functional requirements of a Global Broker**

3.7.4.1 A Global Broker shall provide a highly available Message Broker for distributing notifications in near real-time to subscribers.

3.7.4.2 A Global Broker shall subscribe to notifications from WIS Centres and Global services.

3.7.4.3 A Global Broker shall republish notifications from WIS nodes and Global Caches.

3.7.4.4 A Global Broker shall republish notifications from other Global Brokers to ensure redundant and reliable transmission of notifications.

3.7.4.5 A Global Broker shall detect and suppress duplicate notifications to ensure that each notification is re-published only once.

3.7.4.6 See also 4.4 (WIS-TechSpec-3: Operating a Global Broker).

*Note: More information on the function and implementation of a Global Broker is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.7.5 Functional requirements of a Global Cache**

3.7.5.1 A Global Cache shall provide a highly available storage and download service for accessing discovery metadata records and core data for real-time or near real-time exchange.

*Note: Core data is defined in the WMO Unified Data Policy (*[Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)*).*

3.7.5.2 A Global Cache shall operate a Message Broker.

3.7.5.3 A Global Cache shall subscribe to notifications about the availability of discovery metadata records and core data for real-time or near real-time exchange. Duplicate notifications are discarded.

3.7.5.4 Based on the notifications it receives, a Global Cache shall download and store a copy of discovery metadata records and core data from WIS nodes and other Global Caches.

3.7.5.5 A Global Cache shall provide access to the copies of discovery metadata records and core data it stores, providing highly available access to those resources.

3.7.5.6 A Global Cache shall retain a copy of core data for a duration compatible with the real-time or near real-time schedule of the data and not less than 24-hours.

3.7.5.7 A Global Cache shall replace a discovery metadata record if an updated version is available.

3.7.5.8 A Global Cache shall retain a copy of a discovery metadata record until a notification is received indicating that the record should be removed.

3.7.5.9 A Global Cache shall publish notifications via its Message Broker about copies of discovery metadata records and core data it makes available. A Global Cache shall use a standardized topic structure when publishing notifications.

3.7.5.10 See also 4.5 (WIS-TechSpec-4: Operating a Global Cache).

*Note: More information on the function and implementation of a Global Cache is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.7.6 Functional requirements of a Global Discovery Catalogue**

3.7.6.1 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall provide a Web-based Application Programming Interface (API) enabling data consumers to browse and search the metadata for the data published via WIS, review summary information for datasets, and discover actionable links to where they can further interact with those datasets (e.g. download data, subscribe to updates, access more detailed metadata etc.).

3.7.6.2 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall subscribe to notifications about addition, update, or deletion of discovery metadata records.

3.7.6.3 On receipt of a notification about new or updated discovery metadata, a Global Discovery Catalogue shall download and validate a copy of the discovery metadata record before inserting the record into the catalogue.

3.7.6.4 A Global Discovery Catalogue may amend discovery metadata records to provide details of how to subscribe via Global Brokers to updates about the associated data set.

3.7.6.5 On receipt of a notification about deleted discovery metadata records, the Global Discovery Catalogue shall remove the identified record from the catalogue.

3.7.6.6 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall provide a mechanism for search engines to crawl and index the discovery metadata it holds.

3.7.6.7 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall assess the quality of the discovery metadata it holds and provide recommendations for improvement that can be implemented by the originating WIS Centre with support from their GISC.

3.7.6.8 See also 4.6 (WIS-TechSpec-5: Operating a Global Discovery Catalogue).

*Note: More information on the function and implementation of a Global Discovery Catalogue is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**3.7.7 Functional requirement of a Global Monitor**

3.7.7.1 A Global Monitor gathers system performance, data availability, and other metrics from all WIS components (WIS node, Global Broker, Global Cache, Global Discovery Catalogue).

3.7.7.2 A Global Monitor shall provide a performance dashboard indicating the current status of WIS and historical performance trends tracked against performance indicators. This performance dashboard is used to help determine acute and systemic performance issues within WIS.

3.7.7.3 See also 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS).

*Note: More information on the function and implementation of a Global Monitor is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**PART IV. WIS TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

**4.1 General**

4.1.1 There are six technical specifications (WIS-TechSpecs) that define the interfaces to the foundational WIS functions. The specifications for these interfaces are named and numbered as follows:

1. Managing discovery metadata

2. Publishing data and discovery metadata

3. Operating a Global Broker

4. Operating a Global Cache

5. Operating a Global Discovery Catalogue

6. Managing operations of the WIS

4.1.2 NCs shall support three of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-1, -2, and -6. An NC can arrange through bilateral agreements for another NC, a DCPC or a GISC to perform functions on its behalf.

4.1.3 DCPCs shall support three of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-1, -2, and -6.

4.1.4 GISCs shall support WIS Centres in their Area of Responsibility in meeting their obligations to support WIS-TechSpec-1, -2, and -6.

4.1.5 GISCs shall support one of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-6.

4.1.6 WIS Centres operating a Global Broker shall support one of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-3.

4.1.7 WIS Centres operating a Global Cache shall support one of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-4.

4.1.8 WIS Centres operating a Global Discovery Catalogue shall support one of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-5.

4.1.9 WIS Centres operating a Global Monitor shall support one of the technical specifications: WIS-TechSpec-6.

4.1.10 Any DCPC or NC is welcome to implement interfaces beyond the minimum required. Accordingly, the technical specification is mandatory wherever application of the interface is applied.

**4.2 WIS-TechSpec-1: Managing discovery metadata**

4.2.1 A data publisher shall provide up to date discovery metadata describing each data set they make available via WIS, including indicating when a data set is no longer available.

4.2.2 Discovery metadata records describing datasets published via WIS shall comply with the WMO Core Metadata Profile version 2 (WCMP2), as specified in Part V of this Manual.

4.2.3 Discovery metadata shall be provided in advance of associated data publication.

4.2.4 Discovery metadata should only be amended by the data publisher that generated it.

*Note: By exception, a Global Discovery Catalogue may amend discovery metadata records that it publishes to include details of how to subscribe to notifications about data availability from Global Brokers.*

4.2.5 See also 3.3.3 (Describe data with discovery metadata), 3.4.4 (Describe data with discovery metadata), 3.5.4 (Performance management), 3.7.6 (Functional requirements of a Global Discovery Catalogue), 4.3 (WIS-TechSpec-2: Publishing data and discovery metadata), and 4.6 (WIS-TechSpec-5: Operating a Global Discovery Catalogue).

**4.3 WIS-TechSpec-2: Publishing data and discovery metadata**

4.3.1 Data and discovery metadata published via WIS shall be represented in the manner prescribed by the relevant Technical Regulations.

4.3.2 Data and discovery metadata published via WIS shall be accessible via a Uniform Resource Locator (URL, see [RFC 3986](https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt)) using at least one of the protocols specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.3.3 URLs provided for accessing core data, as defined in WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)), and discovery metadata shall be directly resolvable, i.e., data or discovery metadata can be downloaded simply by resolving the given URL without further action, such as populating elements of an API, is required.

4.3.4 Data and discovery metadata published via WIS may be accessible via an interactive, self-describing, Web-based Application Programming Interface (API). Where a Web-based API is provided to access core data and discovery metadata, the API complements the mandatory access mechanism using a directly resolvable URL.

4.3.5 Notifications indicating the availability and access URL of new or updated data or discovery metadata shall be published to a Message Broker using the format and protocol specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.3.6 Notifications indicating the removal of a data set from WIS shall be published to a Message Broker using the format and protocol specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.3.7 See also 3.6.2 (Provide access to data and discovery metadata), 4.2 (WIS-TechSpec-1: Managing Discovery Metadata), 4.4 (Operating a Global Broker), and 4.5 (Operating a Global Cache).

**4.4 WIS-TechSpec-3: Operating a Global Broker**

4.4.1 A Global Broker shall operate a highly available Message Broker using the format and protocol specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.4.2 At least one Global Broker shall subscribe to notifications published from each WIS node and Global Cache according to the standardized topic structure. The topic structure and process to allocate WIS nodes and Global Caches to Global Brokers are described in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.4.3 A Global Broker shall subscribe to notifications from other Global Brokers to provide for redundant and reliable transmission of notifications via WIS. Interconnection between Global Brokers is described in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.4.4 A Global Broker shall republish notifications from WIS nodes and Global Services as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.4.5 A Global Broker shall republish notifications only once irrespective of how many times it receives each notification.

4.4.6 A Global Broker shall not republish a malformed/non-compliant notification if it would interfere with the correct operation of WIS. In such an event, the WIS Centre from where the malformed/non-compliant notification originated shall be alerted as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.4.7 See also 3.7.4 (Functional requirements of a Global Broker), 4.3 (WIS-TechSpec-2: Publishing data and discovery metadata), 4.5 (WIS-TechSpec-4: Operating a Global Cache) and 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS).

**4.5 WIS-TechSpec-4: Operating a Global Cache**

4.5.1 A Global Cache shall operate as a highly available storage and download service for:

1. Core data, as defined in WMO Unified Data Policy ([Res. 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)), where programme requirements require sharing in real-time or near real-time; and
2. Discovery metadata records.

4.5.2 A Global Cache shall download core data and discovery metadata from WIS nodes and other Global Caches to provide for reliable, low-latency access to those resources via WIS.

4.5.3 A Global Cache shall subscribe to at least one Global Broker for notifications concerning core data and discovery metadata, as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.5.4 Based on received notifications, a Global Cache shall download core data from WIS nodes or other Global Caches and store for a duration compatible with the real-time or near real-time schedule of the data and not less than 24-hours.

4.5.5 Based on received notifications, a Global Cache shall download discovery metadata from WIS nodes or other Global Caches and store until receipt of a notification requesting deletion of that discovery metadata record.

4.5.6 Data and discovery metadata available for download from a Global Cache shall be accessible via a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) using at least one of the protocols specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.5.7 A Global Cache shall publish notifications to a Message Broker indicating the availability of data and discovery metadata resources. Notifications shall include the URL for downloading resources from the Global Cache and shall use the format and protocol specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.5.8 See also 3.7.5 (Functional requirements of a Global Cache), 4.4 (WIS-TechSpec-3: Operating a Global Broker), 4.6 (WIS-TechSpec-5: Operating a Global Discovery Catalogue), and [RFC 3986 (Uniform Resource Identifier: Generic Syntax)](https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt).

**4.6 WIS-TechSpec-5: Operating a Global Discovery Catalogue**

4.6.1 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall provide a Web-based Application Programming Interface (API), as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance), for users to search for and discover WIS resources.

4.6.2 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall be populated from discovery metadata provided by data publishers.

4.6.3 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall subscribe to at least one Global Broker for notifications concerning new, updated, or deleted discovery metadata records, as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.6.4 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall download new or updated discovery metadata records from a Global Cache for ingest, validation and publication.

4.6.5 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall not publish a malformed/non-compliant discovery metadata record. In such an event, the WIS Centre from where the malformed/non-compliant discovery metadata record originated shall be alerted as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.6.6 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall remove a discovery metadata record when it receives a notification to do so from the original data publisher.

4.6.7 A Global Discovery Catalogue may amend discovery metadata records to enable discovery and access to datasets via Global Services.

4.6.8 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall be able to re-populate its discovery metadata in the event of system incidents.

4.6.9 A Global Discovery Catalogue shall perform quality assessment on discovery metadata records as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.6.10 See also 3.7.6 (Functional requirements of a Global Discovery Catalogue), 4.2 (WIS-TechSpec-1: Managing Discovery Metadata), 4.3 (WIS-TechSpec-2: Publishing data and discovery metadata), 4.4 (WIS-TechSpec-3: Operating a Global Broker), 4.5 (WIS-TechSpec-4: Operating a Global Cache), and 4.7 (WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS).

**4.7 WIS-TechSpec-6: Managing operations of the WIS**

4.7.1 Operators of WIS nodes and Global Services shall contribute to the monitoring of WIS by providing metrics as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.7.2 A Global Monitor shall collect metrics from WIS nodes and Global Services, as specified in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.7.3 A Global Monitor shall provide a portal providing visualization of WIS performance.

4.7.4 Specialized incident management portals fulfilling requirements as prescribed in Technical Regulation shall collect and display metrics to support data management within a particular domain or programme.

4.7.5 GISCs shall coordinate the incident management process described in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance) aimed to satisfy the required service level.

4.7.6 WIS Centres shall participate in the incident management process described in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

4.7.7 See also 3.5.4 (Performance management), 3.6.3 (Monitor performance of a WIS node), 3.7.3 (Performance management), and 3.7.7 (Functional requirement of a Global Monitor).

**PART V. WIS DISCOVERY METADATA**

**5.1 General**

5.1.1 WIS discovery metadata records are provided by the data publisher and enable the discovery, evaluation and use of WIS datasets. WIS discovery metadata records provide a description of a data set, including identification, spatiotemporal information, as well as direct, actionable linkages to associated data and services. They are also clearly classified and categorized in accordance with the WMO Unified Data Policy ([Resolution 1 (Cg-Ext-2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11113/#page=9)) and the WIS topic hierarchy.

*Note: More information on discovery metadata is provided in the* [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance)*.*

**PART VI. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

**6.1 managing Information and Communication TechnologY (ICT) Operations**

6.1.1 WIS Centres should participate in the WIS IT Security Incident Response Process specified in [*Guide to the WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=6856) (WMO-No. 1061), Part VII, Appendix F, to the extent permitted by national regulations, policies and procedures.

6.1.2 All Members shall follow the guidance follow the guidance provided in Part VI of the [*Guide to the WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=6856) (WMO-No. 1061) and use appropriate information management processes to generate, share, use, archive and dispose of information supporting WMO and partner organization programmes.

6.1.3 Information management practices shall include: documentation, governance, quality assurance and competencies.

6.1.4 Members should apply the guidance provided in the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance).

6.1.5 Members shall manage their Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to a standard consistent with the requirements of the services that depend on that ICT.

**Appendix A: WIS2 principles and benefits**

The WMO review of emerging data issues cites Web services as one of the technologies that:

*"present new operating concepts that will improve operational efficiency, information sharing and service delivery, and enable users to more effectively exploit data".*

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)[[1]](#footnote-2) states that:

*"The Web is the World’s most successful vendor neutral distributed information system, enabling people to access applications and services right across the World from their smartphones, tablets, laptops and other computing devices. […] The Web of data which ranges from small amounts of data to vast datasets, and either which are open to all or restricted to a few. Data can be consumed by Web pages, downloaded for local processing, or accessed via network APIs that support remote processing [i.e. Web services]."*

The Web is founded on three pillars:

(1) Addressing resources (i.e. Web pages, data, metadata, APIs etc.) using Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI);

(2) Open data standards; and

(3) Open standard network protocols.

Provision of digital resources (e.g. data, information, products) using the Web does not automatically imply that those resources are freely available to all without restrictions on use. Web technologies allow for authentication and authorization where necessary: the resource provider retains control of who can access published resources and they can force users to accept a license specifying the terms and conditions under which those resources can be used before allowing users access.

Ten technical changes to WIS (the WIS 2.0 principles) and the associated benefits are outlined below.

**Principle 1:** WIS 2.0 adopts Web technologies and leverages industry best practices and open standards[[2]](#footnote-3).

BENEFIT:

● Use of widely adopted practices and open standards will enable a large population of users to conveniently interact with WIS 2.0 to discover, access, and use authoritative weather, water and climate data.

*Note that many NMHS already embrace Web architecture to meet their business needs.*

**Principle 2:** WIS 2.0 uses Uniform Resource Locators (URL) to identify resources (i.e., Web pages, data, metadata, APIs)[[3]](#footnote-4).

BENEFIT:

● URLs uniquely identify a resource and describe the primary mechanism for retrieving or interacting with it (i.e. the network 'location' and the communications protocol to be used).

**Principle 3:** WIS 2.0 prioritizes use of public telecommunications networks (i.e. Internet) when publishing digital resources.

BENEFITS:

● Publishing digital resources on the Internet enables the meteorological community to retrieve or interact with those resources – it is unlikely that most of the community would be permitted to join managed networks such as Area Meteorological Data Communications Networks (AMDCN) employed by NMHS for data exchange with guaranteed service levels.

● Internet connections are significantly cheaper than the same bandwidth delivered through a managed network.

*Note that WMO Integrated Global Data Dissemination Service (IGDDS) remains an important component of WIS – providing data distribution where there is no Internet connectivity using DVB-S broadcast.*

The first generation of WIS was primarily concerned with data[[4]](#footnote-5) as traditionally exchanged via the GTS. A major issue with this data-centric approach is that often it is unclear to users how they might access (i.e. download or otherwise interact with) data that is of interest to them. In line with industry practice, WIS 2.0 recognizes that users, whether humans or software systems, will always interact with data published using WIS through some form of Web service. Web services cover a broad range of functions – to download data for local use, to request routine delivery of data, to view or display data, or invoke some other function.

**Principle 4**: WIS 2.0 requires provision of Web service(s) to access or interact with digital resources (e.g. data, information, products) published using WIS.

BENEFITS:

● Web services support 'machine-actionability' (i.e. the capacity of software systems to access, interoperate, and reuse data with little or no human intervention) because humans increasingly rely on computational support to deal with data as a result of increase in volume, complexity and velocity (i.e. creation speed) of data.

● NMHSs develop their capacity to build and operate Web services, allowing them to extract more value from their data holdings through delivery of higher value services to their users.

*Note: Based on the standards and conventions commonly used in their target user community (or communities), WMO Programmes may identify additional technical specifications to which participating centres should conform in addition to the specifications in this Manual.*

When designing their Web service offerings, NCs and DCPCs publishing 'big data' into WIS should consider the capability of their users to work with that data. Cg-17 identified that most Members were ill-prepared for the predicted explosion in data volumes. Many Members are already unable to effectively use the data published and made available today. Data volumes are rapidly increasing to sizes that require significant investment in technical infrastructure to manage and use those data. Perhaps more challenging is that such large volumes are impractical to move between collaborating organizations fast enough to meet operational requirements.

Web services may be used to provide a network API to process or simplify complex or high-volume data to better match the needs of the user or create a product. These services may range in complexity from simple query APIs that allow a user to extract only a geographic subset of data corresponding to the user's area of interest, through to remote execution of a local area weather prediction model according to the user's specification and visualization of the model output. What both of these examples have in common is that the data is processed on the data provider's infrastructure to create a result or product that is small enough to be conveniently downloaded and used. Where the data processing is complex, intensive or requires a lot of user-specific configuration, NCs and DCPCs should consider use of cloud technologies to underpin their data processing services.

**Principle 5**: WIS 2.0 encourages NCs and DCPCs to provide 'data reduction' services via WIS that process 'big data' to create results or products that are small enough to be conveniently downloaded and used by those with minimal technical infrastructure.

BENEFIT:

● Using ‘data reduction’ Web services to process high volume, complex data remotely, Members’ agencies and institutions can deliver high-value, high-quality services to their governments and citizens helping them more effectively meet their national mandates without the need to invest in and operate their own data management infrastructure[[5]](#footnote-6).

Real-time delivery of data and products in support of the World Weather Watch programme remains a core requirement for WIS. Data exchange methods permitted on the GTS[[6]](#footnote-7) require manual intervention in response to each user request for real-time data delivery, e.g. to set up and configure a new data delivery path. This practice will not scale to meet the demand for real-time data from across the meteorological community.

Modern messaging protocols, such as those that underpin social media platforms like WhatsApp and Twitter, solve this problem by automating how the relationship between data provider and consumer is established. Data providers create a channel ('message queue') and categorize which data are published to that channel. Data consumers determine which channels contain data of interest and, assuming they have the necessary access rights, subscribe to them. Once a subscription to a channel is established, data published to that channel are then automatically sent to the subscriber. This is known as the publish-subscribe messaging pattern ('pubsub'). Using such modern messaging protocols, there is no manual configuration burden on data providers to add new subscribers.

*Note that these modern messaging protocols may also be used to send notifications to subscribers. For example, to alert subscribers that new data or products are available for them to access or download at their convenience.*

**Principle 6**: WIS 2.0 adds open standard messaging protocols that use the publish-subscribe message pattern to the list of data exchange mechanisms approved for use within WIS and GTS.

BENEFIT:

● Low effort for data providers to distribute data in real-time to large numbers of consumers.

**Principle 7**: WIS 2.0 requires all services that provide real-time distribution of messages (containing data or notifications about data availability) to cache/store the messages for a minimum of 24-hours and allow users to request cached messages for download.

BENEFIT:

● Software systems that consume real-time data or notifications can recover from failure by requesting delivery of messages that were missed while the system was offline.

*Note that:*

1. *From a WIS 2.0 perspective, open standard message protocols using the publish-subscribe pattern are considered to be Web services.*

2. *Digital resources may be made available through multiple Web services. For example, a NC may publish SYNOPTIC reports via both download (e.g. a user queries the service to access data – "pull") and real-time delivery (e.g. a user subscribes to the service and data is sent when available – "push").*

3. *Many Message Switching Systems (MSS) already use the channels concept to organize the distribution of data. MSS could be amended to support these new data exchange methods, thereby minimizing disruption to the core business of NMHS (i.e. internal, national and international data distribution).*

During its lifetime, the GTS – a core component of WIS – has seen continual evolution; notably the establishment of managed regional networks or 'Area Meteorological Data Communication Networks' (AMDCN) using high-performance managed networks and Internet. With such networks, all nodes on the network are visible to each other: there is no longer any need to manually route data through an intermediate chain of nodes to reach an eventual destination. Instead, routing of data is delegated to underlying network infrastructure that is able to avoid use of network segments suffering from poor performance and determine the optimal (i.e. quickest) path from the origin to destination.

The “store and forward” data dissemination pattern, routing data through an intermediate chain of nodes, remains central to GTS operations. Each node on the GTS operates a 'message switch' to control data flow based on static configuration of 'routing tables' and the unique identifier ('header') of each data package ('bulletin'). Routing tables and bulletin headers are rendered obsolete in modern telecommunications networks.

*Note that many NMHS already meet bilateral data sharing arrangements using direct file transfer; avoiding the need for a routing table entry and effectively bypassing the GTS altogether (albeit often using the same underpinning telecommunications network infrastructure).*

**Principle 8**: WIS 2.0 adopts direct data exchange between provider and consumer and phases out the use of routing tables and bulletin headers.

BENEFITS:

● Faster transmission of real-time data by avoiding latency introduced by message switches at intermediate GTS nodes.

● Simplified message switching operations for all Members because routing table maintenance is no longer required.

● Faster setup of new data sharing arrangements as there is no need to wait for intermediate nodes to update their routing table configuration.

With the elevation of Web services to a primary concern of WIS 2.0, the WIS Catalogue and the WMO Core Metadata specification has been updated.

**Principle 9**: WIS 2.0 provides a catalogue containing metadata that describes both data and the service(s) provided to access that data.

BENEFIT:

● Users will be able to easily find the data in WIS that interests them, locate the most convenient Web service with which to access that data, and determine how to best use that Web service to meet their needs.

WIS 2.0 enables data and Web services to be discovered via commercial search engines, thereby enhancing the discoverability of authoritative weather, water and climate data.

**Principle 10**: WIS 2.0 encourages data providers to publish metadata describing their data and Web services in a way that can be indexed by commercial search engines.

BENEFIT:

● Indexing by commercial search engines will help users discover data and associated services using their preferred search engine[[7]](#footnote-8) rather than having to find and use a WIS portal.

*Note that the Global Discovery Catalogue will provide the necessary functionality to support indexing WIS discovery metadata by commercial search engines.*

**Appendix B: WMO Information System competencies**

**1. Introduction**

1.1 The provision of WIS services within a National Meteorological or Hydrological Service (NMHS) or related services might be accomplished by a variety of skilled personnel, including project managers, engineers, technicians and information technology staff. Third party organizations, such as universities, international and regional institutions and centres, private sector companies and other providers, might also supply data, products and information for the WIS service(s).

1.2 This document sets out a competency framework for personnel involved in the provision of WIS services, but it is not necessary that each person has the full set of competencies. However, within specific application conditions (see 2 below), which will be different for each organization, it is expected that any institution providing WIS services will have staff members somewhere within the organization who together demonstrate all the competencies at the institution’s infrastructural capacity level. The performance and knowledge requirements that support the competencies should be customized based on the particular context of an organization. However, the general criteria and requirements provided here will apply in most circumstances.

**2. Application conditions**

(a) The organizational context, priorities and stakeholder requirements;

(b) The way in which internal and external personnel are used to provide WIS services;

(c) The available resources and capabilities (financial, human and technological resources, and facilities) and organizational structures, policies and procedures;

(d) National and institutional legislation, rules and procedures.

**3. Competencies**

Seven competencies across four basic functional areas have been defined as follows:

**Infrastructure**

1. Manage the physical infrastructure;

2. Manage the operational applications.

**Data**

3. Manage and share data;

4. Manage data discovery.

**External interactions**

5. Manage interaction among WIS Centres;

6. Manage external user interactions.

**Overall service**

7. Manage the operational service.

**COMPETENCY 1: MANAGE THE PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Competency description**

Prepare, plan, design, procure, implement and operate the physical infrastructure, networks and applications required to support the WIS Centre.

**Performance components**

**Management of information technology operations**

1a. Maintain the system in optimal operational condition by setting and meeting service levels, including:

• Configuration;

• Preventative and corrective maintenance and servicing;

• Equipment replacement or upgrade;

• Networking and processing capacity;

• System monitoring and reporting procedure, and corrective actions.

1b. Provide contingency planning, operation backup and restoration;

**Management of facilities**

1c. Manage physical site security;

1d. Manage physical site environmental control.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• General information and communications technology (ICT) skills;

• Operation, configuration and maintenance of equipment and applications;

• Recognized information technology service management frameworks;

• Current technologies and emerging trends;

• Service level agreements.

**COMPETENCY 2: MANAGE THE OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS**

**Competency description**

Prepare, plan, design, procure, implement and operate the applications required to support the WIS functions.

**Performance components**

2a. Meet service levels by maintaining applications in optimal operational condition through:

• Configuration of applications;

• Monitoring and responding to applications’ behavior;

• Preventative and corrective maintenance;

• Replacement or upgrade of applications;

2b. Provide contingency planning and application backup and restoration;

2c. Ensure data integrity and completeness in the event of system failure;

2d. Ensure system security.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• General ICT skills;

• Operation, configuration and maintenance of applications;

• Recognized information technology service management frameworks;

• Current technologies and emerging trends;

• WIS functions and requirements;

• WIS security policies.

**COMPETENCY 3: MANAGE AND SHARE DATA**

**Competency description**

Manage the collection, processing, storage and sharing of data through scheduled and on-demand services.

**Performance components**

3a. Ensure collection and sharing of data as per data policy;

3b. Provide access to data (aka. publish data) as per data policy;

3c. Publish and subscribe to notifications about data availability;

3d. Encode, decode, validate and package data;

3e. Manage compilation of datasets;

3f. Manage connectivity.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• System and network monitoring and viewing tools;

• Data formats and Message Queue protocols;

• Licensing and data policies;

**COMPETENCY 4: MANAGE DATA DISCOVERY**

**Competency description**

Create and maintain discovery metadata records describing data and services and publish them to the Global Discovery Catalogue.

**Performance components**

4a. Create and maintain discovery metadata records describing data and services;

4b. Add, update, replace or delete metadata records within the catalogue;

4c. Provide access to discovery metadata records;

4d. Publish and subscribe to notifications about discovery metadata availability;

4e. Ensure that all data and service offerings from a WIS Centre have complete, valid and meaningful discovery metadata records uploaded to the catalogue.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• Discovery metadata concepts and formats (WMO Core Metadata Profile);

• Metadata entry and management tools;

• Message Queue protocols;

• Policies;

• Written English.

**COMPETENCY 5: MANAGE INTERACTION AMONG WIS CENTRES**

**Competency description**

Manage relationships and compliance between your centre and other WIS Centres.

**Performance components**

5a. Exchange information with other centres on operational matters;

5b. Facilitate registration of new WIS Centres;

5c. Facilitate registration of new datasets;

5d. Subscribe to notifications from other WIS Centres about availability of data;

5e. Create and respond to WIS service messages.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• Knowledge of current exchanges and requirements for notification of operational changes;

• Procedures and practices for registration of WIS Centres and datasets;

• Message Broker concepts;

• Service level agreements;

• Written English.

**COMPETENCY 6: MANAGE EXTERNAL USER INTERACTIONS**

**Competency description**

Ensure users, including data publishers and data consumers (aka. users), can publish and access data and products through WIS.

**Performance components**

6a. Register data consumers where needed, and maintain a service agreement;

6b. Set and implement data and service access criteria;

6c. Provide systems and support for data consumers to access data and services;

6d. Manage user relations to ensure a high satisfaction level.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• Data policies;

• WIS global services;

• WIS registration and monitoring tools and policies;

• User support documentation and help files;

• Written English.

**COMPETENCY 7: MANAGE THE OPERATIONAL SERVICE**

**Competency description**

Ensure the quality and continuity of the service.

**Performance components**

7a. Coordinate all WIS functions and activities of the centre;

7b. Ensure and demonstrate compliance with regulations and policies;

7c. Monitor and meet quality and service performance standards;

7d. Ensure service continuity through risk management, planning and implementation of service contingency, backup and restoration; and ensure data continuity in the event of system failure;

7e. Plan and coordinate the delivery of new functionality.

**Knowledge and skill requirements**

• General management skills;

• Overview of local and external WIS operations and associated service agreements;

• WIS regulations and policies;

• Functional specifications;

• Written English.

**Appendix C: Terms and definitions**

1. **Application Programming Interface (API)**: A clearly defined set of methods by which software components can interact. APIs may exist for Web Services and software development toolkits.

2. **Area of responsibility (AoR)**: A defined region which is assigned to a GISC for support and coordination.

3. **Data Collection and Production Centre (DCPC)**: A designated centre for regional management and production of data and metadata via a WIS Node.

4. **Data consumer (role)**: An actor who uses data for their business needs.

5. **Data publisher (role)**: An actor who makes data available for discovery, access or visualization.

6. **Data owner (role)**: An actor who is responsible for the lifecycle management of a given data set.

7. **Data set**: A collection of data with similar and consistent characteristics and attributes (e.g. type, subject / topic, ownership, access / usage policy, update frequency, etc.). A data set may be persisted as one or more files, objects, or database records. Examples of datasets include but are not limited to real-time surface weather data from an observing network, Numerical Weather Prediction models, or a series of satellite data capturing consistent variables over scheduled intervals. See the [*Guidance on technical specifications of WIS 2.0*](https://community.wmo.int/WIS2_Technical_Specification_Guidance) for guidance on the scope of datasets.

8. **Discovery metadata, discovery metadata record**: A limited set of metadata for discovery purposes, including identification, citation, spatial and temporal extents, distribution mechanisms, license and access constraints.

9. **Discovery metadata record**: A resource containing the discovery metadata describing a specific data set.

10. **Global Broker**: A Global service that provides real-time notifications of WIS data availability.

11. **Global Cache**: A Global service that provides highly available access to WIS data via the Internet.

12. **Global Discovery Catalogue**: A Global service that provides discovery and search services for WIS data.

13. **Global Information System Centre (GISC)**: A designated centre for data sharing, training, support, and provision of Global Services.

14. **Global Monitor**: A Global service that provides monitoring and performance information of data made available on WIS.

15. **Global services, global service components**: The suite of services that provide the core capabilities of WIS.

16. **Granularity**: The level of detail in a data set.

17. **Message Broker**: A service that provides publish and subscribe capabilities in support of real-time notifications.

18. **Message Queue**: The functionality that allows for asynchronous and inter-process communications and operations.

19. **National Centre (NC)**: A designated centre for national management and production of data and metadata via a WIS Node.

20. **Notification, notification message**: A structured payload advertising the availability of new, updated, or removed data.

21. **Real-time, near real-time:** For the purpose of Earth System monitoring and prediction timeliness is measured as the interval between the time an observation is made and the time it is received in a processing Centre. Real-time refers to timeliness of the order of minutes and never greater than a few hours, depending on the type of observations. Near real-time data have timeliness spanning from more than 12 hours to several days.

22. **Search engine**: see [Search Engine (Wikipedia)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_engine).

23. **Subscription, subscriber**: A Message Broker client interested in receiving notifications of new, updated, or removed data.

24. **Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)**: See RFC 3986, URI generic syntax <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3986>.

25. **Uniform Resource Locator (URL)**: URL is a subtype of URI – see RFC 3986 URI generic syntax, §1.1.3. URI, URL, and URN <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3986#section-1.1.3>.

26. **WIS Node**: The core capabilities provided by NCs and DCPCs in providing data and discovery metadata to WIS.

**Appendix D: Approved WIS Centres**

**1. General**

1.1 The list of WIS Centres as approved by Congress or the Executive Council included in Appendix B of the [*Manual on the WMO Information System*](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=9254) (WMO-No. 1060) Vol. I are candidate WIS 2.0 Centres.

1.2 WIS Centres shall complete the migration from WIS/GTS to WIS 2.0 to be designated as WIS 2.0 Centres and added to the list in this Appendix.

**2. Global Information System Centres**

| ***WMO Member*** | ***Centre name*** | ***Region*** |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |

**3. Collection or Production Centres**

| *WMO Member or contributing organization* | *Centre name* | *Centre location region/city* | *Function* | *Technical commission/ programme* | *GISC* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4. National Centres**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *WMO Member or contributing organization* | *Centre name* | *WIS function* | *Centre Region location* | *Principal GISC* | *Constituent body* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Manual on the WMO Information System Volume I. WMO Information System 1.0

**Part II. Designation procedures for WIS centres**

**1 General**

**2.1.2 As required by the** [***Technical Regulations***](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=14073)**(WMO‑No. 49), Volume I, Part II, 1.2.3, Congress and the Executive Council shall consider the designation of GISCs and DCPCs based on recommendations of the Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (INFCOM)~~Commission for Basic Systems (CBS)~~. The development of ~~CBS~~ INFCOM recommendations includes consultation and coordination with the relevant technical commissions that are responsible for the WMO and related international programmes concerned, as well as with the regional associations, as appropriate.**

**…**

**2.2 Procedure for designating a GISC**

...

**2.2.2 Statement of WIS requirements**

**The WMO technical commissions and other bodies representing the participating programmes, including regional bodies, shall state their requirements for WIS services and review them periodically. The list of all relevant requirements shall be compiled and regularly reviewed by ~~CBS~~INFCOM, and reported to the Executive Council.**

**2.2.3 Service offer by a Member for a potential GISC**

**2.2.3.2 The service offer shall be addressed to WMO. ~~CBS~~INFCOM, in consultation with the regional association(s) concerned, shall analyse the proposed service offer with regard to WIS requirements and compliance with GISC functions and specifications and shall formulate a recommendation.**

**2.2.4 Demonstration of GISC capabilities**

**2.2.4.1 The Member offering a GISC shall demonstrate to ~~CBS~~INFCOM the capabilities of the proposed centre to provide WIS services of the requisite reliability and quality to accredited users. Compliance shall be demonstrated for:**

…

**2.2.4.3 Upon the demonstration of the capabilities of the candidate GISC, ~~CBS~~INFCOM shall submit its recommendation on the GISC designation to Congress or the Executive Council.**

…

**2.3 Procedure for designating a DCPC**

**2.3.1 Background**

**WMO has determined that all WMO and related international programmes shall be served by WIS. Each established centre shall therefore implement required WIS functions. ~~CBS~~INFCOM shall recommend how these centres are categorized as DCPCs within WIS.**

…

**2.3.3 Service offer by a potential DCPC**

…

**2.3.3.2 The service offer of candidate DCPCs shall then be submitted to ~~CBS~~INFCOM, which shall analyse the compliance of the candidate with the required DCPC functions and specifications and formulate a recommendation.**

…

**2.3.4 Demonstration of DCPC capabilities**

**2.3.4.1 The Member offering a DCPC shall be invited to demonstrate to ~~CBS~~INFCOM the ability of the proposed Centre to provide WIS services in compliance with the DCPC functions and responsibilities, including proper synchronization and communications with its associated GISC. Compliance shall be demonstrated, where applicable, with respect to real‑time functions of data and product dissemination, non‑real‑time services for requests, provision of relevant up‑to‑date metadata catalogues, coordination and synchronization functions with the associated GISC, adherence to WIS standards and relevant data‑exchange policies and access rights.**

**2.3.4.2 After the candidate DCPC has successfully demonstrated its capabilities, ~~CBS~~INFCOM shall recommend to Congress or the Executive Council that the candidate be approved.**

…

**2.4 Procedure for designating an NC**

…

**2.4.2 Procedure**

**Each WMO Member shall notify WMO of the current name and location of each of its centres that is to be designated as an NC. ~~The Commission for Basic Systems~~INFCOM, with the involvement of relevant regional associations and with the assistance of the WMO Secretariat, shall review the Member designations to ensure support of each NC by a GISC, DCPC or other NC.**

**2.5 Rolling review of WIS centres**

…

**2.5.2 Responsibility**

Members are responsible for ensuring that their centres remain compliant with WIS standards and practices. ~~The Commission for Basic Systems~~INFCOM will oversee and support the rolling review processes with the aim of confirming a centre’s compliance every eight years for NCs and DCPCs and every four years for GISCs.

**Part III. Functions of WIS**

…

**3.5.10 Performance monitoring of a GISC**

**3.5.10.1 Each GISC shall participate in monitoring the performance of WIS, including monitoring the collection and distribution of data and products intended for global exchange. Each GISC shall report routinely to other GISCs, as well as to the WMO Secretariat, information concerning the status and performance of connectivity to WIS Centres in its area, including capacity and technology used (for example, the Internet, satellite‑based data distribution and dedicated data networks). ~~CBS~~INFCOM shall review and report on the status and performance of GISCs with the assistance of the WMO Secretariat.**

**Part V. WIS discovery metadata**

…

**5.4 ~~CBS~~INFCOM shall maintain and develop the WMO Core Metadata Profile.**

Note~~s~~:

~~1. Resolution 12 (EC‑68) – Fast‑track procedure for amendments to Manuals and Guides managed by the Commission for Basic Systems, designated Appendix C, Part C2, section 3 (WMO Core Metadata Profile data dictionary) as technical specifications for the purpose of managing amendments.~~

**Appendix B. Approved WIS centres**

**2. Data Collection or Production Centres**

Note: Per Resolution 51 (Cg‑XVI) – Designation of Centres of the WMO Information System, Data Collection or Production Centres (DCPCs) in this table that are marked with an asterisk were conditionally designated as WIS DCPCs., subject to their having demonstrated the pre‑operational compliance requirements ~~of CBS~~.

| *WMO Member or contributing organization* | *Centre name* | *Centre location region/city* | *Function* | *Technical commission~~/programme~~* | *GISC* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Argentina | Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre (VAAC) | III |  Buenos Aires | VAAC | ~~CAeM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Brasilia |
| Regional Telecommunication Hub (RTH) | III | Buenos Aires | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Brasilia |
| Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC)‑Geographical | III | Buenos Aires | RSMC‑Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Brasilia |
| Australia | IPS (Ionospheric Prediction Service) | V | Sydney | IPS | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| National Climate Centre (NCC) | V | Melbourne | NCC | ~~CCl~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Melbourne |
| RSMC Darwin | V | Darwin | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| World Meteorological Centre (WMC) Melbourne | V | Melbourne | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| Joint Australian Tsunami Warning Centre (JATWC) | V | Melbourne | Tsunami Warning System (TWS) | ~~JCOMM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Melbourne |
| Austria | RTH | VI | Vienna | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| Brazil | RTH | III | Brasilia | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Brasilia |
| Bulgaria | RTH | VI | Sofia | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| Canada | RSMC Montreal  | IV | Montreal | RSMC–Activity– atmospheric transport modelling (ATM) | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| China | Beijing NCC | II | Beijing | Regional Climate Centre (RCC)‑RA II | ~~CCl~~INFOM/SERCOM | Beijing |
| National Satellite Meteorological Centre (NSMC) | II | Beijing | NSMC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Beijing |
| RSMC–Geographical Beijing (NMC) | II | Beijing | RSMC–Geographical  | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Beijing |
| RSMC–Activity–ATM (NMC)  | II | Beijing | RSMC–Activity– ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Beijing |
| RTH  | II | Beijing | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Beijing |
| Croatia | Marine Meteorology Centre | VI | Zagreb | Marine Meteorology Centre | ~~JCOMM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| Czechia | RTH | VI | Prague | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| ECMWF | European Centre for Medium‑Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) | VI | Reading | RSMC–Activity–Medium‑Range‑Forecasting | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| EUMETSAT | European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) | VI | Darmstadt, Germany | Satellite Centre | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| ~~Finland~~ | ~~Finnish Meteorological Institute–Arctic Research Centre (FMI‑ARC)~~ | ~~VI~~ | ~~Sodankylä~~ | ~~Arctic Data Centre (ADC)~~ | ~~CBSINFCOM~~ | ~~Offenbach~~ |
| France | Global Producing Centre/Lead Centre for Long Range Forecast Multi‑Model Ensemble (GPC/LRFMME) | VI | Toulouse | GPC/LRF | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| RCC Toulouse | VI | Toulouse | Lead RA VI on LRF | ~~CCl~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Toulouse |
| RSMC–Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) | VI | Toulouse | Regional NWP support | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| RSMC–Environmental emergency response (EER) | VI | Toulouse | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| RSMC La Réunion–Tropical Cyclone Centre | I | La Réunion | RSMC–Activity–TC  | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| RTH | VI | Toulouse | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| VAAC | VI | Toulouse | VAAC | ~~CAeM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Toulouse |
| Opera Data Centre (ODC) (Toulouse) | VI | Toulouse | Radar Data Centre  | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Toulouse |
| Copernicus Regional Air Quality Data Centre | VI | Toulouse | Copernicus Regional Air Quality Data Centre | RA VI | Toulouse |
| Germany | Global Collecting Centre (GCC)–ship observations | VI | Hamburg | GCC | ~~JCOMM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| RSMC | VI | Offenbach | Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) | ~~CBS/CCl/CHy~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC) | VI | Koblenz | GRDC | ~~CHy~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| GCOS Reference Upper Air Network (GRUAN) Lead Centre | VI | Tauche/ Lindenberg | GRUAN‑LC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| RCC–Offenbach | VI | Offenbach | RCC lead RA VI | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| RSMC | VI | Offenbach | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| RTH | VI | Offenbach | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| ICSU World Data Centre for Climate | VI | Hamburg | WDCC | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| World Data Centre for Remote Sensing of the Atmosphere (WDC–RSAT) | VI | Oberpfaffen‑hofen | WDC‑RSAT | ~~CAS~~ INFCOM/SERCOM  | Offenbach |
| WRMC | VI | Bremerhaven | WRMC | ~~WCRP (GEWEX)~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| Hong Kong, China | World Weather Information Service (WWIS) | II | Hong Kong | WWIS | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Beijing |
| India | RSMC–Tropical Cyclones New Delhi | II | New Delhi | RSMC–Activity–TC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | New Delhi |
| RTH  | II | New Delhi | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | New Delhi |
| Indonesia | Transboundary forest fires | V | Jakarta | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| Tropical Cyclone Warning Centre (TCWC) | V | Jakarta | RSMC–Activity–TC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Atmospheric Transport – SE Asia | V | Jakarta | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning Centre (IOTWC) | V | Jakarta | Tsunami Warning System (TWS) | ~~JCOMM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Melbourne |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | RTH  | II | Tehran | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tehran |
| Italy | REC‑MMO‑MED (Regional Centre for Marine Meteorology and Oceanography over the Mediterranean Sea) | VI | Rome | RSMC–Geographical | ~~JCOMM~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| RTH | VI | Rome | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| Japan | Global Producing Centre for Long‑Range Forecast (GPC/LRF) | II | Tokyo  | GPC/LRF | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| Tokyo NCC | II | Tokyo | RCC‑RA II | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Tokyo |
| RSMC on Atmospheric Transport Modelling Products for Environmental Emergency Response and Backtracking | II | Tokyo | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| RSMC on Tropical Cyclones | II | Tokyo | RSMC–Activity–TC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| RSMC on Data Processing and Forecasting System | II | Tokyo | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| RTH | II | Tokyo | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| Meteorological Satellite Centre | II | Tokyo | Satellite Centre | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| WDC for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) | II | Tokyo | WDC–GHG | ~~CAS~~INFCOM/SERCOM | Tokyo |
| National Institute of Information and Communication Technology (NICT) | II | Tokyo | Space weather | ~~CAeM/CBS~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Tokyo |
| Kenya | RTH (Nairobi) | I | Nairobi | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| RSMC–Geographical | I | Nairobi | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| Netherlands | RCC–De Bilt | VI | De Bilt | RCC Lead RA VIon climate data | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| \*Satellite Centre | VI | De Bilt | Satellite Centre | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| New Zealand | RSMC | V | Wellington | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| RTH | V | Wellington | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| VAAC | V | Wellington | VAAC | ~~CAeM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Melbourne |
| Norway | Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) | VI | Kjeller | NILU | ~~CAS~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| Qatar | Gulf Marine Centre | II | Doha | Marine Meteorological Centre | ~~JCOMM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Jeddah |
| Republic of Korea | Global Producing Centre/Lead Centre for LRF Multi‑Model Ensemble (GPC/LRFMME)–Seoul | II | Seoul | GPC/LC–LRFMME | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Seoul |
| NMSC (National Meteorological Satellite Centre) | II | Jincheon | NMSC | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Seoul |
| WAMIS (World Agrometeorological Information Service) | II | Seoul | WAMIS | ~~CAgM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Seoul |
| Russian Federation | Responsible National Oceanographic Data Centre (RNODC) and Global Data Centre (GDC) | VI | Obninsk | RNODC and GDC | ~~JCOMM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Moscow |
| RSMC–EER | VI | Obninsk | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| RSMC | VI | Moscow | RSMC–Geographical  | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| WMC Moscow | VI | Moscow | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| RTH/RSMC | II | Khabarovsk | RTH/RSMC–Geographical  | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| RTH/RSMC  | II | Novosibirsk | RTH/RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| WDC (World Data Centre) Ice–St Petersburg (Global Cryosphere Watch) | VI | St Petersburg | WDC (ICE) | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Moscow |
| Saudi Arabia | RTH | II | Jeddah | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Jeddah |
| RSMC–Geographical (Jeddah) | II | Jeddah | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Jeddah |
| Serbia | RCC–Belgrade | VI | Belgrade | RCC–RA VI network member | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| Singapore | ASEAN Specialized Meteorological Centre (ASMC) | V | Singapore | Regional monitoring and alerting of transboundary smoke haze | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Melbourne |
| South Africa | RTH  | I | Pretoria | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Pretoria |
| Spain | MEditerranean climate DAta REscue initiative (MEDARE) | VI | Tarragona | Centre for climate change | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Toulouse |
| Sweden | \*BALTRAD (Weather radar network for the Baltic Sea Region) | VI | Norrköping | Regional radar | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach |
| RTH Norrköping | VI | Norrköping | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Offenbach  |
| Thailand | RTH | II | Bangkok | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Tokyo |
| Turkey | Eastern Mediterranean Climate Centre (EMCC–RA VI) | VI | Ankara | RCC | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Offenbach |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | RSMC–Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) | VI | Exeter | GPC/LRF | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| Marine Observations Centre | VI | Exeter | Marine Observations Centre | ~~JCOMM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| RSMC | VI | Exeter | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| VAAC (London) | VI | Exeter | VAAC | ~~CAeM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| World Area Forecast Centre (WAFC, London) | VI | Exeter | WAFC | ~~CAeM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| RSMC–Global and Regional Climate Centre | VI | Exeter | RSMC–Geographical | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| RTH Exeter | VI | Exeter | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| Specialized Ocean & Wave Forecasting Centre | VI | Exeter | Specialized ocean/wave forecasting | ~~JCOMM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| British Antarctic Survey (BAS) | VI | Cambridge | GCOS Lead Centre for Antarctica | ~~CCl~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Exeter |
| Opera Data Centre (ODC) (Exeter) | VI | Exeter | Radar Data Centre | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Exeter |
| United States of America | \*Global Observing Systems Information Centre (GOSIC) | IV | Asheville, NC | GOSIC | ~~CCl~~SERCOM | Washington |
| \*National Centres for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) | IV | Washington, DC | GPC/LC‑LRFMME | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| \*National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) | IV | Boulder, CO | NCAR | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| \*National Centres for Environmental Information (NCEI) | IV | Washington, D.C.  | NCEI | ~~JCOMM/CBS~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Washington |
| \*National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) | IV | Washington, D.C. | RMSC‑Geographical/NESDIS | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| \*Air Resources Laboratory (ARL) | IV | Washington, D.C. | RSMC–Activity–ATM | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| WMC Washington | IV | Washington, D.C. | RTH | ~~CBS~~INFCOM | Washington |
| \*WAFC Washington | IV | Washington, D.C. | WAFC | ~~CAeM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM | Washington |

**3. National Centres**

| *WMO Member or contributing organization* | *Centre name* | *GTS function* | *Centre Region location* | *Principal GISC* | *Constituent body* |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Afghanistan | Afghan Meteorological Authority | NMC | II | Kabul | Tehran | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Albania | The Hydro‑meteorological Institute | NMC | VI | Tirana | TBD | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Algeria | Office National de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Algiers | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Angola | Instituto Nacional de Hidrometeorología e Geofísica | NMC | I | Luanda | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Antigua and Barbuda Meteorological Services | NMC | IV | St John’s | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Argentina | Servicio Meteorológico Nacional | NMC | III | Buenos Aires | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Armenia | Armenian State Hydro‑meteorological and Monitoring Service | NMC | VI | Yerevan | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Aruba (Netherlands) | Departamento Meteorológico Aruba | NMC | IV | Aruba | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Australia | Bureau of Meteorology Water Division | NHS | V | Canberra | Melbourne | ~~CHy~~SERCOM |
| Cocos and Christmas Island Field Office | WSO (Christmas Island) | V | Cocos Island | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| National Meteorological and Oceanographic Centre | NMC | V | Melbourne | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Austria | Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics | NMC | VI | Vienna | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Azerbaijan | National Hydro‑meteorological Department | NMC | VI | Baku | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bahamas | Department of Meteorology | NMC | IV | Nassau | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bahrain | Bahrain Meteorological Service | NMC | II | Manama | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh Meteorological Department | NMC | II | Dhaka | New Delhi | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Barbados | Meteorological Services | NMC | IV | Bridgetown | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Belarus | Department of Hydrometeorology | NMC | VI | Minsk | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Belgium | Institut Royal Météorologique | NMC | VI | Brussels | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Belize | National Meteorological Service | NMC | IV | Belize City | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Benin | Service Météorologique National | NMC | I | Cotonou | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bhutan | Council for Renewable Natural Resources Research | NMC | II | Thimphu | New Delhi | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bolivia, Plurinational State of | Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología | NMC | III | La Paz | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Meteorological Institute | NMC | VI | Sarajevo | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Botswana | Botswana Meteorological Services | NMC | I | Gaborone | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Brazil | Instituto Nacional de Meteorología | NMC | III | Brasilia | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| British Caribbean Territories | Caribbean Meteorological Organization (Anguilla) | WSO (Anguilla) | IV | The Valley | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Caribbean Meteorological Organization (British Virgin Islands) | WSO (British Virgin Islands) | IV | Road Town | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Caribbean Meteorological Organization (Cayman Islands) | NMC (Cayman Islands) | IV | George Town | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Caribbean Meteorological Organization (Montserrat) | WSO (Montserrat) | IV | Plymouth | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Caribbean Meteorological Organization (Turks and Caicos Islands) | WSO (Turks and Caicos Islands) | IV | Cockburn Town | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Brunei Darussalam | The Brunei Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Bandar Seri Begawan | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Bulgaria | National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology | NMC | VI | Sofia | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Burkina Faso | Direction de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Ouagadougou | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Burundi | Institut Géographique du Burundi | NMC | I | Bujumbura | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cambodia | Department of Meteorology | NMC | II | Phnom Penh | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cameroon | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Douala | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Canada | Meteorological Service of Canada | NMC | IV | Montreal | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cabo Verde | Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Geofísica | NMC | I | Sal | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Central African Republic | Direction Générale de l’Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Bangui | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Chad | Direction des Ressources en Eau et de la Météorologie | NMC | I | N’Djamena | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Chile | Dirección Meteorológica de Chile | NMC | III | Santiago | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| China | China Meteorological Administration | NMC | II | Beijing | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Colombia | Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales | NMC | III | Bogotá | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Comoros | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Moroni | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Congo | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Brazzaville | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cook Islands | Cook Islands Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Avarua | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Costa Rica | Instituto Meteorológico Nacional | NMC | IV | San José | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Côte d’Ivoire | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Abidjan | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Croatia | Meteorological and Hydrological Service | NMC | VI | Zagreb | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cuba | Instituto de Meteorología | NMC | IV | Havana | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Curaçao and Sint Maarten | Meteorological Department Curaçao | NMC | IV | Willemstad | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Cyprus | Meteorological Service | NMC | VI | Nicosia | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Czechia | Czech Hydrometeorological Institute | NMC | VI | Prague | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | State Hydrometeorological Administration | NMC | II | Pyongyang | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Agence Nationale de Météorologie et de Télédétection par Satellite | NMC | I | Kinshasa | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Denmark | Danish Meteorological Institute | NMC | VI | Copenhagen | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Djibouti | Service de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Djibouti | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Dominica | Dominica Meteorological Services | NMC | IV | Roseau | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Dominican Republic | Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidráulicos (INDRHI) | NHS | IV | Santo Domingo | Washington | ~~CHy~~ INFCOM/SERCOM |
| Oficina Nacional de Meteorología | NMC | IV | Santo Domingo | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Ecuador | Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología | NMC | III | Quito | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Egypt | The Egyptian Meteorological Authority | NMC | I | Cairo | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| El Salvador | Servicio Nacional de Estudios Territoriales | NMC | IV | San Salvador | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Equatorial Guinea | Service de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Malabo | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Eritrea | Civil Aviation Authority | NMC | I | Asmara | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Estonia | Estonian Meteorological and Hydrological Institute | NMC | VI | Tallinn | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Ethiopia | National Meteorological Services Agency | NMC | I | Addis Ababa | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Fiji | Fiji Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Nadi | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Finland | Finnish Meteorological Institute | NMC | VI | Helsinki | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| France | Météo‑France (Clipperton) | WSO (Clipperton) | IV | Clipperton | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (French Guiana) | WSO (French Guiana) | III | French Guiana | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (Guadeloupe, St Martin, St Barthelemy) | WSO (Guadeloupe, St Martin, St Barthelemy) | IV | Guadeloupe, St Martin, St Barthelemy | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (Kerguelen Islands) | WSO (Kerguelen Islands) | I | Kerguelen | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (La Réunion) | WSO (Réunion) | I | La Réunion | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (Martinique) | WSO (Martinique) | IV | Martinique | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (St Pierre and Miquelon) | WSO (St Pierre and Miquelon) | IV | St Pierre and Miquelon | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (Toulouse) | NMC | VI | Toulouse | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Météo‑France (Wallis and Futuna) | WSO (Wallis and Futuna) | V | Wallis and Futuna | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| French Polynesia | Météo‑France (Polynésie française) | NMC | V | Papeete | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Gabon | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Libreville | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Gambia | Department of Water Resources | NMC | I | Banjul | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Georgia | Department of Hydrometeorology | NMC | VI | Tbilisi | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Germany | Deutscher Wetterdienst | NMC | VI | Offenbach | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Ghana | Ghana Meteorological Services Department | NMC | I | Accra | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Greece | Hellenic National Meteorological Service | NMC | VI | Athens | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Guatemala | Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología | NMC | IV | Guatemala | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Guinea | Direction Nationale de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Conakry | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Guinea‑Bissau | Météorologie de Guinée‑Bissau | NMC | I | Bissau | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Guyana | Hydrometeorological Service | NMC | III | Georgetown | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Haiti | Centre national de la météorologie | NMC | IV | Port‑au‑Prince | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Honduras | Servicio Meteorológico Nacional | NMC | IV | Tegucigalpa | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Hong Kong, China | Hong Kong Observatory | NMC | II | Hong Kong | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Hungary | Meteorological Service of Hungary | NMC | VI | Budapest | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Iceland | Icelandic Meteorological Office | NMC | VI | Reykjavik | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| India | India Meteorological Department | NMC | II | New Delhi | New Delhi | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Indonesia | Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics | NMC | V | Jakarta | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | Islamic Republic of Iran Meteorological Organization | NMC | II | Tehran | Tehran | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Iraq | Iraqi Meteorological Organization | NMC | II | Baghdad | Tehran | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Ireland | Met Éireann | NMC | VI | Dublin | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Israel | Israel Meteorological Service | NMC | VI | Tel Aviv | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Italy | Servizio Meteorológico | NMC | VI | Rome | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Jamaica | Meteorological Service | NMC | IV | Kingston | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Japan | Japan Meteorological Agency | NMC | II | Tokyo | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Jordan | Jordan Meteorological Department | NMC | VI | Amman | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kazakhstan | National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (Almaty) | NMC | II | Almaty | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kazakhstan | National Meteorological and Hydrological Service (Astana) | NMC | II | Astana | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kenya | Kenya Meteorological Department | NMC | I | Nairobi | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kiribati | Kiribati Meteorological Service | NMC (Phoenix Islands) | V | South Tarawa | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kuwait | Department of Meteorology | NMC | II | Kuwait City | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Kyrgyzstan | Main Hydrometeorological Administration | NMC | II | Bishkek | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Lao People’s Democratic Republic | Department of Meteorology and Hydrology | NMC | II | Vientiane | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Latvia | Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency | NMC | VI | Riga | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Lebanon | Service Météorologique | NMC | VI | Beirut | TBD | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Lesotho | Lesotho Meteorological Services | NMC | I | Maseru | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Liberia | Ministry of Transport | NMC | I | Monrovia | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Libya | Libyan National Meteorological Centre | NMC | I | Tripoli | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Lithuania | Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service | NMC | VI | Vilnius | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Luxembourg | Administration de l’Aéroport de Luxembourg | NMC | VI | Luxembourg | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Macao, China | Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau | WSO | II | Macao | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Madagascar | Direction de la Météorologie et de l’Hydrologie | NMC | I | Antananarivo | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Malawi | Malawi Meteorological Services | NMC | I | Lilongwe | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Malaysia | Malaysian Meteorological Department | NMC | V | Kuala Lumpur | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Maldives | Department of Meteorology | NMC | II | Male | New Delhi | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mali | Direction Nationale de la Météorologie du Mali | NMC | I | Bamako | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Malta | Meteorological Office | NMC | VI | Valletta | TBD | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mauritania | Office National de la Météorologie | NMC | I | Nouakchott | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mauritius | Mauritius Meteorological Services | NMC | I | Port Louis | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mexico | Servicio Meteorológico Nacional | NMC | IV | Mexico City | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | FSM Weather Station | N/A | V | Palikir | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Monaco | Mission Permanente de la Principauté de Monaco | NMC | VI | Monaco | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mongolia | National Agency for Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment Monitoring | NMC | II | Ulaanbaatar | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Montenegro | Hydrometeorological Institute of Montenegro | NMC | VI | Podgorica | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Morocco | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Casablanca | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Mozambique | Instituto Nacional de Meteorología | NMC | I | Maputo | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Myanmar | Department of Meteorology and Hydrology | NMC | II | Nay Pyi Taw | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Namibia | Namibia Meteorological Service | NMC | I | Windhoek | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Nepal | Department of Hydrology and Meteorology | NMC | II | Kathmandu | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Netherlands | Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute | NMC (includes European part of Netherlands and Bonaire, St Eustatius, Saba) | VI | De Bilt | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| New Caledonia | Météo‑France (Nouvelle Calédonie) | NMC | V | Noumea | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| New Zealand | New Zealand National Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Wellington | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| New Zealand National Meteorological Service (Tokelau) | NMC (Tokelau) | V | Tokelau | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Nicaragua | Dirección General de Meteorología | NMC | IV | Managua | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Niger | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Niamey | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Nigeria | Nigerian Meteorological Agency | NMC | I | Lagos | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Niue | Niue Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Alofi | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Norway | Norwegian Meteorological Arctic Data Centre | Arctic Data Centre | VI | Oslo | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Norwegian Meteorological Institute | NMC | VI | Oslo | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Oman | Department of Meteorology | NMC | II | Muscat | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Pakistan | Pakistan Meteorological Department | NMC | II | Karachi | Beijing | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Panama | Hidrometeorología | NMC | IV | Panama City | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Papua New Guinea | Papua New Guinea Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Port Moresby | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Paraguay | Dirección de Meteorología et Hidrología | NMC | III | Asunción | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Peru | Dirección Nacional de Meteorología et Hidrología | NMC | III | Lima | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Philippines | Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration | NMC | V | Manila | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Poland | Institute of Meteorology and Water Management | NMC | VI | Warsaw | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Portugal | Instituto de Meteorología | NMC | VI | Lisbon | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Instituto de Meteorología (Madeira) | NMC (Madeira) | I | Madeira | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Qatar | Qatar Meteorology Department | Aviation Centre | II | Doha | Jeddah | ~~CAeM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM |
| Qatar Meteorology Department | NMC | II | Doha | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Republic of Korea | Korea Meteorological Administration | NMC | II | Seoul | Seoul | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Republic of Moldova | Serviciul Hidrometeorologic de Stat Moldova | NMC | VI | Kishinev | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Romania | National Meteorological Administration | NMC | VI | Bucharest | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Russian Federation | Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring | NMC | VI | Moscow | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Khabarovsk) | WSO (Khabarovsk) | II | Khabarovsk | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Novosibirsk) | WSO (Novosibirsk) | II | Novosibirsk | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Rwanda | Rwanda Meteorological Service | NMC | I | Kigali | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| St Kitts and Nevis | St Kitts and Nevis Meteorological Service | NMC | IV | Basseterre | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Saint Lucia | Saint Lucia Meteorological Service | NMC | IV | Castries | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Samoa | Samoa Meteorology Division | NMC | V | Apia | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Instituto Nacional de Meteorología | NMC | I | Sao Tome | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Saudi Arabia | Presidency of Meteorology and Environment | NMC | II | Jeddah | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| National Drought Centre (Regional Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Centre) | NMC | II | Jeddah | Jeddah | ~~CAgM~~ INFCOM/SERCOM |
| Senegal | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Dakar | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Serbia | Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia | NMC | VI | Belgrade | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Seychelles | National Meteorological Services | NMC | I | Victoria | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Sierra Leone | Meteorological Department | NMC | I | Freetown | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Singapore | Meteorological Services Division | NMC | V | Singapore | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Slovakia | Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute | NMC | VI | Bratislava | TBD | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Slovenia | Meteorological Office | NMC | VI | Ljubljana | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Solomon Islands | Solomon Islands Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Honiara | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Somalia | Permanent Mission of Somalia | NMC | I | Mogadishu | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| South Africa | South African Weather Service | NMC | I | Pretoria | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Spain | Agencia Estatal de Meteorología | NMC | VI | Madrid | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (Canary Islands) | NMC (Canary Islands) | I | Santa Cruz | Toulouse | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Sri Lanka | Department of Meteorology | NMC | II | Colombo | New Delhi | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Sudan | Sudan Meteorological Authority | NMC | I | Khartoum | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Suriname | Meteorological Service | NMC | III | Paramaribo | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Swaziland | Swaziland Meteorological Service | NMC | I | Manzini | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Sweden | Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute | NMC | VI | Norrköping | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Switzerland | MeteoSwiss | NMC | VI | Zurich | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Syrian Arab Republic | Ministry of Defence Meteorological Department | NMC | VI | Damascus | Tehran | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Tajikistan | Main Administration of Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of the Environment | NMC | II | Dushanbe | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Thailand | Thai Meteorological Department | NMC | II | Bangkok | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Republic Hydrometeorological Institute | NMC | VI | Skopje | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Timor‑Leste | Direcção Nacional da Meteorología e geofísica | NMC | V | Dili | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Togo | Direction de la Météorologie Nationale | NMC | I | Lomé | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Tonga | Tonga Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Nuku’alofa | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Trinidad and Tobago | Meteorological Service | NMC | IV | Port of Spain | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Tunisia | National Institute of Meteorology | NMC | I | Tunis | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Turkey | Turkish State Meteorological Service | NMC | VI | Ankara | Offenbach | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Turkmenistan | Administration of Hydrometeorology | NMC | II | Ashgabat | TBD | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Tuvalu | Tuvalu Meteorological Service | NMC | V | Funafuti | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Uganda | Department of Meteorology | NMC | I | Entebbe | Casablanca | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Ukraine | Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Centre | NMC | VI | Kiev | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| United Arab Emirates | Meteorological Department | NMC | II | Abu Dhabi | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Met Office (Ascension Island) | WSO (Ascension Island) | I | Ascension | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Met Office (Bermuda) | WSO (Bermuda) | IV | Bermuda | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Met Office (Exeter) | NMC | VI | Exeter | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Met Office (Gibraltar) | WSO (Gibraltar) | VI | Gibraltar | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Met Office (Pitcairn Islands) | WSO (Pitcairn Islands) | V | Adamstown | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Met Office (St Helena Island) | WSO (St Helena Island) | I | Jamestown | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Tanzania Meteorological Agency | NMC | I | Dar es Salaam | Exeter | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| United States of America | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service | NMC | IV | Silver Springs | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service (Line Islands) | WSO (Line Islands) | V | Line Islands | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service (Guam) | WSO (Guam) | V | Guam | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service (Puerto Rico) | WSO (Puerto Rico) | IV | Puerto Rico | Washington | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Uruguay | Dirección Nacional de Meteorología | NMC | III | Montevideo | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Uzbekistan | Uzhydromet | NMC | II | Tashkent | Moscow | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Vanuatu | Vanuatu Meteorological Services | NMC | V | Port Vila | Melbourne | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of | Servicio de Meteorología de la Aviación | NMC | III | Maracay | Brasilia | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Viet Nam | Hydrometeorological Service | NMC | II | Hanoi | Tokyo | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Yemen | Yemen Meteorological Service | NMC | II | Sana’a | Jeddah | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Zambia | Zambia Meteorological Department | NMC | I | Lusaka | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |
| Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department | NMC | I | Harare | Pretoria | ~~CBS~~INFCOM |

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1. W3C study of practices and tooling for Web data standardization <https://www.w3.org/2017/12/odi-study/#introduction> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Particularly open standards from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. For more information on identification of resources, refer to Architecture of the World Wide Web Volume 1, §2. Identification <https://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/#identification> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The term 'data' is used loosely here to cover everything from products to information to data. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Provision of data processing services in this way supports the WMO mantra the "no Member be left behind" and that "no Member stands alone" - through cooperation, all Members should have access to the necessary capability to work with the predicted increase in data volumes. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP); see *Manual on GTS* (WMO-No. 386), Attachment II-15. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. As an example of how Google use [schema.org](https://schema.org/) structured markup to enable users to find datasets, please see the following article from Nature: "Google unveils search engine for open data" <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-06201-x> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)