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| 天气 气候 水 | **世界气象组织****观测、基础设施与信息系统委员会****第二次届会**2022年10月24至28日，日内瓦 | **INFCOM-2/文件6.4(2)** |
| 提交者：会议主席2022.10.28**APPROVED** |

**议题6： 技术规则及其他技术决定**

**议题6.4： 应用地球系统模拟和预测数据处理常设委员会（SC-ESMP）**

# 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）

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# 建议草案

## 建议草案6.4(2)/1 (INFCOM-2)

### 根据WMO统一数据政策修订《[全球数据处理和预报系统手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)》（WMO-No. 485）

观测、基础设施与信息系统委员会，

**忆及：**

(1) [决定57 (EC-68)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3172#page=175) – 协助会员改进使用高分辨率数值天气预报和实施有限区域数值天气预报系统的战略，

(2) [决议18 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3790#page=162) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485），

(3) [决议1 (Cg-Ext(2021))](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11114#page=8) – WMO关于地球系统数据国际交换的统一政策，

**重申：**

(1) 全球数据处理和预报系统（GDPFS）的一般用途活动包括各类最终用途所需的基本数据处理，

(2) 全球确定性数值天气预报（NWP）、全球集合NWP、全球数值次季节预报（SSF）和全球数值长期预报已被确定为一般用途活动，

(3) 规定产品是指定的GDPFS中心须制作并通过WIS提供的一套最基本的产品，

(4) 核心数据包括由指定的GDPFS制作中心NWP系统提供的分析和预测场，见《[全球数据处理和预报系统手册（GDPFS）》（WMO-No. 485），](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)

**认识到：**

(1) 根据免费和无限制的数据交换承诺以及会员对获取高质量NWP及分析产品的要求，世界气象大会要求INFCOM启动《[GDPFS手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)》（WMO-No. 485）修订过程，

(2) 会员要求更好地获取关于有限区域NWP初始和边界条件的高分辨率NWP，

(3) 根据SERCOM常设委员会拟议的[决议5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/SERCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/SERCOM-2/Chinese/1.%20DFD%20-%E4%BE%9B%E8%AE%A8%E8%AE%BA%E7%9A%84%E8%8D%89%E6%A1%88/SERCOM-2-d05-1(1)-UPDATES-MANUAL-GDPFS-WMO-NO-485-draft2_zh.docx&action=default) – 对《[GDPFS手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793" \l ".YzrQrHZBw2w)》（WMO-No. 485）的更新，SERCOM要求将确定性和集合NWP模式的热带气旋路径结果归类为强制性数据，

**注意到：**

(1) 应用地球系统模拟和预测数据处理常设委员会（SC-ESMP）建议，根据WMO统一数据政策，将RSMC用于一般用途活动的强制性产品视为“核心数据”产品，

(2) 在GDPFS NWP数据和产品需求研讨会（2022年8月29-31日）上，通过会员、技术委员会和世界气象中心的对话，制定了天气和气候领域的核心数据清单草案，确定了切实问题和技术挑战*[日本]*，详见研讨会报告（[INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.1)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/INFCOM-2-INF06-4(2-1)-GDPFS-SYMPOSIUM-SUMMARY-REPORT_en.docx&action=default)），

(3) GDPFS NWP数据和产品需求研讨会建议探讨建立一个协调中期预报多模式集合牵头中心的可能性（INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.1)），*[中国香港]*

(4) SC-ESMP基本完成了高分辨率NWP新指导方针的起草工作（[INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/INFCOM-2-INF06-4(2-2)-DRAFT-GUIDELINES-ON-HIGH-RESOLUTION-NWP_en.docx&action=default)），

(5) SC-ESMP已与年度至十年气候预测牵头中心（LC-ADCP）的所有参与中心确认，登录ADCP牵头中心网站获取数据将不需要密码保护，

**审查了**将“核心数据”概念纳入《[GDPFS手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)》（WMO-No. 485）的如下建议，

(1) 关于全球确定性NWP是根据决议草案#/1 (Cg-19)的[附件1](#_Annex_1_to)和[附件5](#_Annex_5_to)，

(2) 关于全球集合NWP是根据决议草案#/1 (Cg-19)的[附件2](#_Annex_2_to)和[附件6](#_Annex_6_to)，

(3) 关于全球数值次季节到季节预报NWP是根据决议草案#/1 (Cg-19)的[附件3](#_Annex_3_to)和[附件7](#_Annex_7_to)，

(4) 关于全球数值长期预报是根据决议草案#/1 (Cg-19)的[附件4](#_Annex_4_to)和[附件8](#_Annex_8_to)，

**进一步审查了：**

(1) 关于按照决议草案#/1 (Cg-19)的[附件9](#_Annex_9_to)取消LC-ADCP网站密码保护的建议，

(2) [INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/Forms/AllItems.aspx) 所述的高分辨率NWP指导方针草案，

(3) [INFCOM‑2/INF. 6.4(2.3)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/Forms/AllItems.aspx) 所述的旨在贯彻WMO统一数据政策的GDPFS工作计划，

**建议**大会按照本建议[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_3)所述的决议草案，根据WMO统一数据政策，通过《GDPFS手册》（WMO No. 485）修订案；

**要求**SC-ESMP与SERCOM相关附属机构密切合作*[P/SERCOM]*，根据会员审议后提出的反馈意见，对高分辨率NWP指导方针做出进一步补充；

**进一步要求**SC-ESMP与SERCOM相关附属机构、*[P/SERCOM]*WMC及RSMC合作：

(1) 考虑到GDPFS研讨会的成果和正在进行的WIS 2.0的发展，审查拟议的核心数据产品清单，*[日本]*并向INFCOM-3（2024年）提交关于修订《[GDPFS手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793#.YzrQrHZBw2w)》（WMO‑No. 485）的建议草案；

(2) 启动无缝GDPFS试点项目，以概述关于会员获取有限区域模式初始和边界条件高分辨率NWP数据的要求和可行性

**授权**INFCOM管理组在Cg-19之前制定完成高分辨率NWP指导方针。

欲了解更多信息可参见[INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.1)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/INFCOM-2-INF06-4(2-1)-GDPFS-SYMPOSIUM-SUMMARY-REPORT_en.docx&action=default)、[INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/INFCOM-2-INF06-4(2-2)-DRAFT-GUIDELINES-ON-HIGH-RESOLUTION-NWP_en.docx&action=default)和[INFCOM-2/INF. 6.4(2.3)](https://meetings.wmo.int/INFCOM-2/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/INFCOM-2/InformationDocuments/INFCOM-2-INF06-4(2-3)-GDPFS-WORK-PLAN-WMO-DATA-UNIFIED-POLICY_en.docx&action=default)

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[附件：1](#_Annex_to_draft_3)份

## 建议草案6.4(2)/1 (INFCOM-2)的附件

**决议草案 ##/1 (Cg-19)**

### 根据WMO统一数据政策修订《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No. 485）

世界气象大会，

**忆及：**

(1) [决定57 (EC-68)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3172#page=175) – 协助会员改进使用高分辨率数值天气预报（NWP）和实施有限区域数值天气预报系统的战略，

(2) [决议18 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3790#page=162) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485），

(3) [决议1 (Cg-Ext(2021))](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11114#page=8) – WMO关于地球系统数据国际交换的统一政策，

**注意到**完成高分辨率NWP指导方针，

**审查了**[建议6.4(2)/1 (INFCOM-2)](#draftrec1)，

**同意**修订《[全球数据处理和预报系统手册](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793#.YzrQrHZBw2w)》（WMO-No. 485），见本决议的附件1至附件9，

**授权**秘书长与INFCOM主席协商对《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793#.YzrQrHZBw2w)手册》（WMO-No. 485）进行编辑修订。

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注：本决议取代[决定57 (EC-68)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3172" \l "page=175) – 协助会员改进使用高分辨率NWP和实施有限区域NWP系统的战略，后者不再有效。

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[附件：9](#annex1)份 （仅以英文提供）

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

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual.]*

***2.2.1.1 Global deterministic numerical weather prediction***

Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres conducting global deterministic NWP shall:

(a) Produce global analyses of the three‑dimensional structure of the atmosphere;

(b) Produce global forecast fields of basic and derived atmospheric parameters;

(c) Make available on WIS a range of these products; the list of ~~mandatory~~ core data and highly recommended global deterministic NWP products to be made available is given in Appendix 2.2.1;

(d) Produce verification statistics according to the standard defined in Appendix 2.2.34, and make them available to the Lead Centre(s) for DNV;

(e) Make available on a website up‑to‑date information on the characteristics of their global NWP systems. The minimum information to be provided is given in Appendix 2.2.2.

## Annex 2 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

***2.2.1.3 Global ensemble numerical weather prediction***

Centres conducting global ensemble NWP shall:

(a) Produce global ensemble forecast fields of basic and derived atmospheric parameters;

(b) Make available on WIS a range of these products; the list of ~~mandatory~~ core data and highly recommended global ensemble NWP products to be made available is given in [Appendix 2.2.5](#_bookmark67);

(c) Make verification statistics available to the Lead Centre(s) for EPS verification according to the standard defined in [Appendix 2.2.35](#_bookmark132);

(d) Make available on a website up‑to‑date information on the characteristics of their global EPS; the minimum information to be provided is given in [Appendix 2.2.6](#_bookmark69).

## Annex 3 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

***2.2.1.5 Global numerical sub‑seasonal forecasts***

2.2.1.5.1 Centres conducting global numerical SSFs (GPCs for Sub‑seasonal Forecasts (GPCs‑SSF)) shall:

Note: Functions are defined for the sub‑seasonal (10 days–4 weeks) forecasting activity.

(a) With at least weekly frequency, generate SSF products with global coverage;

(b) Make available on WIS a range of these products; ~~mandatory~~ core data and highly recommended products to be made available are listed in Appendix 2.2.41;

(c) Produce verification statistics according to the standard defined in Appendix 2.2.45, and make them available on a website;

(d) Provide an agreed set of forecast and hindcast variables (as defined in Appendix 2.2.43) to the Lead Centre(s) for Sub‑seasonal Forecast Multi‑model Ensemble (SSFMME);

(e) Make available on a website up‑to‑date information on the characteristics of their global numerical SSF systems; the minimum information to be provided is given in Appendix 2.2.42.

## Annex 4 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

***2.2.1.6 Global numerical long‑range prediction***

Centres conducting global numerical long‑range prediction (GPCs for Long‑range Forecasts (GPCs‑LRF)) shall:

Note: Functions are defined for the seasonal (1–6 month) prediction activity.

(a) Generate LRF products with global coverage;

(b) Make available on WIS a range of these products; ~~mandatory~~ core data and highly recommended products to be made available are listed in [Appendix 2.2.9](#_bookmark75);

(c) Produce verification statistics according to the standard defined in [Appendix 2.2.36](#_bookmark136), and make them available on a website;

(d) Make available on a website up‑to‑date information on the characteristics of their global long‑range numerical prediction systems; the minimum information to be provided is given in [Appendix 2.2.10](#_bookmark77);

(e) Agree to provide forecast output to the Lead Centre(s) for LRF multi‑model ensembles (Lead Centre(s) for LRFMME), as detailed in [Appendix 2.2.17](#_bookmark91) (section 1).

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

**APPENDIX 2.2.1. ~~MANDATORY~~ CORE DATA AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GLOBAL DETERMINISTIC NUMERICAL WEATHER PREDICTION PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Level (hPa)* | *Resolution* | *Forecast range* | *Time steps* | *Frequency* |
| Geopotential height | 850/500/250 | 1.5°× 1.5° | Up to 3 days/ Beyond3 days up to 6 days | Every 6 hours/Every 12 hours | Twice a day (0000 and1200 UTC)/Once a day |
| Temperature | 850/500/250 |
| Wind zonal velocity (u) and meridional velocity (v) | 925/850/700/500/250 |
| Relative humidity | 850/700 |
| Divergence, vorticity | 925/700/250 |
| MSLP | Surface |
| 2-m temperature10-m u, 10-m vTotal precipitation | Surface |

**Additional recommended products:**

– Tropical storm tracks (latitudinal/longitudinal locations, maximum sustained wind speed, MSLP).

## Annex 6 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

**APPENDIX 2.2.5. ~~MANDATORY~~ CORE DATA AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GLOBAL ENSEMBLE PREDICTION SYSTEM PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Level (hPa)* | *Thresholds* | *Resolution (lat/lon grid)* | *Forecast range* | *Time steps* | *Frequency* |
| Probability of precipitation | Surface | 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and100 mm/24 hours | 1.5° × 1.5° | 10 days (or the maximum range if less) | Every 12hours | Once a day |
| Probability of 10-m sustained wind and gusts | Surface | 10, 15 and 25 m s–1 |
| Probability of temperature anomalies | 850 | ±1, ±1.5, ±2 standard deviations with respect to a reanalysis climatology specified by the Producing Centre |
| Ensemble mean + spread (standard deviation) of geopotential height | 500 |  |
| Ensemble mean + spread (standard deviation) of MSLP | Surface |  |
| Ensemble mean + spread (standard deviation) of wind speed | 850/250 |  |

**Additional highly recommended products:**

– Location-specific time series of temperature, precipitation, wind speed, depicting the most likely solution and an estimation of uncertainty (“EPSgrams”); the definition, method of calculation and the locations should be documented;

– Tropical storm tracks (latitude/longitude locations, maximum sustained wind speed, MSLP from EPS members).

## Annex 7 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

**APPENDIX 2.2.9. ~~MANDATORY~~ CORE DATA AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GLOBAL NUMERICAL LONG‑RANGE PREDICTION PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**Global Producing Centre ~~mandatory~~ core data products (maps)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Variable* | *Coverage* | *Forecast range or lead time* | *Temporal resolution* | *Output type* | *Issuance frequency* |
| 2-m temperature | Global | Any forecast | Averages over | (1) Ensemble mean anomaly |  |
| SST | Global oceans |
| range (lead | one month |  |  |
| Total precipitation | Global |
| time) between | or longer | (2) Probabilities | Monthly |
| zero and four | periods | for tercile forecast |  |
| months | (seasons) | categories (where |  |
|  |  | applicable) |  |

Note: Probabilities for extremes are not ~~mandatory~~ core data but are highly recommended.

**Global Producing Centre highly recommended products (maps)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Variable* | *Coverage* | *Forecast range or lead time* | *Temporal resolution* | *Output type* | *Issuance frequency* |
| 500 hPa height | Global | Any forecast range (lead time) between zero and four months | Averages over one monthor longer periods (seasons) | (1) Ensemble mean anomaly(2) Probabilities for tercile forecast categories | Monthly |
| MSLP |
| 850 hPa temperature |

**Global Producing Centre highly recommended products (SST indices)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Index* | *Description* | *Coordinates* |
| Pacific Ocean |  |  |
| Niño 1+2 | Region off coasts of Peru and Chile | 90°W–80°W, 10°S–0° |
| Niño 3 | Eastern/central tropical Pacific | 150°W–90°W, 5°S–5°N |
| Niño 3.4 | Central tropical Pacific | 170°W–120°W, 5°S–5°N |
| Niño 4 | Western/central tropical Pacific | 160°E–150°W, 5°S–5°N |
| Atlantic Ocean |  |  |
| TNA | Tropical North Atlantic | 55°W–15°W, 5°N–25°N |
| TSA | Tropical South Atlantic | 30°W–10°E, 20°S–0° |
| TAD | Tropical Atlantic Dipole | TNA-TSA |
| Indian Ocean |  |  |
| WTIO | Western tropical Indian Ocean | 50°E–70°E, 10°S–10°N |
| SETIO | South-eastern tropical Indian Ocean | 90°E–110°E, 10°S–0° |
| IOD (DMI) | Indian Ocean Dipole (Dipole Mode Index) | WTIO–SETIO |

Notes:

1. Extremes (products are highly recommended, not ~~mandatory~~ core data) – the recommended definitions to be used for extremes are below 20th percentile and above 80th percentile.

2. Output types – rendered images (for example, forecast maps and diagrams). ~~Note:~~ GPCs-LRF are encouraged to make available the retrospective forecast (hindcast) and forecast fields underlying the products. Gridded binary-2 (GRIB-2) format should be used for fields posted on FTP sites or disseminated through WIS. GPCs-LRF are also encouraged to provide hindcast and forecast fields, as listed in [Attachment 2.2.4](#_bookmark164) section 1, to the Lead Centre(s) for LRFMME.

3. Definition of lead time – for example, a three-monthly forecast issued on 31 December has a lead time of zero months for a January to March seasonal mean forecast, and a lead time of one month for a February to April seasonal mean forecast.

4. For all products, forecasts are to be expressed relative to a climatology using at least 15 years of retrospective forecasts.

5. Information on how category boundaries are defined should be made available.

6. Indices are to be displayed using “plumes” of individual ensemble members and/or the “climagram” approach.

7. Indications of skill will be provided in accordance with [Appendix 2.2.37](#_bookmark139).

## Annex 8 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

**APPENDIX 2.2.41. ~~MANDATORY~~ CORE DATA AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GLOBAL NUMERICAL SUB‑SEASONAL FORECAST PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

**~~Mandatory~~ Core data products (maps) of Global Producing Centres for Sub‑Seasonal Forecasts (GPCs‑SSF)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Variable* | *Coverage* | *Forecast range or lead time* | *Temporal resolution* | *Output type* | *Issuance frequency* |
| 2-m temperature | Global | Any forecast range (lead time) between zero and four weeks | Averages over periods (oneday-four weeks) | (1) Ensemble mean anomaly(2) Probabilities for tercile forecast categories (where applicable) | Weekly |
| SST | Global oceans |
| Total precipitation | Global |

Note: Probabilities for extremes, for the variables specified under ~~mandatory~~ core data products, are also highly recommended.

**Highly recommended products (maps) of GPCs‑SSF**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Variable* | *Coverage* | *Forecast range or lead time* | *Temporal resolution* | *Output type* | *Issuance frequency* |
| 500 hPa height | Global | Any forecast | Averages | (1) Ensemble mean | Weekly |
| MSLP |  | range (lead | over | anomaly |  |
|
|  | time) between | periods | (2) Probabilities for |  |
| 850 hPa temperature |
|  | zero and four | (one | tercile forecast categories |  |
|  | weeks | day-four |  |  |
|  |  | weeks) |  |  |

Notes:

1. Output types – rendered images (for example, forecast maps and diagrams). GPCs-SSF are encouraged to make available digital data on the retrospective forecast (hindcast) and forecast fields underlying the products. Gridded binary-2 (GRIB-2) format should be used for fields posted on FTP sites or disseminated through WIS. GPCs-SSF shall provide daily fields of hindcasts and forecasts, as variables listed in [Appendix 2.2.43](#_bookmark152), to the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME.

2. For all products, anomalies are to be expressed relative to a climatology using at least 15 years of retrospective forecasts.

3. Information on how category boundaries are defined should be made available.

4. Indications of skill will be provided in accordance with [Appendix 2.2.45](#_bookmark156).

**Highly recommended products (diagrams) of GPCs‑SSF**

Diagrams presenting forecasts of the tropical intraseasonal variability such as the Madden–Julian Oscillation (Wheeler and Hendon, 2004; Gottschalck et al., 2010) are highly recommended.

**References**

Gottschalck, J.; Wheeler, M.; Weickmann, K. et al. A Framework for Assessing Operational Madden– Julian Oscillation Forecasts: A CLIVAR MJO Working Group Project. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* **2010**, *91* (9), 1247–1258. <https://doi.org/10.1175/2010BAMS2816.1>.

Wheeler, M. C.; Hendon, H. H. An All-Season Real-Time Multivariate MJO Index: Development of an Index for Monitoring and Prediction. *Monthly Weather Review* **2004**, *132* (8), 1917–1932. https://doi.org/10.1175/1520-0493(2004)132<1917:AARMMI>2.0.CO;2.

## Annex 9 to draft Resolution #/1 (Cg-19)

2.2.2.4 Coordination of annual to decadal climate prediction

2.2.2.4.1 The centre(s) conducting coordination of ADCP (Lead Centre(s) for ADCP) shall:

(a) Select a group of modelling centres to contribute to the Lead Centre(s) for ADCP (the “contributing centres”) that meet the GPC‑ADCP designation criteria and have been approved by ET‑OCPS; and manage changes in the membership of the group, as and when they occur, to maintain sufficient contributions;

(b) Maintain a list of the active contributing centres and the specification of their prediction systems;

(c) Collect an agreed set of hindcast, forecast and verification data (Appendices 2.2.20 and 2.2.21) from the contributing centres;

(d) Make available ~~(on a password‑protected website, as needed)~~ agreed forecast products in standard format, including multi‑model ensemble products (Appendix 2.2.20);

(e) Make available on the website agreed hindcast verification products in standard format, including verification of the multi‑model ensemble products (Appendix 2.2.21);

(f) Redistribute digital hindcast and forecast data for those contributing centres that allow it;

(g) Maintain an archive of the real‑time forecasts from individual contributing centres and from the multi‑model ensemble system;

(h) Promote research and experience in ADCP techniques and provide guidance and support on ADCP to RCCs and NMHSs;

(i) Based on comparison among different models, provide feedback to the contributing centres on model performance;

(j) Coordinate, in liaison with relevant World Climate Research Programme activities, an annual consensus prediction product giving global prospects for the next 1–5 years.

2.2.2.4.2 Access to data and visualization products held by a Lead Centre for ADCP should follow the rules as detailed in Appendix 2.2.19.

Note: The bodies in charge of managing the information contained in the present Manual related to coordination of ADCP are specified in the table below.

SECTION: Chapter

Chapter title in running head: PART II. SPECIFICATIONS OF GLOBAL DATA-…

Appendix 2.2.19. Access to data and visualization products held by the Lead Centre(s) for annual to decadal climate prediction

(a) ~~As needed, access to data from the Lead Centre(s) for ADCP website(s) will be password protected.~~

(b) ~~Digital data will be redistributed only in cases where the contributing centre data policy allows it. In other cases, r~~Requests for contributing centre output should be referred to the relevant contributing centre in cases where the digital hindcast and forecast data from the relevant contributing centre is not archived at the LC.

(c) ~~Contributing centres, RCCs, NMHSs and institutions coordinating RCOFs are eligible for password‑protected access to information held and produced by the Lead Centre(s) for ADCP.~~

(d) ~~Institutions other than those identified in (c) above may also request access to Lead Centre(s) for ADCP products. These i~~Institutions, including research centres, except contributing centres, RCCs, NMHSs and institutions coordinating RCOFs may not use Lead Centre(s) for ADCP products to generate and display/disseminate independent products for operational forecasting. These institutions must agree with these restrictions ~~to be eligible for access. Prior to access being granted to an applicant institution, the Lead Centre(s) for ADCP will refer the application to the INFCOM/ET‑OCPS through the WMO Secretariat for final consultation and review. Decisions to allow access must be unanimous. The Lead Centre(s) will be informed by the WMO Secretariat of such new users accepted for access~~.

(e) ~~A list of users provided with password access will be maintained by the Lead Centre for ADCP and reviewed periodically by the INFCOM/ET‑OCPS, to measure the degree of effective use and also to identify any changes in status of eligible users, and determine further necessary follow‑up.~~

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## 建议草案 6.4(2)/2 (INFCOM-2)

### SERCOM拟议的《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）修订案

观测、基础设施与信息系统委员会，

**忆及：**

(1) [决议18 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3790#page=162) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485），

(2) [决议7 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9832#page=42) – 建立第十八财期的WMO技术委员会，

(3) [决议8 (SERCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10768#page=71) – 建立WMO全球数据处理和预报系统水文中心，

(4) [决议12 (INFCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10939#page=107) – 全球数据处理和预报系统水文服务中心概念，

(5) 水文大会建议7（[Cg-Ext(2021/INF 3.1(2)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11001))，得到了大会的核准（[决议5 (Cg-Ext(2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11114#page=8)），

**认识到**在设计GDPFS水文中心时，应考虑到NHS在提供洪水预报与警报方面的一个声音原则（决议8（SERCOM-1）、决议12（INFCOM-1）），*[日本]*

**注意到：**

(1) GDPFS涵盖超出天气和气候范围的所有地球系统领域的活动，

(2) 根据《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793#.YzrQrHZBw2w)》（WMO-No. 485），SC-HYD、SC-ESMP和SG-CRYO制定了新的水文服务GDPFS中心指定标准，

(3) SC-MMO负责关于数值海浪预报、全球数值海洋预报以及海洋环境应急响应等活动规范的变更，

(4) SC-MMO确认：*[日本，秘书处]*

(a) RSMC印度国家海洋信息服务中心（INCOIS）（印度）符合RSMC数值海浪预报、全球海洋数值预报的要求，

(b) RSMC埃克塞特（英国）符合RSMC数值海浪预报和全球海洋数值预报的要求，

(c) RSMC蒙特利尔（加拿大）符合RSMC全球海洋数值预报的要求，

**考虑了**[决议5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/SERCOM-2/Chinese/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FSERCOM-2%2FChinese%2F1%2E%20DFD%20-供讨论的草案&FolderCTID=0x012000CDC0CE5CAA1F704BA768C6BA573C6E4D&View=%7B82CCB1C1-F5A0-4625-8E63-DDACC4EA0D5E%7D) – SERCOM常设委员会拟议的对《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No. 485）的更新，

**进一步考虑到**INFCOM的具体职责包括编写和维护与《WMO技术规则》所述的数据处理和预报系统有关的WMO规范性材料，

**审查了**

(1) 关于水文顾问在与业务水文及其在水管理应用有关的RSMC指定过程中的作用说明，见决议草案[附件1](#_Annex_1_to_1)，

(2) 作为一般用途活动开展次季节到季节（S2S）水文预测的RSMC的新指定标准，见决议草案[附件2](#_Annex_2_to_1)，

(3) 作为一般用途活动开展积雪预测的RSMC的新指定标准，见决议草案[附件3](#_Annex_3_to_1)，

(4) 作为专业活动开展骤洪预报的RSMC的新指定标准，见决议草案[附件4](#_Annex_4_to_1)，

(5) 开展数值海浪预报的RSMC的最新指定标准，见决议草案[附件5](#_Annex_5_to_1)，

(6) 开展全球数值海洋预报的RSMC的最新指定标准，见决议草案[附件6](#_Annex_6_to_1)，

(7) *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

用于如下机构的指定：

(a) RSMC印度国家海洋信息服务中心（INCOIS）（印度），负责开展数值海浪预报和全球数值海洋预报， *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

(b) RSMC埃克塞特（英国），负责开展数值海浪预报和全球数值海洋预测，

(c) RSMC蒙特利尔（加拿大），负责开展全球数值海洋预测，

 *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

并将其纳入《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)》第三部分，见决议草案[附件7](#_Annex_8_to_1) *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*，

(8) 将SC-ESMP纳入作为负责变更所有GDPFS活动说明的机构之一，见决议草案附件8，*[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

**要求**SC-ESMP与负责更改活动说明的其它机构合作*[日本]*，针对所有GDPFS活动的任何说明变更编写《GDPFS手册》（WMO‑No. 485）修订草案；

**建议**执行理事会根据本建议[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_4)所列的决议草案，通过INFCOM和SERCOM共同拟议的《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No. 485）修订案。

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[附件：1](#_Annex_to_draft_6)份

## 建议草案 6.4(2)/2 (INFCOM-2)的附件

**决议草案 ##/2(EC-76)**

### INFCOM和SERCOM共同拟议的《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No.485）修订案

执行理事会，

**忆及：**

(1) [决议18 (EC-69)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=3790#page=162) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485），

(2) [决议7 (Cg-18)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=9832#page=42) – 建立第十八财期的WMO技术委员会，

(3) [决议8 (SERCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10768#page=71) – 建立WMO全球数据处理和预报系统水文中心，

(4) [决议12 (INFCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10939#page=107) – 全球数据处理和预报系统水文服务中心概念，

(5) 水文大会建议7（[Cg-Ext(2021/INF 3.1(2)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11001))，得到了大会的核准（[决议5 (Cg-Ext(2021)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11114#page=8))，

**认识到**在设计GDPFS水文中心时，应考虑到NHS在提供洪水预报与警报方面的一个声音原则（决议8（SERCOM-1）、决议12（INFCOM-1）），*[日本]*

**注意到**[决议5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2)](https://meetings.wmo.int/SERCOM-2/Chinese/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FSERCOM-2%2FChinese%2F1%2E%20DFD%20-供讨论的草案&FolderCTID=0x012000CDC0CE5CAA1F704BA768C6BA573C6E4D&View=%7B82CCB1C1-F5A0-4625-8E63-DDACC4EA0D5E%7D) – SERCOM常设委员会拟议的对《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No. 485）的更新，

**审查了**[建议6.4(2)/2 (INFCOM-2)](#draftrec2) – SERCOM拟议的《GDPFS手册》（WMO-No. 485）修订案，

**同意**修订《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)手册》（WMO-No. 485），见本决议附件1至附件8 *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*。

**授权**秘书长与INFCOM主席协商对《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)手册》（WMO-No. 485）进行编辑修订。

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附件：8份 *[决议5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

## Annex 1 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

1.2.6.3 Requests for designation as a WMC or RSMC shall be put forward by the Permanent Representative of the country of the candidate centre, or, in the case of international organizations, by either the Permanent Representative of the country where the candidate centre is located or the president of the relevant regional association(s) (RA(s)).

Note: The Permanent Representative of the country consults with the Hydrological Adviser with respect to requests of the designation as a Centre relevant to operational hydrology and its application to water management as per Regulation 5 of General Regulations (WMO-No. 15).

## Annex 2 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

**2.2.1.X Sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) hydrological prediction**

Centres conducting sub-seasonal to seasonal (S2S) hydrological prediction (Regional Specialized Hydrological Centres (RSHC) for S2S hydrological prediction) shall:

(a) Produce ensemble forecast fields of basic and/or derived hydrological variables;

(b) Provide forecast data and products to NMHSs *[Japan]* at spatial and temporal resolutions that are scientifically and technically appropriate given S2S predictability considerations;

(c) Produce, where applicable, related forecast information products including categorical probability forecasts (such as tercile forecasts comprising probabilities of above normal, normal, below normal conditions) relative to a reference climatology, in the form of maps, charts and tables;

(d) Make available on WIS in a manner agreed on with Members *[Japan]* a range of these products; the list of mandatory and highly recommended S2S ensemble hydrological products to be made available is given in Appendix 2.2.XX;

(e) To the extent possible, make verification statistics available according to the standards defined in Appendix 2.2.YY;

(f) Make available online up-to-date supporting information on the characteristics of their global S2S ensemble hydrological prediction system, including key datasets and model versions, summary description of important ancillary methods (such as data assimilation and post-processing), and key references and contacts; the minimum information to be provided is given in Appendix 2.2.ZZ.

Note: The bodies in charge of managing the information contained in the present Manual related to global ensemble NWP are specified in Table X

Table X. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to
global S2S hydrological prediction

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP |  SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | SERCOM | INFCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP | INFCOM | SERCOM |

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**APPENDIX 2.2.XX. global ensemble S2S hydrological products**

1. Introduction

This appendix presents a list of core mandatory products (section 2) and recommended (section 3) global ensemble S2S hydrological products and services to be supported by qualifying centres. Additional information about the products is included in section 4, and related material describing product verification and system information is included in Appendices 2.2.YY and 2.2.ZZ, respectively.

2. Mandatory Products

Centres must operationally produce ensemble or probabilistic forecasts (including a central highly tendency and spread) for the variables listed in Table X1 for a global extent, where appropriate. Cryosphere-related products will not be valid over all land areas, though such data products may retain global dimensions. Expanded variable definitions are given in Section 4.6.

Table X1. Mandatory variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable Name** | **Spatial resolution** | **Temporal resolutions (time step)** | **Forecast lead times** | **Update Frequency** | **Latency** |
| Runoff (Discharge). See details in Section 4.6 | 5–25 km grids or mesoscale catchments | Between 1 day and 1 month | From 0 to 12 months with minimum range of 3 months | Between 1 day and 1 month | Between 1 and 10 days |

3. Highly Recommended Products

In addition to the core (mandatory) products, Centres are welcome and encouraged to provide probabilistic information products for other variables to give a fuller context to the primary forecast outputs listed above. Expanded variable definitions are given in Section 4.6.

Table X2. Additional variables

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable Name** | **Spatial resolution** | **Temporal resolution (time step)** | **Forecast lead times** | **Update Frequency** | **Latency** |
| River stage) *[Argentina]* | 5–100 km reach lengths; Points | Between 1 day and 1 month | From 0 to 12 months with minimum range of 3 months | Between 1 day and 1 month | Between 1 and 10 days |
| Water table depth | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments |
| Evaporative variables | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments |
| Groundwater | 5–50 km or equivalent catchments  |
| Surface precipitation and 2-meter air temperature | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments |
| Hydrologic indices | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments |
| Water Equivalent of Snow Cover(Snow Water Equivalent)*[Argentina, Secretariat]* | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments |
| Soil Moisture | 5–25 km or equivalent catchments  |

4. Additional Supporting Information

4.1 Spatial Resolution

The spatial resolution of the information products shall be determined by factors including usefulness and usability for local, regional and global-scale stakeholders as well as scientific and technical considerations to ensure that products can be reliably generated, effectively disseminated, and exhibit statistical skill. The mandatory spatial unit of the forecasts is a regular grid, but centres are also encouraged to provide products for other spatial units including watersheds or other delineations (such as administrative units), provided that the formal spatial reference definition is accepted by the community and is publicly available and accessible. It is expected that most qualifying products will adopt an intermediate spatial scale resolution (25–1000 km2 or approximately 5–25 km grid spacing). Streamflow or discharge products would be provided for a channel network of commensurate resolution, but also strive to provide outputs for existing and available monitoring gages, which will enhance the products’ relevance to stakeholders.

4.2 Temporal Resolution and Lead time

The primary S2S outlook products are temporally coarse, with predictand durations of 1 day to 1 month for lead times of up to one year. Given the skill profile of S2S climate and hydrologic phenomena, shorter predictand durations (e.g., 1 or 2 weeks) are appropriate for short lead times (up to approximately two months), and longer durations are appropriate for longer lead times. In addition, for some types of forecast outputs, such as ensemble predictions of streamflow, higher time resolution sequences for each ensemble member are commonly provided for use as inputs to subsequent modelling analyses (e.g., reservoir simulation models that may require a daily or sub-daily time resolution inputs).

4.3 Issuance Frequency and Latency

The update frequency is related to the temporal resolution, such that products are updated with sufficiently low latency (the lag between the time for which the forecast is initialized and the release or publication of the final forecast) and high frequency that the first lead time is still valid at time of issuance. For example, Centres producing forecasts with a 1 week temporal resolution should strive for a latency of 3 days or less and an update frequency of one week or less, while those producing forecasts of 1 month time resolution should strive for a latency of 10 days or less and an update frequency of one month or less.

4.4 Uncertainty estimation (ensemble size)

S2S forecasts should quantitatively and reliably characterize uncertainty because the ratio of signal to noise at S2S lead times is often relatively low. Ensemble-based systems should use a sufficient number of ensemble members (*i.e.,* ensemble size) to estimate forecast central tendency well (with a suggested minimum of 30 members). Statistical forecast systems or methodologies, which are not uncommon for regional applications, should estimate uncertainty from analysis of rigorously cross-validated prediction error rather than from model calibration error.

4.5 Output Type and Formats

The S2S products will ideally be presented in multiple forms and formats. To facilitate interpretation by stakeholders, a primary form of communication should include the presentation of forecast anomalies (e.g., percentile, percent of average, difference from average) calculated with respect to a retrospective climatology (mean annual and/or monthly to seasonal). Forecast anomalies may be for a particular percentile (e.g., 10th, 50th, 90th) and/or statistic (e.g., ensemble mean). Forecasts of the most probable outlook category are also a common derived product, and such categorical forecasts are not limited to the common tercile formulation (i.e., normal, below and above normal categories). The reference forecast and observational climatology should be based on a long enough record to define robust statistical thresholds for defining different conditions – preferably two decades or longer. Forecasts often suffer from systematic mean and variability bias, and the presentation of forecasts in terms of anomalies can aid in circumventing bias as well as standardizing products across multiple sources or centres. The calculation of anomalies should be calibrated to account for variability biases between the observational reference and the forecast system. Additional forms of forecast output are encouraged, including the full value of the raw forecast, forecasts transformed into standardized or normalized index form, as well as supporting information (such as the climatology for each output) as described in Appendix 2.2.ZZ.

Products shall be made available by the Centre on public facing website(s) in multiple formats, including graphical products (maps) as well as raw or post-processed data files (in standard formats, including ascii/text or binary files, such as NetCDF or grib). Centres are encouraged to use data archive facilities that provide user-oriented functionality and web services for interactive and automated sub-setting and downloading of forecast data. Lastly, regular forecast product discussions are encouraged, highlighting areas of interest or potential concern for users (such as droughts or flood potential). The Centre shall also provide a listing of clear contact points and/or a mechanism for inquiries and feedback from users.

4.6 Expanded variable information

Table X3. Variable Definitions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable Name(s)** | Description |
| Runoff (Discharge) | Water input to the river channel network or streamflow. Runoff may be expressed as total runoff and/or one or more of its components, namely surface runoff and subsurface discharge (volume/time unit). Runoff also may be supplied in the form of streamflow (or discharge), which includes the effect of channel routing  |
| Water Equivalent of Snow Cover (Snow Water Equivalent) *[Argentina, Secretariat]* | Water depth equivalent of the snow and glacier mass above the land surface (length unit) |
| Soil Moisture | Water depth within the hydrologically active range of the subsurface, typically ranging from 0 m to a maximum depth in the 2–20 m range (length unit) *[Argentina]* |
| Groundwater or Aquifer Storage | Water depth stored in aquifers below the active subsurface soil moisture layers (length unit) |
| River stage | Elevation of the free water surface of a water body (river) relative to a datum level.(length unit)*[Secretariat]*  |
| Water table depth | Depth to the upper surface of saturated soil moisture zone (length unit) |
| Evaporation variables | Evaporation-related variables include actual and potential evapotranspiration (the evaporation that would occur from bare soil or a plant if sufficient water were available and absent any restriction), as well as lake and reservoir evaporation. (length/time unit) |
| Surface precipitation and 2-meter air temperature | Climate forecast variables provide additional context for understanding hydrologic forecast variables. While climate forecasts are available from S2S climate forecasting centres, they may differ in multiple respects from those used directly in producing the hydrologic forecasts. Hydrological forecast centres are encouraged to make available at least the primary climate forecast variables (precipitation and 2-meter air temperature) associated with the hydrologic forecasts. (length or mass/time unit for precipitation and degrees Celsius or Kelvin units for temperature) |
| Hydrologic and/or drought indices | Some management communities use common indices such as the PDSI to inform decision-making on drought and other extremes. (non-dimensional standardized or normalized units). WMO-No. 1173 provides a list of index definitions, including the following, though this list does not include all indices of interest. Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (PHDI) Standardized Reservoir Supply Index (SRSI) Standardized Streamflow Index (SSFI) Standardized Water-level Index (SWI) Streamflow Drought Index (SDI) Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) Aggregate Dryness Index (ADI) Standardized Snowmelt and Rain Index (SMRI) |

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**APPENDIX 2.2.YY. STANDARDIZED VERIFICATION OF S2S HYDROLOGIC PREDICTIONS**

1. Introduction

This appendix describes procedures for the production and exchange of a standard set of verification scores for S2S hydrological prediction data and products generated by GDPFS centres for incorporation into the GDPFS. Such centres may generate other hydrological prediction data and products that are not integrated into the GDPFS and are not subject to this verification requirement. The goal is to provide consistent verification information on the S2S products of participating forecast centres that will assist users, including forecasters in regional and national centres who use the information to inform regional and national seasonal outlooks. It will provide quantitative benchmarks for documenting and intercomparing the skill of participating centres. The verification scores described are to be calculated based on retrospective forecasts (hindcasts). Producing centres will calculate and make the verification scores available via their centre websites. Skill measures recommended for use by participating centres in verification of S2S hydrological forecasts include those described here.

2. Verification Metrics and Skill Scores

The following metrics and skill scores are required for the mandatory prediction variable(s) and derived products.

 Measures of accuracy and skill for ensemble mean and median forecasts, including bias, relative bias, correlation and anomaly correlation, mean absolute error and mean squared error; and associated relative terms, where appropriate: e.g., relative bias, relative mean absolute error, expressed as a percentage.

 Measures of probabilistic skill, including the continuous ranked probability score (CRPS) and the ranked probability score (RPS), and their 3-part decompositions (including, e.g., the reliability terms).

 For categorical forecasts, such as tercile predictions, common categorical skill metrics shall be provided, such as hit rates, false alarm ratios, critical success indices, or multicategory Brier scores.

 These metrics should also be expressed in the form of a skill score using two separate references: (1) climatology; (2) persistence.

 The observational datasets for the validation of hydrologic predictions can be of two types. Official agency observations should be used where available, such as for an appropriate (e.g., naturalized or not) streamflow (discharge) value at a river location. Where such observations are not available, such as for sub-surface variables or spatially distributed runoff, a high-quality reanalysis may be used. The nature of the validating data set should be documented along with the presentation of results.

Provision of the statistical significance of scores and/or confidence intervals is not currently mandatory but is strongly recommended. Participating centres are free to choose the method of the calculation.

3. Application of Metrics and Skill Scores

The scores shall be calculated at the temporal and spatial resolution for which the forecasts are provided (e.g., gridded, reach-based, point-based) or as constrained by the available observations and reanalyses, depending on the type of validation being performed.

Forecast scores must be stratified by lead time (weekly or monthly) and initialization date or time of year (calendar month, or season), recognizing the seasonally varying nature of hydrologic prediction skill and its dependence on the influence of initial conditions versus boundary forcings.

Forecast centres are encouraged to provide regional summaries of verification metrics and skill scores, but this is not required. If they are provided, the centre should provide accompanying guidance on the interpretation of such regional summaries, given the heterogeneity of underlying hydrologic processes across catchments and sub-basins within the region. Innovative pooling strategies for increasing sample size are also encouraged, if they are well documented.

4. Variables

All mandatory variables listed in the first table of Appendix 2.2.50 and the derived categorical or anomaly products shall be verified. Verification is also required for recommended variable forecasts and associated products that are to be integrated with the GDPFS. A centre may produce recommended (but not mandatory) variables without verification, but they will not be integrated into the GDPFS.

5. Hindcast Data set

The hindcast period for the hindcast data set used in forecast verification shall be at least 20 years to provide a minimum sample size for assessing forecast performance. Hindcast initialization frequency shall be a minimum of once per month with a minimum ensemble size of 10 members, or an alternate strategy that provides at least 10 members per month shall be used (e.g., lagged/pooled members across multiple initialization dates within a month). Hindcast datasets shall be generated with the same prediction system that is used to generate the real-time forecasts to the extent possible. It is recognized that some aspects of real-time systems may differ (by necessity) from the hindcasting system, such as the data assimilation that is used, and the other details such as ensemble size and update frequency (and even resolution) may differ due to computational constraints. These differences, and their expected or potential impact on the validity of the performance scores calculated from the hindcasts, shall be briefly summarized in documentation available from the Centre website.

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**APPENDIX 2.2.ZZ. Supporting information on the S2S hydrological prediction system**

This appendix presents a listing of the information required to be made available by centres providing S2S hydrological predictions within the GDPFS, describing the nature of the system, datasets and methods used to produce the forecasts and other relevant metadata. The information must be updated in a timely fashion when system upgrades are implemented, and includes the following elements.

 Formal name and date of implementation of the current forecast system producing the S2S predictions.

 Summary of the configuration of the system, including the details of its major sub-components (e.g., ocean, land, sea-ice, atmosphere), their version numbers, horizontal and vertical resolutions and extent (e.g., number of levels if appropriate), and the coupling of those components.

 Summary of the forecast initialization approach, including key observational datasets used in initialization, and the method used for data assimilation (if any).

 Summary of the ensemble forecast generation approach and ensemble forecast details (including size or number of members, timestep of saved outputs, update frequency, latency, lead time range, and list of core output variables).

 Description of any major external boundary forcings or constraints, if appropriate.

 Summary of associated hindcasting activities, including hindcast period, ensemble size, frequency, ensemble construction approach, timestep of saved outputs, time/space extent of outputs, and other relevant details (such as list of core output variables, data format).

 Summary of verification activities or completed studies addressing the performance of the system for the variables being contributed to the GDPFS.

 Description of access points to forecasts and hindcasts provided for integration with the GDPFS (typically these are URLs).

 Point(s) of contact, including either personnel names and office information such as email, website, and/or telephone number. This should not be a general agency entry point but rather a programmatic or technical contact.

 List of key references or documentation on the forecast system and its sub-components and methods, if those are not included in the forecast system documentation.

## Annex 3 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

**2.2.1.X Snow cover prediction**

**Centres conducting snow cover prediction (RSHCs for snow cover prediction) shall:**

(a) Prepare analyses of snow cover parameters over land surfaces at regional scale; *[Secretariat in response to Japan]*;

(b) Make available on WIS a range of these products; the list of mandatory and highly recommended products to be made available is given in Appendix 2.2.XX;

(c) Produce verification statistics according to the standard defined in Appendix 2.2.YY and make them available on their website;

(d) Make available on a website up-to-date information on the characteristics of their snow cover prediction systems; the minimum information to be provided is given in Appendix 2.2.ZZ.

The Centres should:

(a) Prepare forecasts of snow cover parameters over land surfaces;

(b) Make available on WIS a range of these products; the list of products to be made available is given in Appendix 2.2.XX;

(c) Produce verification statistics according to the standard defined in Appendix 2.2.YY and make them available on their website.

Note: The bodies in charge of managing the information contained in the Manual related to snow cover prediction are specified in the table below.

**Table X. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to snow cover prediction**

|  |
| --- |
| *Responsibility* |
| *Changes to activity specification* |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP | SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |
| To be recommended by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress/ |  |  |
| *Centre designation* |
| To be recommended by: | RA | SERCOM | INFCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress/ |  |  |
| *Compliance* |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP | INFCOM |  SERCOM |

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**APPENDIX 2.2.XX MANDATORY AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED SNOW COVER PREDICTION PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Snow cover analysis products are mandatory, but can be provided either on a grid or at the basin-scale (or both). Snow cover forecasts are highly recommended, but not mandatory. However, in all cases the same two parameters are mandatory: snow cover area and water equivalent of snow cover.

**(1) Mandatory products** *[Secretariat]*

**Gridded snow analysis products** *[Secretariat]*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| Snow cover area | 10 km | Once per day | Less than 12 hours |
| Wat Water equivalent of snow cover |

* Altitude at which parameters are valid must be provided
* Within a given grid cell, parameters can be provided for multiple combinations of altitude, slope, aspect and vegetation type, but a grid cell average should also be provided

**Basin-scale snow analysis products** *[Secretariat]*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| Snow cover fraction | Basin average | Twice monthly | Less than 7 days |
| Wat Water equivalent of snow cover |

**(2) Recommended products** *[Secretariat]*

**Gridded snow analysis products**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| *[Secretariat]* | 10 km *[Secretariat]* | Once per day *[Secretariat]* | Less than 12 hours *[Secretariat]* |
| *[Secretariat]* |
| Snow depth |
| Vertical average of snowpack temperature profile |
| Liquid water content of snow [% of total mass] |
| Snowmelt runoff at the base of the snowpack |

*[Secretariat]*

 Altitude at which parameters are valid must be provided

 Within a given grid cell, parameters can be provided for multiple combinations of altitude, slope, aspect and vegetation type, but a grid cell average should also be provided

**Gridded snow forecast products**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Forecast range* | *Time steps* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| Snow cover area\* | 10 km *[Secretariat]* | Up to 3 days / Beyond 3 days, up to 32 days | 3 hours / 24 hours | Once per day *[Secretariat]* | Less than 12 hours *[Secretariat]* |
| Water equivalent of snow cover\* |
| Snow depth |
| Vertical average of snowpack temperature profile |
| Liquid water content of snow [% of total mass] |
| Snowmelt runoff at the base of the snowpack |

\*Required products for gridded snow cover forecast (if forecasts are provided)

 Altitude at which parameters are valid must be provided

 Within a given grid cell, parameters can be provided for multiple combinations of altitude, slope, aspect and vegetation type, but a grid cell average should also be provided

**Basin-scale snow analysis products**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| *[Secretariat]* | Basin average *[Secretariat]* | Twice monthly *[Secretariat]* | Less than 7 days *[Secretariat]* |
|  |
| *[Secretariat]* |
| Vertical average of snowpack temperature profile |
| Liquid water content of snow [% of total mass] |
| Snowmelt runoff at the base of the snowpack |

*[Secretariat]*

**Basin-scale snow forecast products**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter* | *Spatial resolution* | *Forecast range* | *Time steps* | *Frequency* | *Latency* |
| Snow cover fraction\* | Basin average *[Secretariat]* | Up to 32 days | 24 hours | Twice monthly *[Secretariat]* | Less than 7 days *[Secretariat]* |
| Water equivalent of snow cover\* |
| Snow depth |
| Vertical average of snowpack temperature profile |
| Liquid water content of snow [% of total mass] |
| Snowmelt runoff at the base of the snowpack |

\*Required products for basin-scale snow cover forecast (if forecasts are provided)

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**APPENDIX 2.2.YY STANDARDIZED VERIFICATION FOR SNOW COVER PREDICTION PRODUCTS**

1. Introduction

This appendix presents detailed procedures for the generation of a standard set of verification scores for snow cover predictions. Standard verification methods are presented for the two mandatory parameters (snow cover fraction and water equivalent of snow on the ground) as well as one highly recommended parameter (snow depth). Different verification methods are also presented for deterministic and probabilistic snow cover predictions.

2. Verification metrics

For water equivalent of snow on the ground (SWE) and snow depth (SD), verification statistics shall include mean error (ME) and root mean square error (RMSE). These shall be provided for deterministic forecasts as well as for the mean of the predictive distribution (or ensemble mean) in the case of probabilistic forecasts.

The CRPS shall be used to evaluate probabilistic predictions of SWE and SD. The decomposition of CRPS into a potential CRPS and a reliability term shall be provided (see Hersbach, 2000, Weather and Forecasting).

For verification of deterministic predictions of snow cover area (SCA), a 2x2 contingency table shall be used in order to identify true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP) and false negatives (FN). Areas where modelled snow depth is lower than the detection threshold of the verifying observations shall be considered snow free.

In addition to the contingency table itself, summary statistics obtained from this contingency table shall be provided, and in particular accuracy, precision, recall and the F score (see Cooper et al., 2018, Atmospheric Measurement Techniques).

For verification of probabilistic predictions of SCA, the Brier score shall be provided, as well as its decomposition into uncertainty, reliability and resolution components (see Murphy, 1973, Meteorology and Climatology).

3. Verifying observations

Ideally, predictions shall be verified against independent in-situ or remotely sensed observations. Because of the persistence of snowpack in time, model errors are strongly correlated in time. Hence, observations from a given network or platform cannot generally be considered independent of model predictions made at an earlier time if the same observation network or platform was used to initialize the model.

Recognizing the challenge of obtaining independent observations for model verification, it is deemed acceptable to verify predictions through a data denial experiment. If such an approach is used, the details of the data denial experiment shall be provided by the centre together with the verification statistics.

When verification against independent observations or through data denial experiments is not possible, verifications shall be made against the centre’s own analysis as well as against at least one other analysis product. Differences between the scores obtained using the centre’s own analysis and using other analyses shall be provided.

When verifying gridded snow predictions, the difference between the model topography and the altitude of the verifying observation shall not exceed 400 m.

4. Temporal and spatial aggregation

Pooling of prediction/observation pairs in time and space shall be performed in order to obtain a sample size large enough to compute stable verification metrics as well as to provide summary statistics for regions and periods of interest.

Pairs valid during the same month shall be pooled together for reporting purposes. Pooling of prediction/observation pairs in space shall be done by basins and sub-basins and/or ecological zones and/or mountain zones. The details of the strategy used for spatial aggregation shall be provided by the centre.

Basin boundaries shall be obtained from the WMO Basins and Sub-Basins (WMOBB) database. Ecological zones shall be obtained from the Global Ecological Zones data set distributed by the FAO. Mountain zones shall be obtained from the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). Further stratification by altitude, slope and aspect can be considered.

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**APPENDIX 2.2.ZZ CHARACTERISTICS OF SNOW COVER PREDICTION SYSTEMS**

1. System

 System name and version

 Date of implementation

2. Configuration

 Domain*[Secretariat in response to Japan]*

 Horizontal resolution of the model, with indication of grid spacing in km:

 Number of snow layers:

 Forecast length and forecast step interval:

 Runs per day (times in UTC):

 Integration time step:

 Additional comments:

3. Initial conditions

 Data assimilation method:

 In-situ datasets assimilated:

 Remotely sensed datasets assimilated:

 Additional comments:

4. Boundary conditions

 List of atmospheric driving variables:

 Source of information for atmospheric driving variables:

 Timestep and horizontal resolution of atmospheric driving variables:

 Lower boundary conditions (to compute ground thermal flux):

 Additional comments:

5. Probabilistic predictions

 Are probabilistic predictions provided? If so, describe method briefly:

 Additional comments:

6. Other details of model

 List of prognostic variables:

 Is snow microstructure represented? If so, describe method briefly:

 Is blowing snow sublimation represented? If so, describe method briefly:

 Is wind-induced snow transport represented? If so, describe method briefly:

 Is interaction with tall vegetation represented? If so, describe method briefly:

 Are the effects of slope and aspect on incoming radiation represented?

 Additional comments:

7. Verification approach

 What verification approach is used to evaluate the analyses and the forecasts?

 In-situ datasets used for verification:

 Remotely sensed datasets used for verification:

 Additional comments:

8. Further information

 Operational contact point:

 URLs for system documentation:

 URL for list of products:

## Annex 4 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

**2.2.2.XX Flash flood forecasting**

**Centres conducting flash flood forecasting (Regional Specialized Hydrological Centres (RSHCs) for flash flood forecasting) shall:**

**(d) Produce flash flood products and provide specific products to National Hydrological and Meteorological Services (NMHSs), which are agreed with participating countries in advance. The list of mandatory and highly recommended products is specified in Appendix 2.2.XX;**

**(e) Support NMHSs in the generation of flash flood forecasting information;**

**(f) Make a range of these products available on the WIS and/or another web-based platform;**

**(g) Prepare verification statistics and make them available on a website (Some recommendations on the verification are given in appendix 2.2.YY);**

**(h) Make available on a website up-to-date information on the characteristics of Flash Flood Forecasting System. The minimum information to be provided is specified in Appendix 2.2.ZZ.**

Note: The bodies in charge of managing the information contained in the Manual related to flash flood forecasting are specified in the table below.

**Table X. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to flash flood forecasting**

|  |
| --- |
| *Responsibility* |
| *Changes to activity specification* |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP | SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |
| To be recommended by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| *Centre designation* |
| To be recommended by: | RA | SERCOM | INFCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| *Compliance* |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC-HYD |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP | INFCOM | SERCOM |

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**APPENDIX 2.2.XX MANDATORY AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FLASH FLOOD FORECASTING PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES**

**Mandatory products**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter / Product / Variable* | *Forecast lead time* | *Issuance frequency* | *Temporal resolution* | *Spatial resolution* |
| *Flash flood risk (in categories)* (e.g., high, moderate, low) | *Up to 36 hours* | *As necessary for the region of interest and available forcing data, but not more than 6 hours* | *Temporal steps ranging from less than 1 hour to 6 hours, depending on modelling uncertainties and the source of available rainfall data* | *Basin areas / grid-cells size up to 200 km2, depending on input sources and modelled domain* |

**Highly recommended products**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter / Product / Variable* | *Forecast lead time* | *Issuance frequency* | *Temporal resolution* | *Spatial resolution* |
| *Peak discharge* | *Up to 36 hours* | *As necessary for the region of interest and available forcing data, but not more than 6 hours.* | *Temporal steps ranging from less than 1 hour to 6 hours, depending on modelling uncertainties and the source of available rainfall data.* | *Basin areas / grid-cells size up to 200 km2, depending on input sources and modelled domain.* |
| *Flash flood threshold* |

Products may be generated in a number of formats selected to facilitate their usage by different stakeholders and partners, and processing by other centres and decision support systems, compliant with approved WMO data exchange files formats.

The standard and recommended practices covering the format and content are described in the Technical Regulations, Volume III: Hydrology (WMO-No. 49).

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**APPENDIX 2.2.YY RECOMMENDATIONS ON VERIFICATION FOR FLASH FLOOD FORECASTING PRODUCTS**

This appendix presents procedures for the generation of a standard set of verification scores for mandatory products of the RSHC for flash flood forecasting based on available ground-truth data and whether flash flood flows or flash flood occurrences were forecasted by NMHSs based on flash flood forecasting products and information. The goal is to provide consistent verification information on the flash flood forecast products from different centres for forecasters in the hydrological forecast services and to help Regional Specialized Hydrological Centres for flash flood forecasting to compare and improve their forecasts. The RSHC shall create and maintain website for flash flood verification information, so that potential users will benefit from a consistent presentation of the results.

The standardized verification should provide key relevant information appropriate to the state of the art in flash flood forecasting, ensuring a consistent verification methodology applied to forecasts from different RSHCs, and the use of a common set of observations.

Appropriate forecast verification procedures and metrics will be used as allowed by the available ground-truth data and whether flash flood flows or flash flood occurrences are forecast. Contingency tables for the mandatory flash flood products provide the number of forecast products and actual events, linking the matches, false warnings and misses. The resulting table will produce statistics of the probability of detection, false alarm ratio and probability of a miss.

Other examples of verification metrics include second moment residual statistics and critical success index. Underlying hydrologic models will be verified by using usual metrics. For instance, the Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency criterion (NSE) and the index of volumetric fit (IVF).

Forecast verifications shall be made on an annual basis, with due consideration of the lack of reliability of the scores when computed on a reduced number of cases.

The model verification shall be initially made during the implementation of the system. Further verifications should be made on an annual basis or when there is evidence of poor performance. The model verification should be made in all basin outlets where observed data are available and with sufficient record length.

For systems allowing forecaster adjustments, verification will also be done on forecaster adjusted products and in the resultant warnings.

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**APPENDIX 2.2.ZZ CHARACTERISTICS OF FLASH FLOOD FORECASTING SYSTEMS**

1. System

 System name and version;

 Date of implementation:

2. Configuration

 Geographical coverage of the system;

 Horizontal resolution of the model;

 Forecast length and forecast step interval:

 Runs per day (times in UTC).

3. Other details of the system

 Hydrological modelling

 Soil moisture modelling

 Satellite and radar precipitation information

 Configuration and implementation of weather prediction models

4. Products

 Description of the products and methods for the calculation

 Other details, if necessary

5. Further information

 Operational contact point:

 URL for system documentation

 URL for list of products

## Annex 5 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

**APPENDIX 2.2.11 MANDATORY AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED**

**NUMERICAL OCEAN WAVE PREDICTION PRODUCTS TO BE MADE**

**AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM**

Additional highly recommended products:

 U and v component of 10-meter wind or 10 m wind speed and direction;

 Full 2-D wave spectra at subset of grid points;

 Wind sea and swell split at all grid points, including swell partitioned parameters;

 Derived parameters including wave steepness, directional spreading and rogue wave potential.

## Annex 6 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

***2.2.1.9 Global numerical ocean prediction***

**Centres conducting global numerical ocean prediction shall:**

**(a) Prepare global analyses of oceanographic variables ~~-parameters~~;**

**(b) Prepare global forecast fields of basic and derived oceanographic variables** **~~parameters~~**;

**(c) Make available on WIS a range of these products; the list of mandatory and highly recommended products to be made available is given in Appendix 2.2.13;**

**(d) Prepare verification statistics and make them available on a website;**

**(e) Make available on a website up‑to‑date information on the characteristics of their global numerical ocean prediction systems; the minimum information to be provided is given in Appendix 2.2.14.**

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***APPENDIX 2.2.13. MANDATORY AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GLOBAL NUMERICAL OCEAN PREDICTION PRODUCTS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE ON THE WMO INFORMATION SYSTEM***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Parameter*  | *Level*  | *Minimum resolution*  | *Forecast range*  | *Minimum time steps*  | *Frequency*  |
| Sea-surface elevation  | Surface  | ~~0.5~~~~0~~ ~~x 0.5~~~~o~~0.250 x 0.250 | Up to 6 days  | Every 24 hours  | Once a day  |
| SST  | Surface (mixed layer)  |
| Surface u, v  | Surface  |
| Sea-surface absolute salinity  | Surface  |
| u, v  | Depth to be determined  |
| Conservative Temperature  | 10/50/100/250/500(m)  |
| Absolute Salinity | 10/50/100/250/500 (m) |
| Mixed layer depth\*  |   |

 \*Mixed layer depth based on temperature and/or density criteria

**Additional highly recommended products:**

– ~~None~~.

– Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential (TCHP), defined as the integrated vertical temperature from the sea surface to the depth of the 26 Deg C isotherm *[Secretariat in response to Japan]*

– Ocean Initial Conditions for seasonal forecast

– Sea-ice thickness and sea-ice extent.

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***APPENDIX 2.2.14. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GLOBAL NUMERICAL OCEAN PREDICTION SYSTEMS***

**1. System**

– System name (version):

– Date of implementation:

**2. Configuration**

– Horizontal resolution of the model, with indication of grid spacing in km:

– Number of model levels:

– ~~Bottom of model:~~Topography data of model:

– Forecast length and forecast step interval:

– Runs per day (times in UTC):

– Is model coupled to atmosphere, wave, sea-ice models? Specify which models:

– Atmosphere model characteristics (such as, but not limited to configuration, initial and boundary conditions):

– Wave model characteristics (such as, but not limited to configuration, initial and boundary conditions):

– Sea ice model characteristics (such as, but not limited to resolution, rheology, number of sea ice category):

– Integration time step:

- Horizontal and vertical coordinate system of the model:

– Additional comments:

**3. Initial conditions**

– Climatology data of the model:

– Data assimilation method, including brief description:

- Observations being assimilated:

- Assimilated window:

– Additional comments:

**4. Surface boundary conditions**

– Surface forcing, briefly describe method(s), frequency and origin of atmospheric surface forcing:

– Lateral boundary conditions (for example, river discharge)? If so, briefly describe method(s), frequency and origin of lateral boundary conditions:

– Additional comments:

**5. Other details of the model**

– What kind of mixing scheme is in use?

- List vertical and horizontal mixing, diffusion schemes and ad-hoc parameterization in use

- ~~How are radiations parameterized?~~

- Parameterization of surface boundary conditions (heat, freshwater, momentum)?

– What kind of large-scale dynamics is in use (for example, grid-point semi-Lagrangian)? Hydrostatic or non-hydrostatic?

~~- Data assimilation scheme?~~

– Quality control scheme?

– Verification approach?

– Other relevant details?

**6. Products delivered**

– Resolution of the products

– Interpolation method if products are post processed

– Frequency of the products

– Latency of the products (time between production and availability)

– Length of the time series available in the past

– Definition of the Tropical Cyclone Heat Potential

**~~6~~7. Further information**

– Operational contact point:

– URLs for system documentation:

– URL for list of products:

- Graphic and model data output:

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*[Res.5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

## Annex 7 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)*[Res.5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual. In addition, the text will be updated reflecting the changes made to the Resolution 5.1(1)/1 (SERCOM-2) during SERCOM-2 (2022).]*

**3. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres for general purpose activities are:**

Numerical ocean wave prediction

RSMC Exeter

RSMC INCOIS (India)

RSMC Melbourne

RSMC Montreal

RSMC Tokyo

RSMC Toulouse

Acronyms not previously defined: INCOIS – Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services

Global numerical ocean prediction

RSMC Exeter

RSMC INCOIS (India)

RSMC Montreal

*[Res.5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

## Annex 8 to draft Resolution ##/2 (EC-76)*[Res.5.1(1)/1(SERCOM-2)]*

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual.]*

Table 2. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to global deterministic NWP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

\_\_\_\_\_

Table 3. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to limited‑area deterministic NWP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

\_\_\_\_\_

Table 4. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to global ensemble NWP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

\_\_\_\_\_

Table 5. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to limited‑area
ensemble NWP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET-OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 6. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related
to global numerical SSFs

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | ~~SERCOM~~ |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 7. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to global numerical long‑range prediction

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | ~~SERCOM~~ |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 8. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to ADCP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | ~~SERCOM~~ |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 9. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to numerical
ocean wave prediction

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/SC‑MMO~~INFCOM/SC-ESMP | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |

Table 10. Bodies responsible for managing information related to global numerical
ocean prediction

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/SC‑MMO~~INFCOM/SC-ESMP | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |

Table 11. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to nowcasting

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 12. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to regional climate prediction and monitoring

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/ET‑CSISO~~INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | SERCOM/ET‑CSISO |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/ET‑CSISO |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 13. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related
to multi‑model ensemble SSFs

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 14. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to multi‑model ensemble prediction for LRFs

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 15. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to
coordination of ADCP

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OCPS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OCPS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 16. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to regional severe weather forecasting

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | ~~SERCOM/SC‑DRR~~INFCOM/ET‑OWFS | SERCOM/SC‑DRR |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | RA | INFCOM | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑DRR |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM | SERCOM |

Table 17. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to Tropical Cyclone forecasting

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/SC‑DRR~~INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | SERCOM/SC‑DRR |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | Regional Tropical Cyclone committee | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM | Regional Tropical Cyclone committee | SERCOM |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑DRR |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |

Table 18. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to nuclear environmental emergency response

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑ERA~~ | INFCOM/ET‑ERA |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑ERA |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 19. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to non‑nuclear environmental emergency response

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑ERA~~ | INFCOM/ET‑ERA |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑ERA |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 20. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to atmospheric sand and dust storm forecasts

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~RB/SDS‑WAS Steering Committee~~ INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM/ET‑ERA | RB/SDS‑WAS Steering Committee |
| To be recommended by: | RB (WWRP/SSC) | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation\* |
| To be recommended by: | RB (WWRP/SSC, SDS‑WAS Steering Group) | INFCOM | RA |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑ERA |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 21. Bodies responsible for managing information related to marine
meteorological services

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/SC‑MMO~~INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |
| To be recommended by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be approved by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |

Table 22. Bodies responsible for managing information related to marine
environmental emergency response

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | ~~SERCOM/SC‑MMO~~INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |
| To be recommended by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be approved by: | SERCOM | INFCOM |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM | SERCOM |  |

Table 23. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to coordination of DNV

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 24. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to coordination
of EPS verification

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 25. Bodies responsible for managing information related to coordination of WFV

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | ~~SERCOM/SC‑MMO~~INFCOM/ET‑OWFS | SERCOM/SC‑MMO |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

Table 26. WMO bodies responsible for managing information related to coordination of TCFV

TABLE: Table with lines

|  |
| --- |
| Responsibility |
| Changes to activity specification |
| To be proposed by: | INFCOM/SC-ESMP~~ET‑OWFS~~ | ~~RB/JWGFVR~~INFCOM/ET‑OWFS | RB/JWGFVR, RB/WGNE |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Centres designation |
| To be recommended by: | INFCOM |  |  |
| To be decided by: | EC/Congress |  |  |
| Compliance |
| To be monitored by: | INFCOM/ET‑OWFS |  |  |
| To be reported to: | INFCOM/SC‑ESMP | INFCOM |  |

## 建议草案6.4(2)/3 (INFCOM-2)

### 全球长期预报制作中心（GPC-LRF）、全球次季节预报制作中心（GPC-SSF）以及次季节预报多模式集合协调牵头中心（LC-SSFMME）的指定

观测、基础设施与信息系统委员会，

**忆及**[决议23 (EC-73)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11009" \l "page=311) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）并指定新的全球数据处理和预报系统中心，

**注意到**业务气候预测系统专家组（ET-OCPS）确认：

(1) 国家中心普纳（印度）符合GPC-LRF的要求，

(2) ECMWF符合GPC-SSF和LC-SSFMME的要求，

**审查了：**

(1) 全球长期预报制作中心（GPC-LRF）和全球次季节预报制作中心（GPC-SSF）以及次季节预报多模式集合协调牵头中心（LC-SSFMME）的指定以及将其纳入《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》第三部分：

 GPC-LRF：普纳（印度），

 GPC-SSF：ECMWF，

 LC-SSFMME：ECMWF，

(2) 对GPC-SSF数字数据规格的更新以及LC-SSFMME的GPC-SSF图形产品的获取，

**建议**执行理事会根据本建议[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_1)所列的决议草案，通过上述GDPFS中心的指定。

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[附件：1](#_Annex_to_draft_1)份

## 建议草案 6.4(2)/3 (INFCOM-2)的附件

**决议草案 ##/3(EC-76)**

**全球长期预报制作中心（GPC-LRF）、全球次季节预报制作中心（GPC-SSF）以及次季节预报多模式集合协调牵头中心（LC-SSFMME）的指定**

执行理事会，

**忆及**[决议23 (EC-73)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=11009" \l "page=311) – 修订《全球资料处理和预报系统》（WMO-No. 485）并指定新的全球数据处理和预报系统中心，

**审查了**[建议6.4(2)/3 (INFCOM-2)](#draftrec3) -全球长期预报制作中心（GPC-LRF）、全球次季节预报制作中心（GPC-SSF）以及次季节预报多模式集合协调牵头中心（LC-SSFMME）的指定，

**同意**修订《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)手册》（WMO-No. 485），见本决议的[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_7)。

**授权**秘书长与INFCOM主席协商对《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)手册》（WMO-No. 485）进行编辑修订。

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[附件：1](#_Annex_to_draft_7)份

## Annex to draft Resolution ##/3 (EC-76)

**Designation of Global Producing Centres for Long-range Forecasts (GPC-LRF), Sub-seasonal Forecasts (GPC-SSF) and Lead Centre for the coordination of multimodel ensembles for sub-seasonal forecasts (LC-SSFMME)**

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual.]*

SECTION: Chapter

Chapter title in running head: PART II. SPECIFICATIONS OF GLOBAL DATA-…

APPENDIX 2.2.43. Minimum information to be available from the Lead Centre(s) for SUB SEASONAL forecast multimodel ensembles

1. Global Producing Centre digital products

Global fields of forecast ~~anomalies~~ as supplied by GPCs-SSF, including (for GPCs that allow redistribution of their digital data) ~~weekly~~ ~~mean anomalies for ensemble mean~~ daily fields from ~~in the~~ individual forecasts for at least each of the four weeks following the ~~week of submission~~forecast initialization date:

(a) Surface (2‑m) temperature;

(b) SST;

(c) Total precipitation rate;

(d) MSLP;

(e) 850 hPa temperature;

(f) 500 hPa geopotential height;

(g) 850 and 200 hPa wind (zonal and meridional);

(h) Outgoing long‑wave radiation at the top of the atmosphere;

(i) 10 hPa zonal wind.

Note: Definitions of the content and format for the supply of data to the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME by GPCs and terms of exchange are available on the Lead Centre(s) website(s).

2. Graphical products

Plots and maps for each GPC forecast displayed in common format on the Lead Centre(s) website(s), for the variables listed in HYPERLINK: Paragraph <Appendix 2.2.41> and for selectable regions where appropriate,

for weeks 1, 2, 3–4 and 1–4:

(a) Ensemble mean anomalies;

(b) Probabilities for the tercile forecast categories;

(c) Model consistency plots, that is, maps showing the proportion of models predicting the same sign anomaly;

(d) Multi‑model probabilities for tercile forecast categories.

for intraseasonal variability:

(a) Diagrams presenting each GPC forecast of the tropical intraseasonal variability such as the Madden–Julian Oscillation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SECTION: Chapter

Chapter title in running head: PART II. SPECIFICATIONS OF GLOBAL DATA-…

APPENDIX 2.2.44. Access to Global Producing Centre for Sub‑seasonal Forecasts data and visualization products held by the lead centre(s) for sub‑seasonal forecast multi‑model ensembles

(a) Access to GPC‑SSF data ~~and graphical products~~ from the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME website(s) will be password protected.

(b) Digital GPC‑SSF data will be redistributed only in cases where the GPC‑SSF data policy allows it. In other cases, requests for GPC‑SSF digital output should be directed to the relevant GPC‑SSF.

(c) Formally designated GPCs‑SSF, GPCs‑LRF and RCCs, NMHSs and institutions coordinating RCOFs are eligible for password‑protected access to information held and produced by the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME. Entities that are in demonstration phase to seek designation as GPCs or RCCs are also eligible for password‑protected access to information held and produced by the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME, provided a formal notification has been issued in this regard by the WMO Secretary‑General.

(d) Institutions other than, but providing contributions to, those identified in (c) may also request access to Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME products. These institutions, referred to as “supporting institutions”, which include research centres, require endorsement letters from: (i) the Permanent Representative of the country where they are hosted, and (ii) the executive manager of the entity they wish to provide contributions to (that is, RCCs, institutions coordinating RCOFs and NMHSs). The use by supporting institutions of products from the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME is restricted to assistance of the organizations identified in (c) in their production of official forecast outputs. Supporting institutions may not use such products to generate and display or disseminate independent forecast products. Supporting institutions must agree with these restrictions to be eligible for access. Prior to access being granted to an applicant supporting institution, the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME will refer the application to the INFCOM/ET‑OCPS through the WMO Secretariat, for final consultation and review. Decisions to allow access must be unanimous. The Lead Centre(s) will be informed by the WMO Secretariat of such new users accepted for access.

(e) A list of users provided with password access will be maintained by the Lead Centre(s) for SSFMME and reviewed periodically by the INFCOM/ET‑OCPS, to measure the degree of effective use and also to identify any changes in status of eligible users, and determine further necessary follow‑up.

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Chapter title in running head: PART III. GLOBAL DATA-PROCESSING AND FO…

PART III. Current designated Global Data‑processing and Forecasting System Centres

3. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres for general purpose activities are:

Limited-area ensemble numerical weather prediction:

 RSMC Offenbach

 RSMC Rome

Global numerical sub‑seasonal forecasts

 GPC ECMWF

Global numerical long-range prediction:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GPC Beijing | GPC Offenbach |
| GPC CMCC (Italy) | GPC Pretoria |
| GPC CPTEC (Brazil) | GPC Pune |
| GPC ECMWF | GPC Seoul |
| GPC Exeter | GPC Tokyo |
| GPC Melbourne | GPC Toulouse |
| GPC Montreal | GPC Washington |
| GPC Moscow |  |

Acronyms not previously defined: CMCC – Centro Euro‑Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici; CPTEC – Centro de Previsão de Tempo e Estudos Climáticos.

4. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres for specialized activities are:

Coordination of multi‑model ensembles for sub‑seasonal forecasts

 ECMWF

Coordination of multi‑model ensemble prediction for long-range forecasts:

 Seoul and Washington (joint centre)

Coordination of annual to decadal climate prediction:

 Exeter

## 建议草案 6.4(2)/4 (INFCOM-2)

### 终止WMO全球数据处理和预报系统（GDPFS）及数值天气预报（NWP）研究年度技术进展报告

观测、基础设施与信息系统委员会，

**忆及**

(1) 世界气象大会在其第十七次届会（Cg-17）上要求基本系统委员会（CBS）审议WMO GDPFS和NWP研究技术进展报告（报告）的内容和报告方法，以促进会员为报告供稿，

(2) [建议17 (INFCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10939#page=296) – 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）以反映WMO新的治理结构，该建议要求SC-ESMP与研究理事会及其相关附属机构合作，审议报告的内容和报告方法，

**注意到**会员可获取关于GDPFS的最新信息，目前此类信息可通过会员网站等各类资源的互联网上获取，

**审查了**2021年12月启用的[GDPFS门户网站](https://community.wmo.int/gdpfs-web-portal)，以及基于2021年WMO数据收集活动的有关[WMO会员概况](https://community.wmo.int/members/profiles)最新信息，

**建议**执行理事会根据本建议[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_5)所列的决议草案，通过终止年度WMO GDPFS和NWP研究技术进展报告以及通过对《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）的相关修订，见本决议草案的[附件](#_Annex_to_draft_8)。

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[附件：1](#_Annex_to_draft_5)份

## 建议草案 6.4(2)/4 (INFCOM-2)的附件

**决议草案 ##/4 (EC-76)**

### 终止WMO全球数据处理和预报系统（GDPFS）及数值天气预报（NWP）研究年度技术进展报告

执行理事会，

**忆及**

(1) 世界气象大会在其第十七次届会（Cg-17）上要求基本系统委员会（CBS）审议WMO GDPFS和NWP研究技术进展报告（报告）的内容和报告方法，以促进会员为报告供稿，，

(2) [建议17 (INFCOM-1)](https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10939#page=296) - 修订《全球数据处理和预报系统手册》（WMO-No. 485）以反映WMO新的治理结构，该建议要求SC-ESMP与研究理事会及其相关附属机构合作，审议报告的内容和报告方法，

**同意**建议6.4(2)/1 (INFCOM-2)以及对《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793#.YzrQrHZBw2w)手册》（WMO-No. 485）的相关修订，见本决议的附件，

**提请**主办指定的GDPFS中心的会员检查[GDPFS门户网站](https://community.wmo.int/gdpfs-web-portal)是否缺失贵中心的任何产品链接，并采取必要行动，提高GDPFS产品的可获取性，

**授权**秘书长与INFCOM主席协商对《[全球数据处理和预报系统](https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=12793)手册》（WMO-No. 485）进行编辑修订。

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[附件：1份](#_Annex_to_draft_8)

## Annex to draft Resolution ##/4 (EC-76)

### Termination of Annual WMO Technical Progress Report on the Global Data-Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) and Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Research

*[Proposed amendments are highlighted in addition or ~~deletion~~ to the Manual in the Global Data-processing and Forecasting System (WMO-No. 485) and the numbering of the text below refers to the Manual.]*

Chapter title in running head: PART II. SPECIFICATIONS OF GLOBAL DATA-…

APPENDIX 2.2.34. Standardized verification of deterministic numerical weather prediction products

5.9 Monthly and annual averaged scores

Where average scores are required over a defined period, the averaging shall be made using the following procedures:

– Linear scores (mean error, mean absolute error) – mean;

– Non‑linear scores shall be transformed to appropriate linear measure for averaging;

– Mean of mean square error (MSE);

– Z‑transform for correlation.

For a defined period, the average shall be computed over all forecasts verified during the period. Averages shall be computed separately for forecasts initiated at 0000 and 1200 UTC and both sets of average values provided.

Annual averages of the daily scores ~~are included in the yearly Technical Progress Report on the Global Data‑processing and Forecasting System (~~[~~https://community.wmo.int/activity‑areas/global‑data‑processing‑and‑forecasting‑system‑gdpfs~~](https://community.wmo.int/activity-areas/global-data-processing-and-forecasting-system-gdpfs) ~~– GDPFS and NWP Annual Progress Reports). These statistics~~ are for the 24‑, 72‑ and 120‑hour forecasts and include the RMS vector wind error at 850 (tropics area only) and 250 hPa (all areas), as well as the RMS error of geopotential heights at 500 hPa (all the areas except for tropics). ~~A table of the number of observations per month should also be part of the yearly report.~~

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