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Commission for Basic Systems

Extraordinary session



**World
Meteorological
Organization**

WMO-No. 1070

Weather • Climate • Water

consider measures with a view to ensuring that all WMO Members continue accessing the observational data available on the GTS in the appropriate format as well as to facilitate and foster the migration from TAC to TDCF.

4.3.12 The Commission noted the significant effort made by many Members to successfully meet the deadline, and the significant support provided by CBS experts. It agreed that after November 2010 the parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF category 1 data may continue and will be discontinued step by step whenever possible with respective advance notification. The Commission agreed on the deadline of November 2014 to stop the parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF data for the category 1 as well as the category 2 (satellite observations) and 4 (marine data). After November 2014, the TAC may be used only for the exchange of data between two NMHS under bilateral agreement. The Commission agreed that although TACs will be phased out, the IPET-DRC will continue to consider proposals for changes to the aeronautical TAC codes (i.e. METAR, SPECI and TAF) which will have to continue to be updated in response to amendments to ICAO Annex 3/WMO Technical Regulations [C.3.1] until the ICAO endorse the migration to TDCF codes. Any other requests for new encoding capabilities should be addressed through TDCF.

4.3.13 Noting the discontinuation of the provision and international exchange of the monthly upper-air CLIMAT TEMP reports, the Commission agreed to include CLIMAT TEMP and CLIMAT TEMP SHIP data into the category 6 (obsolete data).

4.3.14 The meeting agreed to amend the migration matrix as given in [Annex XI to the present report](#).

4.3.15 The Commission restated that:

- (a) All Members should develop and implement their national plans, in particular by using available guidance, self-training and encoder-decoder software developed by the CBS expert teams, regional coordinators/rapporteurs and Members;
- (b) Members having developed and/or implemented their national migration plan should assist other Members to do so, in particular those operating GTS Regional Telecommunication Hubs (RTH) should assist the Member countries located in the zone of responsibility of their RTH;
- (c) Members should stress the importance of providing training on TDCF in the WMO Regional Training Centres;
- (d) Members should give priority to the development and implementation of projects under technical cooperation activities required to support the migration.

4.3.16 The Commission invited the WMO Members operating an RTH to consider contributing to facilitate the migration, in particular that their RTH:

- (a) Facilitate the step-by-step migration by assisting in the definition of ad hoc arrangements between zones of responsibility of RTHs, and by monitoring the exchange of TDCF bulletins and reports on the GTS;
- (b) Convert TAC data into TDCF data when an associated NMC is still not in a position to send TDCF data and the parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF data has ceased;
- (c) Convert TDCF data into TAC data if an associated NMC still needs to receive TAC data and the parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF data has ceased.

4.3.17 The Commission endorsed the ET-OI recommendation to provide a formal practice for one NMHS to transform another NMHS's messages and files between TAC and TDCF. The NMHSs should ensure that the bulletin(s), comprising the converted data, are included in

9.2 Overall governance

- To manage evolution of the plan and support the agreed process
- To administer and monitor the commitments of each contributor
- To ensure smooth interaction among components
- To support communication/outreach, visibility
- To maintain a long-term Vision
- Link with GEO/GEOSS

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND TIMELINE

The definition of the architecture will be initiated through the development of the Concept Document involving extensive consultation of relevant parties, with the aim to collect feedback, to refine the concept, and broaden its support, taking advantage of the following international events:

- September 2010 GCOS Steering Committee
- October 2010 CEOS Plenary
- November 2010 Asia-Pacific Conference, GEO plenary, CGMS, CBS-Ext.(10)
- January 2011 Workshop on Continuity and Architecture Requirements, AMS
- March 2011 CBS/IOS ET-SAT and ET-SUP

Following this consultation phase, and subject to positive recommendation by CBS-Ext.(10), the concept document will be submitted to the Consultative Meeting on High-level Policy on Satellite Matters and to WMO Congress in May 2011, for approval.

A detailed definition phase would then follow, during which the processes will be refined, with a definition of target capabilities and role assignments for each building block. During this phase, it is expected that the various components of the activities would be led respectively by the following entities:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| • User requirements analysis: | WMO/CBS and GCOS |
| • Operational space-based observation capabilities: | CGMS |
| • Research space-based observation capabilities: | CEOS |
| • Quality assurance: calibration/validation: | GSICS and WGCV |
| • ECV Product Generation: | SCOPE-CM, CEOS-CWG |
| • Data Dissemination and access: | WMO/WIS |
| • User interface: | GCOS and WCRP |

The outcome of this detailed definition phase would be reviewed, in the fourth quarter of 2011, by CGMS, CEOS, GCOS, and the WCRP. After completion of the review cycle, a report on the Architecture for Climate Monitoring from Space would be presented to the sixty-fourth WMO Executive Council session in June 2012 for approval.

ANNEX XI

Annex to [paragraph 4.3.14](#) of the general summary

MIGRATION MATRIX BEING CONSIDERED BY THE INTER-PROGRAMME EXPERT TEAM ON DATA REPRESENTATION AND CODES (IPET-DRC)

Notes: XChanges (marked in red) to the migration matrix recommended by the IPET-DRC

- (1) Aviation Codes require ICAO coordination and approval, except for AMDAR.
 - (2) SAREP and RADOB require coordination by the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee.
 - (3) For category 5, codes need to be reviewed in order to decide whether or not they should be migrated to BUFR/CREX.
 - (4) Codes in category 6 are not to be migrated.
 - (5) All dates above are meant as "not later than". However, Members and Organizations are encouraged to start experimental exchange, and, if all relevant conditions (see below) are satisfied, to start operational exchange as soon as possible.
- **Start of experimental exchange** means: data will be made available in BUFR (CREX) but not operationally, i.e. in addition to the current alphanumeric codes, which are still operational.
 - **Start of operational exchange** means: data will be made available in BUFR (CREX) whereby some (but not all) Members rely on them operationally. Still the current alphanumeric codes will be distributed (parallel distribution).
 - **Migration complete** means: at this date the BUFR (CREX) exchange becomes the standard WMO practice. Parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF may continue and **will be discontinued within a zone in accordance with step-by-step arrangements made between the NMHS concerned.**
 - **Parallel distribution of TAC and TDCF stopped** means: at this date parallel TAC and TDCF distribution is terminated. For archiving purposes and at places where BUFR (CREX) exchange still causes problems the alphanumeric codes may be used only for the exchange of data between two NMHSs.

Relevant conditions to be satisfied before experimental exchange may start:

- Corresponding BUFR/CREX-tables and templates are available;
- Training of concerned testing parties has been completed;
- Required software of testing parties (encoding, decoding, viewing) is implemented;

Relevant conditions to be satisfied before operational exchange may start:

- Corresponding BUFR/CREX-tables and templates are fully validated;
- Training of all concerned parties has been completed;

Relevant conditions to be satisfied before TAC ceasing may end:

- All required software (encoding, decoding, viewing) is operational.

ANNEX XII

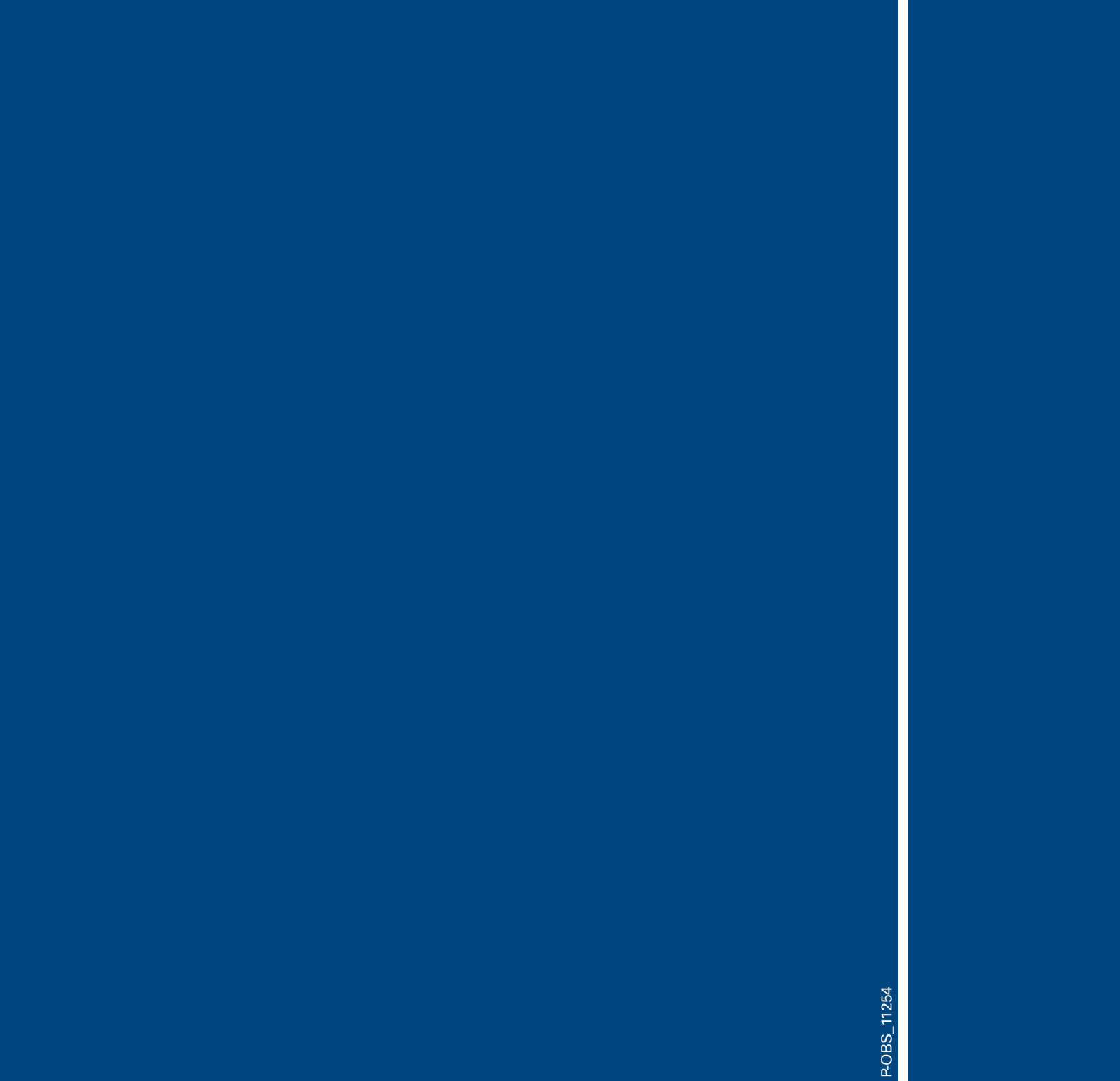
Annex to [paragraph 4.4.14](#) of the general summary

STRATEGY FOR THE SEVERE WEATHER FORECAST DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Background

The SWFDP was originally designed in 2004. The two main ideas driving the project are still valid today:

- Ensure that valuable forecast information readily available in the World Weather Watch regarding severe weather occurrence was effectively used in operations by developing countries; and
- Develop the potential of the 3-layer structure of the GDPFS, with the “Cascading Forecasting Process”.



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