



Report of the 41st Meeting of the
Coordinated Group for Meteorological Satellites

Parallel Working Group Sessions: WGIV Report

WGIV REPORT

WGIV/0 Introduction

Working Group IV (WGIV) on Global Data Dissemination was convened on Monday 8 July 2013 at 15:00. Due to unavailability of the previously elected Chairperson and co-chair, Jerome Lafeuille from WMO was acting Chairperson of WGIV, with Klaus-Peter Renner from EUMETSAT, serving as rapporteur. WGIV was comprised of representatives of the following satellite operators: CMA, CNSA, EUMETSAT, ISRO, JMA, NOAA, ROSCOSMOS, ROSHYDROMET and WMO, and from KARI as an Observer (the list of participants is included in the Annex).

The agenda proposed by the CGMS Secretariat was adopted with the following modifications:

Agenda item WGIV/11 "Election of WGIV co-chair" was briefly addressed at the beginning in order to prepare the finding of a Chairperson and co-chair for WGIV.

WGIV/1 Review of actions and recommendations from previous meetings

Action 39.46: EUMETSAT to re-assess the European user requirement for a L-band service from its LEO satellites, bearing in mind the ongoing broader consultation process of WMO, and report to CGMS accordingly.

EUMETSAT: Following decision by EUMETSAT's 78th Council meeting (June 2013), there will be no L-band provision on the future LEO (EPS-SG) due to cost issues.

Status: **Closed** by response.

Action 39.49: CGMS members to nominate Points of Contact who can assist WMO with the development of common guidelines for long term data preservation. WMO to prepare a report on the guidelines to be presented to CGMS-40.

Status: **Closed** with **WMO-WP-05**. Discussed in WGIV/8.

Action 39.51: All CGMS members to propose using interoperability standards for providing and sharing of climate data records and report on their efforts at the next meeting of CGMS Deadline: CGMS-40

EUMETSAT: No further developments since CGMS-39. EUMETSAT is prepared to revisit this following an input from other CGMS members. NOAA provided inputs which were circulated via the CGMS list server on 02/11/12. Other CGMS members to provide their input.

WGIV commented that a more standardised solution is needed. Further discussion could take place at the EUMETSAT-WCRP Symposium on climate research and Earth observation from space planned for October 2014 if not completed earlier.

Status: **Open**.

Action 39.53: WMO to further refine the web-based Product Access Guide for satellite products, within the WMO Space Programme website, in collaboration with CGMS satellite operators.

Status: **Closed** by **WMO-WP-06**. Discussed in WGIV/9.

Action 40.37: CGMS satellite operators to report about the implementation of the World Geodetic System (WGS84) and Earth Geodetic Model (EGM-96) geographical reference systems.

EUMETSAT has updated the standard and reported that it will implement the new standard starting with the next generation of satellites.

Status: **Open** (for other satellite operators).

Action 40.38: ROSHYDROMET to report at CGMS-41 on the technical modalities for the near-real time provision of Meteor-M global data sets and associated ancillary information, as needed to fully contribute to the GOS.

This action was previously WGII 40.29. Following the CGMS-40 debriefing on 9 November 2012 it was decided to allocate it to WGIV. The second satellite of Meteor-M series is to be launched in 2013. After the commissioning phase ROSHYDROMET will review the technical modalities for the near real time provision of Meteor-M data and associated ancillary information.

Status: **Open**.

Action 40.39: CMA and NOAA to review the draft revised Global Specification 04 and provide comments by April 2013, with the goal to provide a revised version for CGMS-41.

This action is complementary to action 40.13 of WGI. It was adopted in WGI and WGIV fully supports this decision.

Status: **Closed**.

Action 40.40: WMO and NOAA to discuss future possibility of NOAA disseminating via GEONETCast-Americas certain environmental data to users in Central and South America.

Status: **Closed** with **NOAA-WP-26**. Discussed in WGIV/2.

Action 40.41: CGMS members to propose experts for a CGMS-WMO Task Force on Metadata implementation, for the purpose of interfacing with the WMO IPET-MDRD in the context of the revision of the WMO core metadata profile.

Status: **Open**. Discussed in WGIV/8.

Action 40.42: The CGMS Secretariat to draft, in consultation with the WMO secretariat and the co-chair of the IPET-MDRD, the terms of reference for the CGMS-WMO Task Force on meta data implementation.

Status: **Closed** with **EUM-WP-03**. Discussed in WGIV/8.

Action 40.43: JMA, CMA, KMA, NOAA and other CGMS agencies, as appropriate, to nominate focal points to the Task Team on Satellite User Requirements recently established in RA V (South-West Pacific) (Lead: Russell Stringer, Bureau of Meteorology Australia, r.stringer@bom.gov.au).

CMA: ZHANG Peng (zhangp@cma.gov.cn)

JMA: Yukihiro Kumagai, Satellite Program Division
(metsat@met.kishou.go.jp)

KMA: Hyun-Jong OH, Researcher, Satellite Operation Division, KMA/NMSC:
(hyunjong.oh@korea.kr)

NOAA: Paul Seymour (Paul.Seymour@noaa.gov)

Status: **Closed**.

Action 40.44: CGMS members to support the RA V Task Team in organising a workshop in late 2013 to advance its work plan, in conjunction with the 4th Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellites Users' Conference in Australia.

Status: **Open**.

Recommendation 40.44: CGMS satellite operators to actively support user readiness projects as part of the implementation of their new generation satellite systems, following best practices recommended in the "CBS Guideline for Ensuring User Readiness for New Generation Satellites".

Status: **Ongoing**. Related WPs are CGMS-41: EUMETSAT-WP-13, JMA-WP-09, NOAA-WP-09, NOAA-WP-25.

Recommendation 40.45: CGMS members are highly encouraged to utilise the operational infrastructure of WIS in particular for the description, inclusion and provision of their satellite meta data to WIS GISCs such that satellite data becomes discoverable within WIS and also consider using WIS in the context of provision of their satellite data.

Status: **Ongoing**. Related WPs are CGMS-41: CMA-WP-10, WMO-WP-02, EUMETSAT-WP-03.

Recommendation 40.46: CGMS members are encouraged to support the expansion of RARS to advanced sounder data and the broader IGDDS initiatives in order to further expand the access to and use of satellite data and products.

Status: **Ongoing.** Related WPs are WMO-WP-04, NOAA-WP-13 and EUMETSAT-WP-17 (both presented in WGI)

In summary, following actions remain open:

Actions open from CGMS-39 and -40 (at CGMS-41)							
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Action feedback	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV	39.51	Action 39.51: All CGMS members to propose using interoperability standards for providing and sharing of climate data records and report on their efforts at the next meeting of CGMS Deadline: CGMS-40	EUMETSAT: No further developments since CGMS-39. EUMETSAT is prepared to revisit this following an input from other CGMS members. NOAA provided inputs which were circulated via the CGMS list server on 02/11/12. Other CGMS members to provide their input. CGMS-41 WGIV commented that a more standardised solution is needed. Further discussion could take place at the EUMETSAT-WCRP Symposium on climate research and Earth observation from space planned for October 2014 if not completed earlier	(CGMS-40) New deadline 30 October 2014	OPEN	HLPP#5.1.7
CGMS satellite operators	WGIV	40.37	CGMS satellite operators to report about the implementation of the World Geodetic System (WGS84) and Earth Geodetic Model (EGM-96) geographical reference systems.	EUMETSAT has updated the standard and reported that it will implement the new standard starting with the next generation of satellites (closed for EUM). Other agencies are asked to report back.	(CGMS-41) New deadline CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP #3.2

ROSH	WGIV	40.38	ROSHYDROME T to report at CGMS-41 on the technical modalities for the near-real time provision of Meteor-M global data sets and associated ancillary information, as needed to fully contribute to the GOS.	This action was previously WGII 40.29. Following the CGMS-40 debriefing on 9 November 2012 it was decided to allocate it to WGIV. A new satellite of Meteor-M series is to be launched in 2013. After the commissioning phase ROSH will review the technical modalities for the near real time provision of Meteor-M data and associated ancillary information.	(CGMS-41) New deadline 15 Dec 2013	OPEN	HLPP#2.8
CGMS members	WGIV	40.41	CGMS members to propose experts for a CGMS-WMO Task Force on Metadata implementation, for the purpose of interfacing with the WMO IPET-MDRD in the context of the revision of the WMO core metadata profile.	CGMS-41 WGIV discussions: To be confirmed in the inter-sessional meeting planned in Sep 2013	(CGMS-41) New deadline 30 Sept 2013	OPEN	HLPP#2.12
CGMS Secretariat and WMO	WGIV	40.42	The CGMS Secretariat to draft, in consultation with the WMO secretariat and the co-chair of the IPET-MDRD, the terms of reference for the CGMS-WMO Task Force on meta data implementation.	ToR drafted. Review ongoing (Feb 2013). Circulation to 'csr' expected in Mar '13 for CGMS to nominate Task Force participants. Draft ToR and request for nominations to be circulated in the course of April 2013. Closed with CGMS-41 EUM-WP-03, pending update of task 3 as in the WFG report	(31/12/2012) New deadline 15 Aug 2013	OPEN	HLPP#2.12
CGMS members	WGIV	40.44	CGMS members to support the RAV Task Team in organising a workshop in late 2013 to advance its work plan, in conjunction with the 4th Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellites Users' Conference in Australia.		30-Sep-13	OPEN	HLPP#2.1

WGIV/2 Global DVB satellite services

CMA-WP-10 informs CGMS that the GISC Beijing maintains over 200,000 metadata records for meteorological observations and products, and supports the data discovery and subscription service for GTS data, CMA's NWP products and the satellite data of FY-2D/E, FY-3A/B, etc. CMACast is operated by GISC Beijing, as a complement to the GTS and AMDCN, for sharing time-critical and operation-critical data with users. By mid June 2013, CMACast had 2,649 user registrations including 24 international users. To improve the interoperability between CMACast and EUMETCast and to provide better service to both data providers and users, CMA and EUMETSAT have implemented a data exchange and re-dissemination service, including metadata exchange, and provided each other with a remote management tool for user registration, data access control and service monitoring. Partner user stations are also exchanged to allow for user problem investigations. CMA plans to optimise the CMACast user registration and data access procedures to provide an improved service to users in the Asia-Pacific region.

EUMETSAT-WP-13 presents technical aspects of the new DVB-S2 based EUMETCast Europe Broadcast System. The main outcome of a trade-off analysis made by EUMETSAT is that a DVB-S2 based satellite dissemination system remains the most cost-effective way of providing most data to EUMETSAT users. The WP provides the technical details and the benefit of the planned upgrade of EUMETCast Europe to the DVB-S2 standard. The DVB-S2 standard is more efficient at using the satellite resources and allows considerably higher throughput on the transponders compared to DVB-S. The achievable data rates depend on the reception antenna sizes where larger antenna sizes can support higher data rates. This is made by the proper selection of the so called MODCODs (MODulation and CODing). EUMETSAT intends to provide two services via DVB-S2, the Basic Service and the High Volume Service. The Basic Service is proposed as the continuation of the current EUMETCast Europe Service. On the user side only the DVB reception device must be replaced with a compatible DVB-S2 device. The High Volume Service will be optimised for higher data rates, roughly to the factor of 1.5 over the Basic Service. Users wanting to receive data from this service with sufficient weather margin will need larger antenna sizes compared to the Basic Service, roughly to the factor of 1.8 of what is required for the Basic Service. This system will provide sufficient flexible capacity on one or two transponders to accommodate the MTG mission and future third party data streams.

Following a question from WMO, EUMETSAT clarified that both services, Basic and High Volume, will be running in parallel, i.e. while new products requiring high bandwidth will be introduced on the High Volume service other products will be available on the Basic Service.

WMO emphasised the importance of MTG data for RA I and inquired about the plans for disseminating MTG data to RA I. It was recalled that a joint

EUMETSAT-WMO regional expert group (RAIDEG) was in charge of maintaining the regional user requirements for satellite data access.

The following action was created:

CGMS-41 actions – WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
EUMETSAT	WGIV/2	41.49	EUMETSAT to present the MTG dissemination baseline for RA-I (Africa).	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.3

JMA-WP-09 gives a presentation of the status of Himawari-8/-9 data distribution/dissemination system. It consists of an Internet-based distribution system for the full resolution and reduced resolution data, and of a satellite based DVB dissemination system. On the satellite system MTSAT like HRIT/LRIT products will be disseminated to users in the region with limited or no internet capability. An overview of products, interval and channels including data volume for each distribution system is described. The necessary receiving equipment for the satellite distribution system including estimated costs is presented and the schedule for transition to the new satellite generation.

The WP will also be presented in the plenary session under E.2.1.

WMO welcomed the dissemination scheme presented by JMA, which offered a range of services suited to different user categories. WMO asked JMA to provide more details about the telecommunications satellite in order to include such information in the WMO Space Programme report to the RA V session, by mid March 2014, even if it is preliminary or planning information.

The following action was created:

CGMS-41 actions – WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
JMA	WGIV/2	41.50	JMA to provide details of the telecommunication satellite used for DVB rebroadcast, to be included in the WMO space programme report to Regional Association V session before mid March 2014, even if it is preliminary or planning information.	15-Mar-14	OPEN	HLPP#5.3

NOAA-WP-22 describes the current status and short term plans (2011-2015) of the GEONETCast Americas Service, in response to CGMS-41 Action 40.40. GEONETCast Americas (GNC-A) is a regional contribution to the global GEONETCast system. GNC-A provides a satellite-based system to deliver near-real time, environmental products and data in support of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems societal benefit areas (agriculture, energy, health, climate, weather, disaster mitigation, biodiversity, water resources, and ecosystems). GEONETCast Americas serves much of North America and the Caribbean Basin and all of Central, and South

America. GEONETCast Americas has links with GEONETCast regional environmental data dissemination systems deployed in Europe, Africa and Asia. GEONETCast Americas broadcasts to inexpensive satellite receiver stations based on Digital Video Broadcasting - Satellite (DVB-S) Standards that are in the geographic footprint of the commercial satellite (currently Intelsat-21). NOAA indicated that GNC-A was evolving towards a truly regional service since Brazil, through INPE, indicated readiness to contribute to funding the service in addition to providing products. NOAA also indicated that compatibility between GNC-A and EUMETCast-America was being investigated.

WMO encouraged NOAA and EUMETSAT to further investigate the EUMETCast/GEONETCast Americas compatibility and, if possible, integration. Recalling the presentation by JMA, WMO expressed the expectation of RA III and RA IV users that GNC-A be used at least on a transition basis, to support the provision of GOES-R data. This may be addressed at the CBS session to be hosted in South America in September 2014. NOAA explained that GEONETCast Americas is not intended to duplicate the satellite data dissemination, but for selected satellite products. WMO therefore recommended considering LRIT-like satellite products (e.g. reduced channel sets) that would provide a safety net for operational users who cannot afford and maintain a complex GRB stations or will not be ready in time for either GOES-R or GOES-S direct reception.

The following recommendation was created:

CGMS-41 recommendations – WGIV						
“Actionee”	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
NOAA	WGIV/2 R	41.2 0	NOAA to consider the provision of an LRIT like subset of GOES-R or GOES-S data over GNC-A, at least on a transition basis to support operational users in RA III and RA IV having limited technical infrastructure	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP# 2

WGIV/3 Incorporation and dissemination of R&D and pre-operational mission data

There were no papers presented for this agenda item.

WGIV/4 Coordinated dissemination services

WGIV/4.1 Disaster mitigation purposes

As explained in the short term plans in **NOAA-WP-22** (see agenda item WGIV/2) GEONETCast and thus GEONETCast Americas is an alternative dissemination method for International Disaster Charter information.

GEONETCast Americas is working on integration into the International Charter system.

EUMETSAT has already joined the International Charter system as data provider and as provider of the GEONETCast/EUMETCast capacity.

WGIV/4.2 Ocean user community

There were no papers presented for this agenda item.

WGIV/5 Optimisation/harmonisation of direct readout dissemination (CGMS DB global spec)

WGIV/5.1 Current systems

NOAA-WP-23 provides a status of NOAA's geostationary and polar-orbiting satellite constellations.

The current geostationary configuration takes in to account the changes in the geostationary operations in the Pacific region and the continuous operation of GOES-12 to support the Caribbean and South America at 60°W. The current polar-orbiting spacecrafts continue to function and provide support for the direct read-out communities. The launch schedules for the future geostationary and polar-orbiting constellations have been revised to reflect a more robust support and implementation plan.

This WP will also be presented under plenary session D.1. The WG took note.

WGIV/5.2 Transition to new direct readout systems (GOES-R, JPSS, FY-3, EPS-SG,...)

NOAA-WP-09 provides recommendations on seeking affordable receiving stations.

NOAA-WP-25 presents a summary of the direct read-out plans for future NOAA environmental spacecraft. The transition of the NOAA direct read-out services is taking place across several spacecraft constellations. This will encompass many years of development, coordination and implementation. In 2005, replacement of the analogue Weather Facsimile (WEFAX) with the new digital LRIT started a transition period that will culminate with the implementation of the High Rate Information Transmission/Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (HRIT/EMWIN) service combined with the transition from today's GOES Variable (GVAR) retransmission format to the GOES Re-Broadcast (GRB) service on the GOES-R spacecraft constellation. NOAA's current direct broadcast services will change dramatically in data rate, data content, and frequency allocation, and drives changes to field terminal configurations. The geostationary and polar-orbiting environmental satellite constellations will employ higher data rates, larger

bandwidths, and new downlink frequency allocations. Environmental data users must employ new field terminal receivers unique to each particular broadcast service.

Both NOAA WPs were also presented in WGI.

Some concerns were expressed by EUMETSAT and JMA addressing a possible inconsistency between the data formats used for the different next generation GEO satellites. One aspect that requires confirmation is the compatibility with the HRIT/LRIT Global Specification, especially when dealing with novel sensors such as hyperspectral sounders. Another aspect is the difference in the Mission Specific Implementation for different satellites, which is in line with the Global Specification, but may create problems when integrating data from different satellites for the same region. The possible differences between HRIT/LRIT direct broadcast data and HRIT/LRIT formats disseminated by rebroadcasting or Internet should also be clarified.

The following actions/recommendations were created:

CGMS-41 actions – WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV/5.2	41.51	CGMS members to share information for HRIT/LRIT mission specific implementation for both direct broadcast and rebroadcast data for next generation GEO satellites	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.3
CGMS members	WGIV/5.2	41.52	CGMS members to assess compatibility of the HRIT/LRIT global specification with the next generation GEO satellite broadcast	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.3

CGMS-41 recommendations – WGIV						
“Actionee”	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV/5.2 R	41.19	CGMS members are encouraged to seek (as much as possible) convergence in the Mission Specific Implementation of the HRIT/LRIT data for the next generation GEO satellites	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#2

WGIV/6 Regional ATOVS Retransmission Services (RARS) incl. support for NPP and Metop

WMO-WP-04 provides an update on the Regional ATOVS Retransmission Service (RARS). Two main objectives are currently pursued within the RARS project:

- Further expanding the network to fill the main gaps, especially over oceanic areas, for the retransmission of ATOVS data from NOAA/POES and METOP-A/B satellites or equivalent FY-3 sounding data;

- Preparing the retransmission of advanced sounder data from METOP-A/B and SNPP spacecraft.

Three new stations have been proposed by IMD (Delhi, Guwahati and Chennai), which could improve the RARS coverage for ATOVS data from NOAA/POES and METOP. The possible inclusion of stations in Africa and on the Easter Island, South-eastern Pacific, is under investigation. As regards the retransmission of advanced sounder data, EUMETSAT has already included such data in its EARS network. The RARS Implementation Group has agreed a way forward to implement this development at the global level. A critical issue is the accommodation of large data volumes in the GTS, unless alternative data dissemination capabilities can be used. This issue was discussed at the last NAEDEX-APSDEU meeting and needs further discussion.

WMO recalled the presentation of **NOAA-WP-13** in WGI. This paper presented the NOAA Direct Broadcast Data Initiative to Meet NWP Latency Requirements which is very similar to RARS (if data can be redistributed globally). WGIV discussed the relation of this initiative to RARS, and how RARS can take advantage of this project.

The following actions were created:

CGMS-41 actions – WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV/6	41.53	WGIV to support WGI in the Task Team to work on RARS related aspects.	15 Oct 2013	OPEN	HLPP#2.10
NOAA and WMO	WGIV/6	41.54	NOAA and WMO to discuss the relation of the Direct Broadcast Data Initiative (see NOAA-WP-13) to RARS, and how RARS can take advantage of this initiative	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#2.10

WGIV/7 Contribution to the WIS infrastructure incl. RMDCN

WMO-WP-02 presents the status of the WMO Information System (WIS). The WIS has entered its operational phase, with already seven operational Global Information System Centres (GISC) and a total of 360 centres (National Centres, Data Collection or Production Centres or GISC) already identified. It is essential that datasets be registered with a GISC, using WIS-discovery metadata, to enable data discovery and take full benefit of the open accessibility of the system by diverse user communities. An example is given in the Annex of the WP to illustrate the interoperability as a result of the provision of WIS-compliant discovery metadata.

WGIV noted the progress made in the operational use of the WIS and agreed to the recommendation made that CGMS members register their data and products in WIS. This is already expressed in the existing WGIV Recommendation 40.45.

WGIV/8 Coordination of metadata for satellites and instruments

EUMETSAT-WP-03 presents the CGMS-WMO Terms of Reference for the Task Force on Metadata Implementation, in response to CGMS-40 action 40.42. During CGMS-40, CGMS-40-EUM-WP-15 “Facilitation of satellite data exchange under WMO WIS” recommended an increased involvement from the satellite data providers in the WMO Information System (WIS). As a resulting action, it was decided to create a CGMS-WMO Task Force on Metadata implementation allowing satellite providers to provide consolidated views on metadata definition. The main mission of that Task Force is to address and coordinate the development of relevant WIS metadata records authorising users to efficiently discover satellite products in the WIS catalogues. EUMETSAT-WP-03 presents the Terms of Reference of the CGMS-WMO Task Force as well as its relation with its WMO counter-part: the Inter-Programme Expert Team on Metadata and Data Representation Development (IPET-MDRD).

WMO commented that task 3 should involve users to achieve its goal and recommended to update task 3 to: “3. To improve the user search experience regarding satellite data products on WMO WIS catalogues, based on user feedback. “

With this modification to the document, WGIV agreed to the Terms of Reference for the Task Force on Metadata Implementation.

It is proposed to start immediately and use an inter-sessional meeting not later than September 2013 to confirm task team participants (action 40.41).

WMO-WP-05 reports about the development of common guidelines for long-term-data preservation. In response to action 39.49 and recommendation 40.17, a task team with members from ESA, EUMETSAT, KMA and WMO have investigated the development of common CGMS guidelines for Long Term Data Preservation (LTDP). A first attempt to develop a common approach has been made in Europe in 2009, with the European Long Term Data preservation Guidelines. These guidelines have subsequently also been adopted as GEO LTDP guidelines by the Group on Earth Observation (GEO). The European guidelines are based on solid data system standards and have been reviewed by a number of bodies. They comply with identified WMO programme and user requirements. The task team felt that they were appropriate for other CGMS members and recommended that each CGMS member evaluates their applicability.

WMO clarified that the European version and the GEO version were identical in substance, but GEO and ESA had indicated that ultimately only the GEO version of the LTDP may be maintained. Therefore, the GEO version of these guidelines should be reviewed by the CGMS members. WMO will ensure proper consultation with the CCL (Commission for CLimatology) working groups. Any proposal for further update of the guidelines should preferably be considered as part of the ongoing GEO Task IN-02 Component C1 of the

GEO Work plan 2012-2015 with a view to consolidate GEO and CGMS requirements in a single version.

The following actions were created:

CGMS-41 actions - WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
WMO	WGIV/8	41.55	WMO to distribute the GEO LTDP guidelines by the Group on Earth Observations (Distributed via e-mail to WG-IV participants on 10-July 2013)	15 Sep 2013	CLOSED	HLPP#5.1.8
CGMS members	WGIV/8	41.56	Each CGMS member to review the GEO version of the Long Term Data Preservation Guidelines (GEO LTDP) and provide feedback on the applicability of each single guideline to its own organization by creating a compatibility table for the organisation	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.1.8
WMO	WGIV/8	41.57	WMO to provide feedback from CCL (Commission for Climatology) regarding the GEO LTDP.	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.1.8

WGIV/9 User dialogue and interface

ROSHYDROMET-WP-04 reports on the Internet-based Services in the State Research Center "PLANETA". The document presents an overview of internet-based services in SRC Planeta/Roshydromet, including participation in Eumetsat Advanced Retransmission Service (EARS) and FTP access to real-time Electro-L data.

EUMETSAT and WMO appreciate the availability of Electro L1 for retransmission on EUMETCast which provides a potential backup for the Indian Ocean Data Coverage. Although the satellite experienced some instrument anomalies, the WV channel is broken and the IR channels are degraded but still usable, Electro L1 still provides meteorological useful data.

WMO-WP-03 reports on the establishment of the Coordination Group on Satellite Data Requirements for WMO RA III and RA IV. At its 16th session in April 2013, WMO Regional Association IV (North and Central America, and the Caribbean) endorsed the establishment of a Regional Coordination Group on Satellite Data Requirements as a joint initiative of RA III and RA IV. Formulating region-based requirements for satellite data access and exchange is one of the important steps of the Integrated Global Data Dissemination Strategy (IGDDS) Implementation Plan and recognised by WMO as a priority. The Group is currently composed of members from seven countries (Argentina, Brazil Canada, Colombia, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela), from four satellite operators (EUMETSAT, NOAA NESDIS, CONAE, INPE), and WMO. It held a preparatory meeting in April 2013 hosted by NOAA where it discussed its composition, working arrangements, support structure, and preliminary milestones for its activities. It was recognised that a set of well-defined Region-based requirements for satellite data access and exchange maintained by the Group would provide a driver for data services

provided by CGMS members, including the further evolution of data dissemination systems such as GEONETCast-Americas and EUMETCast-Americas. Leadership from users in the region is a prerequisite for the Coordination Group to be effective. Support from CGMS operators including technical expertise and financial assistance for meetings is equally important.

There were no comments received from WGIV on the scope and work plan. WGIV agreed to the recommendation proposed in the WP.

The following recommendation was created:

CGMS-41 recommendations – WGIV						
“Actionee”	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV/9 R	41.21	CGMS members to support the Coordination Group on Satellite Data Requirements for WMO RA III and RA IV in advancing its proposed work plan, as appropriate	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP# 2

WMO-WP-06 describes an improved concept of the web-based WMO Product Access Guide (PAG) to guide users to quality-controlled selections of (satellite) products. The new concept introduces a multi-dimensional classification system for uniquely identifiable product collections (using “tags”) allowing flexibility on the provider side, as well as different presentation options and search possibilities for the user interface.

WMO gave a live demonstration of the online mockup user interface of the PAG.

The following action was created:

CGMS-41 actions – WGIV						
Actionee	Action	#	Description	Deadline	Status	HLPP ref
CGMS members	WGIV/9	41.58	CGMS members to provide feedback on the improved concept of the WMO Product Access Guide, in particular on the feasibility with respect to their organization’s product catalogues	CGMS-42	OPEN	HLPP#5.3

WGIV/10 Review and updating of the HLPP

No changes are proposed to the HLPP, all topics are active.

WGIV/11 Election of WGIV co-chair

KMA confirmed to be available for WGIV co-chair and Vasily V. Asmus from Roshydromet/SRC Planeta confirmed that he or his deputy will be available for the role of WGIV Chairperson for the next CGMS meeting.

WGIV/12 Any other business

There were no contributions under this item.

WGIV/13 Planning of inter-sessional activities/meetings

Three inter-sessional activities are planned:

IS-1 18 September 2013, topic: CGMS-WMO Task Force

IS-2 (shared with WGI) 16 October 2013, topics RARS

IS-3 Wed mid Jan 2014, topics: general and CGMS-WMO Task Force

WGIV/14 Review of actions, conclusions, preparation of WG report for the plenary

New actions and recommendations as included in the report were reviewed and accepted. The summary list of actions and recommendations is available [here](#).

The Chairperson thanked the participants for their contributions and the WGIV session was closed at 18:35 on Monday 8 July 2012.

