

CGMS-46: KEY OUTCOMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3-8 JUNE 2018
BENGALURU, INDIA

PLENARY

- adopted the new CGMS baseline, expressing the committed CGMS contribution to the space-based global observing system in response to the WMO Vision 2040.
- agreed to analyse and document any gap between the WMO Vision 2040 and the CGMS baseline every five years to guide CGMS agencies in their planning for additional contributions and programmes.
- adopted the new CGMS contingency plan (see WGIII below).
- agreed to work towards optimising the observing system in view of potential gaps of microwave measurements for sea surface temperature and ice monitoring.
- endorsed the CEOS-CGMS WGClimate gap analysis report and coordinated action plan as well as the space agency response to the GCOS implementation plan.
- endorsed the creation of the CGMS Space Weather Coordination Group (SWCG), to secure the coordination of CGMS member contributions to international space weather activities.
- reconfirmed its commitment to support the establishment of an operational greenhouse gas monitoring system and its space-based component, as demonstrated through the input given to the WIGOS 2040 Vision.

WG I – SATELLITE SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS

- proposed a revised WGI terms of reference and the renaming to ‘Satellite systems and operations’ in order to enhance the global aspect of its activities (endorsed by plenary).
- reconfirmed the need for protecting EESS and passive frequency bands necessary for remote sensing in view of the World Radiocommunication Conference 2019 (WRC-19) and noted that space weather frequency protection will be addressed at the WRC-23.
- continued to take a strong lead in its work with the climate and forecast metadata convention for NetCDF, to ensure that CGMS members’ use of NetCDF is considered when updating the convention.
- noted that new data collection platform designs will be presented to the upcoming SATCOM Forum 2018 and the meteorological data collection system workshop.
- agreed to address space situational awareness (space debris and collision avoidance) and large volume data circulation in future meetings.

WG II – SATELLITE DATA AND PRODUCTS

- noted significant progress in maturity of GSICS products and implementation of operational tools, enabling a first ever GSICS assessment of the status of the satellite observing system
- highlighted the continued progress made in the CGMS International Science Working Groups (ISWGs) in advancing the understanding and utilisation of satellite data in a wide range of activities. The ITWG (soundings) noted the importance of ensuring a baseline observing system in three polar orbiting planes; the IWWG (winds) the provision of high resolution AMVs for mesoscale, regional and nowcasting applications; and the IROWG (radio occultation) concerns related to the overall radio-occultation constellation in the future. The ICWG (clouds) and IPWG (precipitation) had progressed in the assessment of various algorithms and user engagement.
- noted the significant capabilities of meteorological satellite data to support ‘non-meteorological’ applications.
- discussed best practices for product generation, validation and impact studies and in particular the need for consistent quality control enabling easier intercomparison of the performance of different instruments and algorithms.
- noted the need to strengthen the interaction with operational oceanography and marine meteorology, in particular for operational downstream services and the significant advances made in atmosphere-ocean coupled modelling.

WG III – OPERATIONAL CONTINUITY AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

- adopted a new CGMS Baseline that enumerates the observations, measurements, and services that form the CGMS contribution to the space-based global observing system and responds to end-user requirements expressed in WMO’s rolling review of requirements. The CGMS Baseline will strive to support the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) 2040 Vision and serves as CGMS’s response documenting what missions are currently flying or planned on being flown.
- adopted a process to actively conduct an annual risk assessment of CGMS’s contribution towards its Baseline.
- adopted the CGMS Contingency Plan which provides guidance and processes for identifying, mitigating, and coping with capability loss against the CGMS Baseline. The plan provides guidance to CGMS Members to ensure continuity of their missions, discusses steps Members can take to coordinate continuity among themselves, and steps CGMS can take to monitor and respond to losses.
- completed all actions from the Indian Ocean Data Coverage (IODC) Implementation Roadmap and identified future satellite missions that could provide service consistent with requirements for IODC.

WG IV – GLOBAL DATA DISSEMINATION

- proposed a revised WGIV terms of reference and the renaming to ‘Support for End Users’ in order to focus on the end user community (endorsed by plenary).
- noted the completion of the Indian Ocean Data Coverage (IODC) data dissemination plan by end 2018, securing long term coordinated observations and data access of the Indian Ocean by CGMS members and users.
- confirmed that the global data exchange between CGMS space agencies are in place with future enhancements planned, and agreed to address the associated policies for data redistribution to users.
- agreed to include access to space weather data requirements as part of its global coordination discussions on data access.

SWTT - SPACE WEATHER TASK TEAM BECOMES SWCG - SPACE WEATHER COORDINATION GROUP

- recommended the transition of the Space Weather Task Team (SWTT) into a working group called Space Weather Coordination Group (SWCG). The SWCG will support the continuity and integration of space-based observing capabilities for operational space weather products and services throughout CGMS and the user community, and in supporting the satellite operators in CGMS with regard to space weather phenomena.
- agreed to provide an input to the UNISPACE+50 priority 4 which is to develop a space weather roadmap for coordination and information exchange on space weather events and mitigation.
- agreed to work with WMO to secure the information flow on satellite space weather anomalies.
- recommended to invite the International Space Environment Service (ISES) to become a CGMS observer (endorsed by plenary).