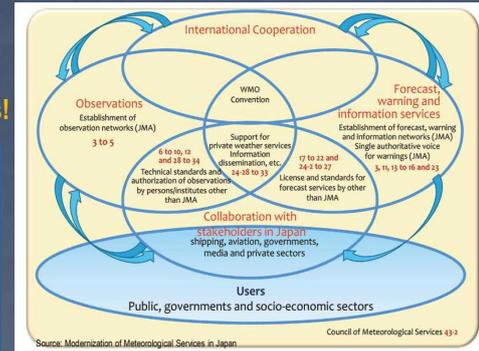


## Meteorological Service Act in Japan

- enacted in 1952 and has been amended more than 30 times.
- developed on the premise that the **collaboration across the sectors is essential**.
- functions as the foundation for the development of meteorological services in Japan **over 70 years!**

### Key Features

- Director-General of JMA**: responsible for **the sound developments of meteorological services as a whole**, incl. those by the private sector.
- Advisory Committee**: composed of **external experts from the public, private, and academic sectors**. is authorized to make **recommendations on high-level JMA policies**.
- Single Authoritative Voice**: **Anyone other than JMA shall not issue warnings**.



## Business model of Meteorological Services in Japan (Advisory Committee Recommendation in 1992)

### JMA :

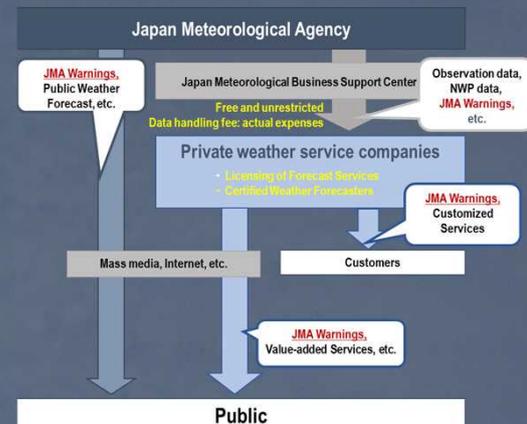
- Responsible for **fundamental public services** with a focus on **warnings for DRR** (Single Authoritative Voice)
- Not provides commercial services** (Avoiding competition and conflicts of interest)

### Licensed weather companies:

- Provide their customers with **customized services and also JMA warnings**.
- Assign certified weather forecasters**.

### JMA's data/products:

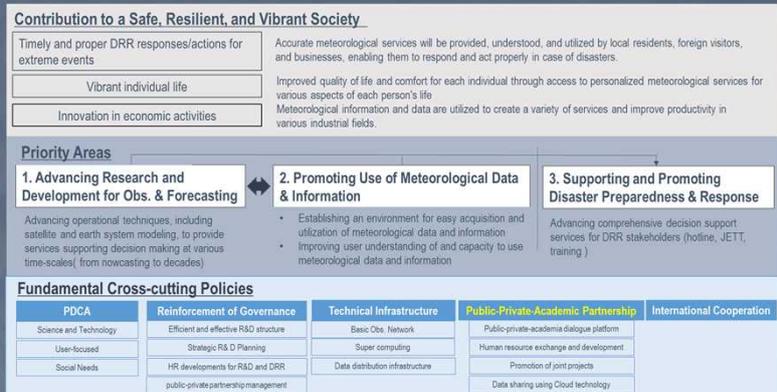
- Provided on a **free and unrestricted** basis.
- The Japan Meteorological Business Support Center (JMBSC) as the gateway.



## Vision for Meteorological Services in 2030 (Advisory Committee Recommendation in 2018)

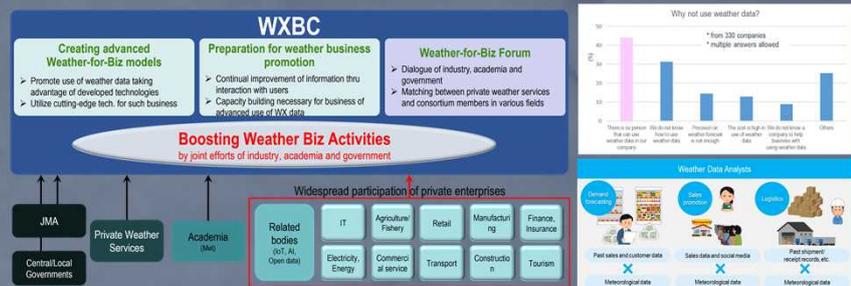
- "Vision for Meteorological Services in 2030" developed by the Advisory Committee in 2018 describes the society to be realized as a "Safe, Resilient, and Vibrant Society", three priority areas, and five fundamental cross-cutting policies.
- The **JMA's vision statement** updated based on this recommendation.

*"To contribute to the development of society, through public-private-academic engagement and international cooperation, by innovating observation and forecasting techniques incorporating cutting-edge technology, and by promoting full use of meteorological information/data in various aspects of everyday life as indispensable and fundamental public soft infrastructure."*



## Weather Business Consortium (WXBC)

- Established in 2017**, consists of more than **1,200 enterprises including private weather service companies**.
- Mission**:
  - Creation of **new weather business models**.
  - Facilitation of weather data utilization** in business sectors.
  - Capacity development** for weather data handling.



## Key Takeaways

- JMA DG's legal responsibility for developments of the entire meteorological services** has now become more important than ever, in order to **promote partnership across the whole value cycle of meteorological services**.
- The Advisory Committee's high-level policy recommendations** are indispensable for DG to improve meteorological services responding to rapidly changing environment.
- The legal basis for the Single Authoritative Voice** empowers JMA to provide effective warning services without any confusion.
- High quality, sustainable public infrastructures, and free and unrestricted data provision** are fundamental for the growth of private meteorological services. This requires that the **government fully funds its NMHS for public services**.