Guide to Applications for Forecasting Service Licensing for Meteorological Phenomena and Terrestrial Phenomena*

*Excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides

※ Applications should, in principle, be prepared in Japanese. If original documents are prepared in a foreign language and must be submitted as such, a Japanese translation must be attached.

(This document is a provisional English translation. In the event of any inconsistency between the Japanese and English versions, the Japanese version shall prevail.)

Information Infrastructure Department,
Japan Meteorological Agency

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About This Guide

This guide provides an overview of the application procedure, how to fill in the application documents, the matters that must be complied with as a business operator licensed for forecasting services, and so forth for those who plan to newly obtain a license for forecasting services. When applying, please refer to the application methods and entry samples described in this guide. This guide also explains the matters required to be complied with as a business operator licensed for forecasting services. Please form a full understanding of these matters as well before applying.

If you have any questions, please contact the below.

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Guide to Applications for Forecasting Service Licensing for Meteorological Phenomena and Terrestrial Phenomena (excluding Earthquake Ground Motions, Volcanic Phenomena, and Landslides)
Table of Contents

I. Introduction

1. What is the Forecasting Service Licensing?

As the economy develops and living standards improve in Japan, the needs of the public and companies for forecasts are becoming increasingly diverse. In order to meet these needs, it is important to widely open up forecasting services to parties other than the Japan Meteorological Agency and encourage the development of various forecasting services that utilize the vitality of the private sector.

At the same time, since forecasting is closely related to people's lives and corporate activities, if a forecast without technical backing is widely announced to the public, it may cause confusion and damage to those who act based on that forecast or otherwise compromise public safety.

For this reason, under the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Meteorological Service Act, any person other than the Japan Meteorological Agency who intends to perform the services for forecasting meteorological phenomena, terrestrial phenomena, tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, or floods must obtain a license from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency. Moreover, pursuant to Article 19, paragraph (1) of the Act, if a person intends to change the purposes or scope of their forecasting services after being granted a license for forecasting services, they must obtain approval from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency.

This document explains procedures for applying for a license for forecasting services for meteorological phenomena and terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides) (hereinafter referred to as "meteorological and terrestrial phenomena").

2. What Actions Require a License for Forecasting Services?

A ”forecast” is defined by the Meteorological Service Act as "an announcement of a prediction of a phenomenon based on the results of observations." Specifically, it means to specify "time" and "place," predict the state of natural phenomena that will occur in the future using scientific methods based on the results of observations, and provide the results to users.

A service refers to "repeated or continuous acts performed on a regular or non-regular basis."

Accordingly, for example, repeated or continuous announcements of predictions of temperature, precipitation, and other elements, regardless of the means of announcement and whether it is for profit or non-profit, are subject to a license for forecasting services for meteorological and terrestrial phenomena.

On the other hand, if a person making such predictions only uses them at their school, company, or home, and does not provide them with others, this person does not need a license for forecasting services. Additionally, it is not necessary to obtain a license for forecasting services to explain warnings or forecasts issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency or forecasts made by business operators that have obtained a license for forecasting services (hereinafter referred to as "licensed business operators"), or to transmit those warnings or forecasts as is. For details, please refer to the frequently asked questions about licenses for forecasting services on the Japan Meteorological Agency website.[1]

3. Compliance upon and After Acquiring License

[1] https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/minkan/q_a_m.html

Licensed business operators must perform forecasting services in compliance with the Meteorological Service Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), the Regulation for Enforcement of the Meteorological Services Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Enforcement Regulations"), and the Examination Standards for Licenses for Forecasting Services. (hereinafter referred to as the "Examination Standards"). When the foregoing are violated, an order for improvement of services pursuant to Article 20-2 of the Act or a disposition such as a revocation of the license pursuant to Article 21 of the Act may be imposed.

For (1) to (5) below, please refer to Chapter III for the flow of procedures, Chapter IV for the necessary documents, and Chapter V for guidelines for completion.

(1) When intending to obtain a license for forecasting services

Pursuant to Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Act, a person who intends to newly perform forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, etc. must obtain a license from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency.

(2) When intending to change the purposes or scope of forecasting services

Pursuant to Article 19, paragraph (1) of the Act, when a licensed business operator other than that for "meteorological phenomena" newly intends to perform forecasting services for "meteorological phenomena" or will otherwise perform the forecasting of other phenomena, or when a licensed business operator will change the area where it intends to perform forecasting or there is another change in the content stated on the written license, such licensed business operator must obtain approval from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency prior to commencing the forecasting services following the change.

(3) When there is a change in the matters stated in the applications for submission

Pursuant to Article 19, paragraph (4) of the Act and Article 10, paragraph (2) of the Enforcement Regulations, when there is any change in the name, address, telephone number, or email address of a licensed business operator (including a domestic representative or domestic agent if the licensed business operator is a foreign corporation, etc.), the change must be notified to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency without delay after the change has occurred. Additionally, pursuant to Article 50 of the Enforcement Regulations, when there is a change in the articles of incorporation (act of endowment) or officers, or in applications such as a forecasting service plan submitted at the time of applying for the license for forecasting services or applying for approval of changes in forecasting services, a Report of Changes in Forecasting Services must be submitted to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency without delay after the occurrence of the reporting event. Note that if the relaxed assigning standard type applied to the certified weather forecaster assigning standards (see page 15), as it falls under a change in the method of predicting phenomena, please submit a Report of Changes in Forecasting Services no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled date of change.

(4) When suspending or abolishing all or part of licensed forecasting services

Pursuant to Article 22 of the Act, when a licensed business operator suspends all or part of its licensed or approved forecasting services or abolishes all or part of its forecasting services, it must submit a notification of suspension of forecasting services or a notification of abolition of forecasting services to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency within 30 days from the date of the suspension or abolition.

(5) When intending to succeed forecasting services due to a company merger, company split or other corporate reorganization

In addition to cases in which a business operator that intends to succeed forecasting services applies for a license for forecasting services and, after obtaining the license, the licensed business operator who was performing the forecasting services succeeds the forecasting services by submitting a notification of abolition of forecasting services, there are cases where a business operator that intends to succeed forecasting services due to a company merger or a company split can succeed the forecasting services by submitting a Report of Changes in Forecasting Services accompanied by documents indicating that the forecasting services have been succeeded.

(6) When undergoing an on-site inspection pursuant to Article 41, paragraph (4) of the Act

Pursuant to Article 41, paragraph (4) of the Act, an on-site inspection is conducted on licensed business operators approximately within one year of obtaining the license and periodically thereafter. In addition, an extra on-site inspection is conducted depending on the status of implementation of the forecasting services.

On-site inspections are conducted by inspectors (employees of the Japan Meteorological Agency) at offices where forecasting services are performed. In on-site inspections, to confirm compliance with the Act, the Enforcement Regulations and the examination standards, the status of acquisition of forecasting data and warning matters (described below) and the status of preservation of forecasting records are checked. Details of inspection items are notified in writing before implementation.

4. In Performing Forecasting Services for Meteorological Phenomena and Terrestrial Phenomena

The Japan Meteorological Agency issues emergency warnings and warnings according to the severity and possibility of a potential disaster in order to support local governments' disaster prevention measures and decisions on evacuation actions of residents, etc. In order for local governments' disaster prevention personnel and residents, etc. to use emergency warnings and warnings appropriately, emergency warnings and warnings need to be provided responsibly and consistently from a single source (a so-called single voice for disaster prevention information). From this standpoint, Article 23 of the Act stipulates that any person other than the Japan Meteorological Agency must not give warnings of meteorological phenomena, terrestrial phenomena, tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, or floods. Additionally, Article 20 of the Act stipulates that licensed business operators must make efforts to transmit warning matters provided by emergency warnings and warnings (hereinafter referred to as "warning matters") related to their forecasting services to users for the purpose of encouraging users of their forecast to recognize warning matters issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency and take necessary disaster prevention actions.

Also, when precipitation, wind, atmospheric pressure, etc. is forecasted with a license for forecasting services for meteorological phenomena and, based on the results of the forecast, cautionary statements regarding the possibility of landslides, storm surges, floods, etc. are included in explanatory materials for users, even if descriptions are intended as a general preparedness for disaster prevention, depending on the content, they may satisfy the definition and be interpreted as forecasts of landslides, storm surges, floods, etc. In particular, as forecasting these phenomena falls under "specified forecasting services" prescribed in Article 17, paragraph (3) of the Act, and cannot be provided to a person who has not received an explanation, if the contents of explanatory data, etc. are inadvertently transmitted in the press or via the Internet, there is a possibility of violation of the Act. Additionally, even if the content does not strictly meet the definition of forecasting, it is necessary to devise

expressions and otherwise exercise consideration so that users will not misconstrue it as forecasting.

In performing forecasting services, as described above, in addition to obtaining a license for forecasting services, it is also necessary to comply with matters stated in laws and regulations, such as restriction on warnings and transmission of warning matters.

Even in cases where a license from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency is not required to perform forecasting services, such as forecasting beyond the largest area covered by a license for forecasting services, compliance with the domestic laws and policies of the relevant country as well as international laws is required. At the WMO Congress at its 18th session in 2019 adopted Geneva Declaration (https://wmo.int/sites/default/files/2023-08/Geneva_Declaration_2019_en.pdf), which urges all stakeholders from public, private and academic sectors to adhere to WMO established principles. It is necessary for licensed business operators for meteorological phenomenon, etc. to comply with the Geneva Declaration.

II. Explanation of Examination Standards

Examinations for licenses for forecasting services are conducted based on the "Examination Standards for License for Forecasting Services for Meteorological Phenomena and Terrestrial Phenomena (excluding Earthquake Ground Motions, Volcanic Phenomena, and Landslides)" set forth by the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The examination standards and their contents are explained below.

These examination standards must be met by each business office that performs forecasting services.

1. Purpose of forecasting services

1. Purpose of Forecasting Services

The recipients of forecasting services indicated as the purpose of forecasting services must be individuals based on contracts, corporations based on contracts, and an unspecified large number of people.

The purpose of forecasting services indicates the recipients of forecasting services. The purpose of forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, etc. includes "individuals under contracts, corporations under contracts, and an unspecified and large number of persons," meaning all recipients, as the target.

2. Scope of forecasting services

2. Scope of Forecasting Services

1 Type of Forecasting

(1) Phenomena Intended for Forecasting

Meteorological phenomena and terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides).

(2) Items Intended for Forecasting

Meteorological phenomena must be classified as follows. Terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides) must be road surface conditions, etc. (which means road surface conditions, ground temperature, etc.).

A. Typhoons

This means the center position, the maximum suspended wind speed, and other elements related to typhoons (Includes low pressure systems recognized by the Japan Meteorological Agency as being expected to develop into typhoons.).

B. Phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons

This means temperature, precipitation, wind direction, wind speed, weather, and other phenomena in the atmosphere (excluding those included in A.).

(3) Forecasting Period

Refers to the period during which forecasting can be performed based on the data collected.

Phenomena intended for forecasting consists of "meteorological phenomena and terrestrial phenomena." Licenses for "meteorological phenomena" and "terrestrial phenomena" are granted separately.

Further, with regard to meteorological phenomena, licenses are granted separately for individual elements related to "typhoons" and "phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons" as items intended for forecasting. "Typhoons" includes tropical cyclones which the Japan Meteorological Agency expects to develop into typhoons within 24 hours, and

"elements related to typhoons" refers to the following elements included in tropical cyclone information issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

> Typhoon size, intensity, location, center position, center position of probability circle, radius of probability circle, direction and speed of movement, central pressure, maximum sustained wind speed, maximum wind gust speed, wind areas over 50 and 30 knots, storm warning areas

Phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons refer to temperature, precipitation, wind direction, wind speed, weather, and other phenomena in the atmosphere not included in elements related to typhoons. Predictions related to typhoons but not included in (a), such as the monthly number of typhoons occurring and approaching and tropical cyclone activity indicators that include probability of existence, are included in (b) phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons. Note that when forecasting with a license for forecasting services that includes typhoons in the scope, it is necessary to comply with the "conditions attached to license, etc." stipulated under Article 49-2 of the Enforcement Regulations.

If the forecasting period is a period for which forecasts can be made based on the data to be collected by a business operator for forecasting services (hereinafter referred to as the "forecasting data"), a license can be granted. There is no upper limit to the forecasting period for which an application can be made. However, in cases where the forecasting period exceeds the Japan Meteorological Agency's maximum forecasting period, cases where predictions are to be made at finer time intervals, cases where special forecasting data or methods for predicting phenomena are used, or other such cases, examination may take more time than usual, the submission of additional data may be required, and individual conditions may be attached in addition to the "conditions attached to license" that are usually attached to a license.

Additionally, it is obligated to transmit supplementary items regarding the accuracy and uncertainty of the prediction of phenomena to users according to the forecasting period and time intervals of predictions (see "VI. Matters Requiring Compliance").

Note that the forecasting period commences immediately and expires when the specified time has elapse if the period is determined according to time, and expires at 24:00 on the last day of the forecasting period if the period is determined according to days. For example, if the forecast is announced at 10:00 on Monday with the period defined as "three days ahead of the time when forecasting is performed," the forecast applies to the period from 10:00 on Monday to 24:00 on Thursday. The basis for this is that day of announcement is counted as Day 0, the following Tuesday as Day 1, the following Wednesday as Day 2, and the following Thursday as Day 3, and that the period ends at 24:00 on Thursday, the last day of the period. However, if the forecast is announced at 24:00, the day of the announcement is counted as Day 1. When the period is determined according to month, the same concept is applied, with the month containing the announcement date to be counted as Month 0, and the period to expire at the end of the last month of the period. However, if the forecast is announced on the first day of the month, that month is counted as Month 1.

2　Areas Intended for Coverage

These areas must be individual points or areas that can be clearly demarcated. In the case of administrative districts, etc., or areas demarcated by roads, railways, rivers, etc., the indication of such areas must be based on their names. In other cases, the indication must be based on latitude/longitude, address, or indication on a map.

Please indicate individual points or areas that can be clearly demarcated as areas intended for coverage. In the case of administrative districts, etc., or areas demarcated by roads, railways, rivers, etc., the indication of such areas must be based on the name of such administrative districts, etc. In other cases, the indication must be based on the indication on a map.

The largest areas that are subject to forecasting must be all over Japan for terrestrial areas, and the Japan Meteorological Agency's general marine forecast area (the sea area bounded by the lines of longitude 180 degrees east on the east, longitude 100 degrees east on the west, latitude 0 degrees on the south, and latitude 60 degrees north on the north) for marine areas.

<Supplementary information regarding areas intended for coverage>

Areas outside the largest areas that are subject to forecasting are areas that do not require a license for forecasting services from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency. When performing forecasting, etc. for these areas, it is necessary to comply with not only international laws but also domestic laws and policies of the applicable country. Additionally, at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Congress at its 18th session in 2019 adopted Geneva Declaration, which urges all stakeholders from public, private and academic sectors to adhere to WMO established principles[2]. Persons intending to perform forecasting services must adhere to the principles established by the WMO as stated in the Geneva Declaration.

3. Facilities and staff members for the collection of observational and other forecasting data

3. Facilities and Staff Members for the Collection of Observation and Other Forecasting Data 1　Collection of Observation and Other Forecasting Data (1) Observations and other forecasting data that properly correspond to the type of forecasting, the area intended for coverage, and the method of predicting phenomena must be collected. (2) On-site observation data must be properly collected as necessary.

Forecasting data refers to data used for predicting phenomena, such as various observation values and numerical weather prediction grid point values (hereinafter referred to as "GPV"). Pursuant to Article 18, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Act, it is necessary to collect sufficient observational and other forecasting data to properly perform the relevant forecasting services.

Among forecasting data, it is possible to use data equivalent to observations such as analytical values used in numerical weather prediction and estimated weather distribution as substitutes for field observation data. However, if on-site observation values are judged to be necessary in accordance with the scope of forecasting services, such as the geographical conditions of the area intended for forecasting coverage, please collect them appropriately.

Data used in forecasting must be predicted using natural scientific methods based on the results of observations, and must appropriately correspond to the phenomena intended for forecasting, the forecasting period, the areas intended for coverage, and the method of predicting the phenomena. For example, if the intent is to forecast the temperature of various parts of the country up to ten days ahead, it is necessary to collect numerical weather prediction data, etc. for temperatures covering areas across the country up to ten days ahead. Please indicate the forecasting data to be collected in the application materials.

Additionally, since the collection of forecasting data needs to be performed properly, it must be based on a contract with a data provider. Methods whereby a business operator arbitrarily

[2]See https://wmo.int/sites/default/files/2023-08/Geneva_Declaration_2019_en.pdf

obtains materials that are publicly available on websites or similar sources are not permitted, as proper collection of materials cannot be guaranteed. Please submit a copy of documents proving that forecasting data has been obtained based on a contract. Note that there are no restrictions in particular on the communication line to be used. Additionally, either a PUSH or PULL format can be used.

2　Observation Facilities
(1) With regard to the observation facilities used for collecting on-site observation values, the location of installation and type of observation equipment must be indicated.
(2) When using meteorological instruments subject to the verification test prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (1) of the Meteorological Service Act, such instruments must pass the verification test, and the valid period of the verification test must have not yet expired.
(3) When using meteorological instruments not subject to the verification test prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (1) of the Meteorological Service Act, the performance of such instruments must be verified.
(4) Among the primary observations prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2) of the Meteorological Service Act, meteorological instruments used for observations other than those conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency must be the meteorological instruments prescribed in (2).
(5) Meteorological instruments used for supplementary observations prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2) of the Meteorological Service Act must follow the separately stipulated "Examination Standards Regarding Verification for Using Supplementary Observations in Forecasting Services."
(6) On-site observation may be carried out by a person other than the person who intends to obtain a license, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "business operator"). In such cases, the person must possess sufficient rights and authority necessary for obtaining the relevant observation values.

When collecting on-site observation values, please indicate the location of installation of the observation facilities and type of observation equipment used. Additionally, in cases of using meteorological instruments subject to the verification test prescribed in the Act (thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, anemometers, solar radiometers, rain gauges, and snow gauges), as it is required that such instruments have passed the verification test and are within the valid period thereof, it is necessary to attach materials to show that fact (excluding observations conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency). Also, when using meteorological instruments that are not subject to the verification test, please attach materials showing the performance thereof, such as specifications of such instruments (excluding observations conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency).

In cases where supplementary observations prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2) of the Act is used, and the primary observations supplemented by such observations are not observations conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency, please use instruments that have passed a verification test and are within the valid period thereof. Additionally, when using supplementary observations, it is necessary to obtain confirmation from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency that such supplementary observations satisfy the separately stipulated examination standards.

Note that on-site observation values collected may be obtained by a person other than a licensed business operator. In such cases, please submit documents regarding the contract, etc. showing that the person has the necessary and sufficient title for obtaining the relevant observation values, such as receiving them based on a valid contract.

Please refer to the following table for forecasting data, etc. prepared by the Japan Meteorological Agency and corresponding guidelines for forecasting periods. (As this table

contains only the main data, please consult us if necessary.) It is also possible to use forecasting data produced by an organization other than the Japan Meteorological Agency. In such cases, please attach materials showing that the relevant data was predicted by natural scientific methods based on observation results.

		Data name	Guidelines for forecasting periods corresponding to that data						Remarks
			For several hours ahead	For two days ahead	For seven days ahead	For one month ahead	For three months ahead	For six months ahead	
Forecasts and information announced by Japan Meteorological Agency	Warning matters that must be obtained	Emergency warnings, warnings and advisories	○	○					
		Marine warnings (general / regional)	○	○					Required when performing offshore forecasting
	Disaster prevention information that is ideal to obtain	Meteorological information (general / regional / prefectural)	○	○	○	○	○	○	
		Tropical cyclone information	○	○	○				
		Landslide alert information	○						
		Flood warnings and advisories for designated rivers	○	○					
		Real-time landslide / inundation / flood risk map	○						
		Probability of warnings	○	○	○				
		Early warning information				○			
	Weather forecasts, etc. that are ideal to obtain	Weather forecasts (prefectural / chronological / distribution)	○	○					
		Weekly weather forecasts (prefectural)			○				
		Two-week temperature forecasts (general / regional)				○			
		Seasonal forecasts (general / regional)				○	○	○	
		Marine forecasts	○	○					
Data for performing forecasting based on natural science	On-site observation values (actual conditions) or substitute data	AMeDAS (1 min./ 10 min.)	○	○	○				
		AMeDAS (statistical values)			○				
		National Synthetic Radar GPV (5 min./ 10 min.)	○	○					
		Analytical rainfall	○	○					
		Analytical snowfall depth/Analytical snowfall amount	○	○					
		Meteorological satellite images	○	○	○				
		Estimated meteorological distribution		○	○				
		30 Minute Air Quality Analysis GPV		○	○				
		Weather charts image files (SPAS, ASAS, and AXFE)		○	○				
	Numerical weather prediction data, etc.	Precipitation Nowcast GPV (5 min., 10 min.)	○						
		Thunder Nowcast GPV	○						
		Tornado Occurrence Accuracy Nowcast GPV	○						
		Short-Time Precipitation Forecast GPV	○						

		15-Hour Precipitation Forecast GPV		○					
		Local Forecast Model GPV (LFM)	○	○					Includes analytical rainfall
		Meso-Scale Model GPV (MSM)	○	○					Includes analytical rainfall
		MSM guidance (point format / grid format)	○	○					
		Meso-scale Ensemble Prediction System GPV (MEPS)	○	○					
		MEPS guidance (point format / grid format)	○	○					
		Global Spectral Model GPV (GSM global domain/Japan domain)		○	○	○			Includes analytical rainfall
		Weather map image files (FXFE, FXJP, FSAS, etc.)		○					
		GSM guidance (point format / grid format)		○	○				
		One-week Ensemble Prediction System GPV (high-resolution global domain/high-resolution Japan domain)			○	○			Includes analytical rainfall
		Typhoon Ensemble Prediction System GPV			○				Includes analytical rainfall
		Weather chart image files (FEFE19, FZCX50, and FXXN519)			○				
		Weather chart image files (FEAS)			○	○			Includes analytical rainfall
		Two-week Ensemble Prediction System GPV (global domain/Japan domain)				○			
		Weather chart image files (FCVX21-24)				○			Includes analytical rainfall
		Two-week temperature forecast guidance				○			
		One-month Ensemble Prediction System GPV (global domain/Japan domain)				○			
		Weather chart image files (FCVX11-15)				○			Includes analytical rainfall
		One-month forecast guidance				○			
		Three-month Forecast Ensemble GPV					○		
		Weather chart image files (FCVX41-50)					○		Includes analytical rainfall
		Three-month forecast guidance					○		
		Six-month Ensemble Prediction System GPV					○	○	
		Weather chart image files (FCXX60-63)						○	
		Warm/cold season forecast guidance						○	

3　Collection Facilities
(1) These facilities must be computers and other facilities capable of accurately collecting and processing forecasting data necessary for the intended forecast.
(2) Facilities may be owned by a person other than a business operator. In such cases, the person must possess sufficient rights and authority necessary for using the relevant facility.

Collection facilities must be computers and other facilities that are capable of accurately collecting and processing forecasting data necessary for the intended forecast.

Note that facilities may be owned by a person other than a licensed business operator. In such cases, please submit documents regarding the contract, etc. showing that the business operator has the necessary and sufficient title for using the relevant facility.

4　Collection Staff Members
Staff members for collecting forecasting data necessary for the proper performance of forecasting services must be deployed.

It is necessary to assign the staff members necessary to properly perform the collection of forecasting data.

4. Facilities and staff members for the analysis of forecasting data

4. Facilities and Staff Members for the Analysis of Forecasting Data
1　Analysis Facilities
(1) Facilities must consist of electronic computers or other equipment capable of accurately processing the analytical methods employed.
(2) Facilities may be owned by a person other than a business operator. In such cases, the person must possess sufficient rights and authority necessary for using the relevant facility.

These facilities must be computers and other facilities capable of accurately processing the analysis methods used. Note that facilities may be owned by a person other than a licensed business operator. In such cases, please submit documents regarding the contract, etc. showing that the business operator has the necessary and sufficient title for using the relevant facility.

2　Analysis Staff Members
Staff members for analyzing forecasting data necessary for the proper performance of forecasting services must be deployed.

It is necessary to assign the staff members necessary to properly perform the analysis of forecasting data.

5. Facilities and staff members capable of receiving warning matters quickly

5. Facilities and Staff Members Capable of Receiving Warning Matters Promptly
1　Facilities for Prompt Receipt
(1) These facilities must be communication equipment and other facilities that can receive warning matters related to forecasting services quickly and reliably.
(2) Facilities may be owned by a person other than a business operator. In such cases, the person must possess sufficient rights and authority necessary for using the relevant facility.

Pursuant to Article 18, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act, it is necessary to hold communication equipment and other facilities capable of receiving Japan Meteorological Agency’s warning matters related to the purposes and scope of the referenced forecasting services quickly and reliably.

Note that facilities may be owned by a person other than a licensed business operator. In such cases, please submit documents regarding the contract, etc. showing that the business operator has the necessary and sufficient title for using the relevant facility.

・Warnings that need to be obtained for receiving warning matters

Type	Scope of forecasting services
Meteorological warnings	Cases where land (including coastal areas) is included. However, this is limited to those issued for the relevant scope.
Marine warnings	Cases where offshore is included. However, this is limited to general marine warnings and regional marine warnings issued for the relevant scope.

*“Coastal areas” refers to sea areas within approx. 20 nautical miles (approximately 37 km) of coastlines.

*Meteorological warnings include "heavy rain, storm, snowstorm, and heavy snow warnings."

・Method of obtaining warning matters

Since quickly and reliable reception of warning matters is required, the following conditions must be met in all transmission routes from The Japan Meteorological Business Support Center (JMBSC) to the business operator.

[1] An arrangement for receiving warning matters has been made with the provider of such matters.
[2] A communication line that is always connected or functionally equivalent is available in order to quickly receive warning matters.
[3] A communication method (procedural communication) is used so that communication errors can be detected promptly on the sending side. Additionally, if the transmission of warning matters is not successful, measures will be taken to transmit through by retransmission or alternative means.

There are no specific restrictions in particular on the communication line to be used. However, an always connected line or equivalent is required (In the case of a dial-up connection, if communication is established automatically and in a short period of time, it is treated as a communication line equivalent to a constant connection.).

Also, communication methods are limited to those for which communication errors can be detected promptly on the sending side. Accordingly, it is necessary to use file transfer (put) or Japan Meteorological Agency socket communication, etc. Communication methods such as file transfer (get), in which information acquisition operations are left to the receiving side, are not allowed due to the inability to guarantee that it can be quickly and accurately recognized that warnings have been issued.

Please submit copies of documents proving that all of the above items [1] through [3] are satisfied in accordance with the format of receipt.

・Response in case of non-delivery

If warning matters are not transmitted to the business operator due to a communication error, etc. (non-delivery), it is necessary to coordinate with the information provider in advance over a method for quickly and accurately recognizing such matters, such as

"substitute by automatic resending or fax" or "substitute by automatic resending or telephone," and to conclude a contract to that effect.

(Note) It is necessary to note that the approach to methods for obtaining warnings differs from that for "3. Facilities and staff members for the collection of observation and other forecasting data."

2 Staff Members for Prompt Receipt

Staff members receiving warning matters related to forecasting services quickly and reliably must be deployed.

It is necessary to assign staff members for receiving warning matters by the Japan Meteorological Agency related to the purposes and scope of such forecasting services quickly and reliably.

6. Method of predicting phenomena

6. Method of Predicting Phenomena

1 Method of Predicting Phenomena

Predicting phenomena must be performed by a certified weather forecaster in accordance with the items intended for forecasting, the forecasting period, and the coverage area as well as with scientific methods that properly correspond with the observations and other forecasting data obtained.

2 Assigning Certified Weather Forecasters

The standards for the assigning certified weather forecasters must be in accordance with the provisions of Article 11-3, paragraph (1) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Meteorological Service Act. However, cases pursuant to the provisions of the proviso of the same paragraph must be as individually specified in the right column of the following table according to the categories listed in the left column of the same table.

The prediction of phenomena must be performed by a certified weather forecaster using scientific methods (physical, statistical and kinematic methods) that properly correspond with the scope of the intended forecasting services and the forecasting data obtained.

Pursuant to Article 19-2 of the Act and Article 11-3 of the Enforcement Regulations, at least the minimum number of dedicated certified weather forecasters specified in the table below must be assigned to each business office of a licensed business operator according to the time for predicting phenomena per day.

Time for predicting phenomena per day	Number of people
Time of eight hours or less	Two
Time exceeding eight hours but less than sixteen hours	Three
Time exceeding sixteen hours	Four

This number indicates the number of certified weather forecasters who are required to perform the services prescribed in Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Act (prediction of phenomena within the relevant forecasting services) as the minimum number of persons whose hours do not exceed eight hours per day (excluding breaks) or forty hours per week as prescribed in the Labor Standards Act. As such, this is not meant to indicate that the presence of such a number of persons makes it possible to perform forecasting in any quantity. Employers are asked to be responsible for determining the appropriate number of certified weather forecasters from the viewpoints of labor management, etc., and assigning them according to their workload. Certified weather forecasters are not limited to employees of one’s company. They can also be other companies' certified weather forecasters based

on labor dispatch contracts or outsourcing agreements. However, when applying for a license, it is necessary to attach a copy of the contract concerning the dispatch, etc. Additionally, certified weather forecasters can perform forecasting services through a remote access environment from a location other than a business office, such as at home or out of the office, if the location where forecasting services are to be performed is appropriately specified in the forecasting service plan.

Note that pursuant to the proviso of Article 11-3, paragraph (1) of the Enforcement Regulations, a smaller number of certified weather forecasters than the above may be permitted. The following table shows the required documents, their contents, etc. for each license category.

Category [1] in the table below applies to cases where the time for predicting phenomena per certified weather forecaster is forty hours or less per week (excluding breaks) by establishing holidays or shortening the phenomenon prediction time per day. (Hereinafter, the standard according to the above table or category [1] are referred to as the "conventional type.")

(Note 1) In such cases as well, it is necessary to comply with relevant laws and regulations regarding statutory holidays, etc.

(Note 2) The prediction of phenomena must be performed by a certified weather forecaster. Accordingly, if all certified weather forecasters are absent from work, the relevant business office cannot perform forecasting services.

Categories [2] and [3] are deemed equivalent to certified weather forecasters predicting phenomena by confirming the validity of the algorithm and the quality of the calculation results thereof in advance and verifying forecasting after it has been performed. (Hereinafter, the standard according to categories [2] and [3] is referred to as the "relaxed assigning standard type.")

If the conventional type standard is met and a certified weather forecaster is assigned to the business office at the time forecasting is performed, it is not necessary to submit a document for the relaxed assigning standard type even if certified weather forecasters does not predict the phenomenon continuously in part or all of the forecasting services handled by such business office. However, in such cases, at the time of on-site inspections by the Japan Meteorological Agency, it will be verified whether the validity of the algorithm and the quality of the calculation results thereof are being confirmed in advance and whether the verification of forecasting after it has been performed, etc. is being conducted.

Category	Number of staff members	Required documents, their contents, etc.
[1] When one or more dedicated certified weather forecasters are able to engage in the prediction of phenomena at the relevant business office while such prediction is being conducted in consideration of the number of days for predicting phenomena per week and other circumstances	At least one less than the number of persons listed in the right column of the table in Article 11-3, paragraph (1) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Meteorological Service Act	1."Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation"

[2] When certified weather forecasters assigned to the relevant business office confirm forecasts calculated using scientific methods confirmed in advance by such certified weather forecasters in forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, road surface conditions, etc., and the assignment of staff members and the communication system necessary to appropriately perform the forecasting services are secured	One person or more	1. "Document on analysis methods for forecasting data" in which the quality of calculation results obtained using such method of analysis is stated 2. A written statement confirming that a certified weather forecaster has confirmed in advance the relevant method of analysis and the quality of the calculation results thereof, and that they decide the method of verification after forecasting (free form) 3. "Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation" containing the following contents ・System for certified weather forecasters to check the data of the relevant analysis with the necessary frequency assumed by the business operator in advance ・Communication system for taking measures to cope with failures in the event of abnormalities in the collection and analysis of forecasting data, receipt of warning matters, etc.
[3] When predictions of phenomenon conducted for research are presented for demonstration, trial, etc., the method and results of calculation of such forecast are confirmed by a certified weather forecaster assigned to the business office, and measures are taken to ensure the safety of users of such forecast	One person or more	1. Category [2]-1 and 2 (However, determining the method of confirmation after forecasting is excluded) 2. Materials containing specifics such as the content displayed on websites, etc. intended for the provision of forecasts that can be used to confirm that measures in line with the "Standard Content of Measures to Ensure the Safety of Forecast Users" will be taken (free form)

For the "method of confirmation after forecasting" described in category [2], the elements and methods of verification for precipitation and temperature implemented by the Japan Meteorological Agency (https://www.data.jma.go.jp/yoho/kensho/explanation.html) are recommended.

Additionally, the standard content of the "measures to ensure the safety of forecast users" described in Category [3] is as follows.

Standard Content of Measures to Ensure the Safety of Forecast Users

1. Advance display on websites, etc. that provide forecasts

In forecasting services for meteorological phenomenon conducted for research purposes, necessary matters serving as measures to ensure the safety of users must be displayed on the entrance page of websites, etc. that provide forecasts by means of dialog boxes, etc. Users must be made to confirm the contents thereof in advance and

express their understanding of the contents by clicking on a button, etc. The items (1) through (4) indicated below must be included in this display.

[Items requiring display] (For (1)-a and (1)-b, one of these items must be selected according to the mode of provision.)

(1)-a Forecasts must be provided for demonstration purposes (information exchange among researchers, publicity for research activities, etc.) without assuming that a third party will act based on those forecasts.

(1)-b [Only when forecasts are not transmitted to the public] Forecasts must be provided for trial use, etc. by third parties.

(2) Forecasts must not be suitable for usage whose purpose is making decisions related to the protection of the life and physical safety of users or property, such as disaster prevention.

(3) The accuracy of forecasts may change at any time according to the state of research, etc.

(4) The provision of forecasts may be discontinued without prior notice.

2. Display on screens that provide forecasts

At a minimum, the intent of 1-(1) and 1-(2) must be displayed directly under forecasts.

3. Text size

In displays for both 1 and 2, the size of characters sufficient for user visibility must be secured.

4. Items for recommendation

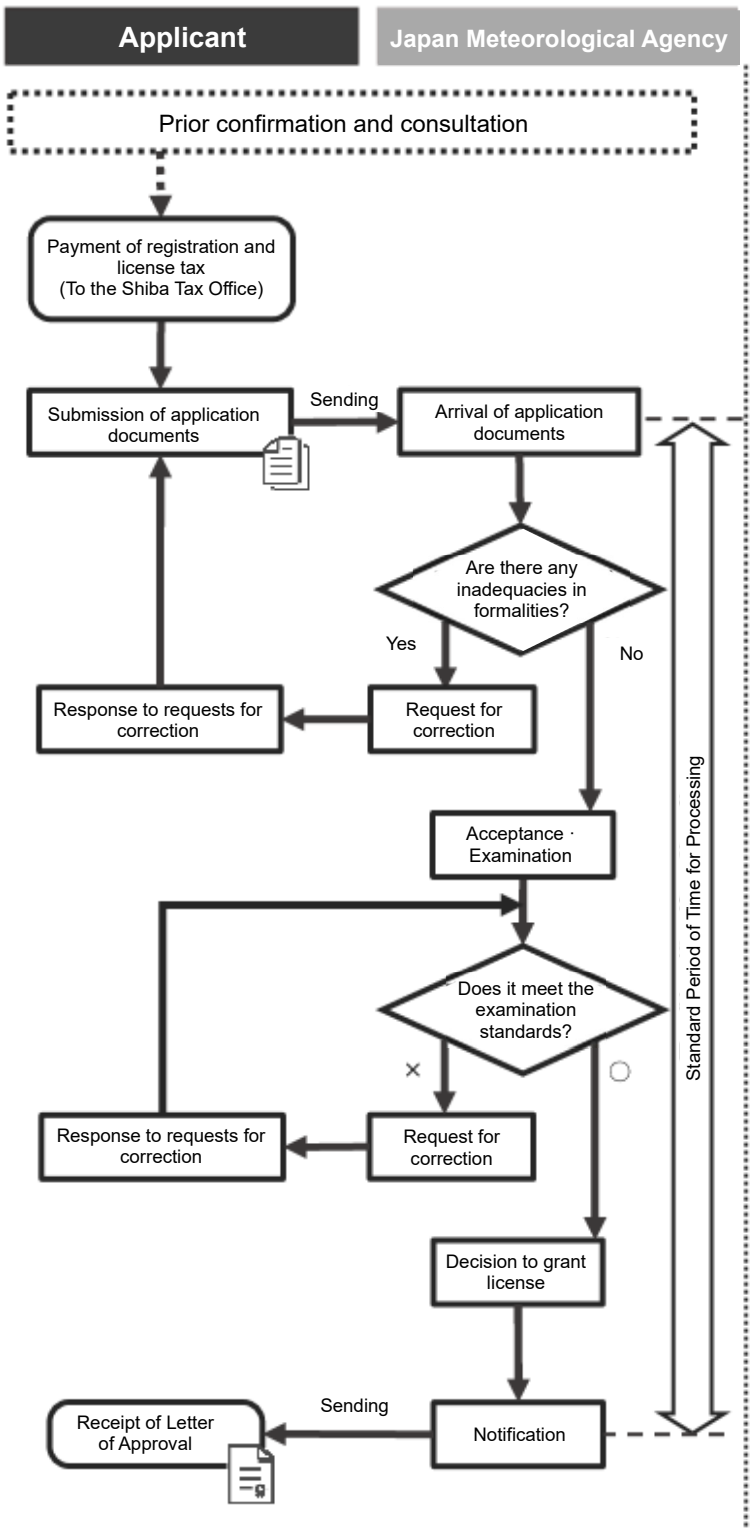
It is desirable to enable users to verify research activities conducted by the relevant business operator licensed for forecasting services and an overview technology used in forecasting on the website, etc.

III. Flow of Procedures

1. Flow of Application for a License for Forecasting Services

Pursuant to Article 17 of the Act, a person who intends to perform forecasting services must obtain a license from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency. The process from applying to receiving a license is as follows. In cases of an application for a license for forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, etc., the standard period of time for processing required from the time the application arrives at the Japan Meteorological Agency to the notification of the granting (non-granting) of a license is fifteen days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays, and closed days during the New Year's holiday period).

Note that if a person who has already obtained a license for forecasting services for any of meteorological phenomena, terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides), earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, landslides, tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, or floods intends to obtain a license for forecasting services for other phenomena, they need to go through procedures for the approval for changes rather than applying for a license.



Remarks

Prior confirmation and consultation regarding applications are accepted at any time. Please contact the Public-Private Engagement Division.

If the applicant withdraws the application after the application documents have arrived, the full set of application documents will be returned, including the receipt of registration and license tax.

The applicant can also submit the application documents by email. However, the receipt of the original registration and license tax must be sent by postal mail.

The application documents are reviewed according to the items of each examination standard.

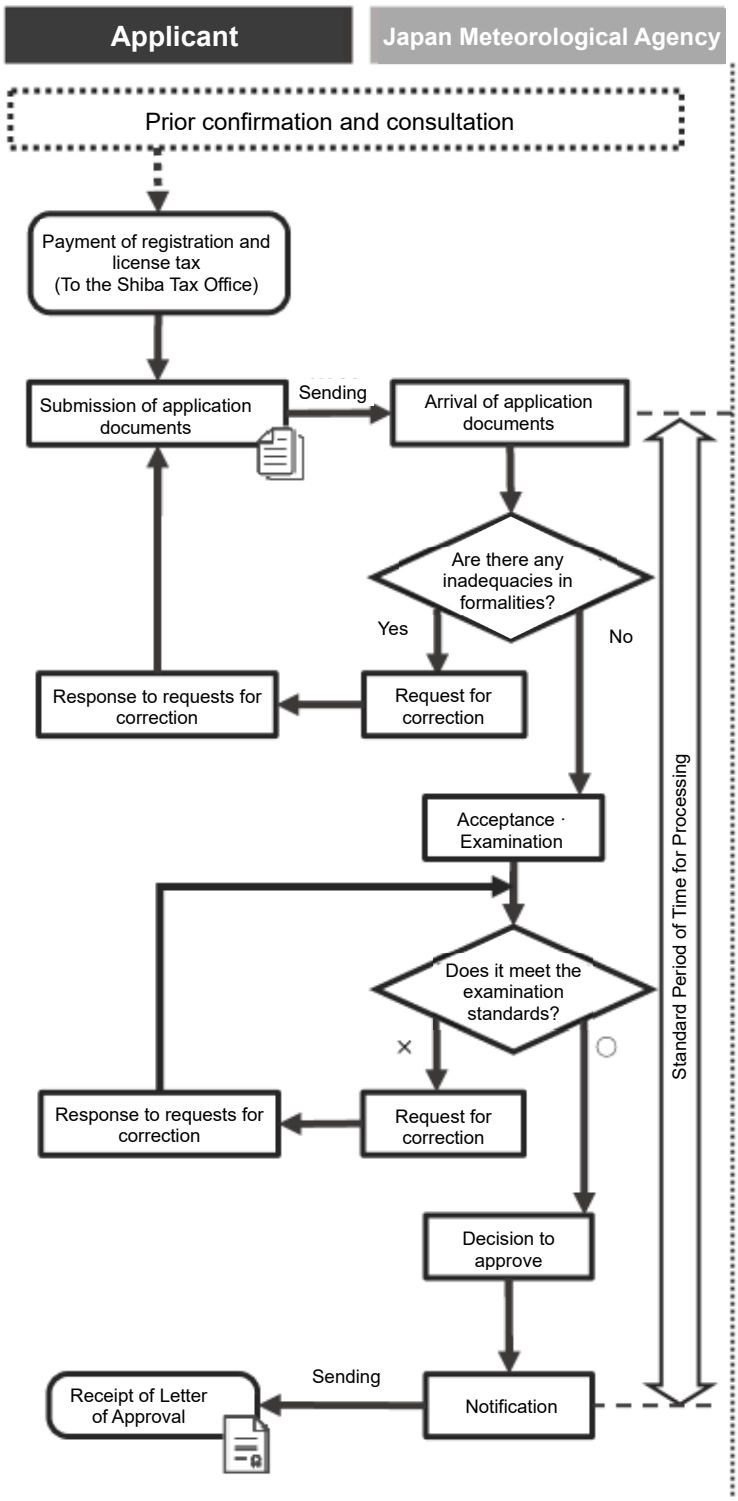
If it is clear that they do not meet the examination standards, or in other such cases, applications will not be approved.

The standard period of time for processing does not include time for correcting incomplete applications, such as those with missing statements.

2. Flow of Application for Approval of Change to Forecasting Services

Pursuant to Article 19 of the Act, if a business operator that has obtained a license for forecasting services intends to change the purpose or scope of their forecasting services, they must apply for approval for that change to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency and receive such approval. Persons who have already obtained a license for forecasting services for any of meteorological phenomena, terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides), earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, landslides, tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, or floods and intend to obtain a license for forecasting services for other phenomena also needs to go through procedures for the approval for changes.

The process from applying to receiving approval is as follows. In cases of an application for approval to change forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, etc., the standard period of time for processing required from the time the application arrives at the Japan Meteorological Agency to the notification of the granting (non-granting) of approval is fifteen days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, national holidays, and closed days during the New Year’s holiday period).



Remarks

Prior confirmation and consultation regarding applications are accepted at any time. Please contact the Public-Private Engagement Division.

If the applicant withdraws the application after the application documents have arrived, the full set of application documents will be returned, including the receipt of registration and license tax.

The applicant can also submit the application documents by email. However, the receipt of the original registration and license tax must be sent by postal mail.

The application documents are reviewed according to the items of each examination standard.

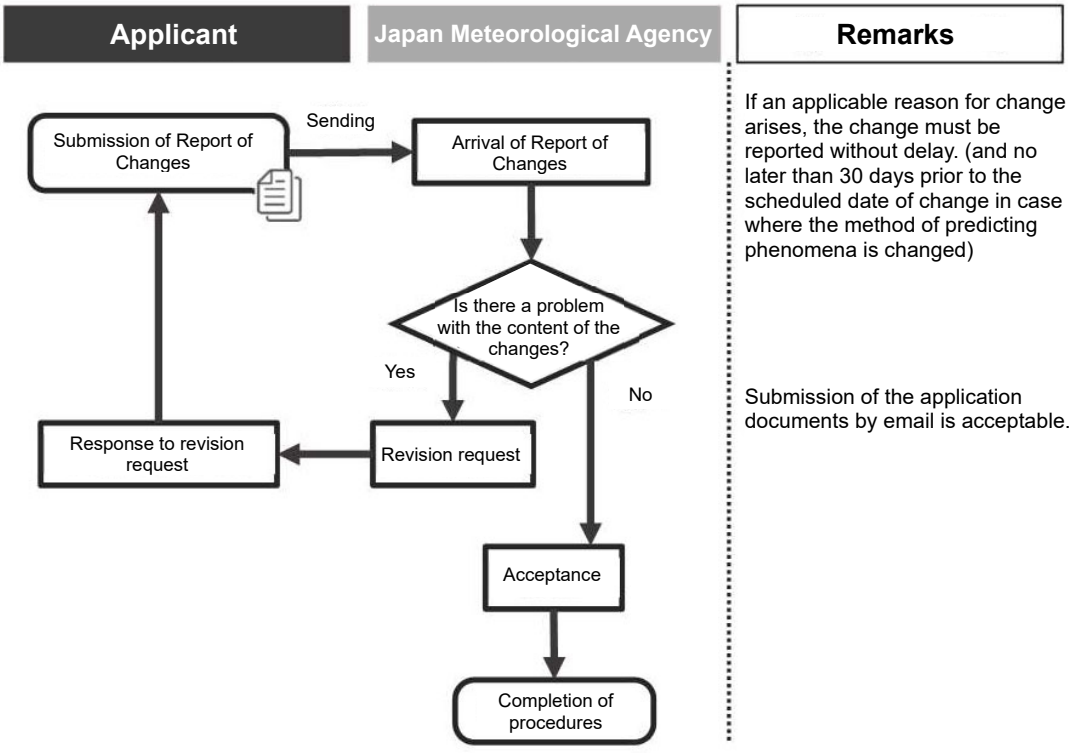
If it is clear that they do not meet the examination standards, or in other such cases, applications will not be approved.

The standard period of time for processing does not include time for correcting incomplete applications, such as those with missing statements.

3. Flow of Report of Changes in Forecasting Services

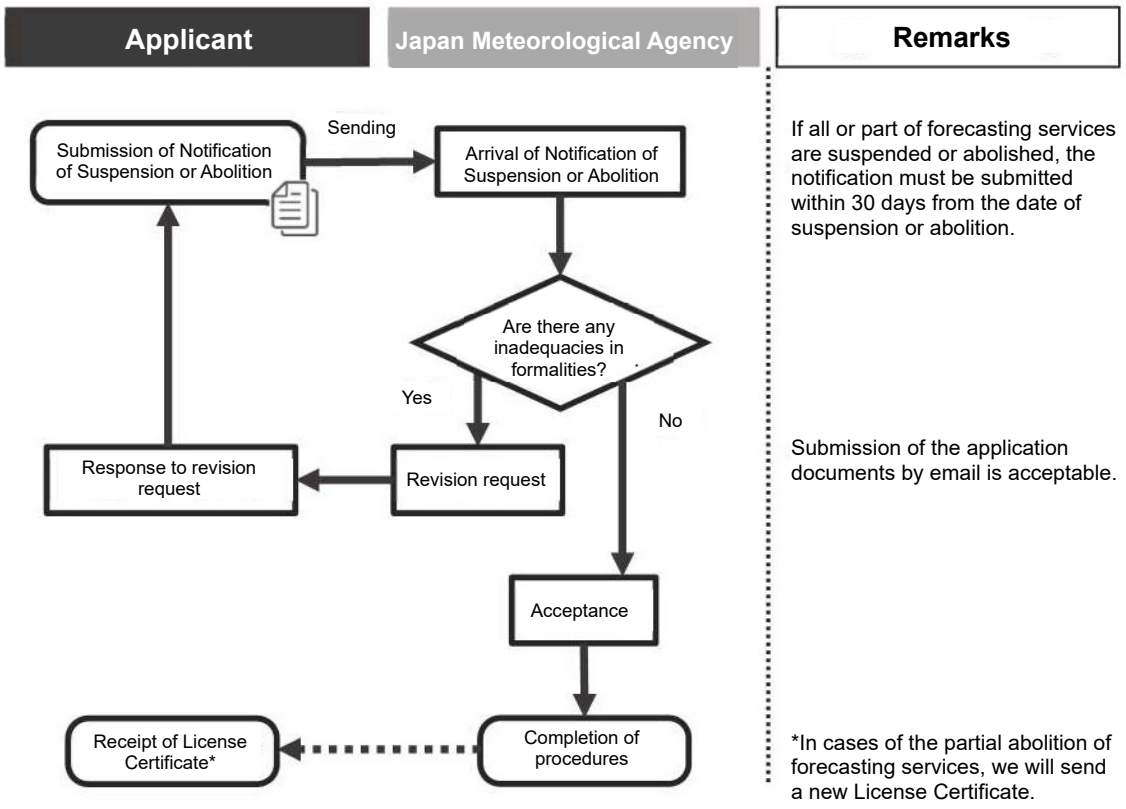
If the following matters are applicable, pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (4) of the Act and Article 50 of the Enforcement Regulations, a report stating to that effect must be submitted to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency without delay (if there is a change in the method of predicting phenomena, no later than 30 days prior to the scheduled date of change).

Applicable matters
1. When there is any change in the name, address, telephone number, or email address of a licensed person
2. (When the licensed person is a foreign corporation, etc.) When there is any change in the name, address, telephone number, or email address of the domestic representative or domestic agent
3. When there is a change to the articles of incorporation (act of endowment) or officers
4. When there is a change in the matters stated in the following documents (1) Forecasting service plan (2) Certified weather forecasters register (3) Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation (4) Overview of observation facilities (5) Overview of facilities for collecting and analyzing forecasting data and receiving warning matters



4. Flow of Procedures for Suspending or Abolishing Forecasting Services

When suspending all or part of licensed services or abolishing forecasting services, a notification of suspension of forecasting services in the case of the former or a notification of abolition of forecasting services in the case of the latter must be submitted to the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency no later than 30 days from the day of suspension or abolition (Article 22 of the Act and Article 12 of the Enforcement Regulations).



IV. Documents for Submission

1. Documents required for license application

The following documents are required to apply for a license for forecasting services. Applicants must fill in the necessary items and submit the application with attached documents. Please refer to the pages shown in the table below for completion examples and guidelines for completing each document.

Name of documents for submission	Remarks	See page
Application for license for forecasting services	Required	29
Forecasting service plan	Required	35
Certified weather forecasters register	Required	41
Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation	Required (See the attached table if the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard (except for research purposes))	42
Overview of observation facilities	When collecting on-site observation values other than those provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency	39
Overview of facilities for collecting and analyzing forecasting data and receiving warning matters	Required	43
Articles of incorporation or act of endowment	· When the applicant is a corporation other than a local government (In cases of a copy, a certificate of the original must be attached) · When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc. the domestic representative or domestic agent must be included as well (Documents equivalent to the articles of incorporation or an act of endowment may also be accepted)	46
Certificate of registered matters	· When the applicant is a corporation other than a local government and the submission of the document is requested by the Japan Meteorological Agency (Copy not allowed) · When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc., the domestic representative or domestic agent must be included as well (Documents equivalent to the articles of incorporation or an act of endowment may also be accepted)	46

Officers register	・When the applicant is a corporation other than a local government ・When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc., the domestic representative or domestic agent must be included as well	46
Registers of founders, members, or establishers of corporation	When the applicant intends to establish a corporation	46
Copy of residence certificate or copy of Individual Number Card	・When the applicant is an individual ・When the applicant is an individual living in a foreign country, equivalent documents may also be accepted	46
Written oath	Required	46
Certificate of authority	When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc.	47

Name of attached documents	Remarks	See page
Receipt of the registration and license tax	Required (Copy not allowed) (In cases of a tax-exempt person, materials certifying the exemption)	26
Copy of contract, etc. with the business operator that delivers the forecasting data	Required	39
Copy of contract, etc. with the business operator that delivers warnings	Required	40
Document on forecasting methods for forecasting data	When performing forecasting services by collecting forecasting data other than that of the Japan Meteorological Agency	39
Copy of verification certificates for meteorological instruments	When a party other than the Japan Meteorological Agency independently performs observations	39
Copy of dispatch contracts, etc. for certified weather forecasters	When dedicated certified weather forecasters belonged to another company	41
Copy of contracts regarding the borrowing of facilities for collection and analysis of forecasting data or warning matters reception.	When performing forecasting services by borrowing the facilities of others	43
"Document on analysis methods for forecasting data" in which the quality of calculation results obtained using the relevant method of analysis is stated	When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard (see the attached table for details)	16
A written statement confirming that a certified weather forecaster has confirmed in advance the relevant method of analysis and the quality of the calculation results thereof, and that they decide the method of verification after forecasting (except for research purposes)	When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard (see the attached table for details)	16

A written statements confirming that a certified weather forecaster has confirmed in advance the relevant method of analysis and the quality of the calculation results thereof (research purposes only)	When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard	16
Document on measures to ensure the safety of forecast users (research purposes only)	When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard	16

When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard by a certified weather forecaster confirming the validity of the algorithm and the quality of the calculation results thereof in advance and verifying forecasting, etc. after forecasting has been performed, Documents 1 through 3 in the attached table must be submitted. Regarding Document 3, while submission is mandatory regardless of whether it is applied or not, there are additional items to be stated when the relaxed staffing standard type is applied.

Attached Table: Necessary documents when the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard by a certified weather forecaster confirming the validity of the algorithm and the quality of the calculation results thereof in advance and verifying forecasting after it has been performed

Name of documents	Remarks	See page
1. Document on analysis methods for forecasting data	・Overview of analysis methods ・Prior confirmation results	16
2. Written statement	・Name of the certified weather forecaster who performed prior confirmation ・Name of the certified weather forecaster who decide the method of verification after forecasting	16
3. Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation	・System for confirmation after forecasting (system for certified weather forecasters to check the data of the relevant analysis with the necessary frequency assumed by the business operator in advance) ・Communication system for taking measures to cope with failures in the event of abnormalities in the collection and analysis of forecasting data, receipt of warning matters, etc.	16

Payment of registration and license tax

Persons who intend to obtain a license for forecasting services must, prior to applying for a license to the Japan Meteorological Agency, pay the tax amount of 90,000 yen to the Shiba Tax Office (which has jurisdiction over the location of the Japan Meteorological Agency) based on Article 2, Appended Table 1 of the Registration and License Tax Act.

Payment can be made at tax offices, the head office and branches of the Bank of Japan, revenue agencies, post offices, etc. nationwide. (For details of tax payment, please ask your local tax office directly.)

To apply for a license for forecasting services, please submit the original receipt issued at the time of payment of the registration and license tax in accordance with Article 21 of the Registration and License Tax Act. The submitted receipt cannot be returned after your license for forecasting services has been granted. In cases of withdrawal or rejection of the application, the receipt will be returned.

Note that applicants who are exempt from taxation pursuant to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Registration and License Tax Act are asked to attach documents to prove such exemption.

When a licensed business operator ceases to exist due to a company merger and another surviving business operator succeeds to its forecasting services and files a new application for a license

With regard to registration and license tax pertaining to a license for forecasting services in cases where forecasting services are succeeded, if the succession relationship can be confirmed with the certificate of registered matters (certificate of all historical matters) attached to the Application for License for Forecasting Services, as the registration and license tax must be treated as a tax-free registration, etc. pursuant to Article 5, item (xiii) of the Registration and License Tax Act, the submission of a receipt is not required.

V. Guidelines for Completing Documents for Submission

1. Application for License for Forecasting Services

Applicants must prepare the necessary documents according to the guidelines shown below.

A. Application for license for forecasting services (Completion Example [1])

Completion example

令和○○年○○月○○日

予報業務許可申請書

気象庁長官
○ ○ ○ ○ 殿

No seal needs to be affixed

△△△△株式会社
代表取締役社長 気 象 花 子

気象業務法第 17 条第 1 項の規定により予報業務の許可を受けたいので、同法施行規則第 10 条第 1 項の規定に基づき、下記のとおり申請します。

記

1．申請者の氏名又は名称、代表者氏名及び住所
氏名又は名称 △△△△株式会社
代表者氏名 代表取締役社長 気象 花子
住 所 東京都世田谷区◇◇一丁目２番３号

2．予報業務の目的及び範囲
（気象）

目的	範囲			
	予報の種類			対象とする区域
	予報する現象	予報する項目	予報期間	
契約に基づく個人、契約に基づく法人及び不特定多数の者への提供	気象	台風を除く大気の諸現象	1 か月先まで	全国及び東経 180 度、東経 100 度、緯度 0 度、北緯 60 度の線により限られた海域
		台風	6 時間先から 5 日間先まで	全国及び東経 180 度、東経 100 度、緯度 0 度、北緯 60 度の線により限られた海域

（地象（地震動、火山現象及び土砂崩れを除く。））

目的	範囲		
	予報の種類		対象とする区域
	予報する現象	予報期間	
契約に基づく個人、契約に基づく法人及び不特定多数の者への提供	地象（地震動、火山現象及び土砂崩れを除く。）	1 日間先から 3 日間先まで	北海道地方、東北地方

３．予報業務の開始の予定日
　令和○○年○○月○○日

４．電話番号及び電子メールアドレス
　03-XXXX-XXXX
　XXXXXX@▲▲.co.jp

５．担当者氏名
　気象　次郎

６．備考

別添資料：
（１）予報業務計画書
（２）気象予報士名簿
（３）要員の配置の状況及び勤務の交替の概要
（４）観測施設の概要
（５）予報資料の収集解析及び警報事項の受信施設の概要
（６）定款又は寄附行為
（７）登記事項証明書
（８）役員名簿
（９）宣誓書
（10）登録免許税の領収証書
（11）予報資料を配信する事業者との契約書等の写し
（12）警報を配信する事業者との契約書等の写し
（13）予報資料の予測手法に関する資料
（14）気象測器の検定証書の写し
（15）気象予報士の派遣契約書等の写し
（16）観測施設の借用に関する契約書等の写し
（17）予報資料の収集解析又は警報事項の受信施設の借用に関する契約書等の写し

Application for license for forecasting services (Completion Example [2]: When applicant is a foreign corporation, etc.)

Completion example

令和○○年○○月○○日

予報業務許可申請書

気象庁長官
○ ○ ○ ○ 殿

△△△△Co., Ltd.
CEO ◇◇ ◇◇

No seal needs to be affixed

気象業務法第 17 条第 1 項の規定により予報業務の許可を受けたいので、同法施行規則第 10 条第 1 項の規定に基づき、下記のとおり申請します。

記

1．申請者の氏名又は名称、代表者氏名及び住所
氏名又は名称　△△△△Co., Ltd.
代表者氏名　CEO　◇◇ ◇◇
住　　所　XXX Street, Suite XXX, XX City, XX State, 12345, U.S.A.

2．国内における代表者又は国内における代理人の氏名又は名称、代表者氏名及び住所
氏名又は名称　△△△△株式会社
代表者氏名　代表取締役社長　気象　花子
住　　所　東京都世田谷区◇◇一丁目２番３号

3．予報業務の目的及び範囲
（気象）

目的	範囲			
	予報の種類			対象とする区域
	予報する現象	予報する項目	予報期間	
契約に基づく個人、契約に基づく法人及び不特定多数の者への提供	気象	台風を除く大気の諸現象	1 か月先まで	全国及び東経 180 度、東経 100 度、緯度 0 度、北緯 60 度の線により限られた海域
		台風	6 時間先から 5 日間先まで	全国及び東経 180 度、東経 100 度、緯度 0 度、北緯 60 度の線により限られた海域

（地象（地震動、火山現象及び土砂崩れを除く。））

目的	範囲		
	予報の種類		対象とする区域
	予報する現象	予報期間	
契約に基づく個人、契約に基づく法人及び不特定多数の者への提供	地象（地震動、火山現象及び土砂崩れを除く。）	1 日間先から 3 日間先まで	北海道地方、東北地方

４．予報業務の開始の予定日
　令和○○年○○月○○日

５．電話番号及び電子メールアドレス
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　+XX (XXX) XXX-XXXX
　XXXXXX@▲▲.com

　（国内代表者）
　03-XXXX-XXXX
　XXXXXX@▲▲.com

６．担当者氏名
　気象　次郎

７．備考

別添資料：
（１）予報業務計画書
（２）気象予報士名簿
（３）要員の配置の状況及び勤務の交替の概要
（４）観測施設の概要
（５）予報資料の収集解析及び警報事項の受信施設の概要
（６）定款又は寄附行為
（７）登記事項証明書
（８）役員名簿
（９）宣誓書
（10）権限証明書
（11）登録免許税の領収証書
（12）予報資料を配信する事業者との契約書等の写し
（13）警報を配信する事業者との契約書等の写し
（14）予報資料の予測手法に関する資料
（15）気象測器の検定証書の写し
（16）気象予報士の派遣契約書等の写し
（17）観測施設の借用に関する契約書等の写し
（18）予報資料の収集解析又は警報事項の受信施設の借用に関する契約書の写し

<Guidelines for completion>

1. Name of applicant and name and address of representative
   ・Name: Enter the name of the individual or corporation.
   ・Name of representative: Enter when the applicant is a corporation.
   ・Address: Enter the address in the registry when the applicant is a corporation. Enter the address on the residence certificate when the applicant is an individual.

2. Name of domestic representative or domestic agent and name and address of representative (Only enter when the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc.)
・Name: Enter the name of the individual or corporation.
・Name of representative: Enter when the applicant is a corporation.
・Address: Enter the address in the registry when the applicant is a corporation. Enter the address on the residence certificate when the applicant is an individual.

2. Purposes and scope of forecasting services
(1) Purpose
For licenses for meteorological phenomena and terrestrial phenomena, enter "Provision to individuals based on contracts, corporations based on contracts, and an unspecified and large number of persons."
(2) Scope
[1] Type of forecasting
(a) Phenomena to be forecasted
Enter either meteorological phenomena or terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides), or both.
(b) Items to be forecasted
For meteorological phenomena, licenses are separated into "typhoons" and "phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons" as items intended for forecasting. Enter all that apply. Terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides) include road surface conditions, ground temperature, etc.
(c) Forecasting period
Enter the period intended for forecasting. Forecasting data corresponding to the period intended for forecasting must be collected. Depending on the forecasting data to be collected, specify the start of the period, such as "One day ahead." If the entire period until the end is covered, it is not necessary to specify the start of the period.
[2] Areas to be covered
Enter the maximum scope for which forecasting services will be performed. For administrative districts, etc., or areas demarcated by roads, railways, rivers, etc., the indication of such areas must be based on the name of such administrative districts, etc. In other cases, the indication must be based on indication on a map. State them so they can be clearly distinguished (see the example on pages 44-45).

Completion example	Explanation
"Nationwide"	When the entire area of Japan (including coastal areas) is covered.
"Hokkaido and Tohoku regions"	When an area that includes multiple prefectures (including coastal areas) is covered. *The names of regions whose prefectures contained within are not clearly defined or whose boundaries do not correspond to prefectural boundaries are not used.
"○○ Prefecture"	When a prefecture (including coastal areas) is covered.
"○○ City" "○○ City (Town) (Village), ○○ Prefecture"	When a municipality (including coastal areas) is covered. *For municipalities other than prefectural capitals or ordinance-designated cities, please write starting with the name of the prefecture.

"Area bounded by... ○ degrees north latitude, ○ degrees east longitude, ○ degrees north latitude, and ○ degrees east longitude"	When indicating areas by enclosing them with points *When performing offshore marine forecasting as well as terrestrial forecasting, etc.
"All over Japan for terrestrial areas and the sea area bounded by ○ degrees east longitude, ○ degrees east longitude, ○ degrees north latitude, and ○ degrees north latitude"	When indicating areas by enclosing them with latitudinal and longitudinal lines *When performing offshore marine forecasting as well as terrestrial forecasting, etc.

*"Coastal areas" refers to sea areas within approx. 20 nautical miles (approximately 37 km) of coastlines.

3. Scheduled start date of forecasting services

Enter the scheduled start date of forecasting services for the forecasting services for which a license is sought (in cases of obtaining a license for multiple phenomena, the forecasting services to be performed first among them). Note that even if this scheduled date has passed during the application, the forecasting service cannot be performed until they are licensed.

B. Forecasting service plan

Completion example 予報業務計画書（気象等）

1．事業所の名称及び所在地

事業所名	△△△△株式会社
所在地	東京都世田谷区◇◇１－２－３

2．予報事項、発表時刻及び現象の予想の方法

予報事項							発表時刻	予想の方法
目的	予報する現象	予報する項目	予報する要素	予報期間（時間刻み）	対象とする区域	最小単位		
契約に基づく個人、契約に基づく法人及び不特定多数の者への提供	気象	台風を除く大気の諸現象	降水量、発雷確率	12時間先まで（1時間ごと）	全国	全国合成レーダーのメッシュ	毎正時	力学的手法 運動学的手法
			天気、気温、風向、風速、降水量、降雪量	1日間先から15日間先まで（1日間ごと）	全国	市町村	17時	力学的手法
			気温	7日間先から1か月先まで（7日間ごと）	全国	都道府県	木曜14時	統計的手法
			熱帯低気圧の活動度	1か月先まで（1か月ごと）	全国及び東経180度、東経100度、緯度0度、北緯60度の線により限られた海域	緯度経度5度×5度のメッシュ	4～9月の毎月第2金曜15時	力学的手法 統計的手法
		台風	中心位置、中心気圧、最大風速	6時間先から5日間先まで（6時間ごと）	全国及び東経180度、東経100度、緯度0度、北緯60度の線により限られた海域	－	10時22時	力学的手法
	地象（地震動、火山現象及び土砂崩れを除く。）		路面状況	1日間先から3日間先まで（12時間ごと）	北海道地方、東北地方	市町村	17時	力学的手法 統計的手法

３．収集する予報資料の内容及びその方法

収集する予報資料	入　手　の　方　法	
資　料　内　容	入　手　先	通信回線
気象衛星画像 アメダス（10 分） 全国合成レーダーGPV（5 分） 降水短時間予報 GPV 府県天気予報 府県気象情報 メソモデル GPV 全球モデル GPV（全球域・日本域） １か月アンサンブル数値予報モデル GPV GSM ガイダンス（格子形式） 府県週間天気予報 地方季節予報（１か月） １か月予報ガイダンス	(一財)気象業務支援センター	ＩＰ－ＶＰＮ
ヨーロッパ中期予報センター全球モデル GPV 米国国立環境予測センター全球モデル GPV	(株)○○○○	インターネット
独自数値予報モデル	△△△△株式会社	社内ＬＡＮ
届出観測所実況	(社)▲▲▲農業振興会	専用線

４．入手する警報・注意報の内容及び入手の方法

警報・注意報の内容		入　手　の　方　法	
種　類	発　表　官　署	入　手　先	通信回線及び通信方式 不達時の対応
大雨 暴風(雪) 大雪 その他注意報	全国の気象官署	(株)○○○○	通信回線：インターネット 通信方式：ファイル転送(put)方式 不 達 時：自動再送又は FAX により代替

<Guidelines for completion>

Applicants must prepare the forecasting service plan for each business office that is actually responsible for predicting phenomenon.

1. Name and location of business office

- Enter the name and location of the business office that will perform forecasting services.
- When having a branch predict phenomenon, such branch serves as the business office.
- When using equipment or meteorological data borrowed from another company (Company □□) to perform forecasting services within Company □□, enter the name and location of Company □□ to serve as those of the business office. Add "(Borrowed)" after the business office name.
- When performing forecasting services in a remote access environment at a location other than the location of the above business office, enter the relevant location as "Location of

other place of implementation." Note that when performing forecasting services without specifying a location, enter "Unspecified place" as the relevant location.

Example

Name of business office	△△△△ Co., Ltd., Osaka Branch
Location	1-2-3 ◇◇, Osaka
Location of other places of implementation	4-5-6 ○○, Osaka (▽▽ Broadcasting Corporation, News Department (Borrowed)) 7-8-9 ◎◎ Kyoto (Hanako Kisho (Home)) Unspecified place

2. Items for forecasting, announcement time, and method of predicting phenomena

From the “Purposes and Scope of Forecasting Services" stated in the application form, enter in detail what the relevant business office will be responsible for as follows.

(1) Items for forecasting

[1] Purpose

For licenses for meteorological phenomena and terrestrial phenomena, enter "Provision to individuals based on contracts, corporations based on contracts, and an unspecified and large number of persons."

[2] Phenomena to be forecasted

Enter either meteorological phenomena or terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides), or both. For meteorological phenomena, licenses are separated into "typhoons" and "phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons" as items intended for forecasting. Enter all that apply.

[3] Elements to be forecasted

Enter in detail all specific elements intended for forecasting. For "phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons" of meteorological phenomena, enter weather, temperature, wind direction, wind speed, precipitation, snowfall, humidity, thunder, probability of precipitation, atmospheric pressure, visibility, activity of tropical cyclone, and so forth. For "typhoons" of meteorological phenomena, enter typhoon size, intensity, location, central position, center position of probability circle, radius of probability circle, direction and speed of movement, central pressure, maximum sustained wind speed, maximum wind gust speed, wind areas over 50 and 30 knots, storm warning area, and so forth. For terrestrial phenomena (excluding earthquake ground motions, volcanic phenomena, and landslides), enter road surface conditions, road surface temperature, and so forth.

[4] Forecasting period

For each element to be forecasted, enter the forecast period (from shortest to longest) intended for forecasting based on the forecasting data to be collected. Additionally, write the smallest unit of time for the forecast interval in parentheses.

[5] Areas to be covered/smallest unit

Enter this item so that it is understood how the covered area entered in the Application for license for forecasting services form and this covered area will be subdivided into forecasting areas (smallest unit of forecasting area). A typical completion example is shown below. If it is difficult to describe this item in the forecasting service plan, describe it in an attached table or figure.

Completion example		Explanation
Covered area	Smallest unit	
Nationwide	Municipalities	When performing forecasting in municipality units with nationwide coverage.

Nationwide	Prefectures	When performing forecasting in prefecture units with nationwide coverage.
○○ Region	Municipalities	When performing forecasting in municipality units with coverage of the ○○ Region.
○○ Prefecture	Municipalities	When performing forecasting in municipality units with coverage of ○○ Prefecture.
Nationwide	GSM mesh units	When performing forecasting in GSM mesh units with nationwide coverage.
Areas shown in the attached table	Municipality units shown in the attached table	If it is difficult to express this item as text, use the attached table or figure.
Areas shown in the attached figure	Smallest units shown in the attached figure	
Sea area shown in the attached figure	Smallest units shown in the attached figure	If it is difficult to express this item as text, use the attached figure.

(2) Announcement time

Enter all times and times of day when predictions will be announced. "As needed" may be entered if services are performed 24 hours a day. Also, if the period during which the announcement is to be made is limited during the year, enter "Only from [Month] to [Month]" or something similar.

(3) Method of predicting phenomena

While following the below example, enter the method to be used for predictions.

Completion example	Explanation
"Mechanical approach"	Method of solving differential thermohydrodynamic equations by integration. When using so-called numerical forecast models.
"Statistical method"	Method of using prediction equations obtained from past statistical data using the results of numerical weather prediction models, etc. as input values
"Kinematic method"	Method to predict future trends using pattern processing, etc. based on past observation results over multiple time periods for forecasting up to several hours ahead
*AI methods, such as machine learning methods that do not use time integration, are treated as statistical methods or kinematic methods depending on the purpose. *Predicting methods will be reviewed as appropriate in accordance with advances in forecasting technology. *When the relaxed staffing standard type is applied to the certified weather forecaster staffing standard and "document on analysis methods for forecasting data" are to be submitted, enter the method of prediction as "As per the materials on analysis methods for forecasting data."	

3. Contents of forecasting data collected and method thereof

(1) Forecasting data collected

Enter in detail the content of the forecasting data that is essential for appropriately performing the forecasting services at the relevant business office. It is not necessary to state data to be obtained as a reference (data that will not hinder the performance of forecasting services even if it is missing). When obtaining data in area category units, include notes that illustrate the area for which you are obtaining data.

It is also possible to use forecasting data produced by a party other than the Japan Meteorological Agency. Please attach materials containing an explanation showing that the relevant forecasting data was predicted by natural scientific methods based on observation results and an explanation showing that the data adequately corresponds to the phenomena to be forecasted, the forecasting period, and the covered area (specifications, etc.).

(2) When collecting on-site observation values

When collecting on-site observation values using a facility that a party other than the Japan Meteorological Agency has established as forecasting data, attach documents containing the below items (a) through (c). In cases of observation facilities owned by a person other than the applicant, in addition to the following, attach a document showing that you have the title to obtain the observation values (contract with the facility owner, etc.).

(a) Overview of observation facilities

・Location of observation facilities

・Details of observation facilities (Configuration of equipment, detection range, etc.)

・Type and time of observations

(Supplementary information) If observations have been notified pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of Article 6, paragraph (3) of the Act (including cases of collecting on-site observation values from meteorological instruments installed by others), attaching a copy of the relevant notification is sufficient.

(b) Copy of verification certificates for meteorological instruments (Limited to instruments subject to verification tests)

(c) Specifications of instruments and other materials showing the performance thereof (Instruments not subject to verification tests)

When using supplementary observations prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (2) of the Act in forecasting services, it is necessary to receive confirmation from the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency based on the separately stipulated "Evaluation Standards Regarding Verification for Using Supplementary Observations in Forecasting Services." Supplementary observations do not need to be described in forecasting service plans.

(3) Method of obtaining

Complete this item with respect to [1] and [2], and attach document [3].

[1] The source

Enter the source from which the data is directly obtained, such as The Japan Meteorological Business Support Center (JMBSC) or ○○○○ Co., Ltd.

[2] Communication line

Enter the name of the communication line used (dedicated line, IP-VPN, Internet, etc.).

[3] Copy of contract, etc. with the business operator that delivers the forecasting data

The collection of forecasting data needs to be performed properly. Submit a copy of the contract, etc. with the provider of data.

4. Content of warning matters obtained and method of obtaining them

(1) Content of warnings

[1] Types

Enter "meteorological phenomena," "marine warning (general)," or "marine warning (local)." To receive all types, you may enter "all types." ("All types" will be provided if you will receive warnings from The Japan Meteorological Business Support Center (JMBSC).)

[2] Issuing office

Enter which issuing meteorological office you will obtain warnings and advisories from, such as "nationwide meteorological office" or "○○ Regional Meteorological Observatory."

(2) Method of obtaining

[1] Place obtained

Enter the place where directly obtained, such as The Japan Meteorological Business Support Center (JMBSC) or ○○○○ Co., Ltd.

[2] Communication line, communication method, and alternative means during communication failures

(a) Communication line

Enter the name of the communication line used (dedicated line, IP-VPN, Internet, etc.).

(b) Communication method

Enter the communication method used (file transfer (put), Japan Meteorological Agency socket communication, etc.).

(c) Response in case of non-delivery

Enter the action taken when warning matters are not transmitted to the applicant due to a communication error, etc. (non-delivery) ("substitute by automatic resending or fax," "substitute by automatic resending or telephone," etc.).

[3] Copy of contract, etc. with the business operator that delivers warnings

Attach a document that you can obtain from the delivering business operator (copy of receiving contract, etc.).

C. Certified weather forecasters register

Completion example

気 象 予 報 士 名 簿（気象等）

事 業 所 名	△△△△株式会社		
専 任 気 象 予 報 士			
氏 名	登録番号	氏 名	登録番号
気象 太郎	第２２２２２号	気象 花代（他社）	第６６６６６号
気象 次郎	第３３３３３号		
気象 花子	第４４４４４号		
気象 三郎	第５５５５５号		

<Guidelines for completion>

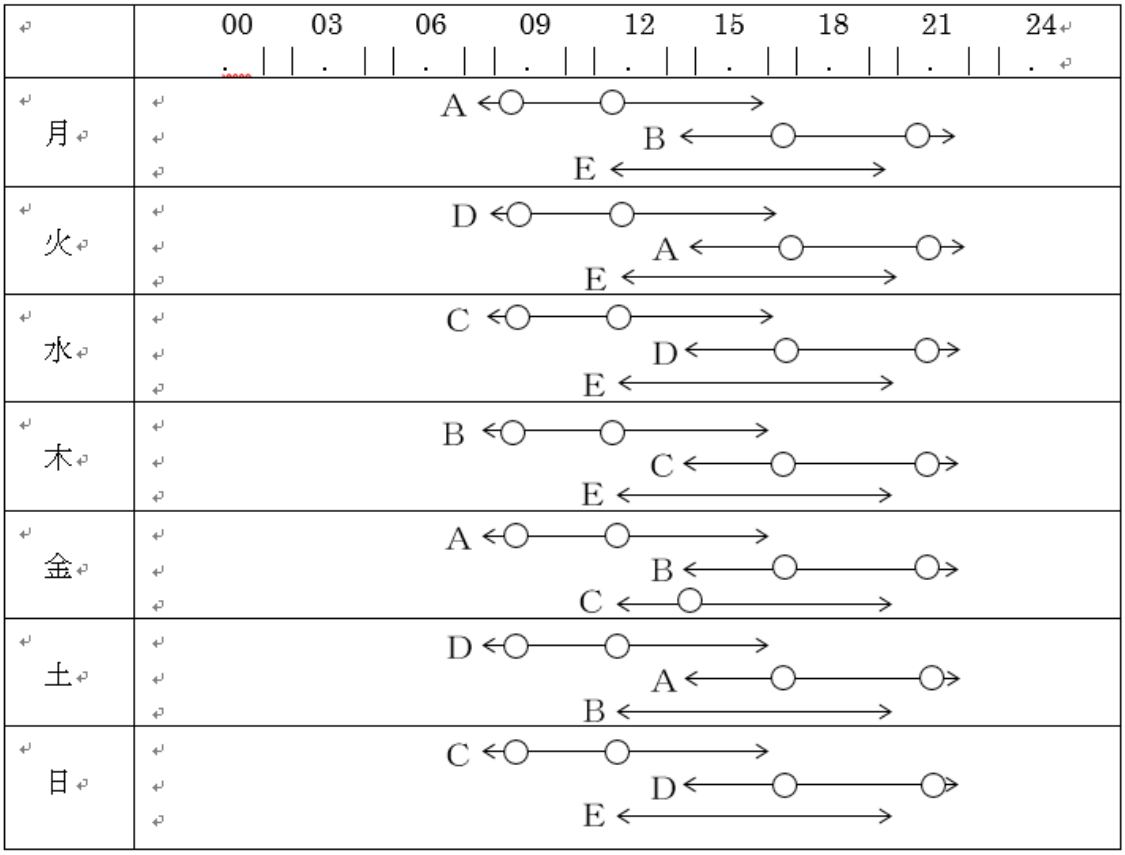
- While referring to the above completion example, prepare a certified weather forecasters register for each business office.
- Certified weather forecasters are not limited to employees of the business operator. They can also be other companies' certified weather forecasters based on labor dispatch contracts or outsourcing agreements. In such cases, enter "(other company)" next to the relevant names and attach a copy of the written contract of each.

D. Status of assignment of staff members and overview of work rotation

Completion example

要員の配置の状況及び勤務の交替の概要（気象等）

事業所名：△△△△株式会社



○は、予報発表時刻をさす。　←随時発表の場合は○印は不要

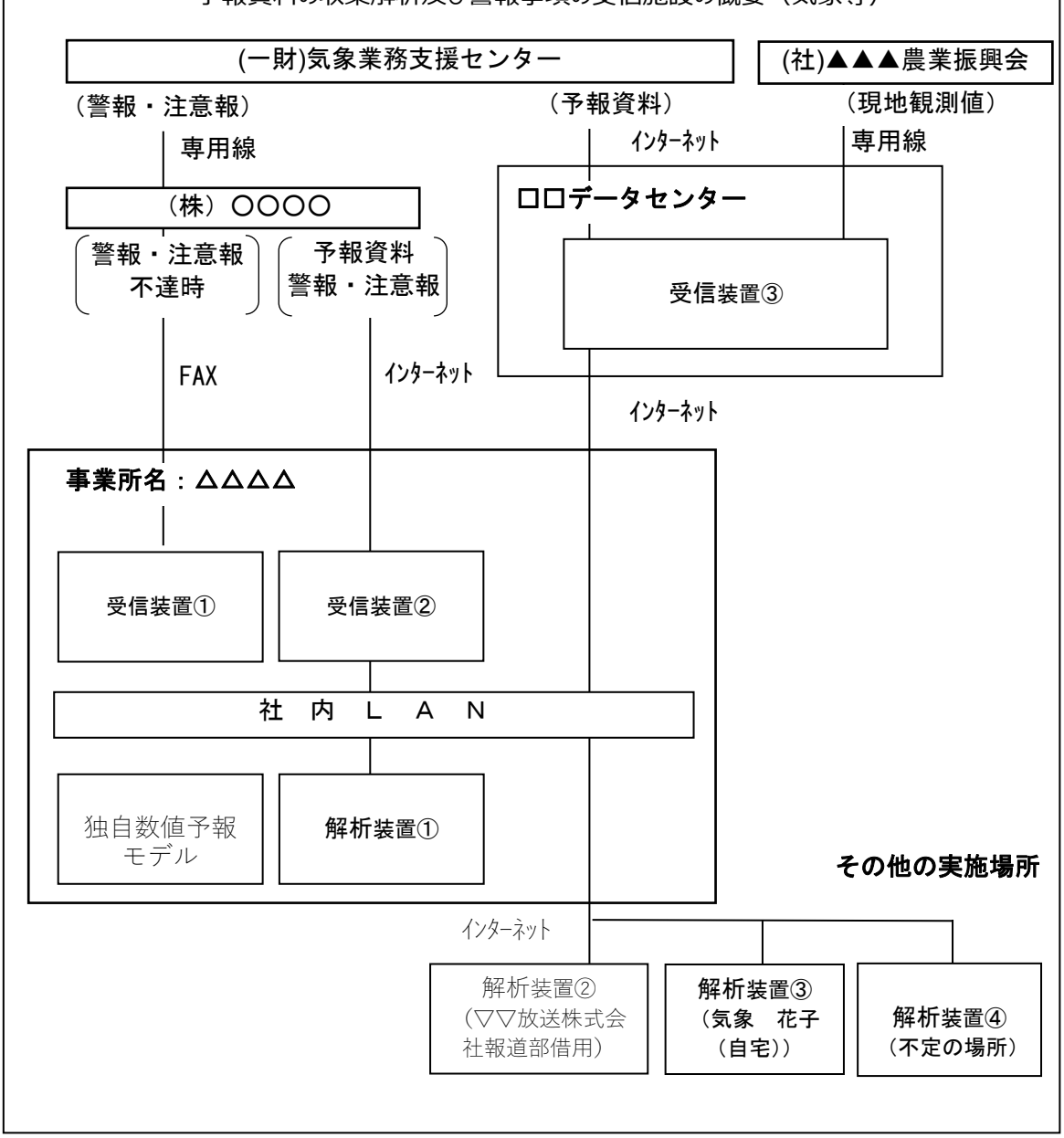
A，B，C，D，Eは、専任気象予報士、予報資料の収集・解析の要員、警報事項を受ける要員をさす。

<Guidelines for completion>

- Prepare this for each business office.
- Use arrows to indicate from what time to what time each certified weather forecaster will be working to predict phenomena.
- The forecast announcement times in the above table must be consistent with the forecast announcement times described in the forecasting service plan.

E. Facilities for collecting and analyzing forecasting data and receiving warning matters

Completion example



<Guidelines for completion>

- Enter the transmission route and communication line from the preparer of the information to the business office and the equipment configuration in the business office.
- Enter all places of obtaining observation data, forecasting data, and warning matters.
- Enter all the computers used for forecasting services accompanied with the purpose of each piece of equipment, labeling them as "receiver," "analyzer," and so forth.
- If you rent a facility of another company to perform services, attach documents that certify that you can definitely use the facility, such as a contract pertaining to such use with the owner of the facility.

F. Examples of figures and tables attached to forecasting service plan

If it is difficult to describe items in the forecasting service plan, submit them as an attached table or separate figure.

[1] Examples of areas to be covered for forecasting 1 (table format)

Completion example

別表 1

予報の対象とする区域

予想する現象：

①降水量（12 時間先まで）

②天気、気温、風向、風速、降雪量（1 日間先から 15 日間先まで）

③気温（7 日間先から 1 か月先まで）

予報の対象とする区域	予想する現象
○○県	①
□□県	②
△△地方	③

- When issuing forecasts for AMeDAS stations, do not describe them in an attached table. Rather, state in the forecasting service plan that the smallest unit is the AMeDAS station.
- Ensure the table clearly shows the smallest unit (resolution) of the areas to be covered for forecasting.
- The above table must be consistent with the "areas to be covered for forecasting" in the Application for license for forecasting services and with the "forecasting period" and "phenomena to be predicted" in the forecasting service plan.

[2] Examples of areas to be covered for forecasting 2 (figure format)

Completion example

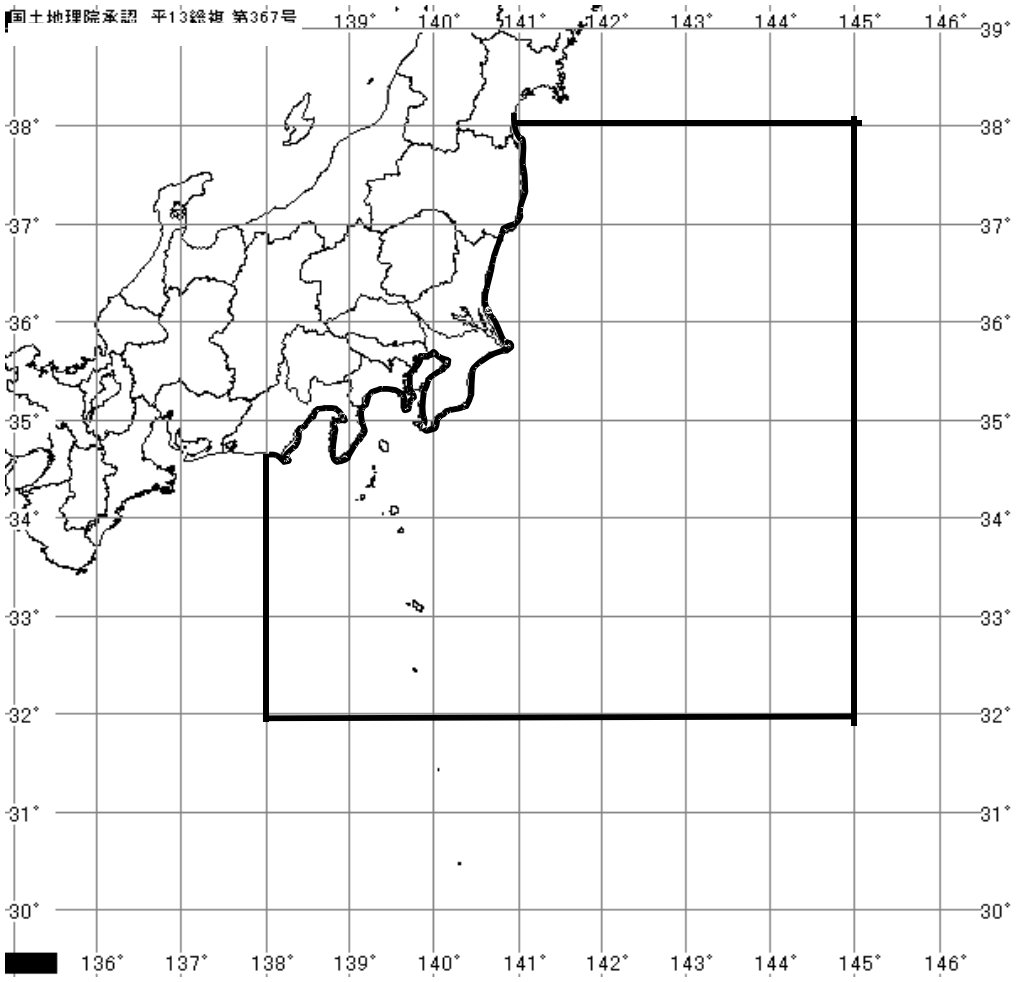
別図１

予報の対象とする区域

予想する現象：天気、風向、風速（1 日間先から 15 日間先まで）

予報対象区域：以下の太線で示した海域。区域の最小単位は、

ＧＳＭ（日本域）の格子点間隔とする。



- When issuing forecasts for each grid point interval of the model and not specifying the range thereof in the forecasting service plan, follow the completion example.
- Ensure the figure clearly shows the smallest unit (resolution)of the areas to be covered for forecasting.
- The above figure must be consistent with the "forecasting period" and "areas to be covered for forecasting" in the Application for license for forecasting services.

G. **Articles of incorporation or act of endowment, certificate of registered matters, and officers register**

This is required if the applicant is a corporation other than a local government (For a certificate of registered matters, when submission is requested by the Japan Meteorological Agency). Note that the officers register can be in any format.
When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc., documents equivalent to the foregoing may also be accepted. Additionally, documents for the domestic representative or domestic agent must be submitted as well.

H. Registers of founders, members, or establishers of corporation

These are required when the applicant intends to establish a corporation. When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc., documents equivalent to the foregoing may also be accepted.

I. Copy of residence certificate or copy of Individual Number Card

When the applicant is an individual, a copy of their residence certificate or copy of their Individual Number Card (or a similar document proving their name and address) is required. Note that when submitting a copy of the Individual Number Card, Individual Number and QR code on the back must be masked and unreadable.

J. Document proving the applicant does not fall under disqualifying grounds (written oath)

Applicants must prepare a written oath to the effect that the applicant (including officers in the case of a corporation) does not fall under any of the following.

(Items under Article 18, paragraph (2) of the Meteorological Service Act)
・The person who has been sentenced to a fine or severer punishment (including an equivalent sentence under foreign laws and regulations) pursuant to the provisions of the Meteorological Service Act or the provisions of foreign laws and regulations that are equivalent to this Act and for whom two years have not elapsed since the date when the execution of the sentence was completed or the date when the person is no longer subject to the execution of the sentence.
・The person who has had the person's license revoked or had the person's administrative disposition equivalent to the referenced license obtained pursuant to the provisions of foreign laws and regulations equivalent to this Act revoked in the foreign state concerned, and for whom two years have not elapsed since the date of the revocation.

<Completion example>

宣　誓　書

Completion example

気象庁長官
○ ○ ○ ○ 殿

当社は、気象業務法第 18 条第 2 項の各号に規定された者には該当しません。

令和○○年○○月○○日
名　　称　株式会社○○
代表者氏名　代表取締役社長　気象花子

No seal needs to be affixed

K. Document proving the applicant's domestic representative or domestic agent has been granted the authority to receive notifications of disposition and notifications regarding the provision of opportunities to state opinions

When the applicant is a foreign corporation, etc., documents proving the domestic representative or domestic agent has been granted the authority to receive the "Notice of Disposition Issued by the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency Pursuant to the Provisions of the Act" and "Notice Issued by the Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency Pursuant to the Provisions of Article 51-3 of the Enforcement Regulations" are required.

<Completion example>

Completion example

権限証明書

令和○○年○○月○○日

気象庁長官
○ ○ ○ ○ 殿

名　　称　△△△△Co., Ltd.
代表者氏名　CEO　◇◇ ◇◇

No seal needs to be affixed

下記の者を（国内における代表者/国内における代理人）と定め、次の権限を付与したことを証します。

・気象業務法の規定により気象庁長官が行う処分の通知を受領する権限
・気象業務法施行規則第 53 条の規定により気象庁長官が行う通知を受領する権限

記

氏名又は名称　▲▲▲▲株式会社
代表者氏名　代表取締役社長　気象　花子
住　所　東京都世田谷区◇◇一丁目２番３号

VI. Matters Requiring Compliance

According to the Act and the Enforcement Regulations, in addition to the restriction on warnings (Article 23 of the Act), business operators licensed for forecasting services are obliged to make efforts to transmit the Japan Meteorological Agency's warning matters (Article 20 of the Act) and to record forecasting matters, etc. (Article 12-2 of the Enforcement Regulations). Additionally, Article 40-2 of the Act provides that conditions may be attached to the licensing or approval of forecasting services. Specifically, "conditions attached to license" based on the provisions of Article 49-2 of the Enforcement Regulations must be attached. Below is an explanation of the conditions for a license for forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, etc. as well as the matters that licensed business operators are required to comply with.

Please refer to the following for the provisions concerning permission for forecasting services in the Act and the Enforcement Regulations.

https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kishou/minkan/hourei.pdf

■ **Meteorological Service Act**

(Restriction on Warnings)

Article 23 Any person other than the Japan Meteorological Agency must not give warnings of meteorological phenomena, terrestrial phenomena, tsunamis, storm surges, high waves, or floods; provided, however, that this does not apply to any cases prescribed by Cabinet Order.

From the standpoint of preventing confusion in disaster prevention, Article 23 of the Act stipulates that any person other than the Japan Meteorological Agency must not give warnings.

(Transmission of Warning Matters)

Article 20 A person who has obtained a license referred to in Article 17 must make efforts to quickly transmit to the users of the referenced forecasting services the Japan Meteorological Agency's warning matters related to the purposes and scope of the referenced forecasting services.

Licensed business operators must make efforts to quickly transmit Japan Meteorological Agency's warning matters related to the purposes and scope of their forecasting services to users of those services for the purpose of enabling users to recognize the warning matters issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency and take necessary disaster prevention actions.

■ **Regulation for Enforcement of the Meteorological Service Act**

(Records of Forecasting Matters, etc.)

Article 12-2 When a person who has obtained a license under Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Act has performed forecasting services, the person must record the following matters for each place of business and preserve the records for two years: (i) Content of forecasting matters and time of announcement (ii) In the case of a person who falls under any of the items of Article 19-2 of the Act, the name of the certified weather forecaster who predicted the phenomena pertaining to the forecast matters (iii) Status of transmission of Japan Meteorological Agency warning matters to users (Limited to those related to the purposes and scope of the referenced forecasting services)

When forecasting services are performed, it is necessary to record the content of forecast matters, the time of announcement, and the status of transmission of warning matters, and store them for two years. Regarding the content of forecasting matters, in addition to the

announced forecast itself, the data necessary to reproduce the forecast can also be used. The status of storage is confirmed through regular on-site inspections.

■ **Conditions Attached to License for Forecasting Services for Meteorological Phenomena, etc.**

Licensed business operators must comply with the following conditions attached to the license based on the provisions of each item of Article 49-2 of the Enforcement Regulations.

Article 49-2 Conditions may be attached to a license referred to in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Act or approval referred to in Article 19, paragraph (1) of the Act:
1. Matters concerning the transmission of forecast matters pertaining to advisories issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency, forecast matters of typhoons, and other matters.
2. Matters necessary for the proper execution of forecasting services in addition to those listed in the preceding item.

1. Make efforts to quickly transmit to the users of the referenced forecasting services the Japan Meteorological Agency's advisories related to the purposes and scope of the referenced forecasting services.

In addition to the duty to make efforts to transmit warning matters related to the purposes and scope of forecasting services as stipulated in Article 20 of the Act, make efforts to quickly transmit advisories to users.

2. Refrain from using misleading names that could be mistaken for emergency warnings, warnings, advisories, etc. issue
3. d by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

Under Article 23 of the Act, any person other than the Japan Meteorological Agency must not give warnings. Furthermore, to prevent confusion in disaster prevention efforts, misleading names that could be mistaken for warnings or advisories issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency are also prohibited in forecasting services provided by licensed business operators.

3. Transmit supplementary information regarding the accuracy and uncertainty of phenomenon predictions to users.

In the forecasting of meteorological phenomena, the longer the forecasting period, the greater the uncertainty, and there are limits to accuracy. To give an example, in mid-latitudes like Japan, daily weather fluctuations are greatly affected by the development and movement of synoptic-scale disturbances. However, as the forecasting period becomes longer, it becomes difficult to predict synoptic-scale disturbances. For example, there is a large difference in accuracy between forecasts for ten days ahead and those for tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. Understanding such differences in accuracy depending on the forecasting period is essential for the appropriate use of forecasts. Therefore, as a consideration for users, the transmission of supplementary information on the accuracy and uncertainty of predictions is requested.

For example, in the weekly weather forecast of the Japan Meteorological Agency, the reliability is displayed in three levels of A, B and C, and the maximum and minimum temperatures are shown together with the range of forecasts. In addition, in the commentary on seasonal forecasts such as one-month forecasts, points to be kept in mind regarding forecast uncertainty are explained as follows.

> The weekly weather forecast forecasts daily weather up to a week ahead. However, it is difficult to predict moving cyclones and anticyclones that affect the daily weather more than a week ahead. Therefore, the seasonal forecast forecasts rough weather averaged over a week or a month. It also makes it difficult to predict local weather, so the average weather in areas such as Hokkaido and Tohoku are

predicted. Seasonal forecasts use probability expressions to express the uncertainty of forecasts.

4. Whether an event is a typhoon and its name must be determined according to the Japan Meteorological Agency's forecasting matters.

If a person who has obtained permission for forecasting services uses a name different from the name of the typhoon announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency and it is disseminated, there is a risk of confusion in disaster prevention measures. As typhoons are named in order of occurrence, when there are multiple tropical cyclones, the order of becoming a typhoon, that is, whether it is a typhoon or not, is directly connected to the name. In addition, in the Northwest Pacific Ocean and South China Sea, the meteorological organization in each country is to prepare information for its own country based on the analysis results by the Japan Meteorological Agency, which is a special regional meteorological center for tropical cyclones designated by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). As an international responsibility entrusted exclusively to the Japan Meteorological Agency, the identification of typhoons and the naming of typhoons must be properly provided so as not to cause confusion. Based on the above, for forecasting services provided by licensed business operators, it is required that they follow the Japan Meteorological Agency's forecasting matters regarding whether a weather phenomenon is a typhoon and its name. Here, the name of the typhoon means the number of the typhoon and the Asian name of the typhoon announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

5. When transmitting information about typhoons (Includes low pressure systems that have the risk of becoming typhoons.) to the public*, such information must be limited to the scope of the Japan Meteorological Agency's explanatory information.

Since typhoons are closely related to the occurrence of wide-area disasters, there is a risk that disaster-prevention measures will be hindered if multiple pieces of information with different contents are disseminated and those who are not fully aware of the differences from the information provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency try to use it. In order to prevent this, when a business operator licensed for forecasting services transmits information on typhoons in a form that can be viewed by the public, it is basically required to limit the scope of the information commentary published by the Japan Meteorological Agency. On the other hand, in the form of services for members provided through mobile phone applications or websites with authentication functions, it is assumed that persons who are actively aware that the information is transmitted from licensed business operators will view the information, and since such concerns are small, it is not considered to be for the public, and the information can be transmitted even if it differs from the information announced by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

Note that for licenses for forecasting services for meteorological phenomena, the items for which forecasts are to be made are categorized as "typhoons" and "phenomena in the atmosphere other than typhoons." Therefore, business operators intending to issue their own typhoon forecasts must obtain a license for forecasting services that includes "typhoons" within its scope.

***Specific examples related to conditions attached to license for typhoons**

Examples of forms of provision that constitute "transmission to the public" in the following condition attached to license are provided below: "When transmitting information about typhoons (Includes low pressure systems that have the risk of becoming typhoons.) to the public, such information must be limited to the scope of the Japan Meteorological Agency's explanatory information."

Specific examples of forms of provisions	Transmission to the public
Provision under individual contracts with users	-
Information services for members through mobile phone applications and websites with authentication functions	-
Information provided through simple confirmation procedures by displaying explanatory information online	○
Provision online with unrestricted access	○
Media offerings such as television, radio, and newspapers	○

Below are examples of information, based on conditions for typhoon-related licenses, etc., that business operators licensed for forecasting services

[1] may transmit (information that is not considered independently produced tropical cyclone information, where the determination of whether it is a typhoon and its name follow the Japan Meteorological Agency's announcements);

[2] may not transmit (where the determination of whether it is a typhoon and its name differ from the Japan Meteorological Agency's announcements); and

[3] cannot transmit to the public (when it is original tropical cyclone information and the determination of whether it is a typhoon and its name follow the Japan Meteorological Agency's announcements)

If you are unsure about how to proceed with individual examples, please contact the Public-Private Engagement Division, Information Infrastructure Department, Japan Meteorological Agency. Note that the term "typhoon" here includes low-pressure systems that have the potential to become typhoons, that is, low pressure systems predicted by the Japan Meteorological Agency to become typhoons within 24 hours.

	Specific examples of forms of information	Remarks
[1] Transmittable	Only within the scope of the Japan Meteorological Agency's explanation of tropical cyclone information	
	The Japan Meteorological Agency provides forecasts on whether low pressure systems that are not classified as typhoons will develop into typhoons without specifying specific dates.	A specific date and time are not referred to, so it is not considered a forecast. If a specific date and time are referred to, it is considered a forecast and is non-transmittable to the public (falls under [3]).
	Forecasting data prepared by simply visualizing the numerical weather prediction GPV of the Japan Meteorological Agency or overseas meteorological organizations and clearly indicating that it is a simple display of numerical forecast results.	A simple visualization of the numerical forecast GPV of the Japan Meteorological Agency or overseas meteorological organizations is not a forecast and is transmittable. However, if presented as an independent tropical cyclone information, it is considered a forecast and is non-transmittable to the public (falls under [3]).

	Typhoon center position tracked from numerical forecast GPV of the Japan Meteorological Agency or overseas meteorological organizations and clearly indicating that it is a simple display of numerical forecast results.	A simple visualization of the numerical forecast GPV of the Japan Meteorological Agency or overseas meteorological organizations is not a forecast and is transmittable. However, if it is referred to as original tropical cyclone information, it is considered a forecast and is non-transmittable to the public (falls under [3]).
	Data that does not distinguish between a typhoon and a low pressure system and consistently indicates it as a low pressure system in the original actual conditions and forecasting data	
[2] Non-transmittable	Actual conditions and forecasts that present low pressure systems not treated as typhoons by the Japan Meteorological Agency as typhoons	
	Actual conditions and forecasts that do not present low pressure systems treated as typhoons by the Japan Meteorological Agency as typhoons	Data that does not distinguish between a typhoon and a low pressure system and consistently indicates it as a low pressure system in the actual conditions and forecasting data is transmittable (if within the scope of the Japan Meteorological Agency's tropical cyclone information, they fall under category [1]; if independent forecasts, they fall under category [3]).
	Typhoon forecasts for after the date and time when the Japan Meteorological Agency forecasts that the typhoon will cease to be a typhoon	
	Actual conditions and forecasts that gave a typhoon a different name from the one given to it by the Japan Meteorological Agency	
[3] Non-transmittable to the public	Independent typhoon forecast for five days ahead	If the status of whether it is a typhoon is different from that of the Japan Meteorological Agency, it is non-transmittable (falls under [2]).
	If the Japan Meteorological Agency forecasts a typhoon for five days ahead, the typhoon forecast for six days ahead or later	If typhoon forecasts for after the date and time when the Japan Meteorological Agency forecasts the typhoon will cease to be a typhoon, they are non-transmittable (falls under [2]).
	Forecasting data created by visualizing numerical weather prediction GPV with information on elements related to typhoons added	
	When displaying information on elements related to typhoons generated from the numerical weather prediction GPV or forecasting data containing such information and presenting it as a typhoon forecast	
	Commentary on the likelihood of a particular model or member with respect	Commenting independently on the likelihood of specific paths or other

	to information on elements related to typhoons generated from GPVs of multiple models or ensemble prediction systems	elements related to typhoons constitutes forecasting.
	Information on elements related to typhoons created from GPVs of multiple members of multiple models or ensemble prediction systems by means of averaging, etc., and forecasting data containing such information	It is not a simple display of numerical forecast GPV, but is considered a forecast because it is processed independently by means of averaging, etc.
	Information regarding elements related to typhoons generated from the GPV of ensemble prediction systems, showing only specific members or displaying them differently from other members	Showing only specific members or displaying them differently only constitutes commenting on the likelihood of those members, and is considered a forecast.
	Forecasting data from which information regarding elements related to typhoons can be extracted	If the location of the typhoon and other elements related to typhoons are in accordance with the tropical cyclone information and weather charts provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency, information is transmittable to the public (falls under [1]).