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Discussed in Plenary

The Third Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference

This document is to summarize the Third Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference to be held from 9 to 12 October, 2012, in Jeju, Korea. The event followed in the footsteps of the First Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference hosted by CMA in November 2010 in Beijing, China and the Second hosted by JMA in December 2011 in Tokyo, Japan respectively.

The purposes of the conference are to further enhance exchanges on application techniques among satellite data users, to advance satellite observation technologies, and to promote synergetic development in the field of meteorological satellites.

The Third Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference

1 INTRODUCTION

The Third Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference (AOMSUC) was held in Jeju, Korea, from 9-12 October, 2012. The conference was hosted and sponsored by the Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) and the National Meteorological Satellite Center (NMSC), and was co-sponsored by the China Meteorological Administration (CMA), the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA), the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), the Group on Earth Observations (GEO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

2 BACKGROUD and OBJECTIVES

2.1 Background

The COMS (Communication, Ocean and Meteorological Satellite), the first geostationary weather satellite of Korea was launched in June 2010, and the KMA provides 16 baseline products including information on Asian dust, sea surface temperature and land surface temperature over the East Asian Region. These products help improving day to day weather forecasting and the performance of NWP models for weather analysis and forecast.

Now, the Republic of Korea, China, Europe, India, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States all operational meteorological and climate monitoring satellites over Asia and Oceania, as part of the Global Observing System (GOS) promoted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), which contributes to the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

Within the next 8-10 years the Space Based Component of the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) will provide an unprecedented stream of new data sets to the meteorological community for weather prediction and climate monitoring. It will be a challenge to coordinate the generation of new products and services and to prepare the worldwide user community on the new data, products and services. This will be a major task for the operational space agencies for the coming years. These annual conferences of the Asia Oceania satellite community are an important part of meeting that challenge.

2.2 Objectives

To further enhance the exchanges on application techniques among satellite data users in Asia/Oceania as well as to advance satellite observation technologies and to promote synergetic development related to meteorological satellites in this region,

the Third Asia/Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference will be held in Jeju Island, Korea.

3 SUMMARY OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE

Over 160 scientists, users, and satellite operators participated in the AOMSUC-3. All attendees expressed their great appreciation of the outstanding efforts of KMA in its planning and hosting of the conference as well as the support of the co-sponsors and the work of the International Conference Steering Committee (ICSC).

The annual AOMSUC is proving to be an excellent forum for collegiality and information exchange within the Asia Oceania community. The conference featured high quality presentations in thirteen verbal sessions and three poster sessions. The presentations produced spirited discussions and interesting highlights; noteworthy were the many excellent papers contributed by the young scientists of the Asia Oceania community. The current activities and plans of the satellite operators in Asia Oceania were exemplary in their forward looking and cutting edge approaches

Session 1: KEYNOTE by WMO and GEO
Session 2: Current and Future Satellite Programs and Systems
Session 3: Instrument Status / Operations
Session 4: Future Applications and Systems
Session 5: Land Applications
Session 6: Calibration / Measurements
Session 7: Utilization for Numerical Weather Prediction
Session 8: Climate
Session 9: Ocean Application
Session 10: Data Processing / Access
Session 11: Atmospheric Composition
Session 12: Space Weather.
Session 13: Application to Weather Analysis and Disaster Monitoring
Plenary Session

In the closing remarks the ICSC emphasized the increased focus on multi-national partnerships and collaboration, reflecting the need for active commitment by partners through the planning, realization, algorithm and product development, evaluation, and/or operational phases of the missions. The satellite operators appreciated the feedback from users concerning their activities and plans, the opportunity for regional coordination in data and product exchange, and the sharing of improvements in satellite data utilization. The success of the conference was in large part due to the enthusiasm of conference participants and the diversity of topics addressed during the conference. Conference attendees are eagerly anticipating the

fourth Asia-Oceania Meteorological Satellite Users' Conference that will be hosted by AuBoM in the October/November timeframe of 2013.

In summary the conference was a great success: (1) it promoted the importance of satellite observations and highlighted their utility; (2) it advanced satellite remote sensing science by fostering scientist to scientist information exchanges focused on Asia/Oceania; and (3) it provided a forum for education and training by engaging the young people entering in the field.