



Global Weather Enterprise Forum



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GLOBAL WEATHER ENTERPRISE FORUM

Public, private and academic sectors working together to meet the growing challenge of hazardous weather

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- **Mute your microphone.**
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Your input will be duly addressed.

The presentation will follow shortly.



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GWE Online Forum 1: Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement



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Agenda

09:00 am – 09:05 am	Welcome, Vladimir Tsirkunov, WB
09:05 am – 09.15 am	Introduction of objectives and panelists, Dimitar Ivanov, WMO
09:15 am – 09:55 am	Panel discussion
09:55 am – 10:25 am	Q&A session
10:25 am – 10.30 am	Closing remarks, Dimitar Ivanov, WMO



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Moderator

Dimitar Ivanov

Director,
Public-Private Engagement Office
(PPEO), WMO



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Tatsuya Kimura

**Seconded Expert,
WMO**



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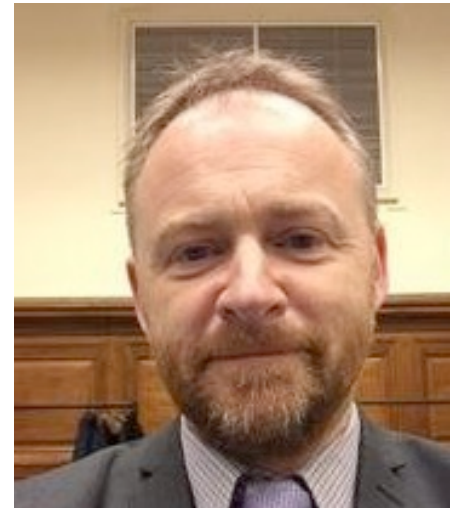
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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Ian Lisk

President,
WMO Services Commission
(SERCOM)



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Stella M.O. Aura

**Director, Kenya Meteorological
Department**

**Permanent Representative of Kenya
with WMO**



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Dennis Schulze

**Managing Director,
MeteoIQ GmbH**



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Jonathan Porter

**Vice President,
Business Services & General
Manager, AccuWeather For Business**



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Legislative Frameworks that Enable Public-Private Engagement

Panelist

Steve Hodgson

**Environmental Lawyer,
Belgium**

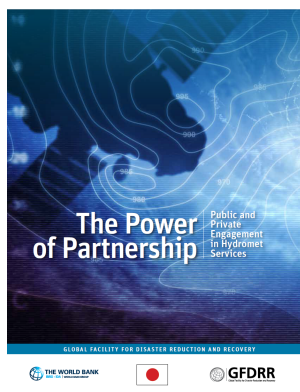


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Calls for improved Legal Frameworks



The Power of Partnership report (World Bank-GFDRR 2019), Recommendation 3: Support the development of a **transparent legal and regulatory framework**. A stable institutional environment is crucial to implement the hydromet strategy, for private-sector development and a sustainable PPE. A regulator should be designated, and its role needs to be defined as needed.



WMO Geneva Declaration - 2019: We CALL ON all Governments to give due consideration to the statements expressed in this Declaration and to:

- Endeavour to put in place **appropriate legislative and/or institutional arrangements** to enable effective cross-sector partnerships and remove barriers to mutually beneficial cooperation and collaboration.



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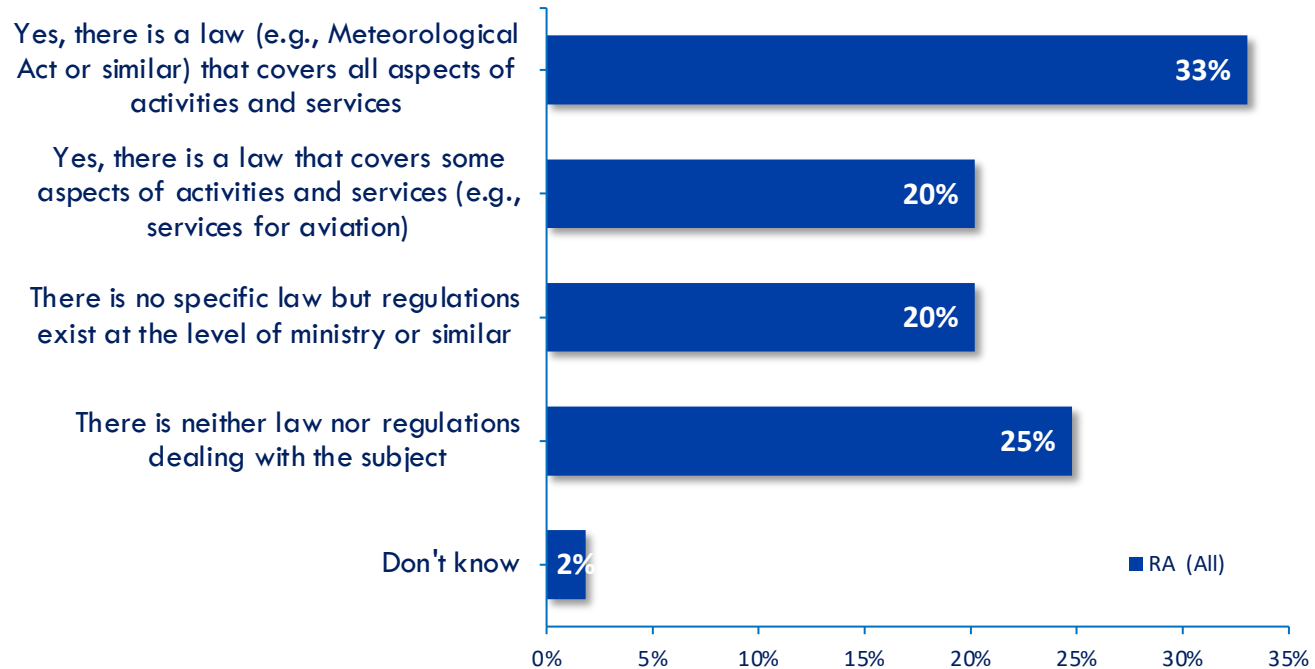
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WMO PPE Survey 2018 (~100 countries)

Q 11:

In your country, is there legislation and/or regulations that determine the roles and relationships of public and private sectors regarding the provision of M/C/H information services?



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Types of legal environment for PPE

Source: *Climate Information Services Market Assessment and Business Model Review, May 2018*; (USAID project with Winrock International, IRI, WMO, CSAG, and AGHRYMET)

Prohibitive environment: a government department or agency provides all WCIS services. Private companies can only participate under contracts with the government.

Constrained environment: laws permit some organizations other than the NMHS to supply commercial products and add value to public data services. NMHSs operate as semi-autonomous organizations, and private-sector participation depends on the range of established functions of the NMHS

Permissive environment: the NMHS has an open-data policy. The government allows private companies to develop and own proprietary networks for weather data collection or weather models for prediction services. The private sector may or may not contribute to data collection and is free to participate in the market without restrictions.



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Questions

Q1. The WB Power of Partnership report recommends a transparent legal and regulatory framework to develop the hydromet value chain. The WMO Geneva Declaration (2019) calls for appropriate legislative and/or institutional arrangements to enable effective cross-sector partnerships and removal of barriers.

What should be the key elements of a national legal framework that meets these recommendations?

Q3. The WMO, together with other relevant international organizations (ICAO, IMO, EU, etc.), through the decisions adopted by their inter-governmental mechanisms provide a basis for an international regulatory framework necessary for global interoperability, effectiveness and efficiency.

How the international regulatory framework should be transposed to the national legislation? What kind of enforcement mechanisms could be used to make the legal instruments work in practice?

Q2. For many decades, the NMS has been the central stakeholder in the national enterprise combining roles of a regulator and a provider of information and services. This is changing and the change brings potential disruptions, hence, the importance of an adequate legal framework. For instance, the Geneva Declaration calls specifically for 'avoidance of anti-competitive behavior'.

How could legislation overcome these problems to create an environment in which the entire enterprise thrives? In particular, will a 'central regulator' and an 'oversight body' help establish and maintain a level playing field?

Q4. The approaches to establish national legal frameworks and make them work vary significantly from country to country. WMO and WB surveys and studies indicate that many developing countries are lacking the basic elements of such frameworks or try to apply some non-balanced approaches (e.g., elements of protectionism and exclusive rights).

How can international organizations assist developing countries in developing effective and inclusive legislative frameworks, enabling better PPE for the benefit of their societies?



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Q&A

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