

Climate Activities and Services in Beijing Climate Center  
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China Framework for Climate Service (CFCS) is a user-oriented service platform acting on government's and customers' demand. It provides climate services based on five pillars, in terms of observation, prediction, climate service information system, user interface platform, and capacity development, to benefit all walks of life under the rationales of coordinated development, opening, cooperation, and joint participation. As a WMO regional climate center and a WMO global producing centres of long-range forecasts, Beijing Climate Center (BCC) is currently able to provide climate state of more than 2000 stations worldwide, real-time global climate monitoring information, climate prediction products from extend range to annual scales, and has formed databases of climate and weather disasters characterizing 28 different types of disasters as well as damages and losses information. These currently available operational climate products and information facilitate the basic conditions for the implementation of CFCS.

Since the preparation and implementation of CFCS from 2013, a series of pilot projects relevant to agriculture and food security, disaster risk management, water resources, energy and urban areas have been launched by BCC of China Meteorological Administration, which leads to an accumulation of experiences and lessons learned during the implementation processes, i.e., (1) Climate services differ from the climate products as they go far beyond the provision of forecast information. Services are developed through ongoing engagement between providers and users, which requires three stages, in terms of user engagement, delivery of products, feedback and evaluation, to successfully transform climate products into climate services; (2) Products of climate services are required to be customized, diverse, accurate, and smart, to cover the multiple needs of numerous social and economic sectors – from water, agriculture, and fisheries to transportation, power, communication, infrastructure, and commerce. (3) Implementation of climate services, especially for the disaster risk management and early warning, requires the cooperation with other government agencies and social communities, which needs to set up a network of multi-agency coordination. These experiences and lessons learn from the implementation of CFCS can not only benefit the domestic improvement of climate service but also could support the development of the global framework of climate services (GFCS) by sharing them with countries, organizations, and entities.