

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook June to March

Issued: September 2026

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Overview

[MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Temperature](#)

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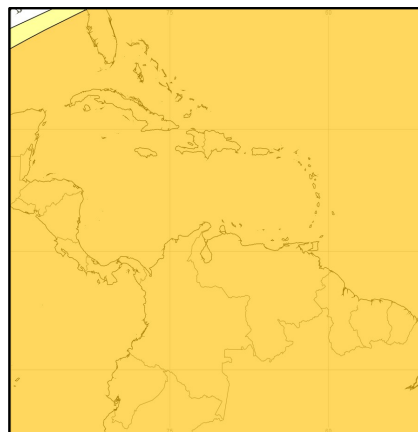
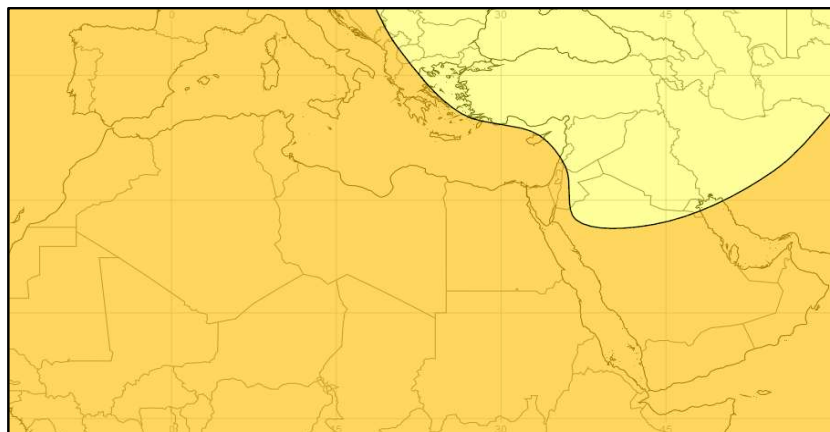
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall](#)

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: In June and July, northwest Venezuela and northern Colombia were cool or cold. Elsewhere across the Caribbean and northern South America it was predominantly hot. By August, only parts of northwest Venezuela and northern Colombia were cool or cold; elsewhere it remained hot. For MENA, parts of eastern Syria, southern Turkey and southeast Algeria were cool in June. Elsewhere in June, areas bordering the Mediterranean were often warm or hot, but much of the Levant and inland North Africa were closer to normal. Many areas bordering the Mediterranean were hot in July, though parts of Turkey, much of the Levant as well as central parts of Algeria were nearer normal. Eastern Turkey and southern Egypt remained close to normal in August, but many other areas were warm or hot. Diego Garcia was cool in June and July and nearer normal in August.

Outlook: Cooler than normal conditions are likely for Pitcairn. Warmer than normal conditions are likely in Turkey, Syria Lebanon, Iraq and eastern Jordan; for all other countries, warmer than normal conditions are much more likely.



3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature

Below Normal		Near-Normal		Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely			Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa

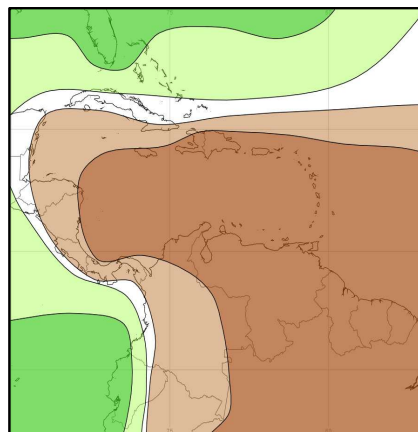
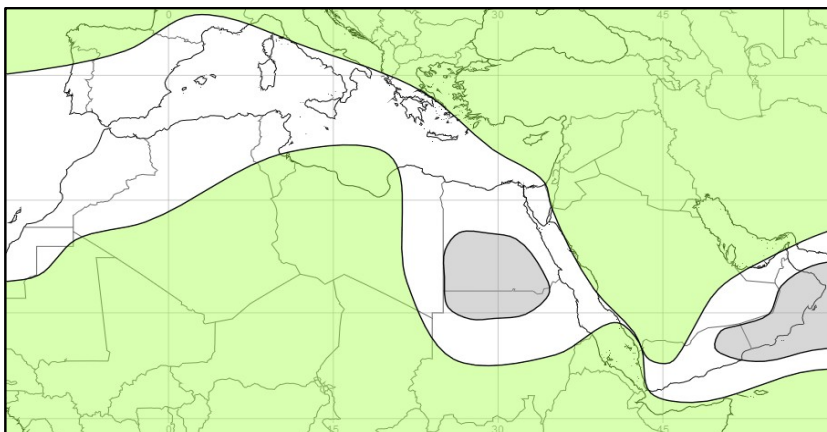
Right: Caribbean region

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: June, July and August were typically dry across the majority of MENA, though parts of southern Algeria were very wet in June. Western Cuba was wet in June and western Colombia was wet throughout, otherwise most areas across the Caribbean and northern South America were dry or very dry. Diego Garcia saw close to normal rainfall in June, but was dry in July and very dry in August. The Pitcairn Islands were dry in June and saw near normal rainfall in July and August.

Outlook: Most of the Caribbean and northern South America are very likely to see drier than normal conditions. The forecast for Cuba is rather more balanced. Western coasts of Colombia are likely or very likely to be wetter than normal. Turkey, Cyprus and most of the Middle East, along with southern Algeria, southern Tunisia and most of Libya are likely to be wetter than normal. Near normal precipitation is most likely for southern Egypt. Elsewhere, the forecast is rather more balanced, as it is for Diego Garcia and the Pitcairn Islands.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found [here](#).



3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

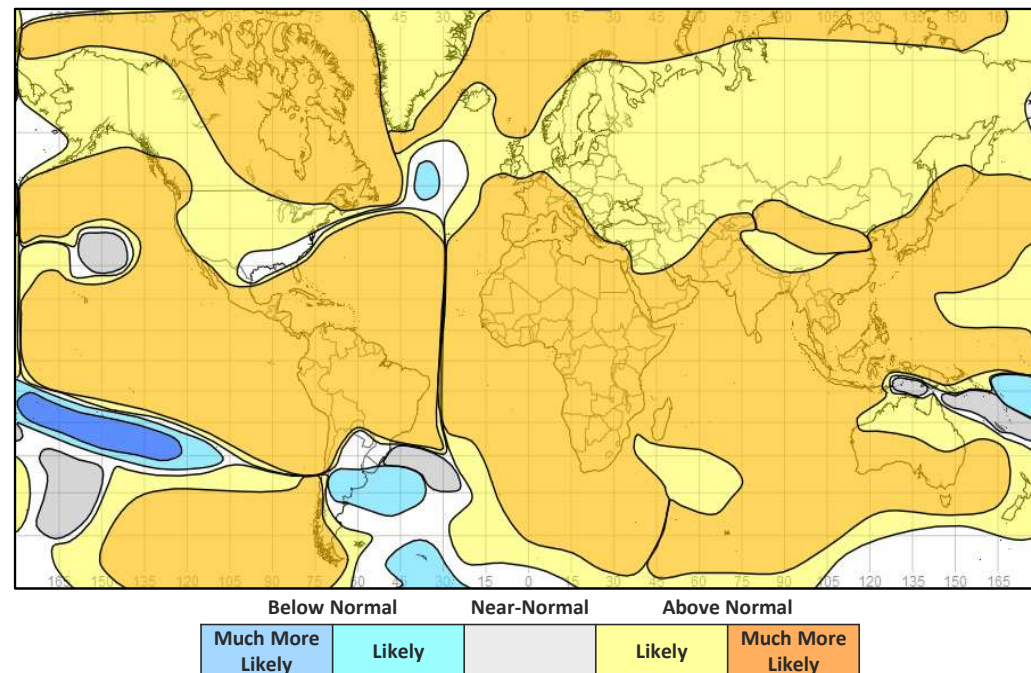
Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and what is already an unprecedented El Niño, with further strengthening expected, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are many of the South Pacific Islands, parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), parts of the southern USA and parts of southeast Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

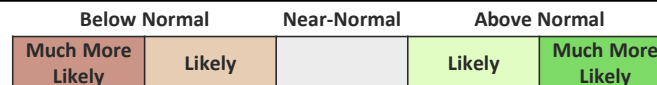
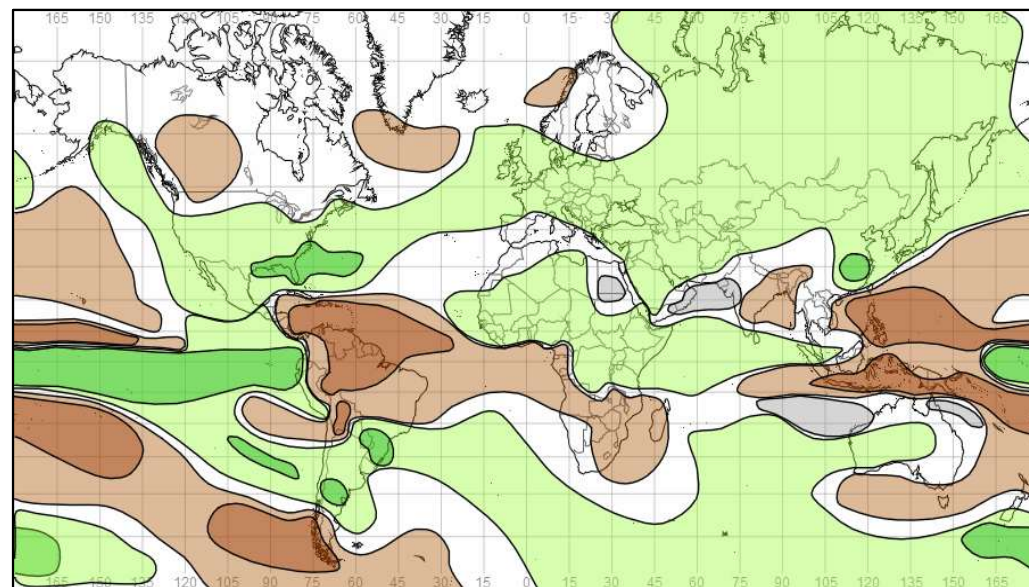
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – An already unprecedented El Niño is unfurling in the central-eastern tropical Pacific. Further strengthening is forecast over the coming months, this likely peaking in November or December, but continuing into early 2027.

As such, El Niño is highly likely to be dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales, generating wide reaching and possibly severe impacts. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across much of southern Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, Indonesia, mainland Southeast Asia, eastern and southern Australia, northern South America and the Caribbean. Wetter than normal conditions tend to occur in parts of East Africa, southern and western Europe, parts of the southern and western USA, parts of southern and western South America and parts of Central and East Asia. However, no two events are the same, as the effects of El Niño combine with other drivers of weather and climate variability (such as the Indian Ocean Dipole) and other local geophysical factors. Note that a strong El Niño does not necessarily equate to strong El Niño impacts in any given location. It is therefore essential to closely monitor the latest seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts to assess possible impacts. More information on typical impacts can be found here

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts>

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The IOD remains neutral as of mid-September, though the latest index is now technically positive again (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). A positive IOD is likely to develop later during the northern hemisphere autumn, though the strength and duration remain uncertain. Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

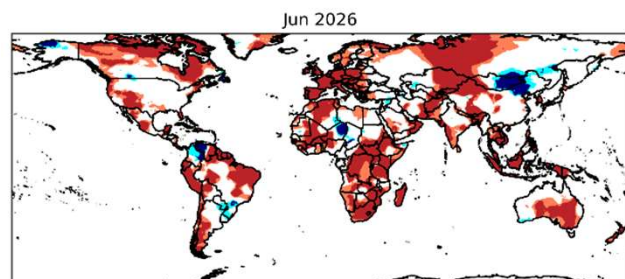
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

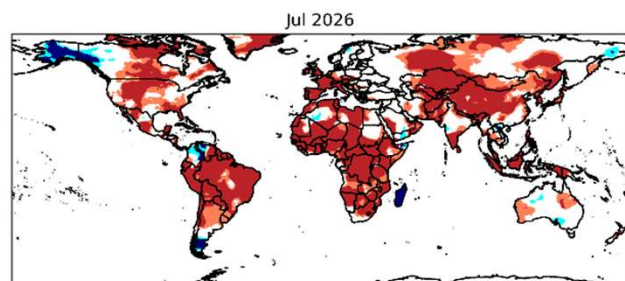
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

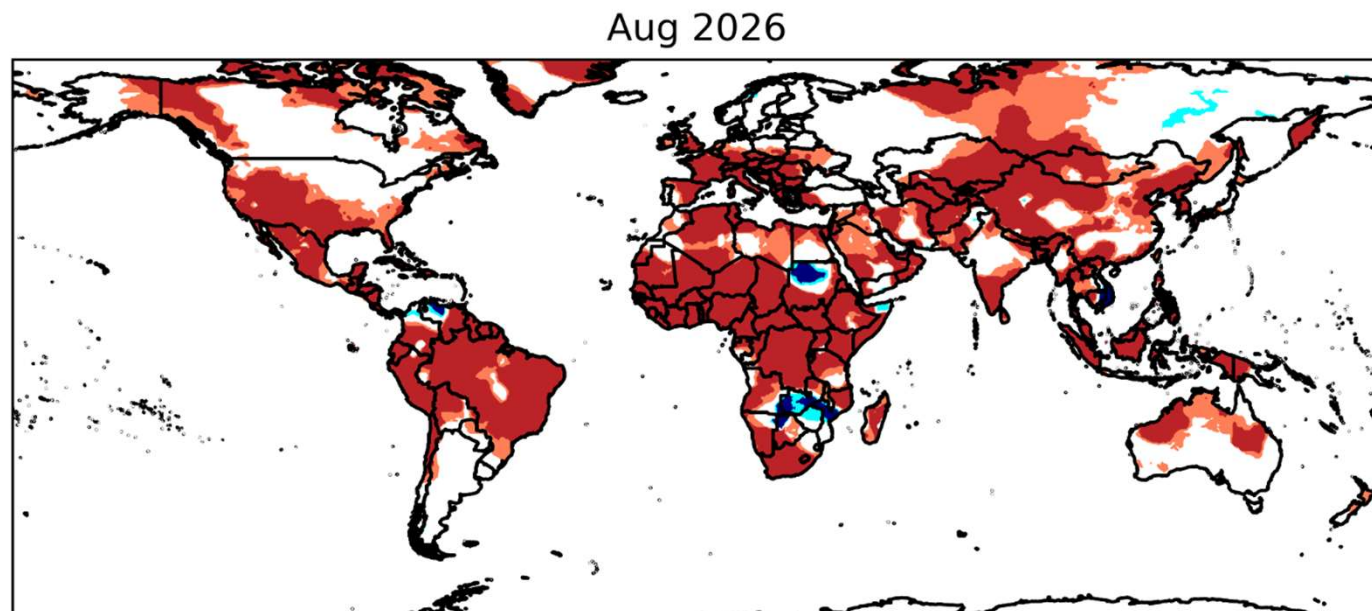
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



June



July

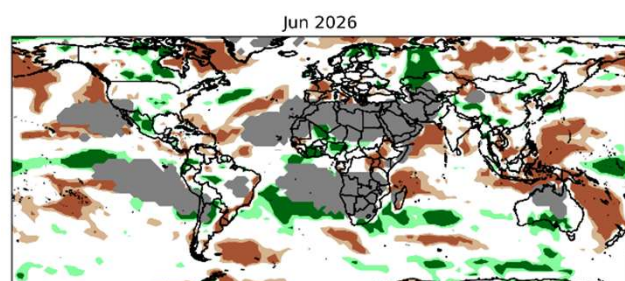


August

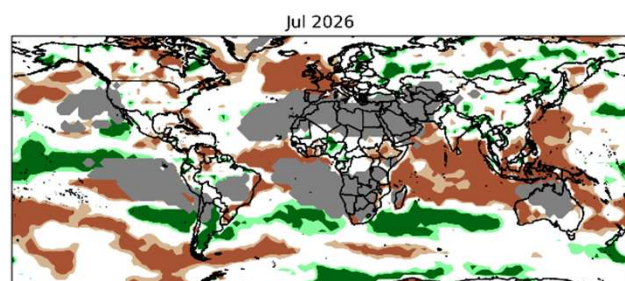


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

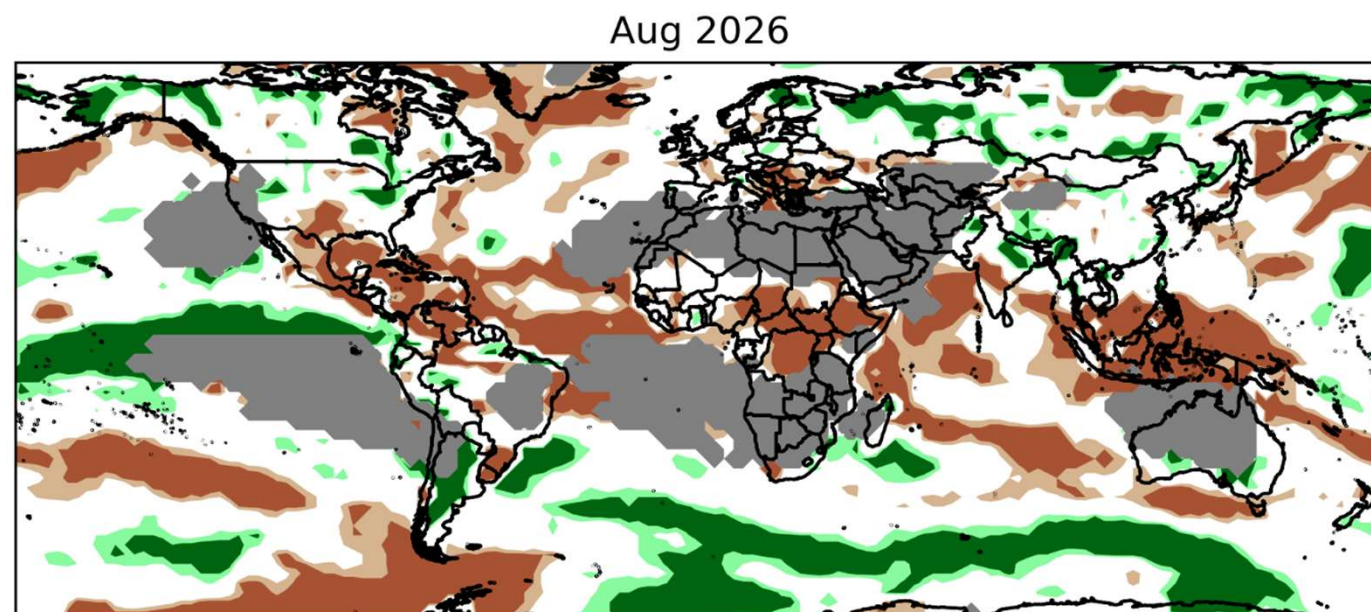
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



June



July



August



Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

Current Status – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
Turkey	Normal (1)	Normal (4)	Normal (7)	Normal	Normal* (6)	Normal*
Palestine	Normal	Normal	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Warm	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal	Normal	Mixed (8)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Mixed (2)	Normal	Mixed (9)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Iraq	Normal	Normal	Mixed (10)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Yemen	Normal (3)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (11)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Warm in the west

Note (2): Normal in the west, cool in the east

Note (3): Hot in the far east and far southwest

Note (4): Warm in the southwest

Note (5): Hot in far east and far southwest, cool in central areas, otherwise normal

Note (6): Wet in far north

Note (7): Hot in the west

Note (8): Hot in the west, warm in the east

Note (9): Normal in the north, warm in the south

Note (10): Normal in the southeast, warm or hot elsewhere

Note (11): Hot in the west and far east, normal elsewhere

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	June	July	August
Morocco	Mixed (1)	Hot	Mixed (11)
Algeria	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (12)
Tunisia	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot
Libya	Normal (4)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (13)
Egypt	Normal (5)	Mixed (10)	Mixed (14)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August
Morocco	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Algeria	Normal* (6)	Normal*	Normal*
Tunisia	Normal* (7)	Normal*	Normal*
Libya	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal in the southwest, warm or hot in the northeast
 Note (2): Hot in the north and west, cool in the far east, otherwise normal
 Note (3): Hot in the north, warm in the south
 Note (4): Warm in the north
 Note (5): Warm in the northwest
 Note (6): Very wet in the south
 Note (7): Very wet in the north
 Note (8): Normal in central areas, otherwise hot
 Note (9): Normal in southwest, otherwise hot
 Note (10): Hot in northwest, otherwise normal
 Note (11): Hot in the east, normal or warm elsewhere
 Note (12): Normal in far west, warm or hot elsewhere
 Note (13): Normal in southwest, warm or hot elsewhere
 Note (14): Normal in south, warm or hot in north

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry (3)	Dry	Very Dry (13)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Very Dry	Dry
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (4)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (9)
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (10)	Very Dry
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (12)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (11)	Mixed (11)

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Hot in the east, cold in the west
 Note (2): Normal or warm in the west, cool or cold in central and eastern areas
 Note (3): Very dry for the Windward Islands
 Note (4): Very dry in the north, otherwise normal
 Note (5): Dry in the north, otherwise normal
 Note (6): Very wet in the west and south, otherwise normal
 Note (7): Hot in east, cool or cold in west
 Note (8): Cool or cold in east, warm in west
 Note (9): Very dry in north, normal in south
 Note (10): Normal in southeast, otherwise dry or very dry
 Note (11): Very wet in west, normal in central areas, dry or very dry in east (and north August)
 Note (12): Hot in south, normal or cool in north
 Note (13): Normal for Dominican Republic

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August		June	July	August
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Hot	Mixed (2)		Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Central Indian Ocean	Warm	Cool	Normal		Normal	Dry	Very Dry
Central Pacific	Normal	Normal	Normal		Dry	Wet	Normal

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Hot in Gibraltar, Normal in Cyprus

Note (2): Normal in Gibraltar, Hot in Cyprus

Outlooks

[Outlooks – Notes for use](#)

[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above-, near- and below- normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Turkey	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in far south and west, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Climatological odds in south
Palestine	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Lebanon	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Jordan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the west, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Syria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Iraq	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in south	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Yemen	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in west, Likely to be near-normal in east	Likely to be wetter than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Morocco	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in south, Climatological odds in north
Algeria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be wetter than normal in south	Likely to be drier than normal in north, Climatological odds in south
Tunisia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be wetter than normal in south	Likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Libya	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in east, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be near-normal
Egypt	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in south	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be near-normal in south	Likely to be near-normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in Cuba, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds in Cuba, Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be wetter than normal for Cuba, Climatological odds for Jamaica and Hispaniola, Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere
Haiti	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Guyana	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Venezuela	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in west, Much more likely to be drier than normal in east
Colombia	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in far west, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in far west, Much more likely to be drier than normal in far east, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in far west, Likely to be drier than normal in central areas, Likely to be wetter than normal in east

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Southern Europe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in Gibraltar, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in Cyprus	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds for Gibraltar, Likely to be wetter than normal for Cyprus	Climatological odds for Gibraltar, Likely to be wetter than normal for Cyprus	Likely to be wetter than normal for Gibraltar, Likely to be drier than normal for Cyprus
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)

<https://www.wmolc.org/>

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>

NOAA El Niño technical info

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/>

Met Office

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>

Climate Outlook Fora ([WMO Factsheet](#)), including:

[Climate Bulletins Archive – Caribbean Regional Climate Centre](#)

[North Atlantic tropical storm seasonal forecast 2026 - Met Office](#)

Technical notes

The [WMO lead centre for long-range forecast multi-model ensemble \(LC-LRFMME\)](#) produce a probabilistic multi-model mean forecast product in which the multi-model mean is based on uncalibrated model output with a model weighting system that accounts for errors in both the forecast probability and ensemble mean. The method used by LC-LRFMME separately computes a probabilistic forecast and calculates tercile probabilities with respect to climatology for each individual model, before creating the weighted multi-model mean. In seasonal prediction, shifts in the tercile probabilities are always closely associated with the shifts in the probability of extremes, and we can use the probability of terciles to provide information on the likelihood of above- or below- normal conditions. The thresholds used in the forecast summaries are defined below.

Seasonal forecasts rely on the aspects of the global weather and climate system that are more predictable, such as tropical sea-surface temperatures or the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). However, whilst such forecasts may be able to show what is more or less likely to occur, they acknowledge that other outcomes are possible.

In addition, forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range so the 6-month outlook is less reliable. It is also based on less information, because not all models are available to this range. Therefore the information presented here should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards, and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

In the report and tables precipitation is referred to as rainfall but in fact encompasses any form of water, liquid or solid, falling from the sky. Temperatures are the (2 metre) near-surface temperature.

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be normal	When probability of middle tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile > 70%
Likely to be above near-normal	When probability of upper tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile > 70%
Climatological odds	When probabilities for all categories are roughly 33%

Global Producing Centres (GPC) forecasts used by WMO LC-LRFMME:

- GPC CPTEC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

Enquiries

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