WMO implemented a process to recognise centennial observing stations (Cg-17 , EC-68) in order to highlight the importance of long-term observations and contribute to the protection of such stations in the future.

Following an annual call for nomination of a limited number of candidate stations, Members do a self-assessment according to the recognition criteria; Members’ nominations are reviewed by an advisory board consisting of CBS, CIMO, CCl and GCOS experts, and proposals tabled at EC sessions.

*Recognition criteria include operations for more than 100 years, not more than 10% missing data, no significant site relocations, existing minimum metadata, applied CIMO siting classification etc.*

EC-69, in May 2071 recognised a first set of 60 observing stations. Another 26 candidate stations are under more detailed review. A new call for nominations of up to three stations have been issued recently; recommendations for recognition to be tabled at EC-70 in June 2018.

I expect a couple of hundreds of stations to be recognised in the next couple of years.

For each recognised station, WMO provides a certificate as well as a brass plate template to be manufactured nationally by the network host. A separate Website is run under WCP with information around centennial stations.

https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/what-we-do/observations/long-term-observing-stations

**In addition to the above, it has been proposed to reflect recognised centennial observing stations under WIGOS in the WIGOS Information Resource (WIR). The overarching requirement is to flag recognised centennial observing stations in the WMO station catalogues, so that national network managers, regional and global observation experts as well as users of WIGOS station information can quickly identify these stations.**

Peer Hechler, SO/DMA, 27 Nov 2017