

Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology

Global Survey 2016-2017

May 2017



WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization

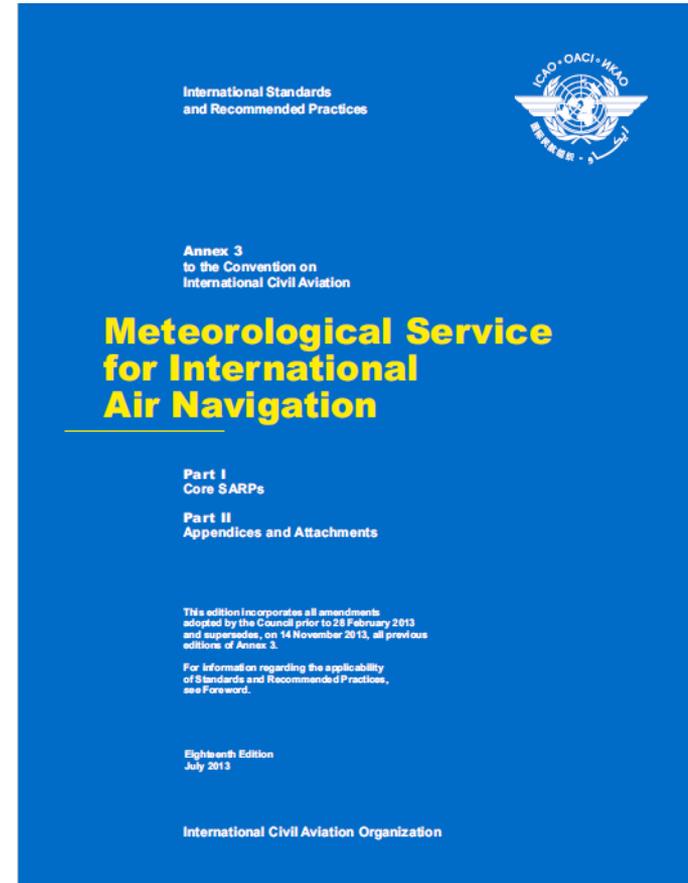
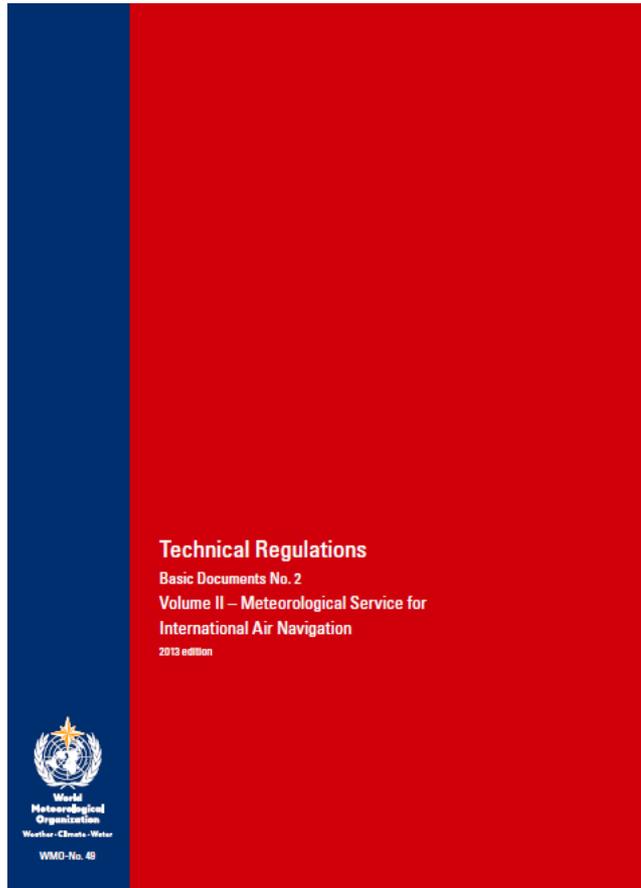
Organisation météorologique mondiale

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER
TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

Roles and Responsibilities of WMO and ICAO in aviation MET

- One of the purposes of the WMO is “...to further the application of meteorology to aviation...” (WMO Convention, article 2)
- WMO together with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) establish the regulatory framework for meteorological (MET) service for international air navigation (ICAO Annex 3, WMO Technical Regulations, Volume II)
- The purpose of the MET service to aviation is: “to contribute to safety, efficiency and regularity” of the air transport





Roles and Responsibilities of WMO and ICAO

	ICAO	WMO
Type of organization	UN Technical Agency	UN Technical Agency
Primary responsibility	Establishing user requirements for meteorological services	Developing meteorological techniques, methods and practices
Collaboration with	Aviation stakeholders; aviation industry; Organizations like IATA, IFALPA, CANSO, etc	MET stakeholders; research community
Membership	Contracting States	Members
National counterparts	CAA, DGCA	NMHS, D/NMHS and PR with WMO
Other responsibilities	Training – aviation related	Qualification and training – basic and specialized MET
Work structure	ANC / MET Panel / Working Groups	CAeM / Expert Teams
Executive bodies	ICAO Council, Assembly	WMO Executive Council, Congress
Main documents	ICAO Annex 3, Guidance material on aviation specific matters	WMO Tech Regulations, Vol. II, Guidance material on meteorological aspects

WMO and ICAO aviation MET bodies

ICAO

- MET Panel established by the ANC
- Working Groups
- Regional Groups

WMO

- Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM)
- Expert Teams
- Regional groups



CAeM Global Survey

Objective

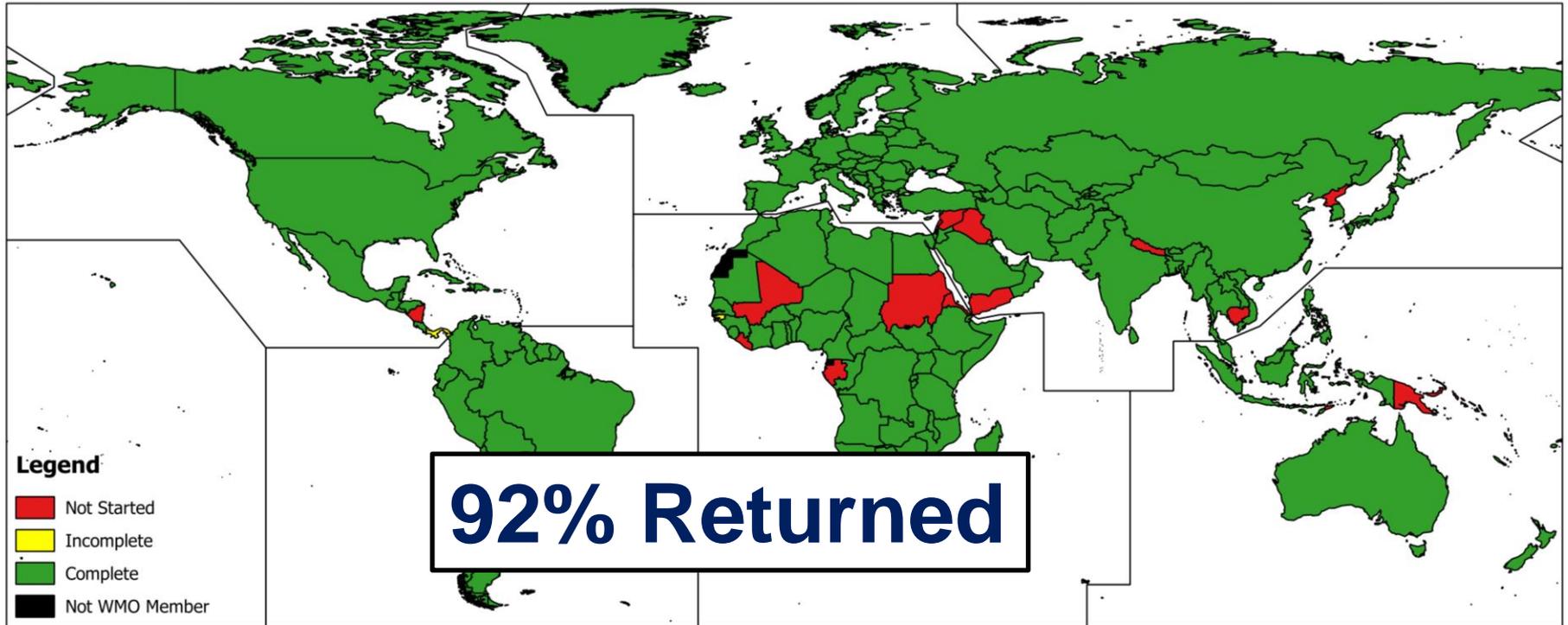
- To provide a consolidated view on the existing institutional arrangements for the provision of MET services to international air navigation
- To monitor compliance with WMO priority areas w.r.t. aviation MET (QMS, competency, etc.)
- Particular focus on the ICAO functions of MWO, AMO and AMS – to identify regional and national variations
- To identify main challenges

CAeM Global Survey

Structure of survey - sections:

- National legislation, regulation and institutional arrangements;
- Organizational aspects of MET services;
- Compliance monitoring with focus on QMS, competency and qualification;
- Cost recovery;
- Technical capabilities; and
- Identification of challenges.

WMO CAeM Global Survey 2017

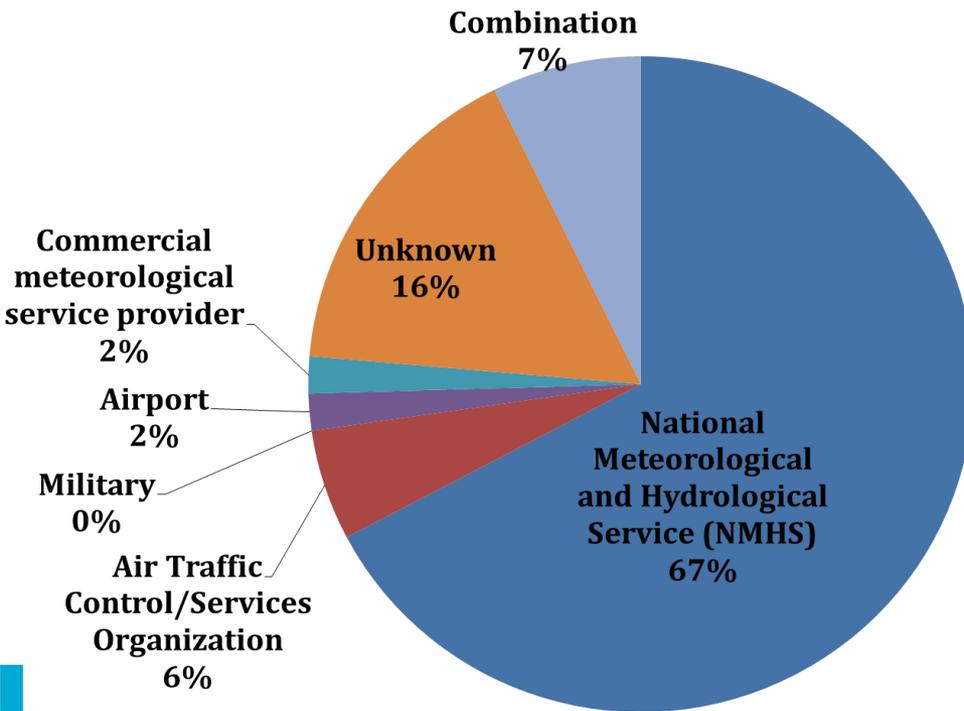


NOTE:
All content included on this map is for informative purposes only.
For detail, please read WMO Disclaimer at public.wmo.int/en/disclaimer.

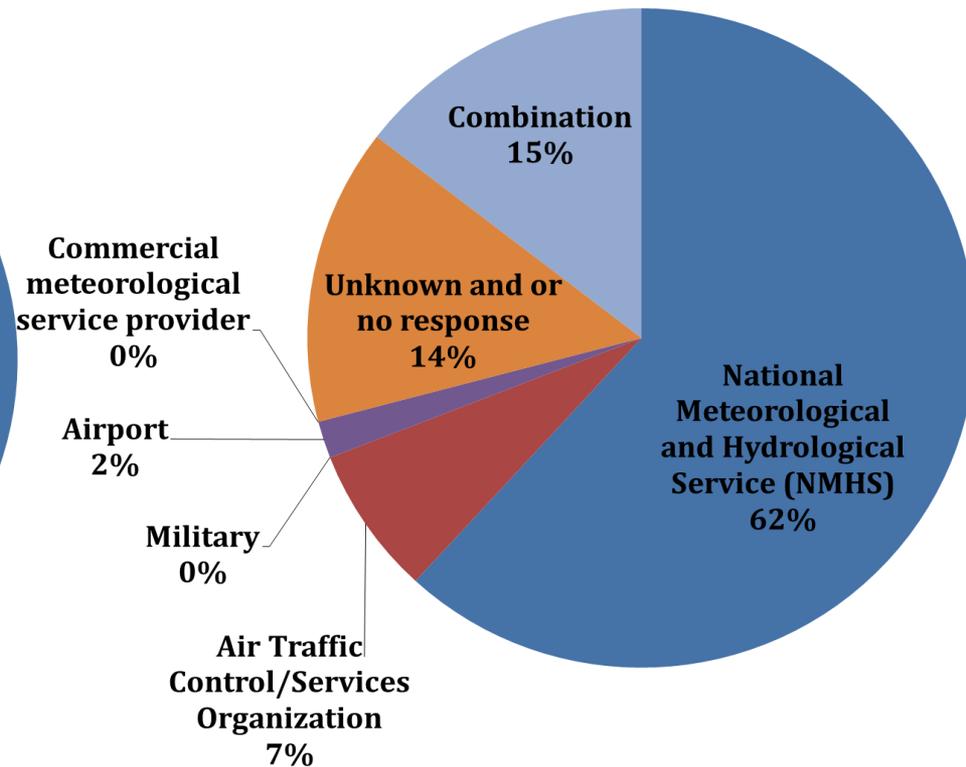


Institutional Arrangements

- For **AMO** (~650) and especially **AMS** (~1250(int)/2500(dom)) functions in circa 50% the AMSP is the NMHS.



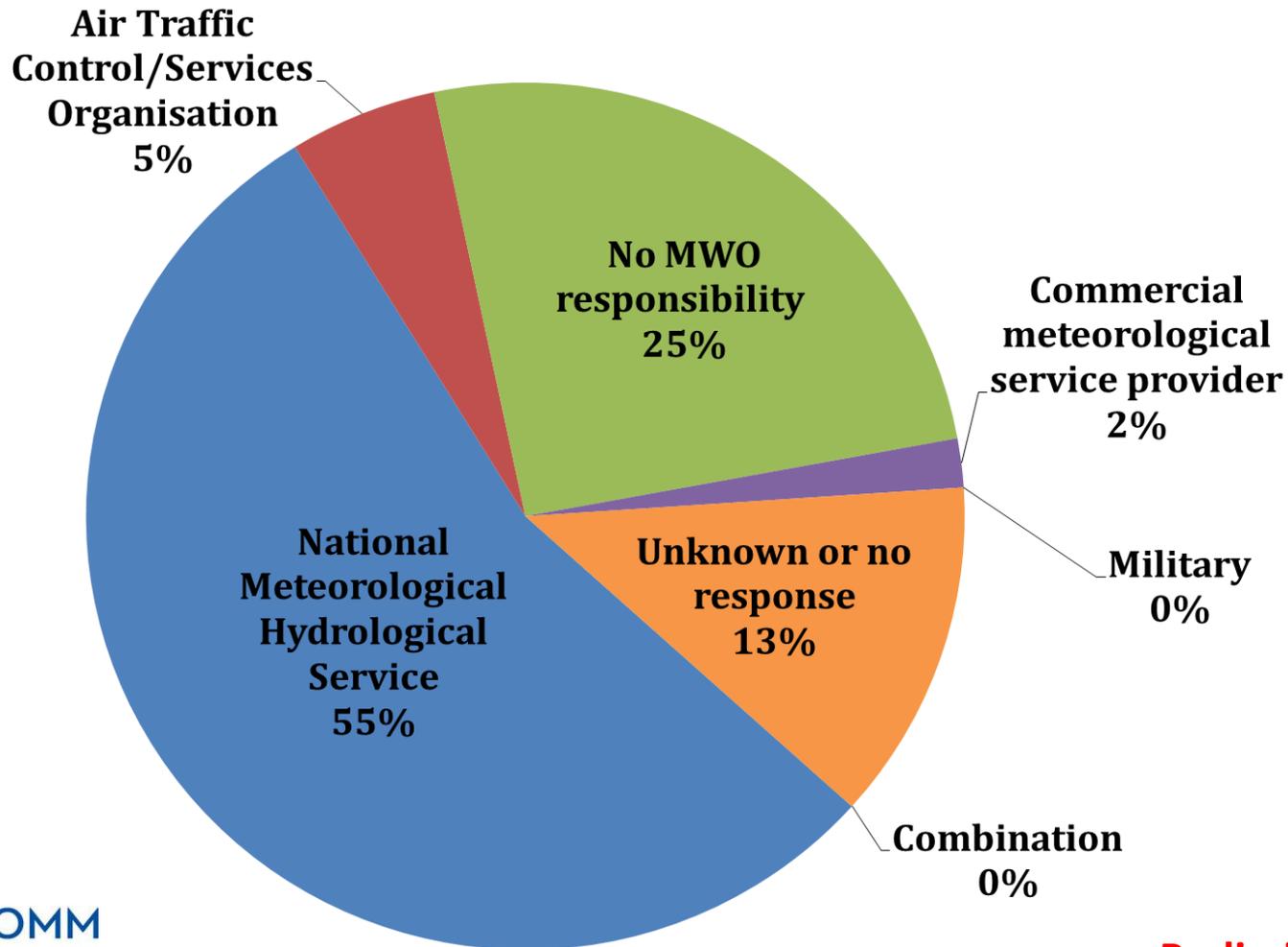
AMO Function



AMS Function

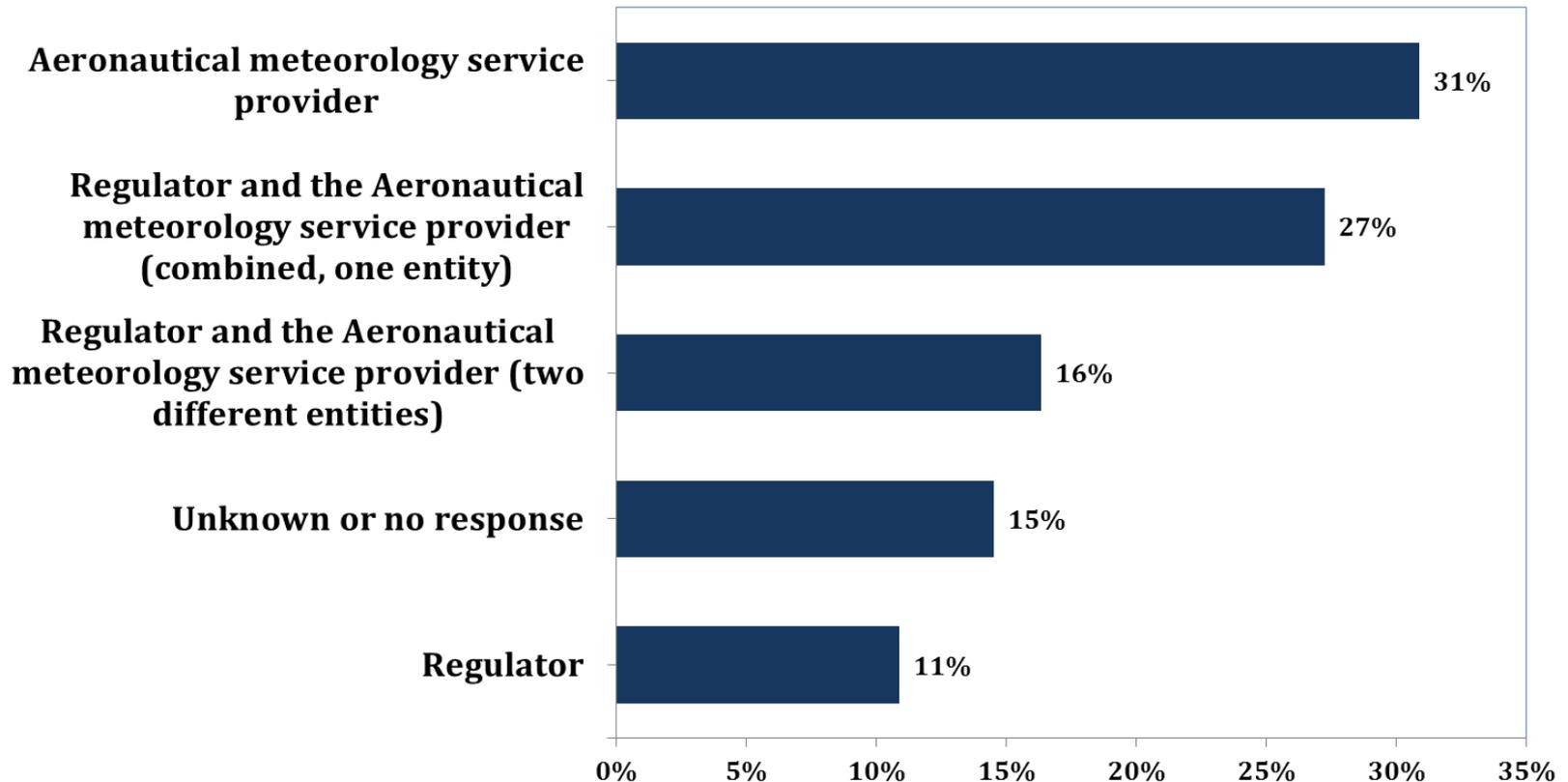
Institutional Arrangements

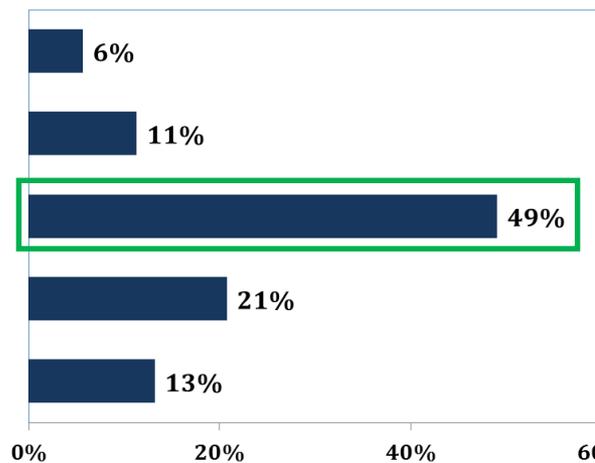
- In 55%, the NMHS is the responsible AMSP for the **MWO function** (~250).



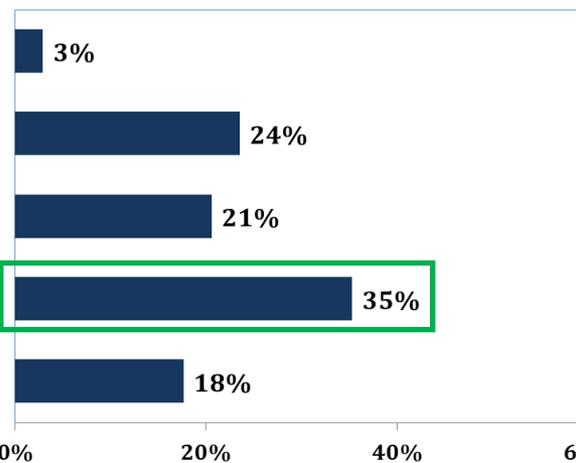
Institutional Arrangements

How is the notion of Meteorological Authority applied in your State/Territory?

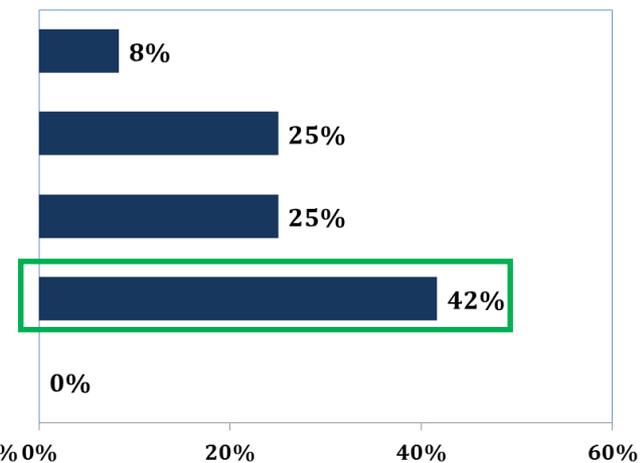




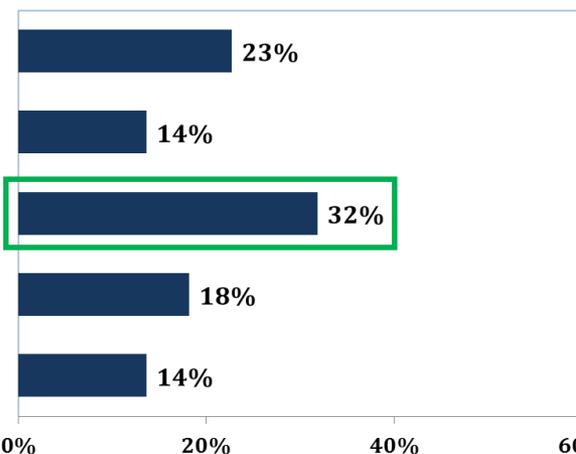
RA I



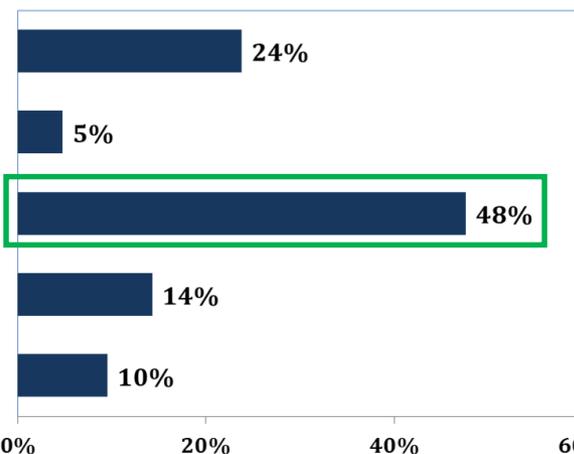
RA II



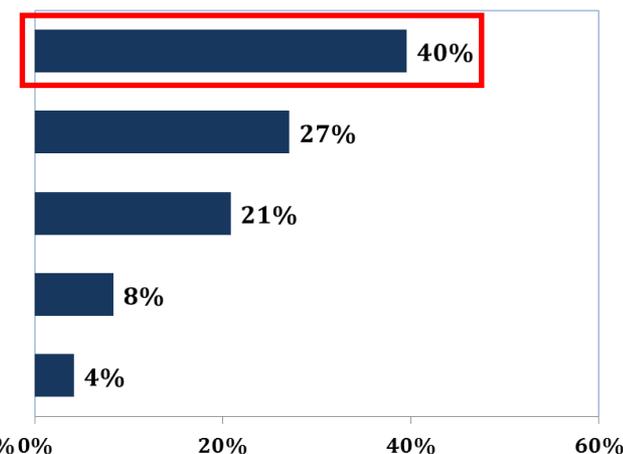
RA III



RA IV

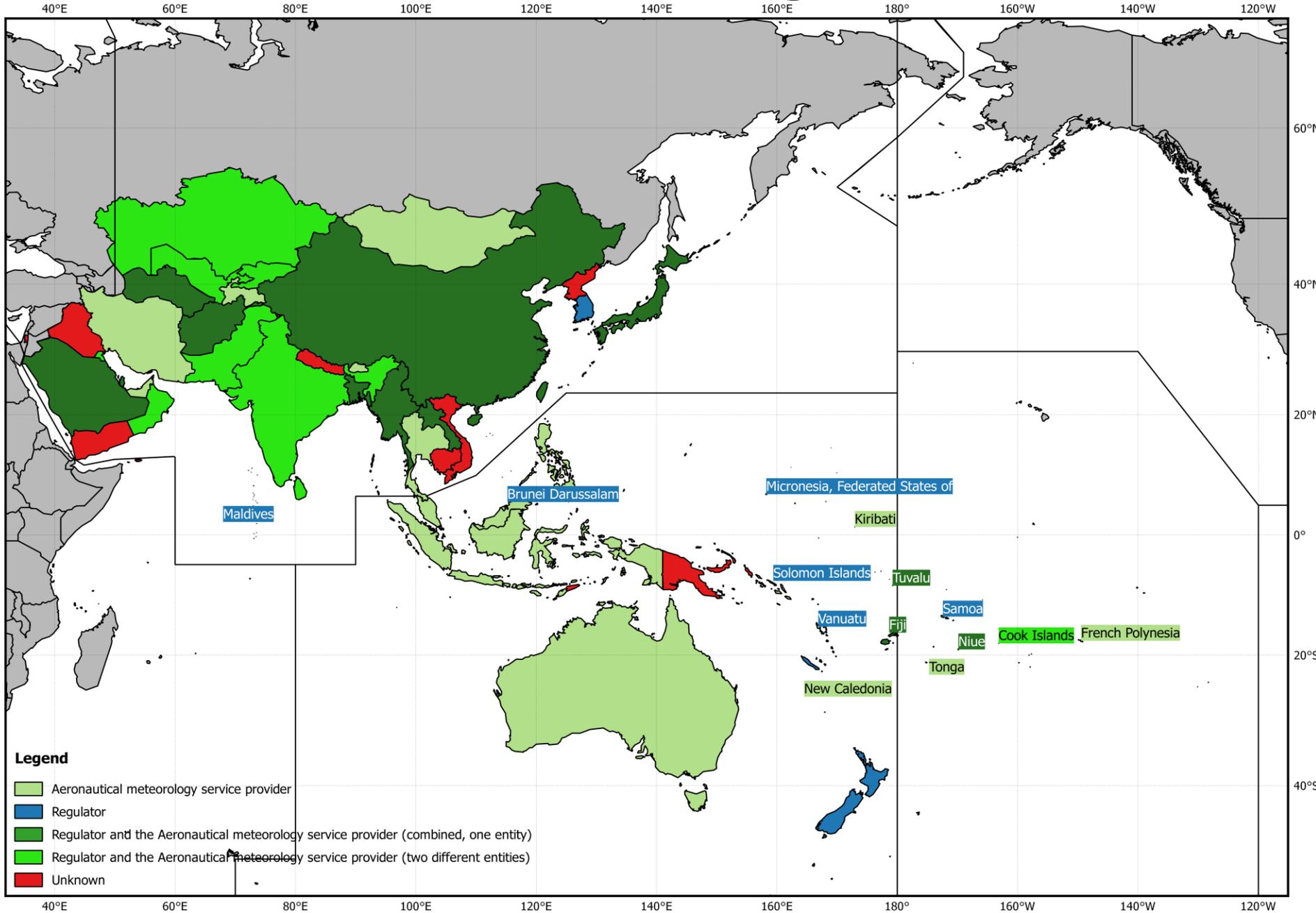


RA V

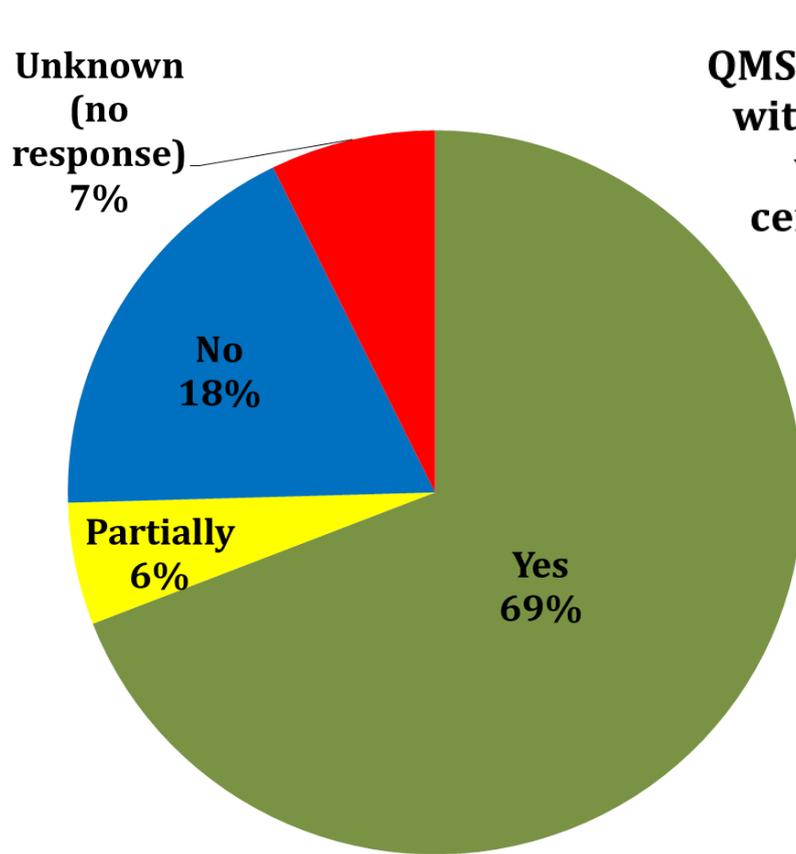


RA VI

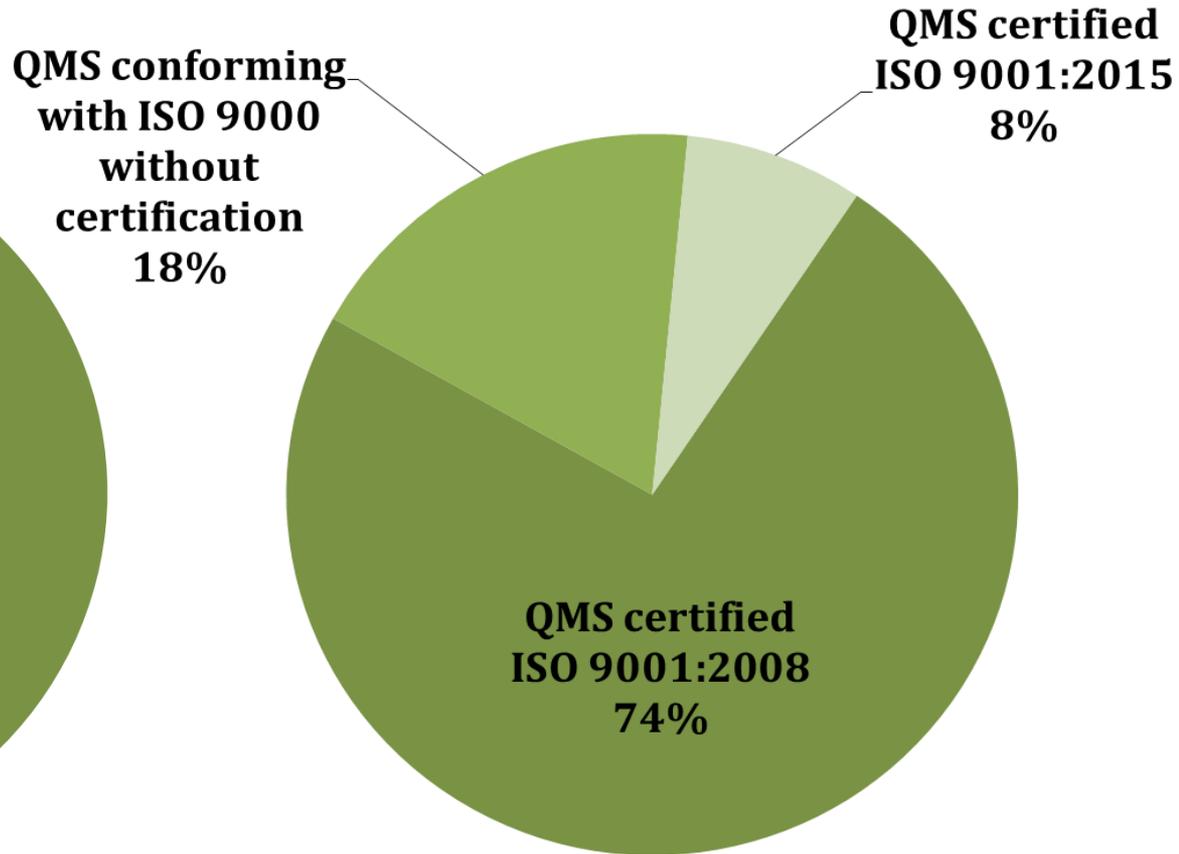
Institutional Arrangements



QMS Implementation

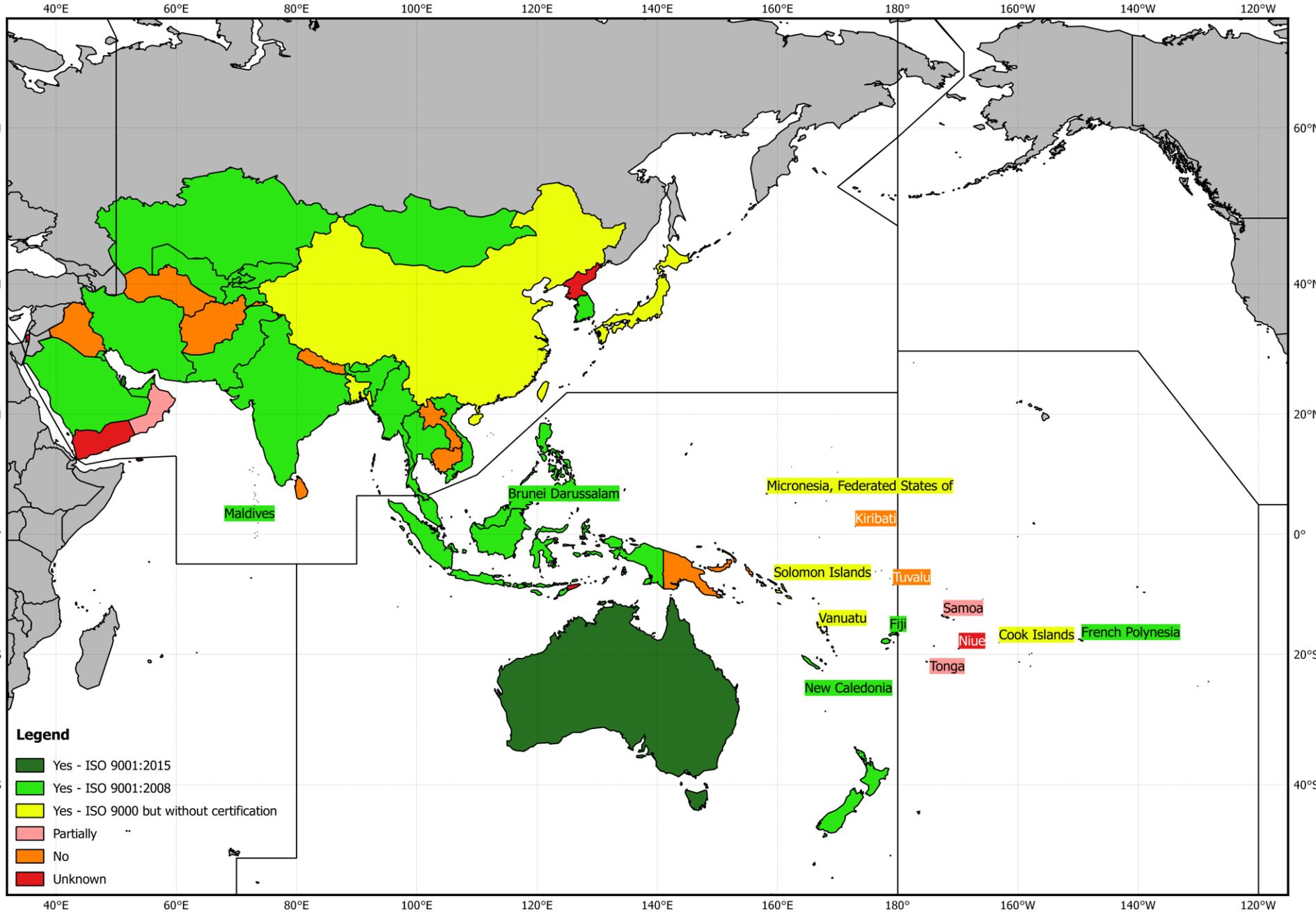


Status of QMS implementation of AMSPs per State/Territory

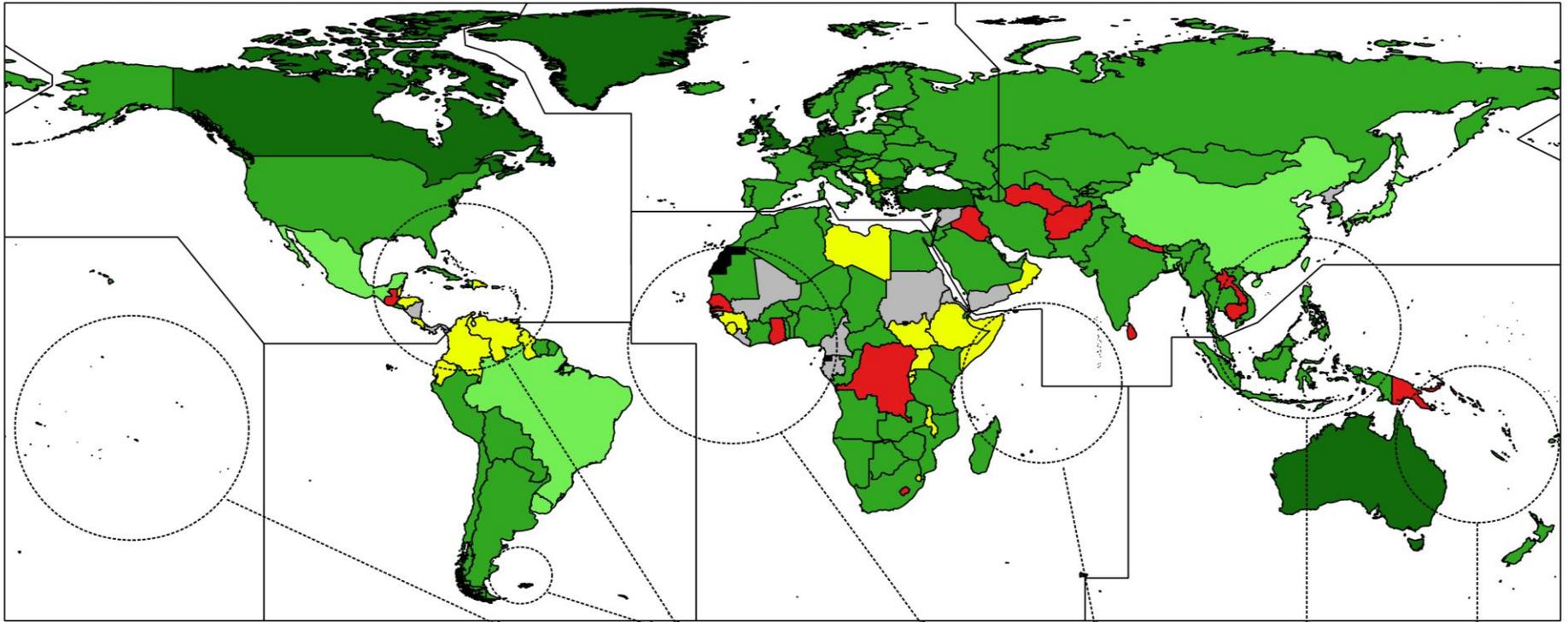


Type of QMS certification for Compliant States/Territories

QMS Implementation (2017)



QMS Implementation (2017)



Legend (n=190)

- Yes - ISO 9001:2015 (7%)
- Yes - ISO 9001:2008 (51%)
- Yes - ISO 9000 but without certification (8%)
- Partially (17%)
- No (9%)
- Unknown (8%)

French Polynesia

Cook Islands

Samoa Tonga

Kiribati

Niue

Falklands/Malvinas

Jamaica Curacao and Sint Maarten

Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas

British Caribbean Territories

Haiti Trinidad and Tobago

Barbados Dominica Dominica Republic

Saint Lucia

Republic of Cabo Verde

Sao Tome and Principe

Comoros Maldives

Seychelles Mauritius

Brunei Darussalam Singapore

Hong Kong, China Macao, China

Timor-Leste

Fiji New Caledonia

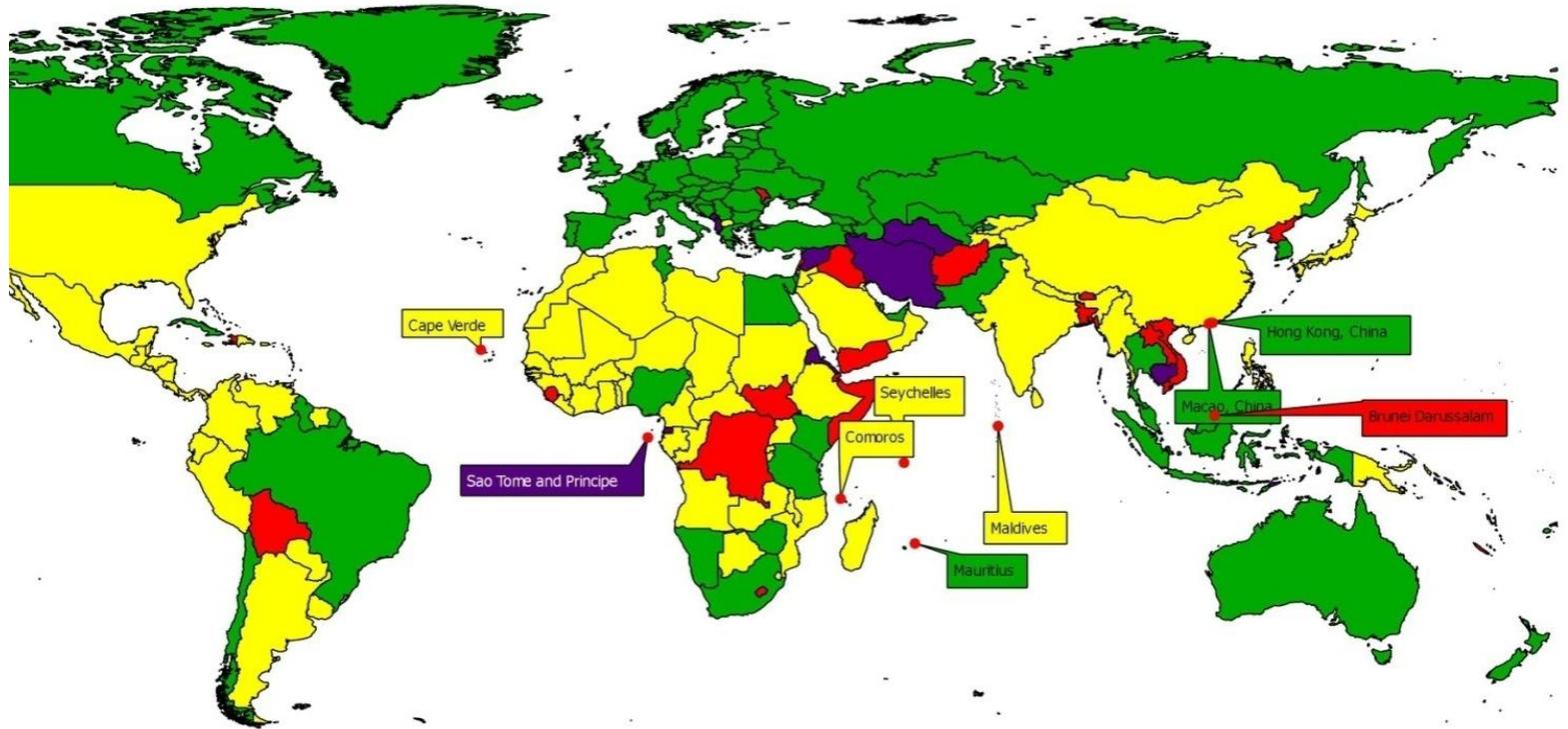
Micronesia, Federated States of

Solomon Islands Vanuatu

Tuvalu



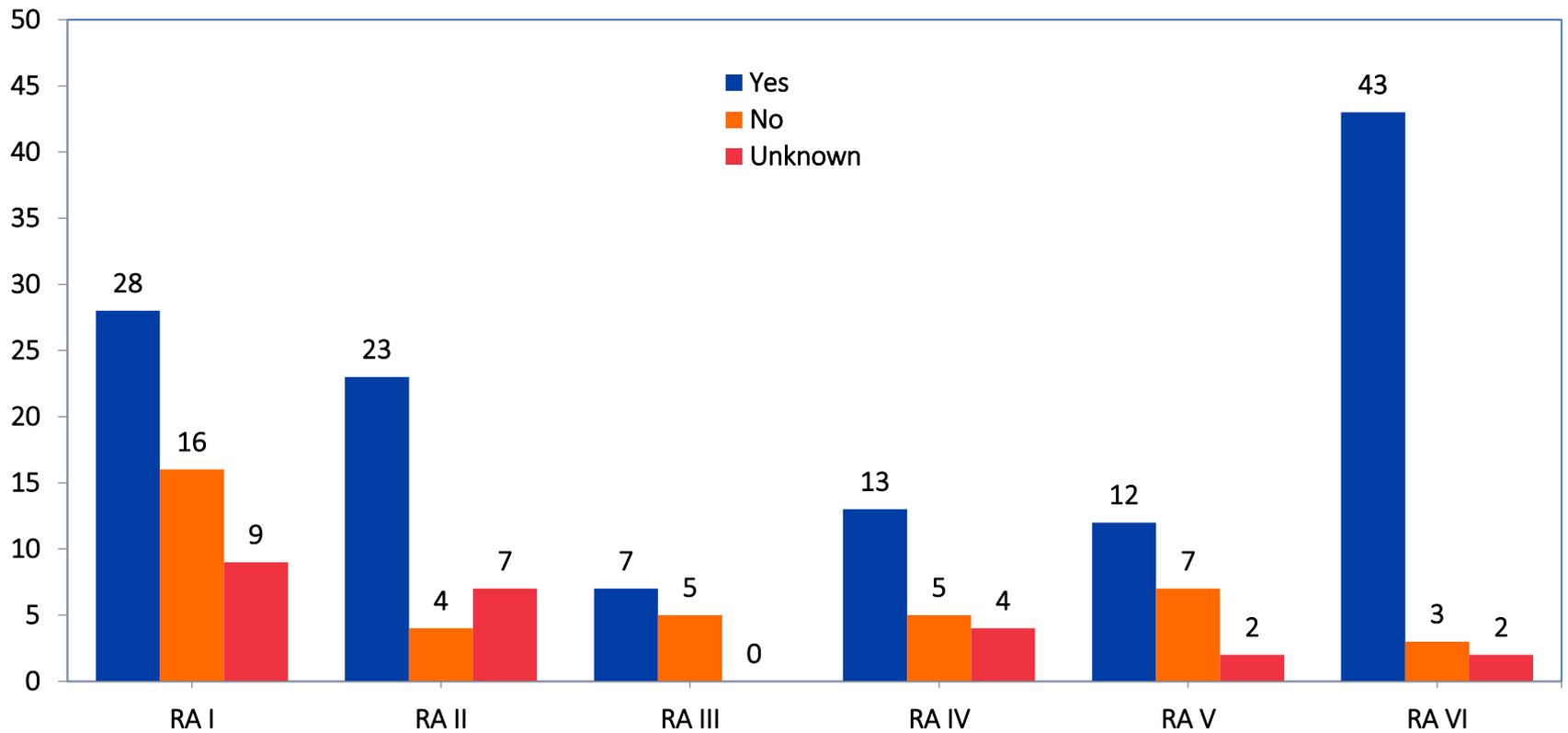
QMS Implementation (2013)



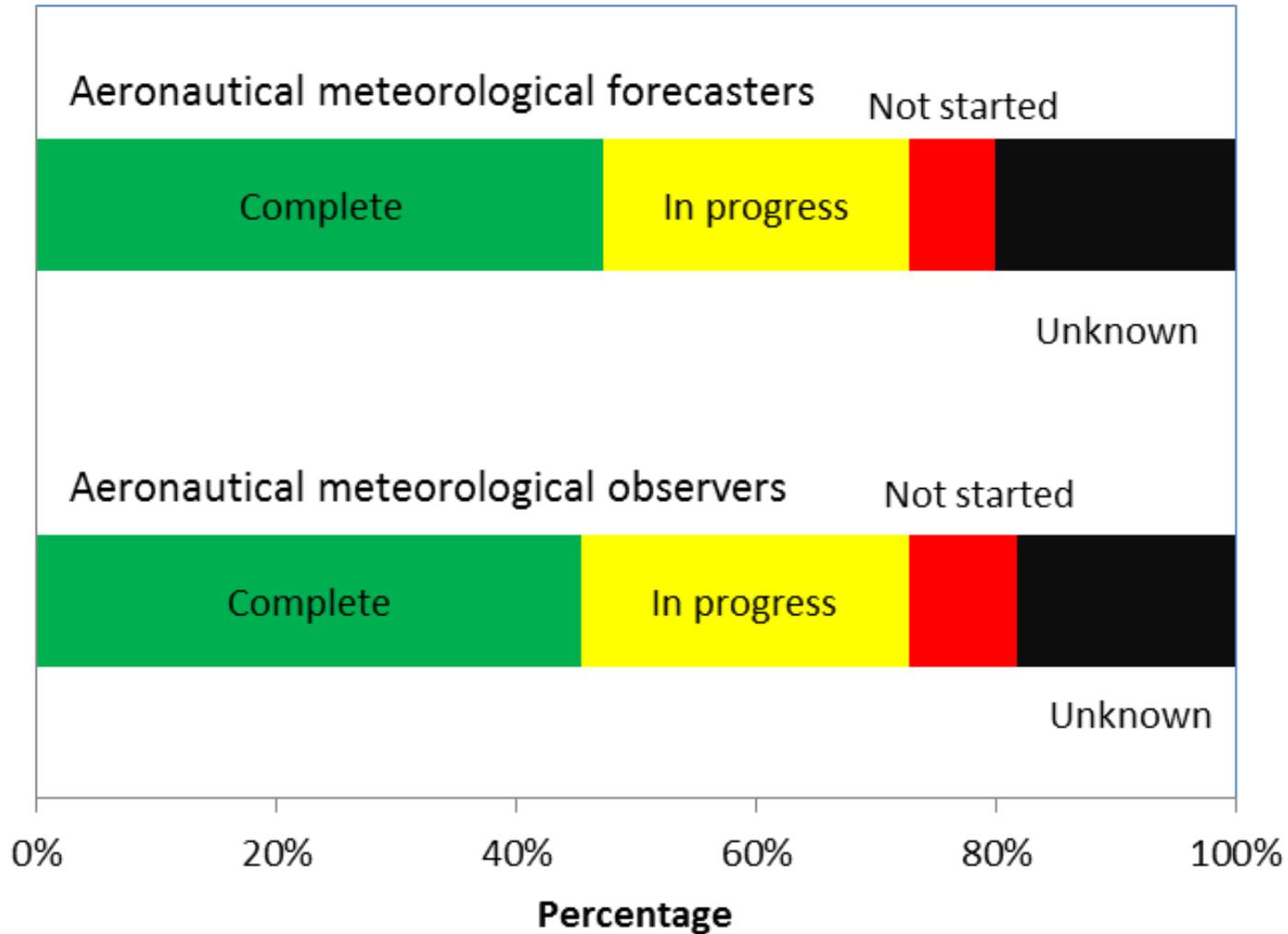
QMS Status - 15 April 2013

-  Awaiting information from the country
-  QMS implementation not started
-  QMS implementation underway
-  QMS implementation completed

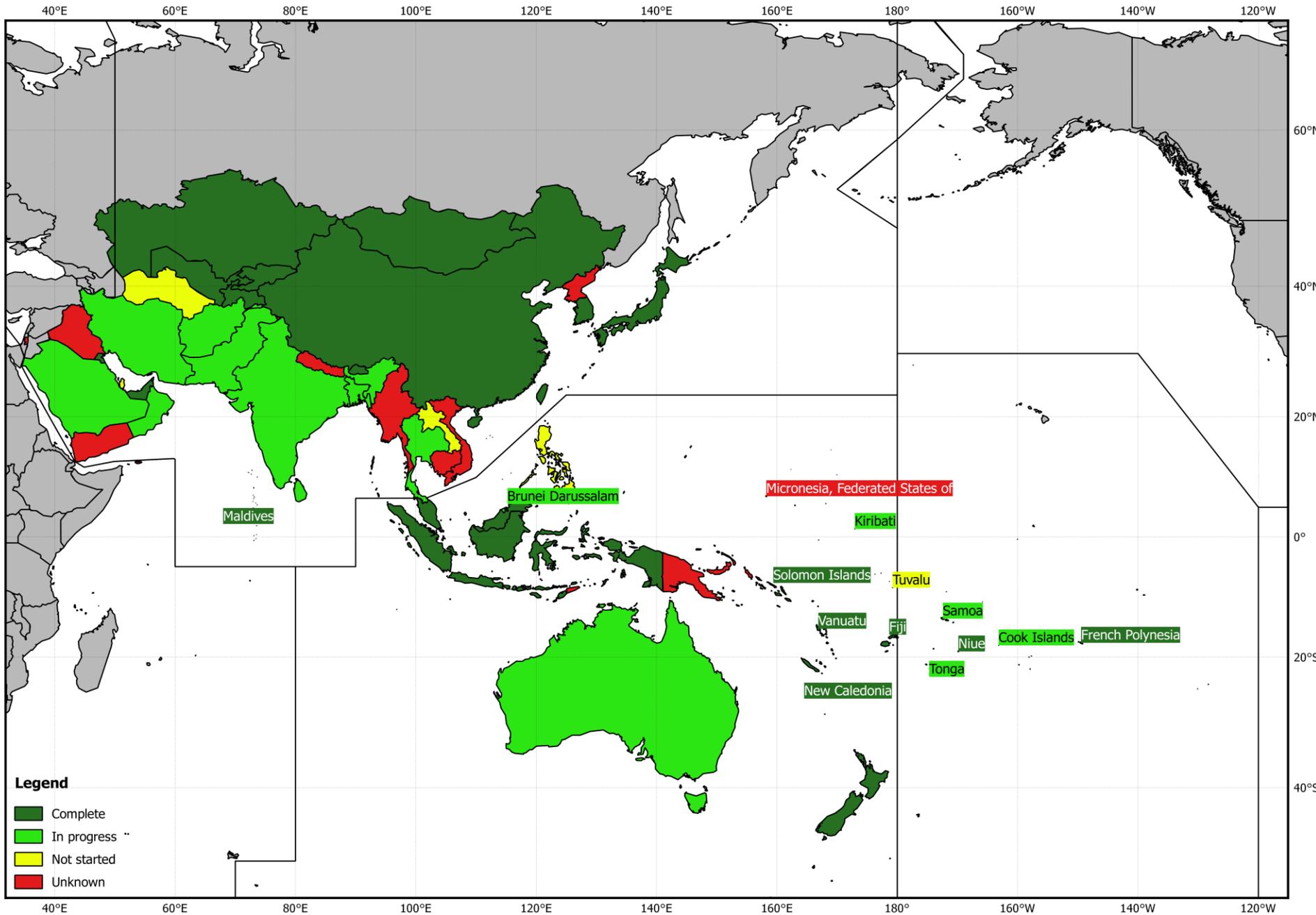
TAF Verification



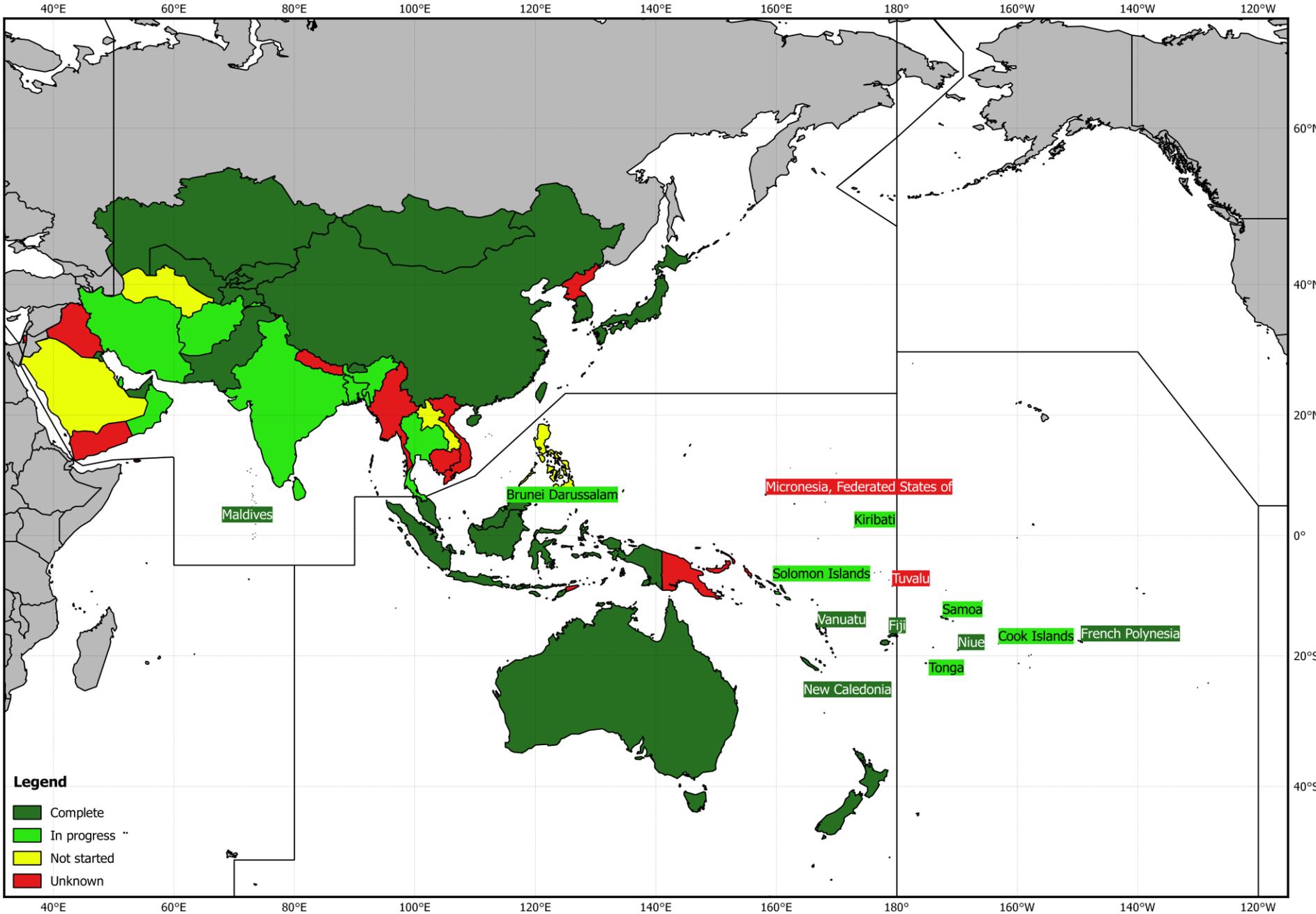
AMP Competency Assessment



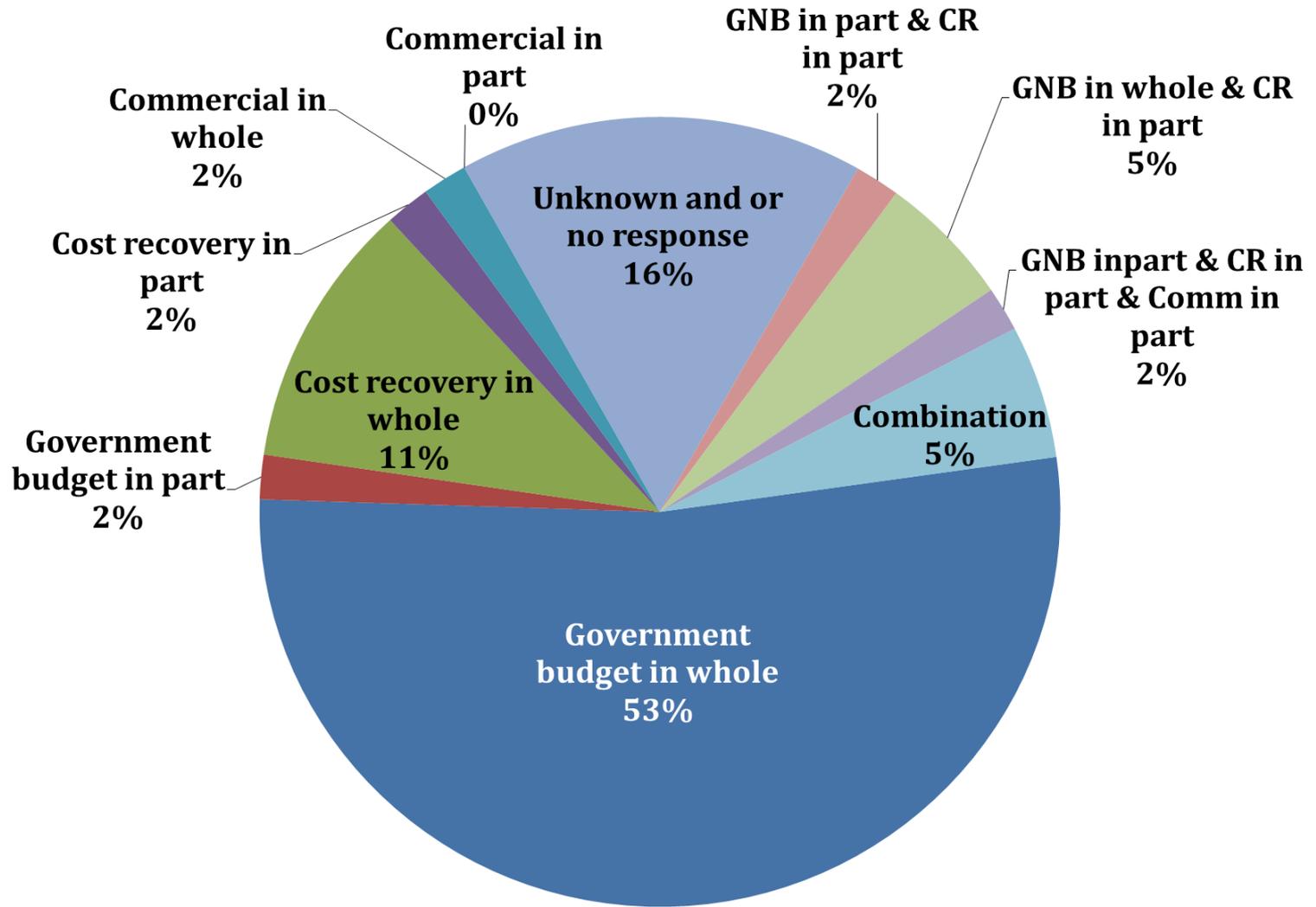
AMP Competency Assessment - Observers



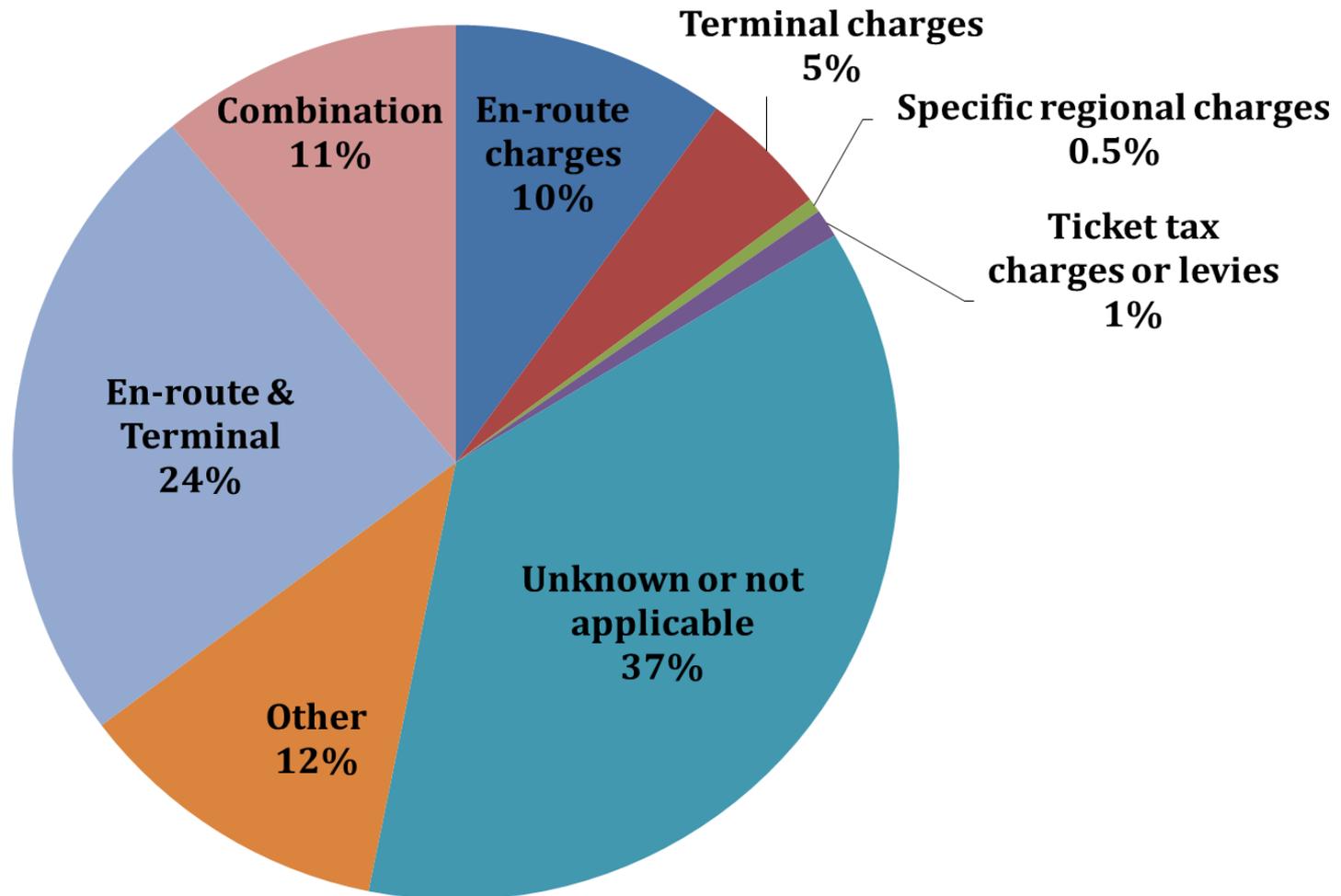
AMP Competency Assessment - Forecasters



Cost Recovery

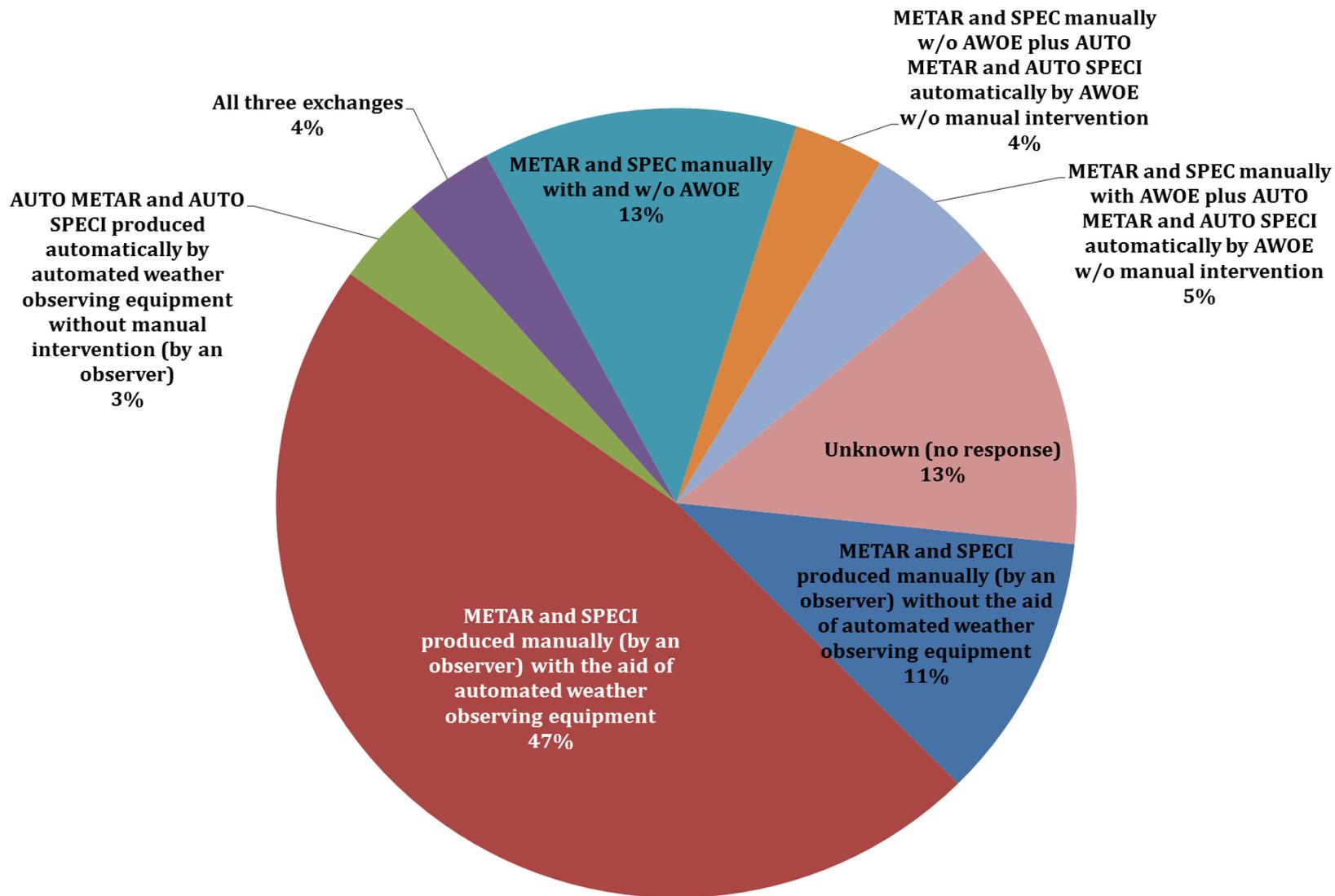


Cost Recovery



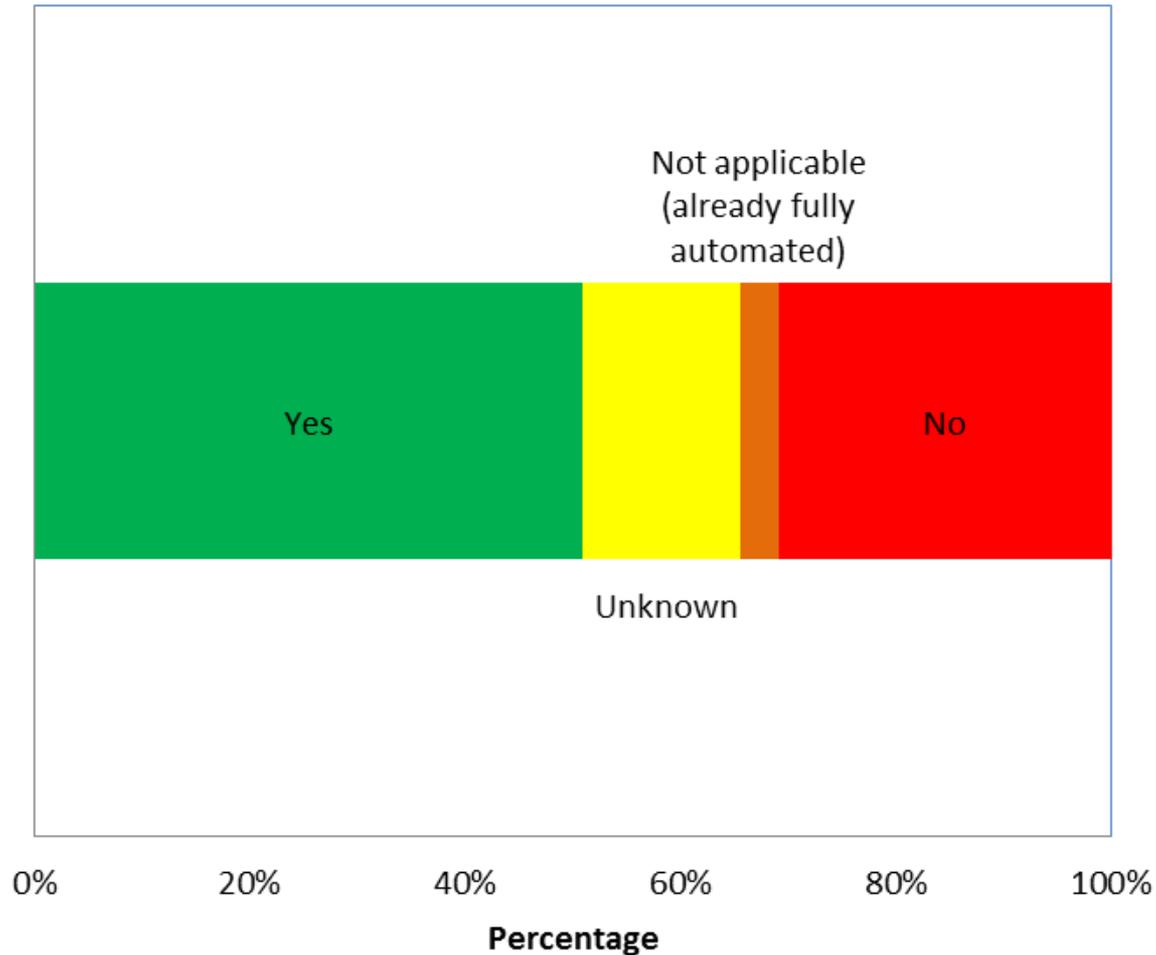
Type of Cost Recovery

Automation of Observation



Current Status

Automation of Observation



Plans for migrating to full automation

Challenges Perceived by Members

No.	Challenge	
No.1	Migration to XML	
No.2	Qualification of AMF (including lack of qualified personnel)	
No.3	QMS implementation/maintenance	Primary Grouping
No.4	Maintenance and calibration of observing equipment	
No.5	Automation of aerodrome observation	
No.6	Meeting demands for advanced products and services	
No.7	Cost-recovery implementation	
No.8	Competency assessment	Secondary Grouping
No.9	SIGMET quality	
No.10	Advanced MET information and services for TA	
No.11	Advances in flight briefing and documentation	
No.12	Other- see below	Tertiary Grouping
No.13	Climate change impacts on aviation	

- **Category ‘Other’**: Several Members identified challenges regarding **competition from other providers** (private sector, commercial providers or regionalisation).
- **Especially in Europe** where the challenge to comply with the **cost reduction** targets of Single European Sky, and at the same time comply with **regulations** and to contribute to **increased safety and capacity** by improving meteorological services for ATM.