

SAFE SKIES.
SUSTAINABLE
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ESAF Regional Workshop on Amendment 82,PANS-MET-Doc 10157 and IWXXM Transition(Virtual)

Virtual 22nd October 2025

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MAIN OBJECTIVE

To share Uganda's NOC experience in implementing the IWXXM standard for digital meteorological data exchange, outlining the transition process, challenges, lessons learned, and benefit aligned with ICAO Annex 3 and SWIM initiatives



INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- 1. Explain the Evolution and Role of NOC
- 2. Describe IWXXM Implementation Process
- 3. Highlight Training and Quality Control Efforts
- 4. Identify Challenges and Lessons Learned
- 5. Show Operational Benefits Achieved
- 6. Present Future Plans and Regional Collaboration

CHAPTERS

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Implementation
- 3. Capacity Building
- 4. Quality Control &
 - & Validation
- 5. Lessons Learned
- 6. Benefits
- 7. Recommendations

Introduction

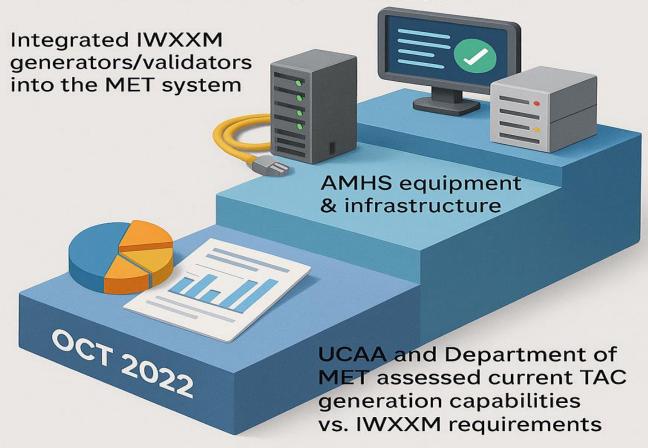
INFRASTRUCTURE AFTN/AMHS,CIDIN

- Uganda's National OPMET Centre (NOC) is responsible for collecting, verifying, and distributing OPMET data from domestic aerodromes and transmitting it to the Regional OPMET Data Banks.
- In line with ICAO Annex 3 requirements, the NOC is transitioning to IWXXM to enable the production and exchange of machine-readable, interoperable XMLbased weather products.
- The AFTN, established in the 1930s with landline teleprinter links, was upgraded to CIDIN in the 1980s using X.25 protocols and a store-and-forward mechanism.
- In 1996, AMHS was introduced as a modern solution, with the first operational connection between Germany and Spain in February 2005 using X.400 protocols over dedicated or IP-tunneled links.



IMPLEMENTATION JOURNEY

The NOC undertook a step-by-step approach:





TAC & IVVXXM

In TAC (Traditional Alphabet Code) format, messages are distributed using WMO abbreviated headings (TT AAii CCCC YYGGgg).

- The TT group indicates te data type.
- For METAR/SPECI reports, the TT used is SA (or SP for SPECIs).

When transitioning to IWXXM (XML/GML), ICAO/WMO defined new abbreviated headings to differentiate digital products from TAC.

 The TTAAii part had to change so bulletin switching centres (BCCs) and RODBs could handle both TAC and XML in parallel.

TTAAii CCCC YYGGgg TTAAii CCCC YYGGgg

SA

LA

Key Reason

Using 'LA' avoids confusion and allows a smooth migration path: systems can subscribe specifically to IWXXM data streams without accidentally processing TAC messages or vice versa.



Capacity Building



MET forecasters were trained on schema structure (METAR/TAF/SIGMET XML encoding) & COM operators trained on message handling

Quality Control & Validation



The WXXM message is validated against WMO schemas before release



CHALLENGES FACED AND LESSONS LEARNED

Uganda's NOC encountered:

Technical: AMHS configuration issues; some IWXXM messages too large for legacy AFTN fallback.



Operational: Running dual-format TAC

Lessons Learned

- Early stakeholder engagement avoids resistance later.
- Continuous monitoring of message ensures smooth global exchange



BENEFITS REALIZED

Data Integrity:

Reduced misinterpretation by users — data is machine-readable and ready for automation

Interoperability

Improved integration with flight planning and ATFM systems

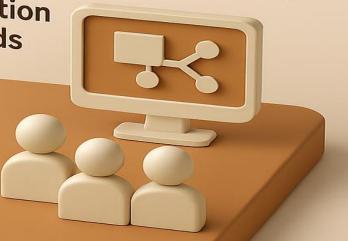
Efficiency
Fewer manual corrections once

schemas are validated



RECOMMENDATIONS

- When ICAO provides timelines,
 TAC will be phased out systematically
- Considering integration in IWXXM data feeds
- Proposes regional collaboration for capacity building and common validation tools

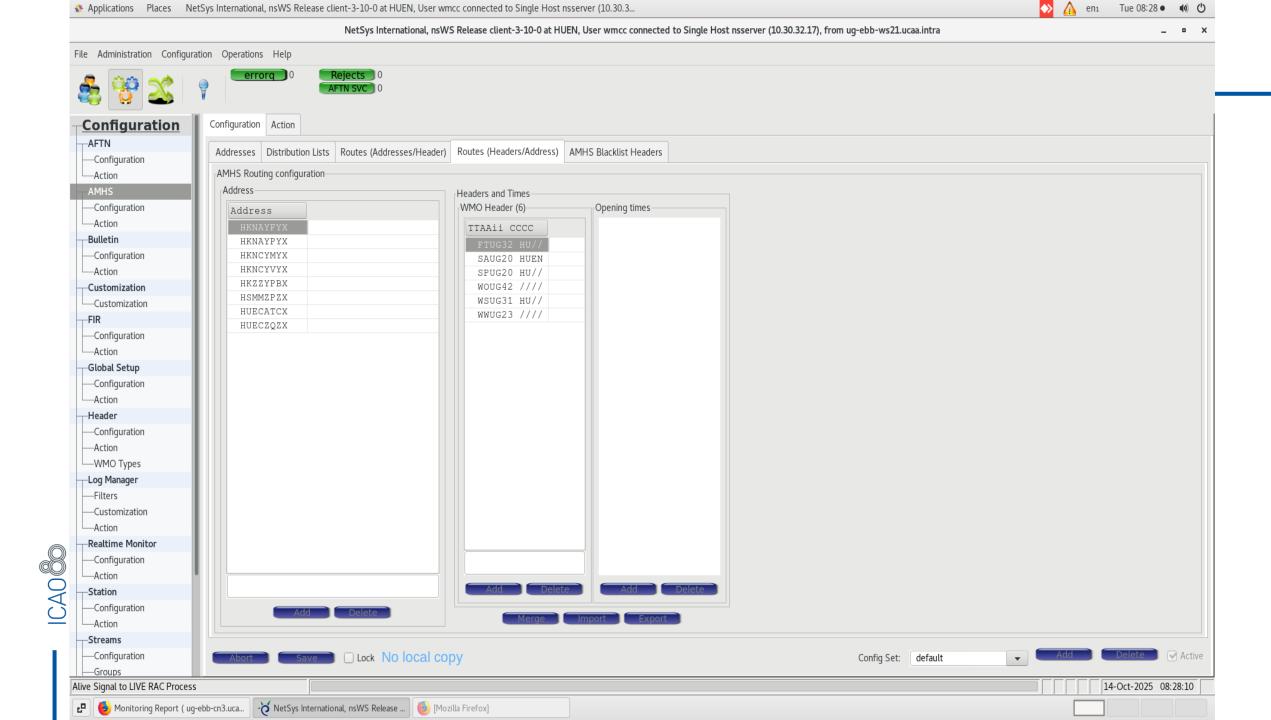






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Thank You

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