

The Value of MET information

→ The annual net direct benefit of meteorological information for global air transport operations is around US\$ 20-30 Billion

(based on UK and IATA data)

- → Global airline turnover in 2016 was US\$705 Billion (IATA)
- → Global GDP contribution in 2016 was US\$2.7 Trillion (IATA)
- MET information is critical to aviation safety risk management.
- MET information and data is critical to the global economy.

As the level of aviation activity increases, the value and significance of MET increases.

The financial value of MET is around half of the overall global profit margin of airlines.

One Sky

- → We have only one contiguous atmosphere.
- It is a critically scarce resource.
- Safe and efficient aircraft operation, with minimal affect on the atmosphere, will always require good MET information.

How we use airspace for aviation will be increasingly constrained

Global MET data

- → The monitoring and modelling of the atmosphere is now at an advanced level and still improving.
 - Satellite and terrestrial observational data
 - Spatial and temporal advances
 - Supercomputer and modelling advances

Air traffic management, aircraft manufacturers, and aircraft operators need to plan for the fully integrated use of big MET data.

Seamless Global MET

- → To meet the challenges of tomorrow's aviation world, MET information must be increasingly global and seamless.
- We already have some important global MET systems and products:
 - → World Area Forecast System (WAFS)
 - International Airways Volcano Watch System (IAVWS)
- → MET initiatives close to implementation:
 - Space Weather Warning system (SPW)
- → MET initiatives under consideration and development:
 - Hazardous Weather Advisory Centre System

The changes in MET are gathering pace, reflecting the changing needs of aviation.



- Product-centric to data-centric:
 - Traditional alphanumeric coded (TAC) products to GML/XML data streams - IWXXM data.
 - → Regional OPMET to a system wide information management environment (SWIM).

In the future, aviation operations will take only the MET data needed to ingest into their systems and build what is wanted - no more no less.

Changing Demands and Drivers for MET

- → The aviation industry continues to change with pace
 - ICAO GANP initiatives
 - Commercial structures
 - → Technical operations eg: PBN, TBO
 - Aircraft types
 - → Longer range and higher operations
 - Supersonic renaissance
 - > RPAS/UAS
 - Personal aerial vehicles

The only sure thing is that change will continue - and the pace will be variable.

Some Emerging Initiatives

- High ice water content
- Wake vortex
- Turbulence
- Volcanic ash concentration
- → Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) information
- → Wide terminal area forecasting (supporting TBO)

As aviation continues to develop, new critical MET factors will continue to arise.

MET is not standing still

- ICAO and the MET Panel are strongly supported by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).
- This lends a huge scientific development capability and capacity.
- Current and future MET capabilities will continue to undergo relentless, well considered development.
- → MET Panel experts here today will explain a number of examples.

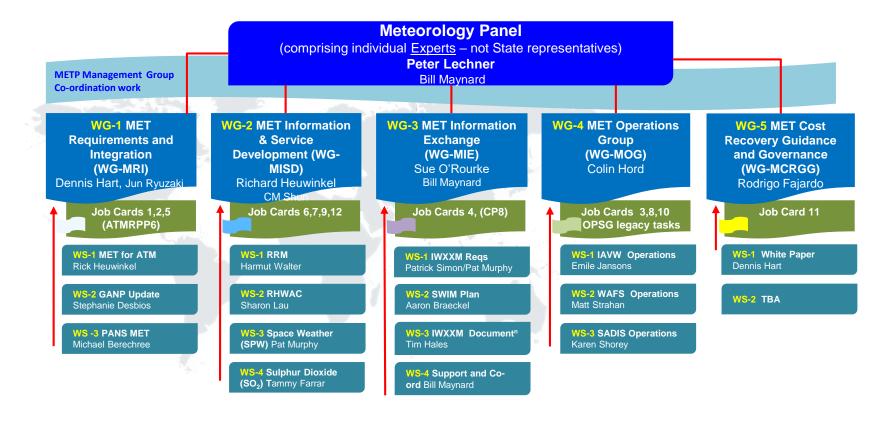
Able to change and advance new areas of MET endeavour as rapidly as possible.

Issues and Challenges

- → Move to phenomena based MET information
- → Funding global MET systems
- State MET capability deficits
- Private MET sector involvement
- MET data transport, access and SWIM
- Global MET system development agility

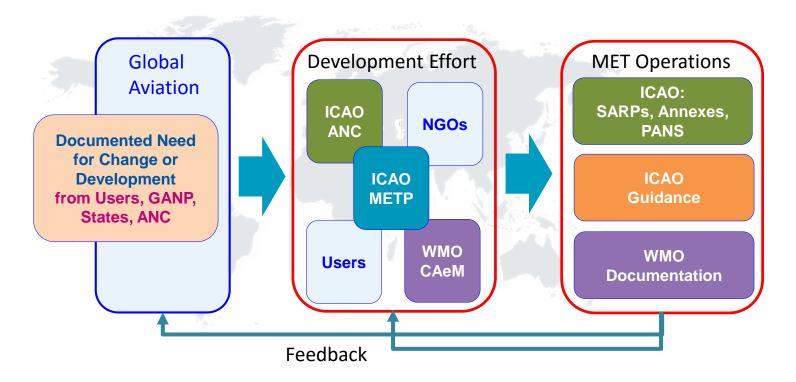
There will always be scientific, operational and funding challenges, but there is a will to meet and overcome these challenges on a global scale.







ICAO MET Development Process







Current MET change programmes





The MET revolution



BIG GLOBAL DATA



ocal products

Regional products and data



The following MET Panel presentations will review key areas in more detail.

Today we need your feedback, questions, and views of the future to better focus our work.

Thank you!