



**MIDANPIRG Meteorology Sub-Group
Thirteenth Meeting (MET SG/13)**

(Cairo, Egypt, 16 – 17 December 2025)

**Agenda Item 4: MET Planning and Implementation issues – Review of requirements
for OPMET data as well as IWXXM implementation**

STATUS OF IWXXM IMPLEMENTATION IN THE MID REGION

(Presented by the Secretariat)

SUMMARY

This paper provides an update on the status of the ICAO Meteorological Information Exchange Model (IWXXM) implementation in the MID Region and requests States to provide an update, where applicable.

Action by the meeting is at paragraph 3.

REFERENCES

- MID Doc 012, *Guidance for the Implementation of OPMET Data Exchange using IWXXM*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The MET SG/13 Meeting may recall that provisions related to IWXXM became a requirement in Amendment 78 to Annex 3 applicable 5 November 2020. Specifically, the following MET-related data shall be disseminated in IWXXM format in addition to TAC (Traditional Alphanumeric Code) format: METAR and SPECI, TAF, SIGMET and AIRMET, Tropical Cyclone Advisory, Volcanic Ash Advisory, and Space Weather Advisory Information. One of the main advantages of providing MET data in IWXXM format is that IWXXM is geo-referenced specifically to aeronautical information, which is needed to move towards a SWIM environment. Another main advantage is that national extensions are easier to support in IWXXM, and additional information nationally (e.g., reporting wind at various altitudes on approach) can be provided in a standard format.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 The status of IWXXM implementation in the MID Region was updated with input from ROC Jeddah, as provided in **Appendix A**. Notably, the following States have implemented IWXXM v3.0: Bahrain, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, Kuwait and Oman also plan to implement IWXXM in 2025.

2.2 One of the main advantages of providing MET data in IWXXM format is that IWXXM

is geo-referenced specifically to aeronautical information, which is needed to move towards a System Wide Information Management (SWIM) environment. Another main advantage is that national extensions are easier to support in IWXXM, and additional information nationally (e.g., reporting wind at various altitudes on approach) can be provided in a standard format.

2.3 States that have implemented IWXXM were encouraged to assist those States that have not yet done so. In addition, States that have not yet implemented IWXXM are urged to review the Manual on the ICAO Meteorological Information Exchange Model (ICAO Doc 10003), the Guidelines for the Implementation of OPMET Data Exchange using IWXXM (MID Doc 012), and Appendix H of the EUR AMHS Manual (EUR Doc 020) as well as the ICAO MID IWXXM Implementation Webinar material provided at the following website: <https://www.icao.int/MID/Pages/2021/>.

2.4 Furthermore, the meeting may note that by the following MIDANPIRG Conclusion 22/29: States that have not implemented IWXXM for OPMET exchange as per ICAO and WMO provisions be included in the list of Air Navigation Deficiencies.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) note the information in this paper; and
- b) provide the latest status on IWXXM implementation for those States that have not yet done so.

- - - - -

APPENDIX A

Table – Status of IWXXM Implementation in the MID Region

State	Expected implementation date	Comment
Bahrain	Completed	IWXMM v3.0
Egypt		In Progress
Iraq		
Iran		Support planned until end of 2022
Jordan	completed	IWXMM v3.0
Kuwait	2024	In Progress
Lebanon	End 2023	
Libya		
Oman	Q1 2024	In Progress
Qatar	Completed	IWXXM v2.1 Testing IWXXM v3.0 between MET and COM Centres Need to exchange with ROC Jeddah
Saudi Arabia	completed	IWXXM v3.0
Sudan		
Syria		
United Arab Emirates	completed	IWXXM v3.0
Yemen		

- END -