

Expected Result: 7

**ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF MEMBERS TO PROVIDE AND USE
WEATHER AND CLIMATE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL
APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES**

Improvement of the WMO Quality Management Framework

SUMMARY

ISSUES TO BE DISCUSSED:

WMO Quality Management Framework matters

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION:

None

DECISIONS/ACTIONS REQUIRED:

- (a) Adoption of the draft text for inclusion in the general summary of EC-LX given in Appendix A;
- (b) Adoption of draft Resolution 4.2/4 (EC-LX) – Establishment of a WMO standard/regulation on meteorological services to international air navigation for inclusion in the WMO Quality Management Framework given in Appendix B.

REFERENCES:

- 1. EC-LX/Doc. 4.2
- 2. EC-LVII Abridged Final Report (WMO-No. 988), general summary, paragraph 8.4, WMO quality management
- 3. EC-LVIII Abridged Final Report (WMO-No. 1007), general summary, paragraph 3.1.4, WMO Quality Management Framework
- 4. Cg-XV Abridged Final Report (WMO-No. 1026), general summary, paragraphs 7.4.30–7.4.38, WMO Quality Management Framework

CONTENT OF DOCUMENT:

Appendices for inclusion in the final report:

- A. Draft text for inclusion in the general summary of EC-LX
- B. Draft Resolution 4.2/4 (EC-LX) - Establishment of a WMO standard/regulation on meteorological service for international air navigation for inclusion in the WMO Quality Management Framework

DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE GENERAL SUMMARY OF EC-LX

4.2 ENHANCED CAPABILITIES OF MEMBERS TO PROVIDE AND USE WEATHER AND CLIMATE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES (*agenda item 4.2*)

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Improvement of the WMO Quality Management Framework (QMF): Establishment of a WMO standard/regulation on meteorological service for international air navigation for inclusion in the QMF

4.2.39 With respect to the WMO Quality Management Framework, the Council pointed out that:

- (a) The ICAO Annex 3 – *Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation*, 2007 ed., contained recommendations concerning the presentation, quality control and use of meteorological information to ensure regulated activities between parties supplying and using meteorological information in respect of matters impacting on the provision of meteorological service to international air navigation;
- (b) The transformation of the Quality Management System (QMS) based on ISO 9001 into a standard, scheduled by ICAO for November 2010 for the provision of meteorological services to aviation, was a cause of concern to many WMO Members, particularly the least developed countries. That meant that WMO would have to pool all existing technical resources and the efforts of WMO Technical Commissions and the Inter-commission Task Team on Quality Management Framework in order to simplify the transformation into an ICAO-recognized, ISO-based QMS;
- (c) As an overall strategy, the WMO Quality Management Framework determined WMO policy on quality, quality management principles, role of WMO constituent bodies, approaches to quality management issues between technical commissions and capacity-building for NMHSs. The establishment of corresponding WMO standards/regulations would speed up the certification of aviation meteorological service providers and would increase user confidence in the quality of the services provided;
- (d) Well-founded, timely guidance would be an enormous help to the NMHSs of WMO Members in reducing the risk of losing their position in the provision of meteorological services to aviation should the transformation into an ICAO-recognized, ISO-based QMS, scheduled for 2010, prove unsuccessful. Corresponding WMO technical publications containing recommendations on adaptation to the expected changes in services would also help Members to reduce gaps in capabilities;
- (e) The training of staff with skills in the new QMS in accordance with ISO standards should become a high priority with the exchange of positive experience and knowledge between Members in the field of ISO-9001 certification and the revised WMO technical publications, particularly those concerning observations and data processing, in order to align WMO technical regulatory documents with the standard ISO 9001.

4.2.40 The Council recognized that the WMO Quality Management Framework would be more complete and clear if WMO standards/regulations were established for all WMO Members in respect of quality control and assurance requirements for the provision of meteorological service to international air navigation. To ensure timely implementation, scheduled for 2010, of the ICAO-

recognized, ISO-based QMS for service provision, the WMO Secretariat needed to adopt it as a high priority in processing WMO standard/regulation data and give this process all available resources within the WMO Technical Commissions and the Inter-commission Task Team on Quality Management Framework.

4.2.41 The Council decided that the process would be considerably speeded up by the official agreement between ISO and WMO recognizing WMO as the organization for standardization in the field of meteorology and related areas.

4.2.42 The Council stressed that the overall coordination of work on establishing a WMO standard/regulation on meteorological service to international air navigation for inclusion in the WMO Quality Management Framework should be carried out by the Secretary-General.

4.2.43 With reference to the ICAO Amendment 74 to Annex 3 – Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation, Standards and Recommended Practices, the Council decided to align the WMO Technical Regulations [C.3.1] and [C.3.3], Volume II (WMO-No. 49) accordingly and adopted Resolution 4.2/4 (EC-LX) – Establishment of a WMO standard/regulation on meteorological service for international air navigation for inclusion in the WMO Quality Management Framework.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Res. 4.2/4 (EC-LX) – ESTABLISHMENT OF A WMO STANDARD/REGULATION ON METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE FOR INTERNATIONAL AIR NAVIGATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE WMO QUALITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

Considering:

- (1) The provisions of ICAO and WMO publications on meteorological service for international air navigation, including the recommendation in paragraph 2.2.2 of ICAO Annex 3 and WMO Technical Regulations: “In order to meet the objective of meteorological service for international air navigation, the Member should ensure that the designated Meteorological Authority ... establishes and implements a properly organized quality system comprising procedures, processes and resources necessary to provide for the quality management of the meteorological information to be supplied to the users ...”, as well as the recommendation in paragraph 2.2.3 of ICAO Annex 3 and WMO Technical Regulations: “The quality system ... should be in conformity with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9000 series of quality assurance standards and should be certified by an approved organization”,
- (2) The official agreement between ISO and WMO giving WMO the status of the organization for standardization in the field of meteorology and related areas,
- (3) EC-LVII Abridged Final Report (WMO-No. 988), general summary, paragraph 8.4, WMO quality management,
- (4) EC-LVIII Abridged Final Report (WMO-No. 1007), general summary, paragraph 3.1.4, WMO Quality Policy,
- (5) Resolution 32 (Cg-XV) – WMO Quality Management Framework,

Considering further that, from the meteorological point of view, the provision of good-quality, reliable information to international air navigation is fundamental to civil aviation flight safety,

Recognizing the primary role of WMO in the formulation of both the Quality Management Framework principles for the various meteorological applications and the regulations for carrying out activities in the field of meteorology and related areas with a view to their recognition by ISO as ISO standards,

Approves the establishment of standards/regulations for meteorological service for international air navigation in accordance with ICAO Annex 3 and WMO Technical Regulations;

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure support for the establishment of standards/regulations for international air navigation with a view to their subsequent registration in the International Organization for Standardization.
