



ICAO

# INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

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Awareness workshop on the Roadmap of  
Aeronautical Meteorological (MET) Information  
in System-Wide Information Management  
(SWIM)

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# A glance on the System Wide Information Management (SWIM)

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# Some Terminologies related to SWIM

**Governance.** The set of bodies, standards, policies and processes that ensure globally interoperable information is provided by reliable, trusted services

**Information.** The result of the assembly, analysis, formatting and documenting of data, to make the data useful in an ATM context.

**Information service.** A type of service in a service-oriented architecture that provides an ATM-related information -sharing capability

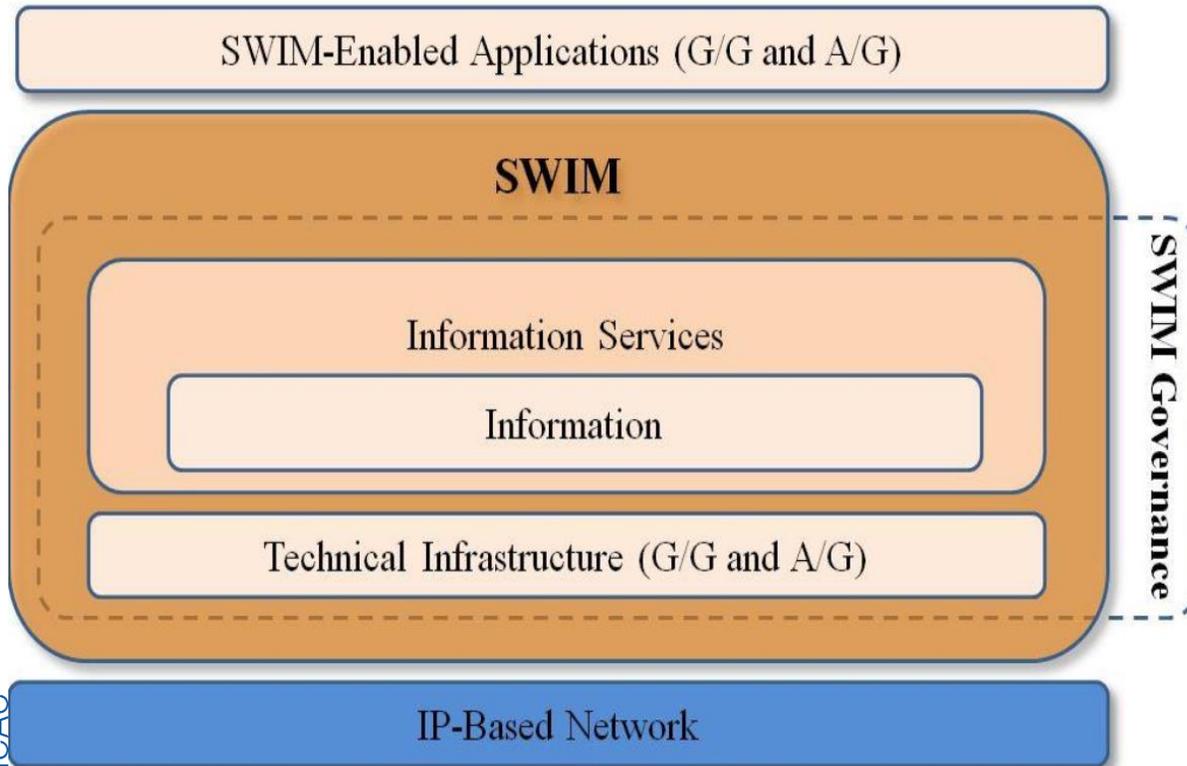
**Interoperability.** The ability of information and communication technology (ICT) systems, and of the business processes they support, to exchange data and to enable the sharing of information and knowledge.

**Quality of service.** The degree or level of confidence that the performance of a service meets a user's requirements.

**Service provider.** An entity (person or organization) offering the use of capabilities by means of a service

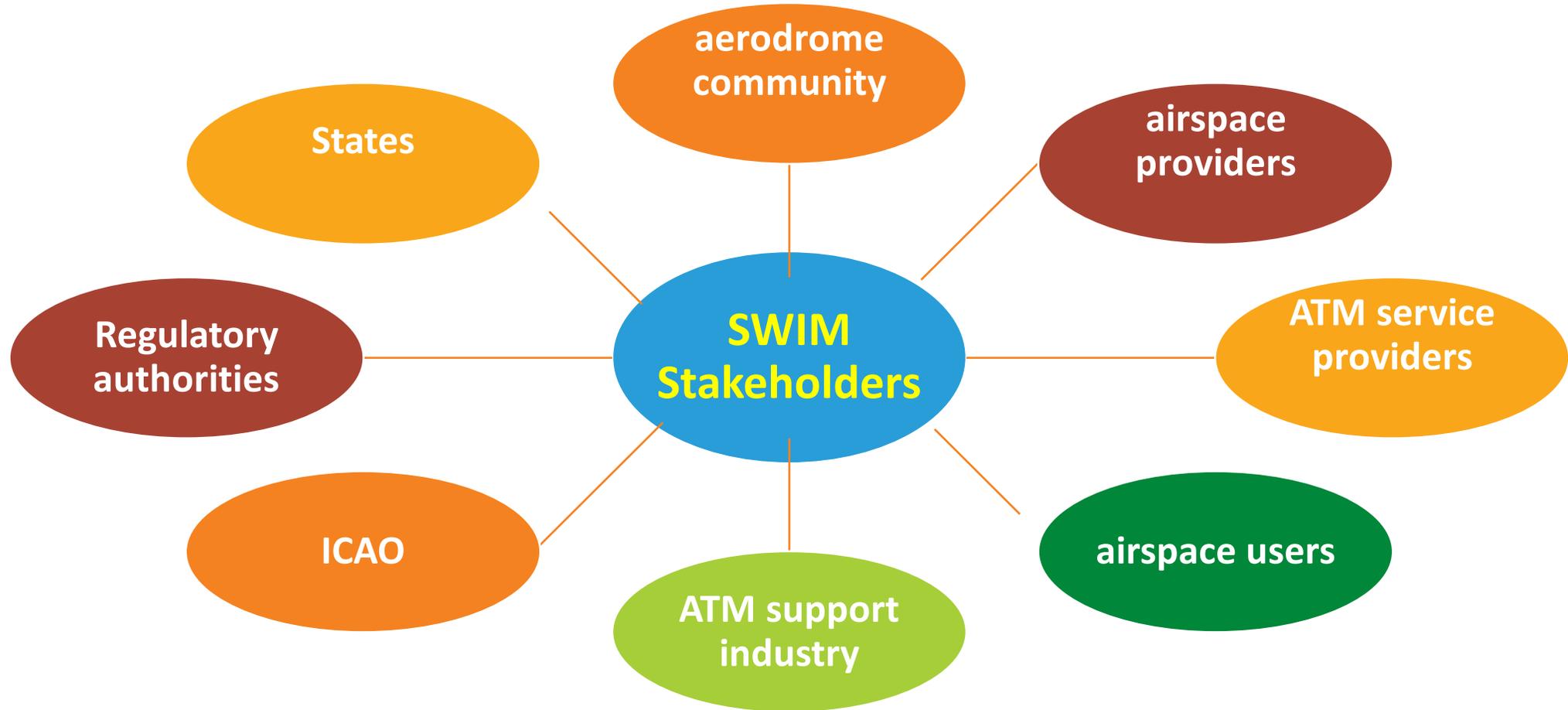
**Technical infrastructure.** The assembly of software and hardware used to enable the provision of information services

# SWIM definition & SWIM Components



- SWIM consists of **standards, infrastructure and governance** enabling **the management of the ATM-related information** and its **exchange between qualified parties via interoperable services**.
- The **scope of SWIM** includes **information exchange standards and the infrastructure required** to exchange information between **SWIM-enabled applications**.
- ATM SWIM-enabled applications consume or provide SWIM information services using SWIM standards

# SWIM STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLES (1/2)



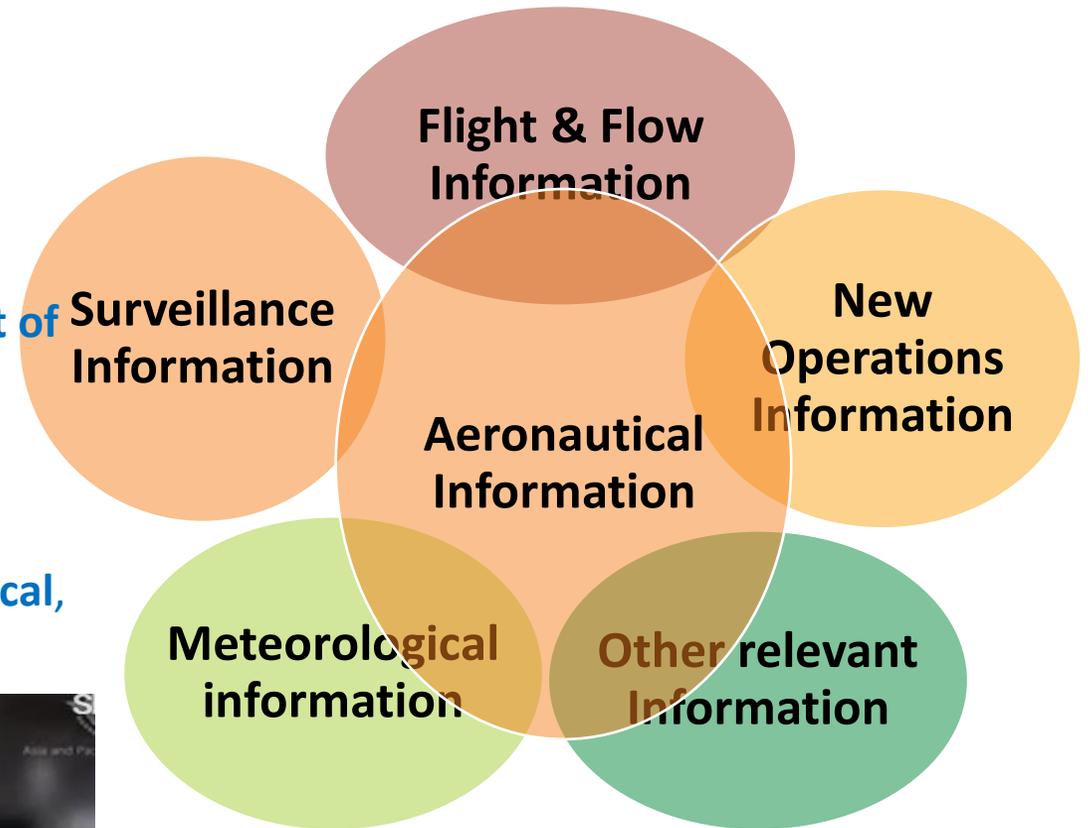
## SWIM STAKEHOLDERS AND ROLES (2/2)

**SWIM stakeholders can have distinct roles** aligned with the components of SWIM: information, information services, technical infrastructure and governance. The following roles can be distinguished:

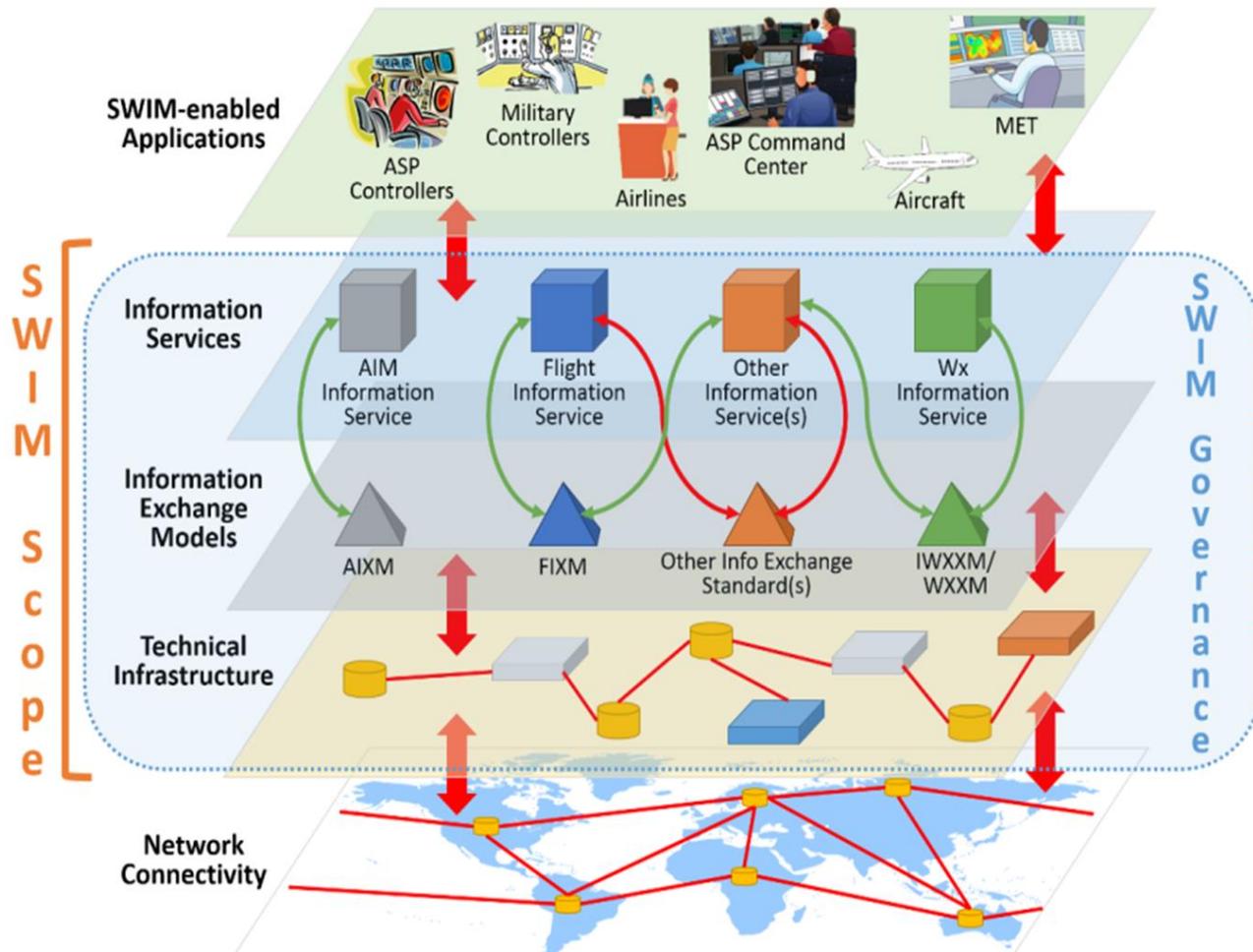
- **The originator** produces data and information as an information service payload;
- **The information service provider** integrates, transforms and disseminates the payload via an information service, or provides the technical infrastructure over which the information service is delivered;
- **The information service consumer** uses the information service or the technical infrastructure; and
- **The regulator** ensures that policies are followed, and requirements are met.

# Information Domains

- SWIM supports the exchange of ATM related information.
- **Information is categorized into information domains** that comprise integrated information for a distinct **set of business activities** that produce unique information products and services.
- Some information domains have a **dedicated information exchange model**, for example, **aeronautical, flight and flow** and **meteorological information**



# Global interoperability framework



**Governance** entails activities which can be applied at different levels (e.g., global, regional, national, and organizational). Activities such as:

- **Establish a common set** of rules, policies, processes and standards for information, information services and technical infrastructure;
- **Define and establish governance structures;**
- **Define the processes for the development, approval, and evolution of standards;**
- **Promote information interoperability** among stakeholders; and
- **Define the transition to a SWIM environment** through national or regional arrangements.

# GLOBAL INTEROPERABILITY (1/2)

## In the context of SWIM, **interoperability**:

- is **the ability** of information and communication technology (ICT) systems and of the business processes they support to exchange data and to enable sharing of information and knowledge;
- **enables systems that belong to different organizations to communicate and exchange information;** and
- **enables systems to interpret the information** in a meaningful manner and to agree on the information required.

## Achieving interoperability involves considerations at multiple levels including:

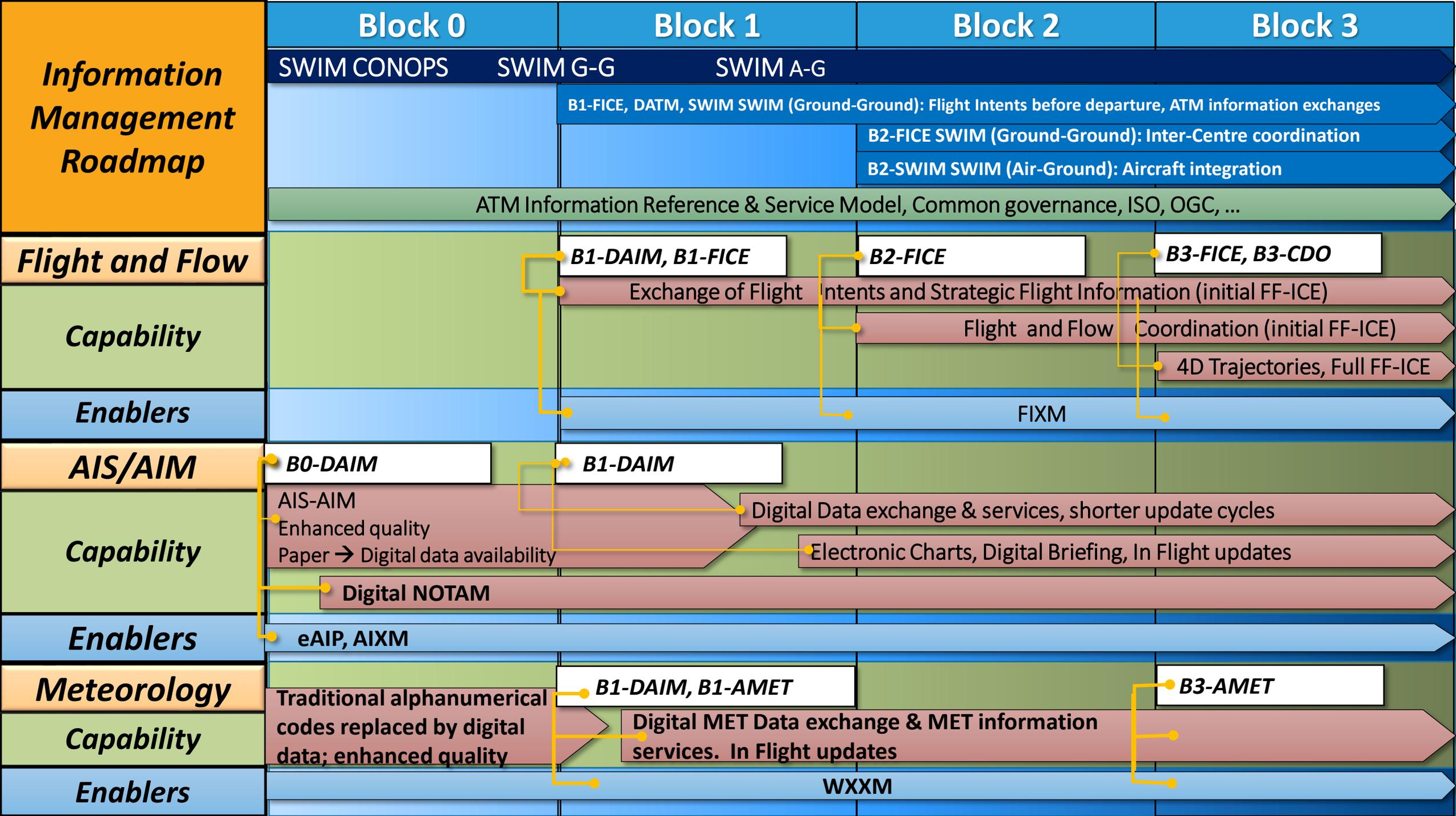
- **Organizational level** (e.g., business processes and rules);
- **Information level** (e.g., meaning of information and shared knowledge); and
- **Technical level** (e.g., network level protocols).

## GLOBAL INTEROPERABILITY (2/2)

Interoperability alignments occur when using:

- specific standards and specifications, for example, IP, hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP);
- Advanced message queuing protocol (AMQP, transactional web feature service (WFS-T), web map service (WMS)
- Extensible markup language (XML) schema, JavaScript object notation (JSON), etc.;
- Newly created specifications (e.g., IWXXM).

**Note:** *IWXXM is a first step leading to the integration of meteorological information based on the use of an XML schema for a number of products currently defined in Annex 3 — Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation*





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Thank You!