

ADVISORY INFORMATION 05/2023

31 March 2023



PROVISION OF ACCURATE WEATHER REPORT DURING LANDING CLEARANCE BY AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

1 Introduction

1.1 The Air Traffic Controllers is responsible in providing meteorological information obtained from Malaysian Meteorological Department (METMalaysia) for air navigation to ensure safety, regularity, and efficiency to airline operators, flight crew, Search and Rescue (SAR) units, airport operators and others concerned.

2 Weather Information

2.1 The weather information shall be transmitted by the Air Traffic Controllers to the pilot as early as practicable on the first contact unless similar information can be obtained from other sources or when Aerodrome Terminal Information Service (ATIS) is available.

2.2 The Air Traffic Controllers shall provide the following weather information when communication is established with an arriving aircraft or with aircraft on the final approach:

- a) Significant changes in the mean surface wind direction and speed expressed in terms of minimum and maximum values;
- b) Current visibility representative of the direction of approach and landing;
- c) Current Runway Visual Range (RVR) value(s) and the trend;
- d) Present weather;
- e) Amended *QNH (*QFE - on request);
[Note *QNH – Q Nautical Height (Q codes) – Indicating Height Above Sea Level;
*QFE – Q Field Elevation (Q codes) – Indicating Height Above Airfield.]
- f) Wind shear and microburst;
- g) Turbulence in the final approach area; and
- h) Global Reporting Format (GRF) for runway surface conditions Report.

- 2.3 Weather deterioration and improvement reports and significant weather information, for instance, severe turbulence, thunderstorms, runway surface condition (Dry / Wet / Damp / Water / Patches / Flooded) etc. will be passed to all aircraft concerned.
- 2.4 Severe weather events have been identified as being a contributing factor in the causal chain of accidents and incidents. Timely and accuracy of weather information would allow pilot to evaluate the risk, improve situational awareness and decision-making process. Air Traffic Controllers should exercise their best judgement and expertise when dealing with adverse weather.

For further information, kindly refer to the following documents available from CAAM website:

- a) CAD 3 – Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation
- b) CAD 11 – Air Traffic Services
- c) CAD 12 – Search and Rescue
- d) CAD 15 – Aeronautical Information Services
- e) CAD 19 – Safety Management



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