







Recap of 2017 and 2018 workshop outcomes

ICAO/IATA Regional Aeronautical Information Services / Aeronautical Information Management (AIS/AIM) Workshop

23 – 27 September 2019 Nairobi, Kenya

Working together in bring timely, quality assured aeronautical information/data to support greater aviation community

Gaston Liegeois
Directorate Network Manager
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Development of AIS Management and Oversight for CAA and ANSP

- Dakar (31 July 4 August 2017)
 - 35 Participants
 - 11 States + Intl Organisations
- Nairobi (27 November- 1 December 2017)
 - 27Participants
 - 7 States + Intl Organisations







Operational Skills Development for the Transition from AIS to AIM for CAA and ANSP

- Dakar (28 May 1 June 2018)
 - 36 Participants
 - 10 States + Intl Organisations
- Nairobi (2 6 July 2018)
 - 23 Participants
 - 11 States + Intl Organisations

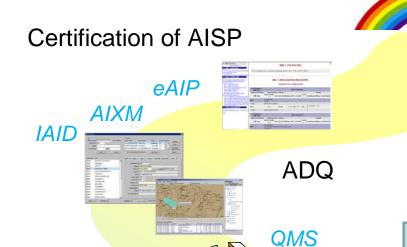




EU regulations

ADQ EU 73/2010

Certification as Service Provider EU 2017/373



Transition AIS to AIM

→ Going to Digital



ICAO

Annex 15

PANS-AIM

Datasets

PANS-AIM

Doc 8126

Annex 4

Transition
From AIS to AIM

All about the Publication of the IAIP package

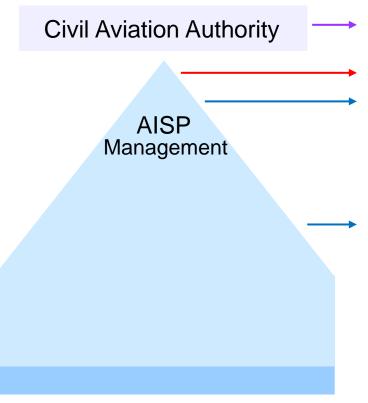




Development of AIS

Nanagement and

Oversight for CAA



AISP Oversight?

Ready for Changes?

Competencies?

- 1. Profile needed?
- 2. What is available?
- 3. Training requirements?
- 4. Recruitment?

Automation?

- 1. Specifications
 - 1. RFI, URS
 - 2. Target Tech & Ops:
 - 1. Stand alone
 - Multi AISP
 - 3. Network

Ready for Changes for the future AIM environment

Feedbacks



- Technology?
- Lack of staff / Training / Bureaucracy / Finance
- No vision / no possibility to share with other
- How to break the image that AIS is not important?



- AIS is the blood of the body:
 - Shall move to new perspective
 - Come with positive thoughts
 - New learning attitude
 - Change our habits
 - → what I am doing is important !!

AIS/AIM leaderships/managers must play a leading role in changing the AIS/AIM conversation to align both AIS/AIM as well as their stakeholders towards the future AIM

Have a vision and a sound plan !!!!

Understand the climate / culture

Prepare your team

Raising the profile of the AIS/AIM function and staff

Competency management and development

Communicate, Communicate,



Ready for Changes for the future AIM environment

ad" for

Feedbacks



- Technology?
- Lack of staff / Training / Bureaucracy / Finance
- AIM is seen as "dump who are unsuccessful
- No vision / no possibility
- How to bre important?

 Be The Change You Want To See

IF IT IS TO BE..
IT IS UP TO

ME...

- > AIS is the
 - Shall me
 - William H Johnsen
 - New learning att
 - Change our habi
 - → what I am doing is important !!

nanagers must play a langing the AIS/AIM

Juture AIM

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mate / culture

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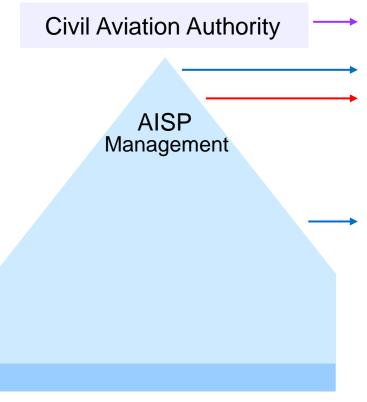




Development of AIS

Nanagement and

Oversight for CAA



AISP Oversight?

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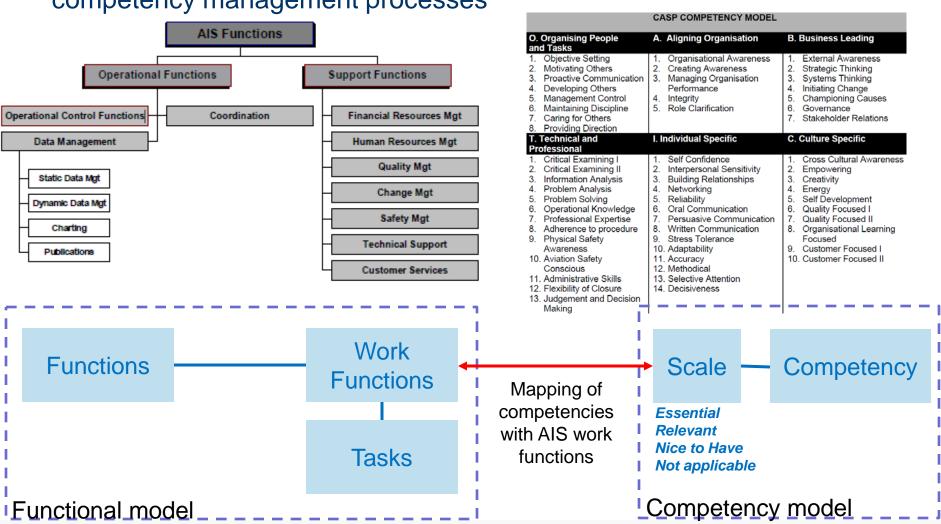
Automation?

- 1. Specifications
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Common AIS Staff Profiling (CASP)

Guidelines for AIS organisations to support the implementation of

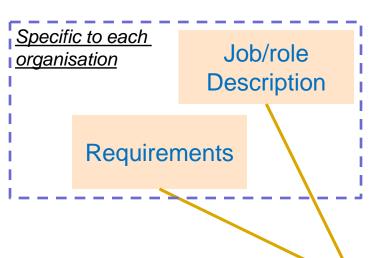
competency management processes



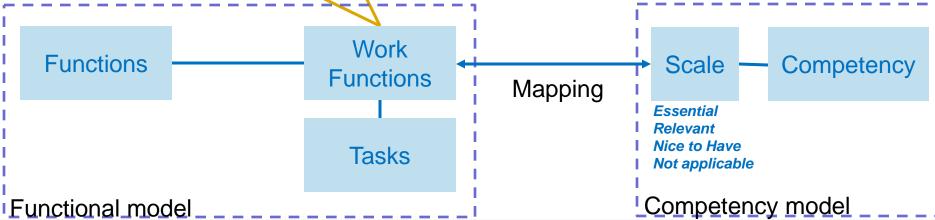
Common AIS Staff Profiling (CASP)



Guidelines for AIS organisations to support the implementation of competency management processes



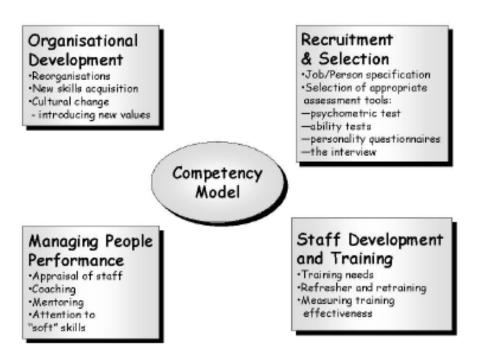
- Allow to define AIS jobs according to specific AIS organization model
 - Association of one or more AIS functions/tasks per AIS role
 - Definition of job requirements (e.g. study, skills, experience) per AIS role
 - Production of job descriptions, person specifications



Common AIS Staff Profiling (CASP)



Enabler for the development of Competency Management System



- Staff matrix/plan training plan
- Development of selection criteria
- Essential for proper selection, evaluation, succession planning and for guiding training and development
- Identification of training need for development of competences
- Competency management ensures that an AIS organisation has the right competencies at the right time by identifying competency gaps and facilitating appropriate training, compensation and recruitment programme based on current or future competency needs.

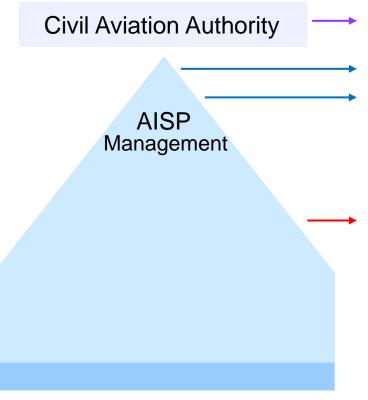




Development of AIS

Nanagement and

Oversight for CAA



AISP Oversight?

Ready for Changes?

Competencies?

- 1. Profile needed?
- What is available?
- 3. Training requirements?
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Automation?

- 1. Specifications
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Automation Integrated Aeronautical Information database



Static data Update



Dynamic data Update NOTAM/Digital NOTAM



Digital Data Input (AIXM XML) Al Database
(AIXM)
Validation and
storage of
static and
Dynamic data

Chart Production



eAIP Production



Delivery of Datasets AIXM XML output

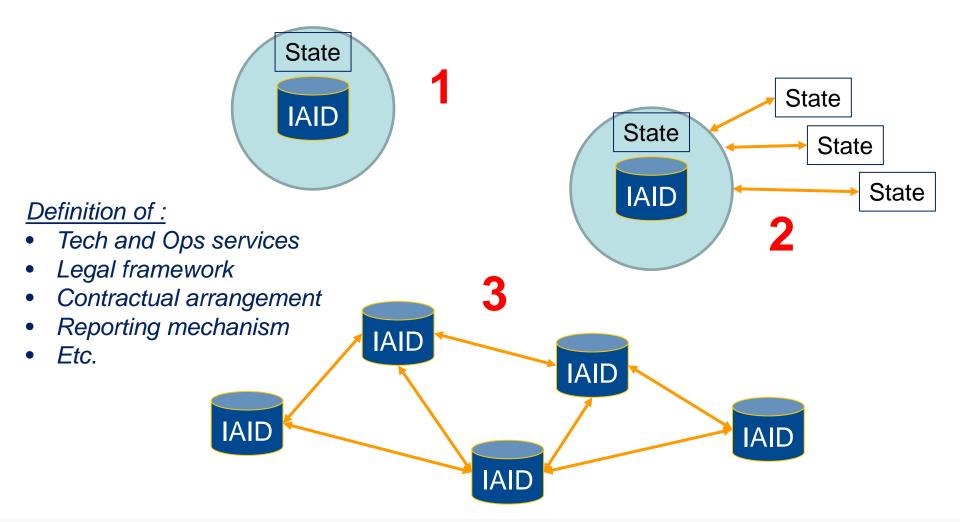


Integrated Briefing



EUROCONTROL

Automation Integrated Aeronautical Information database





Automation Terminology



- Call For Tender (CFT)
 - Consultation of the market in order to get a maximum of companies/suppliers that could provide a Request for Tenders (RFT) or Quotation (RFQ) to the tender specifications
 - Evaluation process to measure the level of compliance of the received offers
 - A short list is realized in order to continue the clarifications/negotiations according to the specifications
 - The final selected supplier is going in contract negotiation
- Request for Information (RFI)
 - The purpose is to collect written information about the capabilities of various suppliers.
 Normally it follows a format that can be used for comparative purposes
- User Requirement Specification (URS)
 - Document that specifies what the user expects the software to be able to do





Development of AIS

Development of AIS

Development and CAA

Management for CAA

Oversight for AISP Oversight? **Civil Aviation Authority** Ready for Changes? Competencies? **AISP** 1. Profile needed? Management What is available? Training requirements? Senior Recruitment? **AIS to AIM Programme** Management Automation? Projects, budget & resources **Specifications** Short-long term Strategy RFI, URS 5 years (rolling) Target - Tech & Ops: Per projects Stand alone Overview of project phase Multi AISP Implementation planning Network Estimated budget, FTE **Projects Implementation** Project management



CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





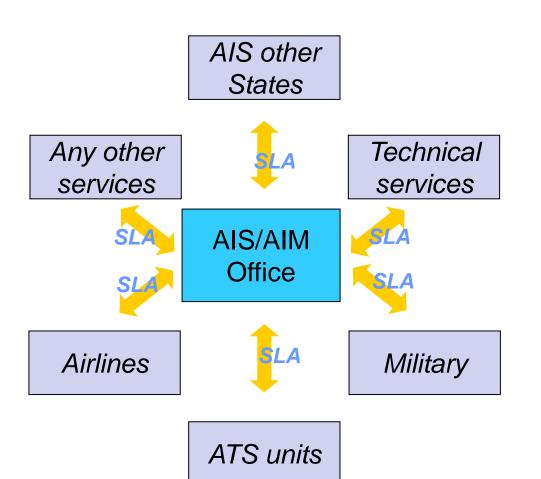
Data originators

ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

EUROCONTROL

Customer Service Liaison of AIS with customers



AIS/AIM Office is receiving, assembling, and publishing aeronautical information, and making available all information needed by users

AIS/AIM office must anticipate the level of service of the customer customers and the specific needs associated

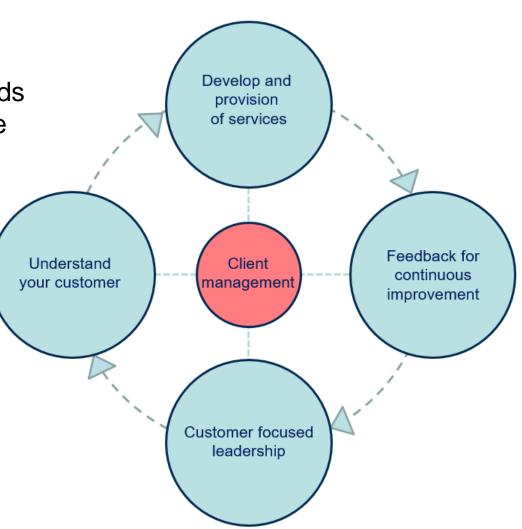
(Service Level Agreement – SLA)



FUROCONTROL

Customer Service Manage relationship with customers

- The AIS/AIM office should consider a way that the needs of the various customers are collected and understood
- Better monitoring, control, and complete view of the client activities
- Collection of clients feedbacks as input to the evolution of the different services





AIS to AIM

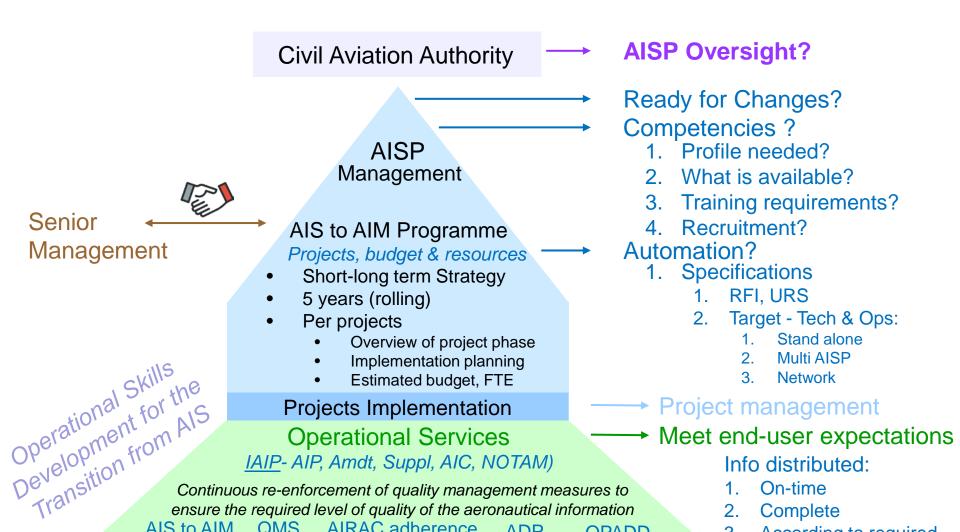
CHAIN - ADQ

QMS

Data Integrity

AIRAC adherence





ADP

Data originators

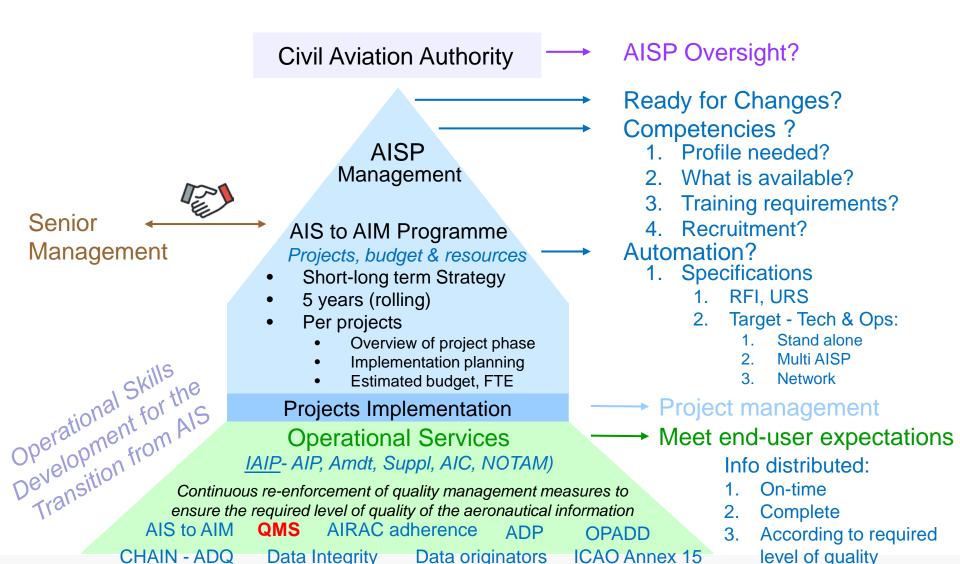
OPADD

ICAO Annex 15

According to required

level of quality





EUROCONTROL

QMS General Principles

- Formalise all activities, arrangements and measures (KPI) that an organization uses to manage and improve its output/ performance.
- Ensure a more efficient use of resources, better clarity in roles and responsibilities
- Increase the capability to deliver consistent and improved services and products customers
 - KPI monitoring
- Proactive approach to managing risks
- Audits shall confirm the compliance of the quality system. If a nonconformity (NC) is identified, action to correct the cause shall be determined and implemented.

QMS shall follow the ISO 9000 series of quality assurance standards, and be certified by an accredited certification body



QMS



General Principles - Personnel

- The QMS should also include that the personnel to possess and use the skills to operate the QMS
- The QMS skills and competency must contain:
 - Identification of the functions to be performed,
 - Identification of the knowledge and skills required for each step of each process, and
 - Assurance that the personnel assigned to functions have the required knowledge and skills, and competency to perform those functions.
- Records of qualifications and training shall be maintained of personnel based on the specific function they performed
- Periodic checks shall be taken to ensure that personnel continue to meet the required standards



QMS

General Principles - Documentation

Documentation is associated with:

- How we do our jobs
- How we deal with the incoming data from originators, other States
- How we ensure the traceability of a well done job via quality control
- What are the National rules, regulations and characteristics of facilities and services based on ICAO regulatory, etc.

For this reason, it is advisable that ALL necessary documents are readily available for reference at the AIS headquarters and at aerodrome/heliport AIS units:

- In-house manuals and procedure handbooks
- International standards and guidance material such as the ICAO Documents and Annexes
- Other publications from IATA, WMO, EUROCONTROL, etc.



QMS



PANS-AIM Quality management system requirements (chapter 3)

- a) Develop a quality manual that includes the scope of the QMS as applied to AIM processes
- b) Identify the processes needed for the QMS
- Determine the sequence and interaction of these processes
- d) Determine criteria and methods required to ensure the effective operation and control of these processes
- Ensure the availability of information necessary to support the operation and monitoring of these processes
- Measure, monitor and analyse these processes, and implement action necessary to achieve planned results and continual improvement
- g) Maintain appropriate records that are necessary to provide confidence of conformity of the processes and resulting product

In the framework of the quality management system, a user feedback system shall be defined and implemented.



CHAIN - ADQ

ne European Commission

Data Integrity





Data originators

ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





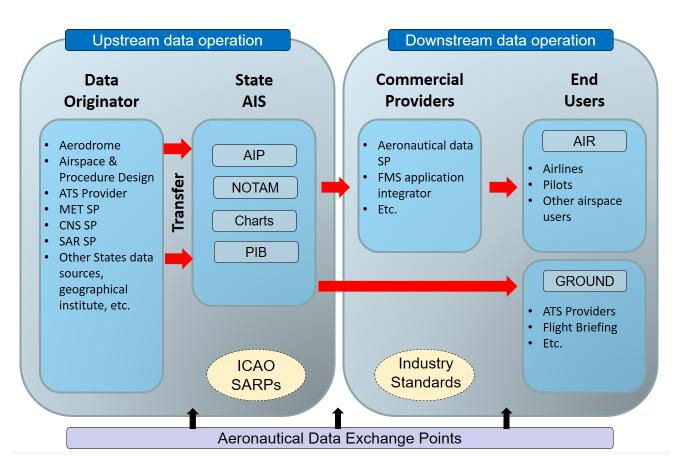
Data originators

ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

From the traditional AIS



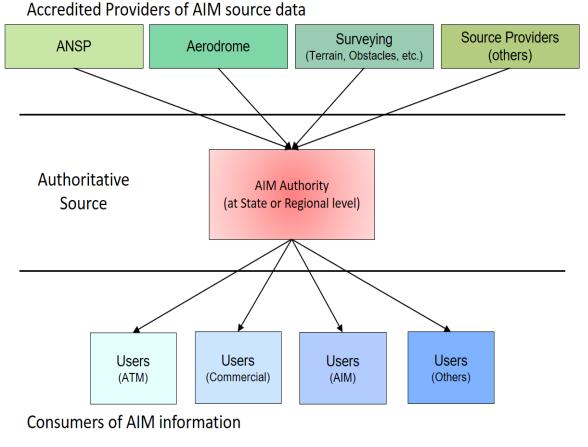


- Reliance on manual processing and manipulation
- Multiple "points" of exchanges
- Duplication of information
- Inconsistencies
- Potential lack of synchronisation of aeronautical data in navigation databases



To the AIM environments

A III ID II CAINA II





- Aeronautical information coming from authoritative sources
- Aeronautical information is:
 - digitally represented
 - globally harmonised
 - interoperable
- Quality-assured aeronautical information
- The temporality of aeronautical information is adequate for operational decision making
- Separation of information provision and information consumption



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ICAO Roadmap from AIS to AIM roadmap

Regulatory context

P03

Processes shall be in place to ensure adherence to the AIRAC system (new, changed or deleted data available world-wide every 4 weeks, and that AIP amendments containing the updated information are distributed (published) 6 weeks before the AIRAC date

P17

Re-enforcement of quality management measures to ensure the required level of quality of the aeronautical information

implementation of a quality management system (QMS), and development of a quality manual Phase 3

Information management

se 2

digital

P04 ta integrity monitoring

Opportunity to increase the focus on the implementation and on reviewing of differences in the application of the Standards

P05

The implementation of WGS-84 (common horizontal, vertical and temporal reference system) is essential to facilitate the exchange of data between different systems, and therefore all coordinates in the AIP and charts shall be based on WGS-84

P04 - Monitoring of annex 4 & 15 differences

P03 — AIRAC adherence monitoring

P17 – Quality

P05 – WGS-84 implementation

Phase 1
Consolidation



ICAO Roadmap from Al Poly Implementation of a database of digital

- Data Handling processes shall be in place to ensure adherence to the required data quality as specified in ICAO Annex 15.
- P02 Integrity of aeronautical data shall be maintained throughout the data process from survey/origination to the next intended user as specified in ICAO Annex 15.

Data integrity levels are Critical data, Essential data, Routine data

aeronautical data that will be used to produce current and future AIM products

P07 Unique identification of aeronautical features are required to increase the effectiveness of information exchange

hase 3

P08 Aeronautical information shall be managed imformation man agement terms of digital data structures allowing standardisation of the processing of aeronautical information by the end users

AICM P02 - Data integrity monitoring P06 - Integrated aeronautical **AIXM** Information database P01 - Data quality monitoring P07 – Unique identifiers P08 – Aeronautical Information P15 – Aerodrome mapping P14 - Obstacles conceptual model Catalogue P11 - Electronic AIP P13 – Terrain

Phase 2 Going digital

Provision of: P04 - Monitor

- Electronic version of the AIP (accessible by web browsers)
- Terrain data sets
 - P14 Obstacle data sets
 - Aerodrome mapping data sets representing the spatial layout of an airport

Dataset

lase 1 lidation P10

Roadmap from AIS to AIM roadmap



infras<mark>Regyrdat</mark>ory context (increase of bandwidth) to cope with these future needs

New training

competencies

the new

required

manual to reflect

P09 - Aeronautical data exchange

Implementation of data exchange and access mechanisms between systems through an exchange model

P21 – Digital NOTAM

P10 - Communication networks

P12 – Aeronautical information briefing

P21

P16 - Training

P19 - Interoperability with **MET products**

P20 – Electronic aeronautical charts

P18 – Agreements with data originators

Phase 3

Information management

digital

P12

igitalisation of NOTAM suitable for automatic processing without human intervention

Extension of static AI data model + new concept of operations

erences

ng

P20

Interoperability of meteorological data products with the new AIM data products.

New electronic aeronautical charts, based on digital databases and the use of geographic information systems

P04 - Monitor

P03 - AIR

Improvement of the selectivity of the information presented to pilots in PIB including graphical and textual presentation.

P18

Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with data originators to better control the whole data chain from the producer to the distributor

Phase 1 Consolidation

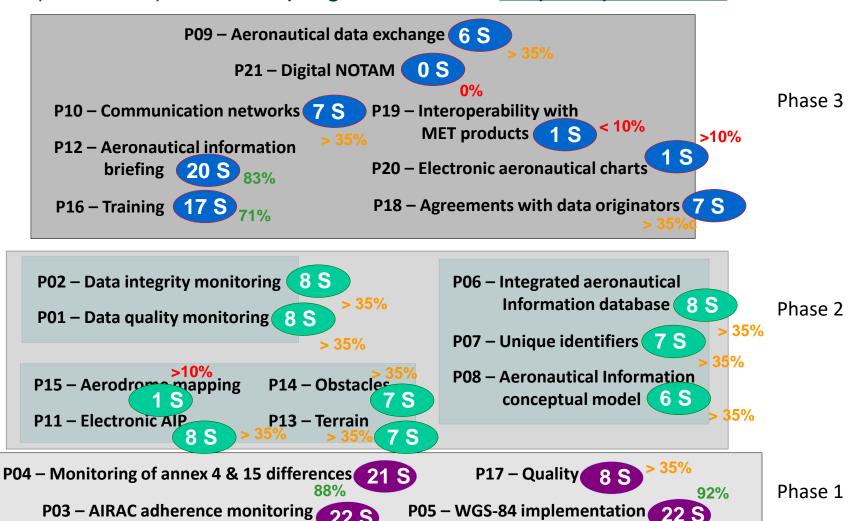
ne European Commission

32





ESAF (24 States) transition progress status - Steps implemented







ESAF (24 States) transition progress status – Summary

2 States: No progress status received

14 States: Implementation of 2 to 6 steps

11 of those 14 States have not planned any steps of Phase 2

Similar list of States for Phase 3 except for:

P12: Aeronautical information briefing

P16: Training

7 States: Implementation of 11 to 17 steps

1 State: implementation of 20 Steps

South Sudan, Botswana

Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

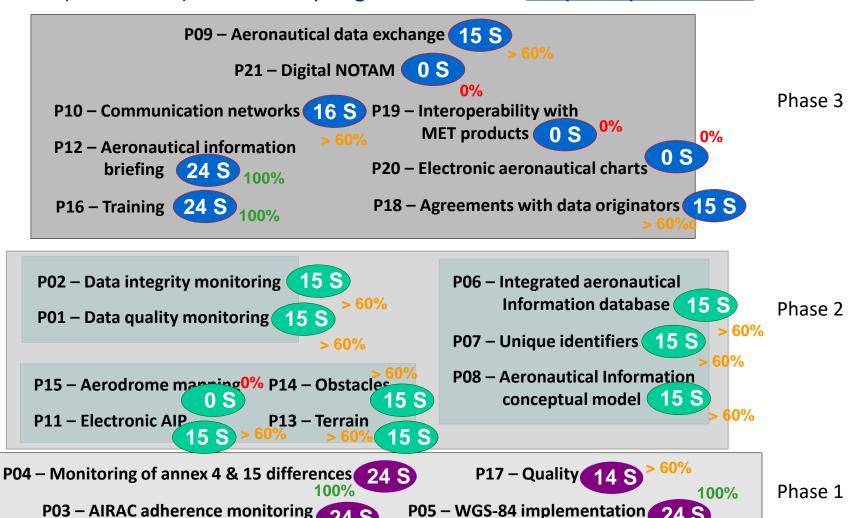
Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Uganda, Tanzania

South Africa





WACAF (24 States) transition progress status - Steps implemented







WACAF (24 States) transition progress status - Steps remaining

Phase 1	P17 – Quality
Phase 2	P01 – Data quality monitoring P02 – Data integrity monitoring P06 – Integrated aeronautical Information database P07 – Unique identifiers P08 – Aeronautical Information conceptual model P11 – Electronic AIP
	P13 – Terrain P14 – Obstacles
Phase 3	P09 – Aeronautical data exchange P10 – Communication networks P18 – Agreements with data originators

Cape Verde

Democratic Republic of Congo

Ghana

Guinea (ROBERTS FIR)

Liberia (ROBERTS FIR)

Sierra Leone (ROBERTS FIR)

Nigeria

Gambia (ASECNA)

Sao Tome and Principe (ASECNA)

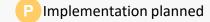
Phase 2 P15 – Aerodrome mapping

Phase 3 P19 – Interoperability with MET products
P20 – Electronic aeronautical charts
P21 – Digital NOTAM

ALL States









CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity



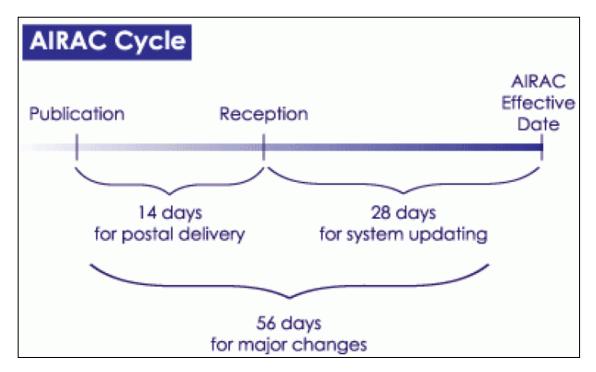


Data originators

level of quality

ICAO Annex 15

AIRAC Adherence (Phase 1 P-03) Analysis



Effective date:

- when changes take effect.
- Reception date:
 - When users should receive the publications
- <u>Publication date</u>: when AIS organizations send out the information
 - AIRAC AIP AMDT or SUP:
 - At least 42 days (56 for major changes) before effective date.
 - Publication of a Trigger NOTAM (at publication date) coming to force on respective AIRAC date and remaining in force for 14 days.



AIRAC Adherence

Reception Time of Publications in EAD for WACAF region

	AIRAC PUBLICATIONS (Jan 16 to Jun 17)											
Document type	28d+	15 to 27d	10 to 14d	5 to 9d	0 to 4d	0 to -10d	-11 to -20d	-21 to -50d	51 to -100c	-100d+	To	tal
AIRAC AMDT	3	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	8	4%
AIRAC SUP	59	52	7	6	4	32	30	4	0	5	199	96%
Total	62	52	7	6	6	35	30	4	0	5	207	100%
TOTAL	30%	25%	3%	3%	3%	17 %	14%	2%	0%	2%	100%	
	28d+		28d to 0d After AIRAC date									
	T							T				

30% (62) 34% (71) 36% (74)

	AIRAC PUBLICATIONS (Jun 2017 to Apr 2018)										
Document Type	28d+	15to27d	10to14d	5to9d	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-20d	-21to-50d	-51to-100d	-100d+	Total
AIRAC AMDT	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
AIRAC SUP	30	38	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	77
Total	32	39	1	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	82
local	39%	48%	1%	4%	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%

28d+ 28d to 0d After AIRAC date 39% (32) 52% (43) 9% (7)



AIRAC Adherence

Reception Time of Publications in EAD for WACAF region

	REGULAR PUBLICATIONS (Jan 16 to Jun 17)											
Document type	5d+	0 to 4d	0 to -10d	-11 to -20d	-21 to -50d	-51 to -100d	-100d+	Total				
AMDT	7	4	11	11	5	5	1	44	5%			
SUP	38	24	374	140	106	4	12	698	73%			
AIC	12	8	82	41	49	5	12	209	22%			
Total	57	36	467	192	160	14	25	951	100%			
Total	6%	4%	49%	20%	17%	1%	3%	100%				



	REGULAR PUBLICATIONS (Jun 2017 to Apr 2018)									
Document Type	5d+	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-20d	-21to-50d	-51to-100d	-100d+	Total		
AMDT	0	1	6	3	4	1	0	15		
SUP	5	5	89	45	39	3	0	186		
AIC	1	0	26	15	5	0	0	47		
Total	6	6	121	63	48	4	0	248		
rotal	2%	2%	49%	25%	19%	2%	0%	100%		

Until eff. date

5% (12)

95% (236)





AIRAC Adherence

Reception Time of Publications in EAD for ESAF region

	AIRAC PUBLICATION (Jan 2016 to Aug 2017)										
Document Type	28d+	15to27d	10to14d	5to9d	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-200	-21to-50d	51to-100	-100d+	Total
AIRAC AMDT	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	16
AIRAC SUP	42	16	3	8	0	0	0	2	1	18	90
Total	46	18	3	8	0	1	2	4	4	20	106
Total	43%	17%	3%	8%	0%	1%	2%	4%	4%	19%	100%

28d+) 28d to 0d After AIRAC date
43% (46) 28% (29) 30% (31)

	AIRAC PUBLICATION (Jan to May 2018)										
Document Type (15 States)	28d+	15to27d	10to14d	5to9d	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-20d	-21to-50d	51to-100	-100d+	Total
AIP - AIP NEW EDITION	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
AIRAC AMDT	5	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	13
AIR AC SUP	8	11	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	1	30
Total AIRAC Publications	13	14	1	3	5	4	0	0	0	3	43
	30%	33%	2%	7%	12%	9%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%

No PUBLICATIONS
CAA/ANSP (7 States)
BURUNDI
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
LESOTHO
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE

28d+	28d to 0d	After AIRAC date
30% (13)	54% (23)	16% (7)

AIRAC Adherence

Reception Time of Publications in EAD for ESAF region

	REGULAR PUBLICATIONS (Jan 2016 to Aug 2017)									
Document Type	5d+	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-200	-21to-50c	51to-100	-100d+	Total		
AIC	4	1	16	23	21	11	23	99		
AMDT	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	10		
SUP	7	4	55	6	13	6	14	105		
Total	12	5	72	31	37	19	38	214		
Total	6%	2%	34%	14%	17%	9%	18%	100%		

Until eff. date 8% (17) 92% (197)

	AIRAC PUBLICATION (Jan to May 2018)								
Document Type (15 States)	5d+	0to4d	0to-10d	-11to-200	-21to-50d	51to-100	-100d+	Total	
AMDT	0	1	4	4	0	0	0	9	
SUP	1	2	27	14	19	0	0	63	
AIC	0	0	19	5	19	2	1	46	
Total	1	3	50	23	38	2	1	118	
IRLICATIONS	1%	3%	42%	19%	32%	2%	1%	100%	

No PUBLICATIONS
CAA/ANSP (7 States)
BURUNDI
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
LESOTHO
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE

Until eff. date

After eff. date

4% (4)

96% (114)

CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





Data originators

ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

ICAO AIM Document framework



Document	Function and Content	Primary Audience
Annex 15	Requirements and performance specifications	States
PANS-AIM	Procedures, processes, formats, technical specifications	States and service delivery organizations
AIS (AIM) Manual	Best practices; guidance on application and implementation	Service delivery organizations

ICAO AIM Document framework



Annex 15 restructuring

Re-development of chapters 4 to 11 and the restructuring of the existing SARPS

into three new chapters:

Chapter 4 - Scope of Aeronautical Data and Information

Chapter 5- Aeronautical Information Products and Services

Chapter 6 – Aeronautical Information Updates.









6 Chapters (core +- 40p)

Applicable from 08-Nov-2018



ICAO AIM Document framework PANS-AIM



PANS-AIM

Since PANS primarily consist of material related to the standardization of how something is to be done material such as product specifications, standard procedures, and protocols are ideal material for promulgation as PANS.

- Appendix 1 of Annex 15 concerning the formatting of an AIP;
- Appendices 2, 3, 5, and 6 of Annex 15 and material from Doc 8126 concerning NOTAM, SNOWTAM, and ASHTAM; and
- Material from Doc 8126 concerning AIP, AIP Supplements and AIC where
 it is desirable to elevate the material to a status beyond guidance.
- Quality management practices and data handling to achieve integrity requirements





This first edition of Dot 10066 was approved by the President of the Council or behall of the Council on 28 August 2018 and becomes applicable on 8 November 2018.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION





ICAO AIM Document framework PANS-AIM Appendix 1 - Data Catalogue

- Description of the AIM data scope
- A common language to facilitate the formal arrangements between data originators and the aeronautical information service
- Single source of all data quality requirements
- Allow the verification of correctness of received data
- Support further electronic processing without any future human intervention

List of subjects:

- Table A1-1 Aerodrome data
- Table A1-2 Airspace data
- Table A1-3 ATS and other routes data;
- Table A1-4 Instrument flight procedure data
- Table A1-5 Radio navigation aids/systems data
- Table A1-6 Obstacle data
- Table A1-7 Geographic data
- Table A1-8 Terrain data
- Table A1-9 Data types
- Table A1-10 Information about national and local regulations, services and procedures





ICAO AIM Document framework AIS Manual





- AIS Manual (Doc 8126) is being amended in conjunction with the restructured Annex 15 and new PANS-AIM
- Delete redundant elements
- Bring it in line with the latest Annex 15 and PANS-AIM technical changes
- Expand guidance (AIM organizational development, Data Catalogue, Service Level Agreements, etc.)
- Volume I AIM organisational development
- Volume II Processing of aeronautical data
- Volume III Aeronautical information in a standardised presentation
- Volume IV Digital products and services



Aeronautical Data Quality in AFI region Applicability of EU 73/2010 - ADQ

ADQ: European Commission regulation (EU) No 73/2010 laying down requirements on the quality of aeronautical data and aeronautical information for the single European sky

<u>Scope</u>: The aeronautical data and information process chain:

- From the original data sources (e.g. surveyors, procedure designers, etc) through AIS and publication,
- To the end use of the aeronautical data and information either by human users or aeronautical applications

→ ICAO feedback:

- All necessary analysis related to the ADQ requirements have been realised
- Results are included in the new consolidated Annex 15, PANS-AIM and AIS Manual
 - Objective: Have an standard and harmonized implementation of AIM processes and procedures over all AIS/AIM service providers.



CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





Data originators

level of quality

ICAO Annex 15

Controlled and Harmonised Aeronautical Information Ne Scope

- Improve the accuracy and quality of the originated aeronautical data and its management from the point of origination to the point of publication.
- Aeronautical information data process chain:
 - from the original data sources through AIS and publication,
 - to the end users of the data for aeronautical applications
- Link to European Commission Regulation EC 73/2010 ADQ
 - The purpose of the implementing rule was to supplement and strengthen the relevant existing requirements of ICAO Annex 15 in order to achieve aeronautical information of sufficient quality (accuracy, resolution, timeliness and integrity).
- Analysis of the ADQ requirements have been realised and are included in the new consolidated Annex 15, PANS-AIM and AIS Manual

5 means of compliance developed by EUROCONTROL

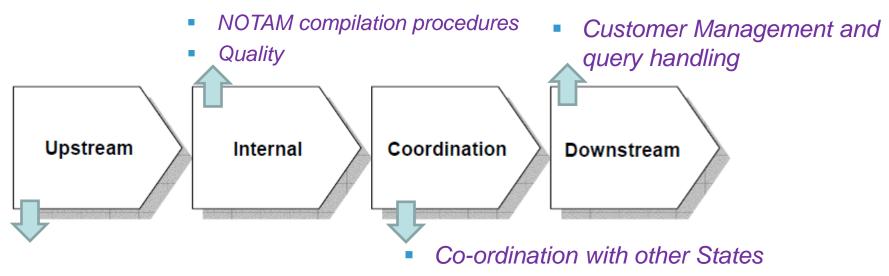
- Al exchange model (AIX)
- Electronic AIP (eAIP) specifications
- Data Assurance Levels

- Data Quality Requirements
- **Data Origination**



Controlled and Harmonised Aeronautical Information Newscore Improvements to problems related to AIS data content

 Proposed improvements are categorised in 4 sections, reflecting different phases of the aeronautical information lifecycle



- Designation of Data Originators
- Civil-Military liaison
- Management of proposals for publications
- AIRAC Awareness
- Data Originator/Data User forums



CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





Data originators ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

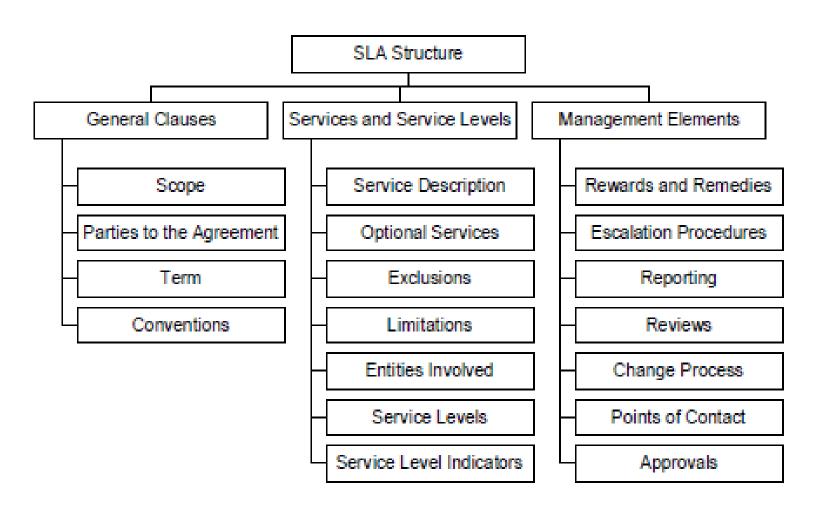
Information/Data Integrity Monitoring Analysis



- Process and Procedures
 - Automated data integrity process addressing the transfer process in the data chain
 - At each step, ensure that hand-over of data being interoperable, traceable and quality assured
 - EUROCONTROL Guidelines
 - Date Integrity Practical guide
- Fully supported by:
 - QMS, ADP, AIXM, etc.



Data Originators Agreement Template





CHAIN - ADQ

Data Integrity





Data originators

ICAO Annex 15

level of quality

AIS Data Process

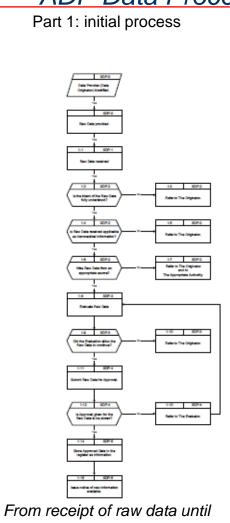


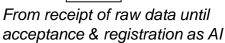
- High-level description of the Aeronautical Information Service (AIS)
 Data Process related to the provision of the IAIP
- Support Operating Procedures part of:
 - Static Data Procedures (SDPs)
 - Operating Procedures for AIS Dynamic Data (OPADD)
- The document and poster provide process diagrams representing the detailed process that covers the functions of AIS
- EUROCONTROL Guidelines:
 - AIS Data Process (ADP) describes WHAT actions are carried out to produce the Annex 15 Integrated Aeronautical Information Package.
 - AIS Data Proces Poster overview of the mapping of the Static Data Procedures to the ADP.
 - http://www.eurocontrol.int/articles/quality-phase-1-p-17 eADP/eSDP

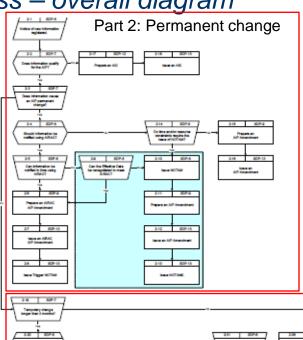


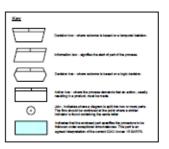
AIS Data Process

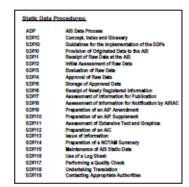
ADP Data Process - overall diagram

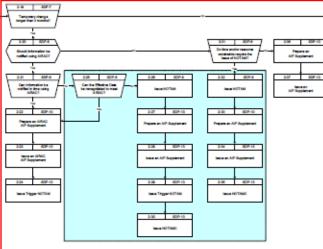


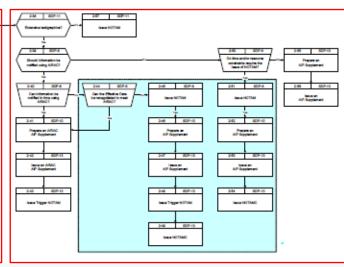












Part 3: Temporary change > 3 months

Part 4: Temporary change < 3 months



OPADD

EUROCONTROL

Objectives / purposes

- OPADD is intended to complement ICAO Annex 15
- Objectives:
 - Procedures and guidance for the handling of dynamic data (NOTAM, SNOWTAM, ASHTAM)
 - Promote uniformity in the collection and dissemination of aeronautical information, in the interest of safety, quality, efficiency and economy
 - Improve overall efficiency of AIS, in terms of speed, accuracy and cost effectiveness, by the increased use of automation
 - Improve readability and understanding of PIB:
 - Reduction of irrelevant NOTAM



EUROCONTROL Guidelines Operating Procedures for AIS Dynamic Data (OPADD)

- NOTAM Creation
- NOTAM Processing
- Database completeness and coherence messages
- Procedure for SNOWTAM, ASHTAM
- Specific European agreements
- Guidelines for the creation of PIB

Edition date: 17 April 2015 Reference nr: EUROCONTROL-GUID-0121 ISBN: 978-2-87497-078-8



ne European Commission

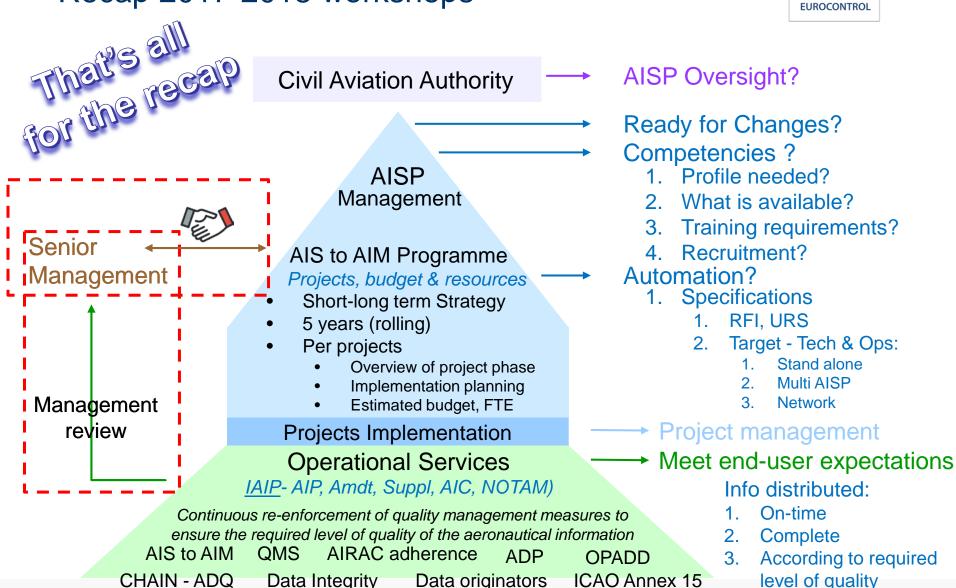




Data Integrity

e European Commission



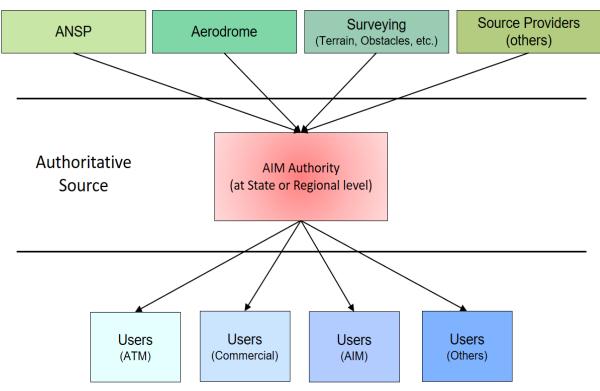


Data originators

Data Supply Chain

Functions and actors

Draw chain process as result of all elements learned during workshops



Consumers of AIM information

