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Integrated Aeronautical Information Management Transition Planning Meeting (IAIM) (AIM Strategy) Mexico City, Mexico, 29 to 31 October 2018

Agenda Item 4: ICAO NACC Aeronautical Information Management (AIM) Objectives
4.3 AIM long Term Objectives

LONG-TERM AIM OBJECTIVES

(Presented by Secretariat)

management (AIM) in the CAR / SAM region" - 2008 Roadmap for the transition from AIS to AIM-2009 WP/04 and Appendices A and B of the IAIM Meeting

WP/05 of the IAIM Meeting

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Working Paper 04 made reference to two of the documents "Draft strategy for the transition to aeronautical information management (AIM) in the CAR / SAM region" 2008; and the Roadmap for the transition from AIS to AIM-2009, which have served as guides for that transition, and also an introduction to the short-term objectives, additionally, the WP/08 made an introduction to the medium-term objectives.
- 1.2 In the planning aspects of objectives it is important to take into consideration that the classification will depend on the specific times and perspectives of the company or organization as a whole, or the individual as a person, so that the same criterion cannot be applied to discern all the short, medium and long term goals of the whole world, or in a general way.

2. Long-term objectives

2.1 The long-term objectives are those which realization is distant in time, and which achievement depends, usually, on the sustained fulfillment over years of the short and medium term objectives. It is usually considered the point of arrival of a human enterprise, which are the ones that formulate them as the final goal.

2.2 Examples of long-term AIM objectives can be:

a) Adopt procedures, structures and contents of harmonized databases on a global basis in a fully digitized aeronautical information environment

"To achieve an objective like this we can mention the need to adopt standard database models, which guarantee the exchange of information globally."

b) Ensure accessibility to aeronautical information during all phases of the flight

"Although there is currently a large volume of information available, most of it is concentrated in the information service before the flight, it is necessary to have flexible access to this information in any of the phases of the flight."

c) Resolve the intellectual property, financial, legal, organizational, and institutional aspects associated with the management of the AIM.

"Concerning aspects of intellectual property, such as those of a legal nature, include situations framed within national legislation and local trade, as well as others of international involvement, so they are not issues that can easily be elucidated in a short period of time. On the other hand, the organization and structure of AIM has been a widely documented subject, but its solution is particular to each Institution or Organization."

d) Follow the guidelines of the Global Air Navigation Plan (Doc 9750) and ensure that any change is aimed at achieving the achievement of the AIM system provided in the Operational Concept of Global Air Traffic Management (Doc 9854).

"AIM regional planning should be closely related to the guidelines of the global air navigation plan and the update of the transition roadmap from AIS to AIM."

3. Suggested action

3.1 The Meeting is invited to consider the Working Paper, to carry out an analysis of what, under its best criteria and experience, must be the new long-term objectives of the Regional AIM.