‘Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Material to Annex VIII (Part-CNS) to Regulation (EU) 2017/373 — Issue 1, Amendment 1’

Annex VIII to ED Decision 2017/001/R is amended as follows:

The text of the amendment is arranged to show deleted text, new or amended text as shown below:

(a) deleted text is marked with strikethrough;
(b) new or amended text is highlighted in blue;
(c) an ellipsis (…) indicates that the remaining text is unchanged.

Note to the reader

In the amendments, and in particular in existing (that is, unchanged) text, the term ‘Agency’ is used interchangeably with ‘EASA’. The interchangeable use of these two terms is more apparent in the consolidated versions. Therefore, please note that both terms refer to the ‘European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)’. 
SUBPART A — ADDITIONAL ORGANISATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVIDERS OF COMMUNICATION, NAVIGATION, OR SURVEILLANCE SERVICES (CNS.OR)

SECTION 1 — GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

AMC1 CNS.OR.100 Technical and operational competence and capability

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PROVIDER OF THE TRANSMISSION SERVICE FOR LOCATING AN AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS

(a) In this AMC:

(1) ‘SAR point of contact (SPOC)’ refers to a SAR point of contact that is designated by a State to receive COSPAS-SARSAT distress data in accordance with ICAO Annex 12;

(2) ‘competent SPOC’ refers to the SAR point of contact that is competent for the SAR region(s) where an aircraft in distress is indicated to be by the transmitted information; and

(3) ‘transmission service for locating an aircraft in distress’ refers to a service that transmits to the competent SPOC information that is contained in signals sent by an airborne system, to comply with point CAT.GEN.MPA.210 ‘Location of an aircraft in distress’ of Annex IV (Part-CAT) to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 (‘Air OPS Regulation’).

(b) A surveillance service provider for which EASA is the competent authority pursuant to Article 80 of Regulation (EU) No 2018/1139 (‘Basic Regulation’) may provide the transmission service as per point (a) of this AMC; in that case, the surveillance service provider should:

(1) establish the performance specifications of the transmission service as per point (a);

(2) establish a list of airborne systems that are compatible with their use for locating an aircraft in distress as specified in the Certification Specifications for Airborne Communications, Navigation and Surveillance (CS-ACNS), Subpart E, Section 3;

(3) demonstrate that the transmission service as per point (a) can:

   (i) automatically process activation signals and deactivation signals that are received from any compatible airborne system that is listed as per point (b)(2) of this AMC in the conditions specified in the CS-ACNS Subpart E, Section 3; and

   (ii) automatically transmit to the competent SPOC the information that is contained in those signals;

(4) demonstrate that the transmission service as per point (a) can process signals that are simultaneously transmitted by up to 15 compatible airborne systems as per point (b)(2);
(5) demonstrate that the total time from transmission of a signal by a compatible airborne system as per point (b)(2) to delivering the corresponding data to the competent SPOC does not exceed 20 minutes, with a probability of 95%.

(6) demonstrate that the SPOC contact information that is used by the transmission service as per point (a) to meet point (b)(3) of this AMC is global and that there are processes to maintain this information up to date.

(7) deliver the data to the competent SPOC in plain text and in a format recognised by the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR Manual); and

(8) perform an operational record-keeping function that:

(i) integrally records data corresponding to signals transmitted by a compatible airborne system as per point (b)(2);

(ii) retains this data for at least 30 days; and

(iii) can retrieve data that is recorded in the preceding 48 hours within 30 minutes of receiving an appropriate request.