

ANNEX I

Draft Annex I to draft Commission Regulation (EU) .../... amending Regulation (EU) 2017/373 laying down common requirements for providers of air traffic management/air navigation services and other air traffic management network functions and their oversight and Regulation (EU) No 139/2014 laying down requirements and administrative procedures related to aerodromes

ANNEX I — DEFINITIONS FOR TERMS USED IN ANNEXES II TO XIII (Part-DEFINITIONS) to Regulation (EU) 2017/373 is amended as follows:

1. In point 19 ‘AIRMET message’, the word ‘message’ is deleted from the term.
2. In point 71 ‘meteorological watch office’, the definition is replaced as follows:

‘(71) ‘meteorological watch office (MWO)’ means an office monitoring meteorological conditions affecting flight operations and providing information concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere which may affect the safety of aircraft operations within its specified area of responsibility;’.
3. Point 91 ‘selected volcano observatory’ is replaced as follows:

‘(91) ‘volcano observatory’ means a provider that is selected by the competent authority and observes the activity of a volcano or a group of volcanoes and makes these observations available to an agreed list of aviation recipients;’.
4. Point 93 ‘SIGMET’ is replaced as follows:

‘(93) ‘SIGMET’ means information, issued by a meteorological watch office, concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere which may affect the safety of aircraft operations and of the development of those phenomena in time and space;’.
5. In point 99 ‘take-off alternate aerodrome’, the word ‘can’ is replaced by ‘would be able to’.
6. Point 108 ‘world area forecast centre (WAFC)’ is replaced as follows:

‘(108) ‘world area forecast centre (WAFC)’ means a meteorological centre preparing and issuing significant weather (SIGWX) forecasts and upper-air forecasts in digital form on a global basis direct to the Member States as part of the aeronautical fixed service (AFS) Internet-based services;’.
7. The following definitions are added:

‘(13a) ‘aeronautical information circular (AIC)’ means a notice containing information that does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the AIP, but which relates to flight safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters;

- (13b) ‘aeronautical information management (AIM)’ means the dynamic, integrated management of aeronautical information through the provision and exchange of quality-assured digital aeronautical data in collaboration with all parties;
- (13c) ‘aeronautical information product’ means aeronautical data and aeronautical information provided either as digital data sets or as a standardised presentation in paper or electronic media. Aeronautical information products include:
- aeronautical information publication (AIP), including amendments and supplements;
 - AIC;
 - aeronautical charts;
 - NOTAM; and
 - digital data sets;
- (13d) ‘aeronautical information publication (AIP)’ means a publication issued by or with the authority of a Member State and containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation;
- (13e) ‘aeronautical information services provider (AIS provider)’ means an organisation responsible for the provision of an aeronautical information service;
- (13f) ‘AIP amendment’ means permanent changes to the information contained in the AIP;
- (13g) ‘AIP supplement’ means temporary changes to the information contained in the AIP which are provided by means of special pages;
- (13h) ‘aeronautical information regulation and control’ (AIRAC) means a system aimed at advance notification, based on common effective dates, of circumstances that necessitate significant changes in operating practices;
- (27a) ‘area navigation route’ means an ATS route established for the use of aircraft capable of employing area navigation;
- (29a) ‘assemble’ means a process of merging data from multiple sources into a database and establishing a baseline for subsequent processing;
- (30a) ‘ATS route’ means a specified route designed for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of ATS;
- (38a) ‘completeness (of data)’ means the degree of confidence that all data needed to support the intended use is provided;
- (38b) ‘confidence level’ means the probability that the true value of a parameter is within a certain interval around the estimate of its value;
- (39a) ‘control zone’ means a controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the Earth to a specified upper limit;
- (39b) ‘controlled airspace’ means an airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided in accordance with the airspace classification;

- (40a) 'cyclic redundancy check (CRC)' means a mathematical algorithm applied to the digital expression of data that provides a level of assurance against loss or alteration of data;
- (40b) 'danger area' means an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times;
- (40c) 'data accuracy' means a degree of conformance between the estimated or measured value and the true value;
- (40d) 'data collection surface' means a defined surface intended for the purpose of collecting obstacle or terrain data;
- (40e) 'data integrity' means a degree of assurance that aeronautical data and its value has not been lost or altered since the data origination or authorised amendment;
- (40f) 'data item' means a single attribute of a complete data set, which is allocated a value that defines its current status;
- (40g) 'data origination' means the creation of a new data item with its associated value, the modification of the value of an existing data item or the deletion of an existing data item;
- (40h) 'data product specification' means a detailed description of a data set or data set series together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party;
- (42a) 'data set' means an identifiable collection of data;
- (42b) 'data set series' means a collection of data sets sharing the same product specification;
- (42c) 'datum' means any quantity or set of quantities that may serve as a reference or basis for the calculation of other quantities;
- (45a) 'electronic AIP (eAIP)' means an AIP that allows for both displaying on electronic devices and printing on paper.
- (48a) 'feature' means an abstraction of real world phenomena;
- (48b) 'feature attribute' means the characteristic of a feature that has a name, a data type and a value domain associated with it;
- (48c) 'feature type' means a class of real world phenomena with common properties, which forms the basic level of classification in a feature catalogue;
- (51a) 'flight information zone' means an airspace of defined dimension within which aerodrome flight information service and alerting service for aerodrome traffic are provided.
- (52a) 'flight procedure design services' means services for the design, documentation, validation, maintenance and periodic review of flight procedures necessary for the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation;

- (52b) ‘flight procedure designer’ means a qualified person who performs design, documentation, validation, continuous maintenance, and periodic review of flight procedures;
- (52c) ‘flight procedure’ means a set of predetermined flight manoeuvres intended to be followed by a pilot, published by electronic and/or printed means. Flight procedure is conducted either in accordance with instrument flight rules (IFR) or visual flight rules (VFR).
- (55a) ‘format (of data)’ means a structure of data items, records and files arranged to meet standards, specifications or data quality requirements;
- (56a) ‘geoid’ means the equipotential surface in the gravity field of the Earth which coincides with the undisturbed mean sea level (MSL) extended continuously through the continents;
- (56b) ‘geoid undulation’ means the distance of the geoid above (positive) or below (negative) the mathematical reference ellipsoid;
- (62a) ‘heliport’ means an aerodrome or a defined area on a structure intended to be used wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of helicopters;
- (62b) ‘integrity classification (aeronautical data)’ means a classification based upon the potential risk resulting from the use of corrupted data, defining routine, essential and critical data;
- (62c) ‘international NOTAM office (NOF)’ means an office designated by a Member State for the exchange of NOTAM internationally;
- (65a) ‘manoeuvring area’ means that part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, excluding aprons;
- (65b) ‘metadata’ means data about data;
- (72a) ‘movement area’ means that part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, consisting of the manoeuvring area and the apron;
- (72b) ‘navigation aid’ means a facility or system external to the aircraft, which generates electro-magnetic signals to be used by aircraft navigation systems for position determination or flight path guidance;
- (76a) ‘position (geographical)’ means a set of coordinates (latitude and longitude) referenced to the mathematical reference ellipsoid, which define the position of a point on the surface of the Earth;
- (80a) ‘prohibited area’ means an airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a Member State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited;
- (82a) ‘resolution (of data)’ means a number of units or digits to which a measured or calculated value is expressed and used;
- (83a) ‘restricted area’ means an airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a Member State, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions;

- (84a) ‘route stage’ means a route or portion of a route flown without an intermediate landing;
- (94a) ‘SNOWTAM’ means a special series NOTAM given in a standard format, which provides a surface condition report notifying the presence or cessation of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush, frost or water associated with snow, slush, ice, or frost on the movement area;
- (95a) ‘standard instrument arrival (STAR)’ means a designated IFR arrival route that links a significant point, normally on an ATS route, with a point from which a published instrument approach procedure can be commenced;
- (95b) ‘standard instrument departure (SID)’ means a designated IFR departure route that links the aerodrome or a specified runway of the aerodrome with a specified significant point, normally on a designated ATS route, at which the en-route phase of a flight commences;
- (100a) ‘terminal control area (TMA)’ means a control area normally established at the confluence of ATS routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.
- (102a) ‘timeliness (of data)’ means the degree of confidence that the data is applicable to the period of its intended use;
- (103a) ‘traceability (of data)’ means the degree to which a system or a data product can provide a record of the changes made to that product and thereby enable an audit trail to be followed from the end-user to the party originating data;
- (105a) ‘validation (of data)’ means the process of ensuring that data meets the requirements for the specified application or intended use;
- (105b) ‘verification (of data)’ means the evaluation of the output of an aeronautical data process to ensure correctness and consistency with respect to the inputs and applicable data standards, rules and conventions used in that process;’.