

Guidance Material (GM)

to Annex I

Definitions of terms used in Annexes II to XIII to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/373

Initial Issue

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¹ For the date of entry into force of this issue, kindly refer to Decision 2017/001/R in the [Official Publication](#) of the Agency.

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GM1 9. Aeronautical data

DAT PROVIDERS

Aeronautical data in the context of DAT providers should mean that aeronautical data needed for the functionality of certified aircraft application(s) and does not form part of its (their) approved type design. It may change over the course of time such as e.g. 'aerodrome mapping data', 'obstacles data' and 'terrain data', etc. which are amongst other types of 'aeronautical data'.

GM1 20. Air traffic safety electronics personnel (ATSEP)

AUTHORISED PERSONNEL

- (a) The achievement of competence is independent of the permission to perform any task. Therefore, the ATSEP should be authorised to work on operational systems.
- (b) It is intentionally not specified who is responsible for providing this authorisation. This is usually done by the service provider, but it might be done by another entity depending on the national arrangements for managing the competence and performance of ATSEP.

OPERATE, MAINTAIN, RELEASE FROM, AND RETURN INTO OPERATIONS

- (c) The term 'operate' refers to the ability of the ATSEP to actively control a system and should not be confused with, for example, the air traffic controllers' function to operate particular equipment in order to provide air traffic services. However, it is necessary for ATSEP to have an understanding of how air traffic controllers operate or make use of operational systems, in order to repair and maintain them appropriately. An ATSEP usually manages the engineering operation of operational systems, for example by:
 - (1) making a radiotelephony test transmission to check a voice communication and control system or a recording system;
 - (2) switching between systems A and B, or switching off the stand-by system, in case of duplicated systems; or
 - (3) changing the range and gating maps of a radar system processor.
- (d) The term 'maintain' refers to planned, preventative and corrective maintenance, including fault-finding.
- (e) The term 'release from operations' refers to the process of withdrawal from use of a system/equipment from the operational environment, and 'return into operations' refers to the process whereby the system/equipment is checked and restored to operational use, in accordance with both risk assessment and mitigation.

MAINTENANCE TASKS BY ATSEP

- (f) An operational system that has been released from operational service, but remains connected to the operational environment must be maintained by ATSEP.
- (g) An operational system that has been removed and fully isolated from the operational environment by ATSEP, and cannot be returned without ATSEP intervention, may be maintained by a non-ATSEP, but will be subject to the ANSP's checks before return to the operational environment.
- (h) A non-ATSEP is not authorised to remove an operational system from the operational environment.
- (i) A non-ATSEP is not authorised to return a system into the operational environment.

- (j) An ATSEP is responsible for determining the operational system status/serviceability before returning it to the operational environment.

GM2 20. Air traffic safety electronics personnel (ATSEP)

SCOPE

The design, testing, installation and commissioning of operational systems and equipment are excluded from the scope of this section.

DESIGN OF OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

Design also includes software.

COMMISSIONING OF OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

The term 'commissioning' is understood to be the process by which a system/equipment, which has been installed, is tested to ensure that it works according to its design objectives or specifications, and that it is ready to be operated and maintained in accordance with the users' operational requirements.

GM1 32. Authoritative source

ORGANISATIONS

Organisations formally recognised by the State authority to originate and/or publish data, which meets the Data Quality Requirements (DQRs) as specified by that State, may be considered at least but are not limited to Mapping, Cadastre, and Land Registry authorities.

GM1 42. Data quality requirements (DQRs)

GENERAL

Depending on the data characteristics considered, DQRs are specified as 'internationally recognised Data Quality Requirements' (mainly when data is provided by authoritative sources), 'end-user Data Quality Requirements' (typically for completeness, timeliness, etc.), or 'system designer Data Quality Requirements' (considering other data characteristics, such as accuracy, resolution, assurance level, traceability, format, etc.).

GM1 74. Obstacle

MOBILE OBJECTS

Mobile objects may be converted to fixed items in obstacle database taking into account its mobility boundaries.

GM1 101. Terrain

GENERAL

In practical terms, depending on the method of data collection used, terrain represents the continuous surface that exists at the bare Earth, the top of the canopy or something in-between, also known as 'first reflective surface'.