Annex I to 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 **struck through**;

(b) new or amended text is highlighted in blue;

(c) an ellipsis [...] indicates that the rest of the text is unchanged.
**GM1 (2) ‘aerial work’**

**GENERAL**

Regulation (EU) 2017/373 and Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 define ‘aerial work’ in a way that is similar but not identical to the way Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 (the ‘Air Operations Regulation’) defines ‘specialised operations’. Both definitions, ‘aerial work’ and ‘specialised operations’, are based upon the ICAO Annex 6 definitions and encompass a variety of activities that do not fall into the category of commercial air transport (CAT) operations.

In this context, it is understood that:

(a) Unlike ‘aerial work’, ‘specialised operations’ do not include flights conducted for the purposes of search and rescue and firefighting as from the Air Operations Regulation’s perspective those flights are outside the scope of the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) Basic Regulation.

(b) Unlike ‘aerial work’, ‘specialised operations’ include (test) flights carried out by design or production organisations for the purpose of introduction or modification of aircraft types and (ferry) flights carrying no passengers or cargo where the aircraft is ferried for refurbishment, repair, maintenance checks, inspections, delivery, export or similar purposes.

**GM1 (130) ‘air traffic control clearance’ or ‘ATC clearance’**

**GENERAL**

Throughout the text, the term ‘air traffic control clearance’ is frequently abbreviated to ‘clearance’ when used in appropriate contexts.

In this context, the abbreviated term ‘clearance’ may be prefixed by the words ‘taxi’, ‘take-off’, ‘departure’, ‘en-route’, ‘approach’ or ‘landing’ to indicate the particular portion of flight to which the ATC clearance relates.

**GM1 (138) ‘assemble’**

**AERONAUTICAL DATA**

The assemble phase includes checking the data and ensuring that detected errors and omissions are rectified.

**GM1 (139) ‘ATS route’**

**TYPES OF ATS ROUTES**

(a) The term ‘ATS route’ is used to mean variously ‘airway’, ‘advisory route’, ‘controlled route’, ‘uncontrolled route’ (i.e. VFR routes or corridors), ‘arrival or departure route’, etc.
(b) An ATS route is defined by route specifications, which include an ATS route designator, the track to or from significant points (waypoints), distance between significant points, reporting requirements and the minimum flight altitude.

**GM1 (141) ‘ATS surveillance system’**

**GENERAL**

A comparable ground-based system is one that has been demonstrated, by comparative assessment or other methodology, to have a level of safety and performance equal to or better than monopulse SSR.

**GM1 (143) ‘automatic dependent surveillance — contract (ADS-C)’**

**GENERAL**

The abbreviated term ‘ADS contract’ is commonly used to refer to ‘ADS event contract’, ‘ADS demand contract’, ‘ADS periodic contract’ or an emergency mode.

**GM1 (152) ‘confidence level’**

**AERONAUTICAL DATA**

The interval is usually referred to as the accuracy of the estimate.

**GM1 (155) ‘controlled aerodrome’**

**GENERAL**

The airspace associated with a controlled aerodrome is designed in compliance with the requirements in Annex XI (Part-FPD).

**GM1 (156) ‘controlled airspace’**

**AIRSPACE CLASSIFICATION**

Details of the airspace classifications could be found in Section 6 ‘Airspace classification’ and SERA.6001 ‘Classification of airspaces’ of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012, in Appendix 4 ‘ATS airspace classes — services provided and flight requirements’ to the same Regulation, and in the associated Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Material.
GM1 (170) ‘data product specification’

**AERONAUTICAL DATA**

A data product specification provides a description of the universe of discourse and a specification for mapping the universe of discourse to a data set. It may be used for production, sales, end use or other purpose. Data product specification provides a means by which the content of a data set is precisely specified. A data product specification supports the party generating a data set by providing information as to what exactly should be included within the data set. The content of the data product specification is closely related to the metadata. The users of the data may determine, by comparing their data product specification with the metadata, how the data may be used in their application and what mitigations, if any, are needed as result of, for example, the quality/completeness of the data.

GM1 (196) ‘integrity classification’

**AERONAUTICAL DATA**

Aeronautical data is classified as:

(a) routine data: there is a very low probability when using corrupted routine data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for a catastrophe;

(b) essential data: there is a low probability when using corrupted essential data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for a catastrophe; and

(c) critical data: there is a high probability when using corrupted critical data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for a catastrophe.

GM1 (203) ‘instrument approach operations’

**NAVIGATION GUIDANCE**

Lateral and vertical navigation guidance refers to the guidance provided either by:

(a) a ground-based radio navigation aid; or

(b) computer-generated navigation data from ground-based, space-based, self-contained navigation aids or a combination of them.

GM1 (208) ‘metadata’

**GENERAL**

A structured description of the content, quality, condition or other characteristics of data.
GM1 (232) ‘significant point’

GENERAL

There are three categories of significant points: ground-based navigation aid, intersection and waypoint. In the context of this definition, intersection is a significant point expressed as radials, bearings and/or distances from ground-based navigation aids.