



European AIS / AIM Regulation

IFAIMA Global AIM – Rio 2016

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- **➤** Conclusions



THE CONTEXT



Differences to Annexes 4&15



Differences to Annex 15

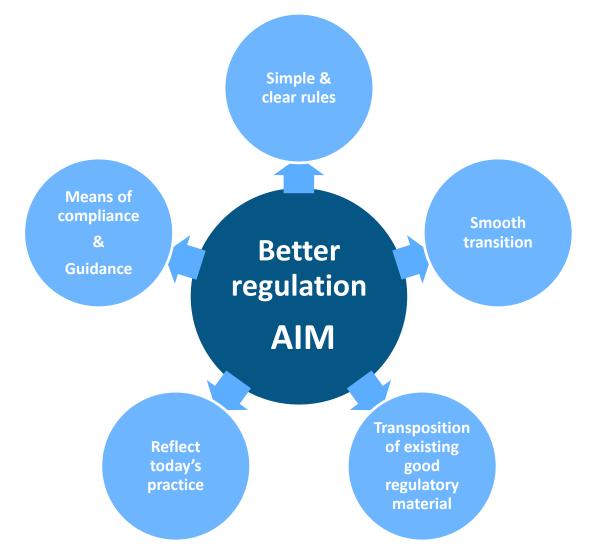
National AIM regulation

Differences to Annex 4



THE DRIVER







THE OBJECTIVES



'ensure that the quality of aeronautical data and aeronautical information is met at origination, production and delivery of the aeronautical information products and services'

Propose rules for:

- Aeronautical information products and services
 - ICAO Annex 15
 - AIS providers responsibilities
 - AIP, NOTAM, AIRAC, AIC, PIB, Terrain & Obstacles, AMD
- Aeronautical data quality
 - Regulation (EU) No 73/2010
 - Data quality requirements
 - Service providers, origination



THE CONSTRAINTS



Avoid unnecessary regulatory burdens

Demonstrate a simple and clear regulatory framework

Anticipate implementation challenges

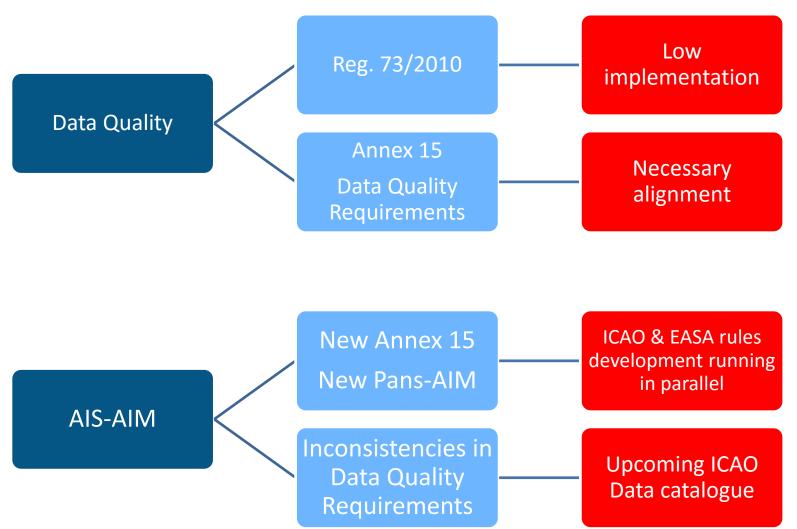
Facilitate rule transposition

Avoid duplication of rules



THE CHALLENGES



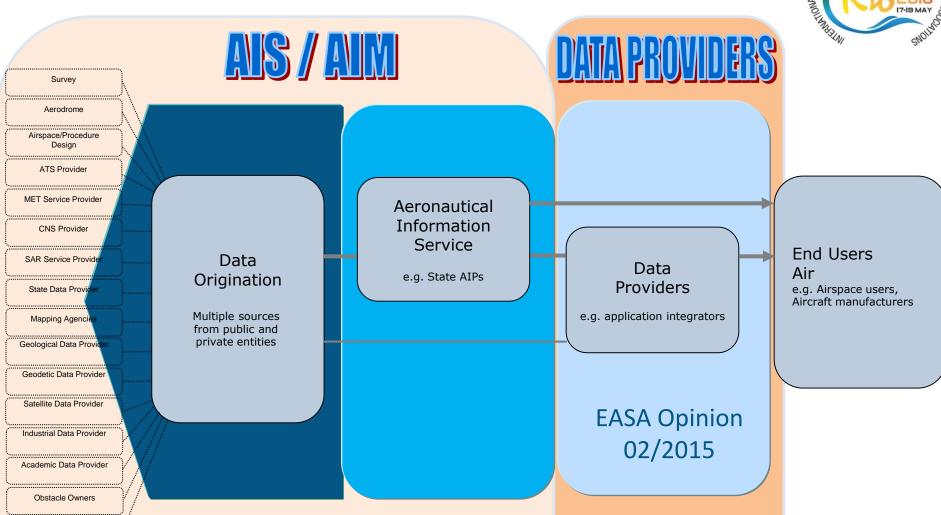




Other...

THE SCOPE







METHODOLOGY AND DELIVERABLES



Methodology

- Starting point:
 - Annex 15 AIS-AIM as a service
 - Regulation 73/2010 Origination
- Focus on Data quality
- Keep the "better regulation" driver in mind

Deliverables

- Implementing Rules: Organisation & Technical Requirements
- AMC/GM using all existing material



KEY INPUTS









Annex 15 Annex 4



Basic Regulation

EASA rules on AIM



OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES



- ICAO Annex 15 major change in progress
 - Work by ICAO AIS-AIM SG running in parallel
 - Draft rule to reflect the latest version of the work by ICAO
 - Transposes both ICAO Annex 15 and PANS-AIM
- Addressing all data originators
 - Some data originators are beyond the scope of EASA Regulation
 - Data originated by aviation undertakings (non-aviation parties) to follow minimum data quality requirements, compliance to be checked by competent authority.



ICAO AIM STANDARDS EVOLUTION





State provisions (or « what »)





Operational provisions/'AIM Practitioners' instructions (or « how to »)







Explanatory / Guidance text







NEW ICAO MATERIAL (ANNEX 15 & PANS-AIM)



- Split Data collection/provision From <u>Product to Data Centric</u>
- <u>Digital Data services</u>
 - <u>Several</u> Datasets: Aeronautical (AIP), Terrain, Obstacles, Aerodrome Mapping, Instrument Flight Procedure Design
 - "progressive introduction of the requirements for digital data publication"
 - "incentive allowed to remove certain AIP tables, if data is made available digitally"
 - Short-term operational sign. update [implicit Digital NOTAM]

- But also
 - English Language
 - Safety Management provisions
 - Data quality separated from Quality/Safety Management
 - I-AIP replaced by <u>Aeronautical Information Products</u>



NEW ICAO MATERIAL (ANNEX 15 & PANS-AIM)



- Further cleaning up of 'Terms' (collect/provide/promulgate/...,)
- Strengthening 'Formal arrangements' (DO↔AIS)
- <u>Data protection</u> provisions updated (CRC one option + ED76/DO200A)

- Some <u>Doc8126 AIP tex</u>t (multiple volumes, page numbering, formatting, ...) lifted to PANS-AIM level
- Paper vs Electronic (AIP/eAIP) clean-up
- Improved consistency with <u>industry standards</u> (definitions, provisions)

Restructured Annex 15 (+- 30 pages) + New PANS-AIM (+- 100 pages)



DATA CATALOGUE

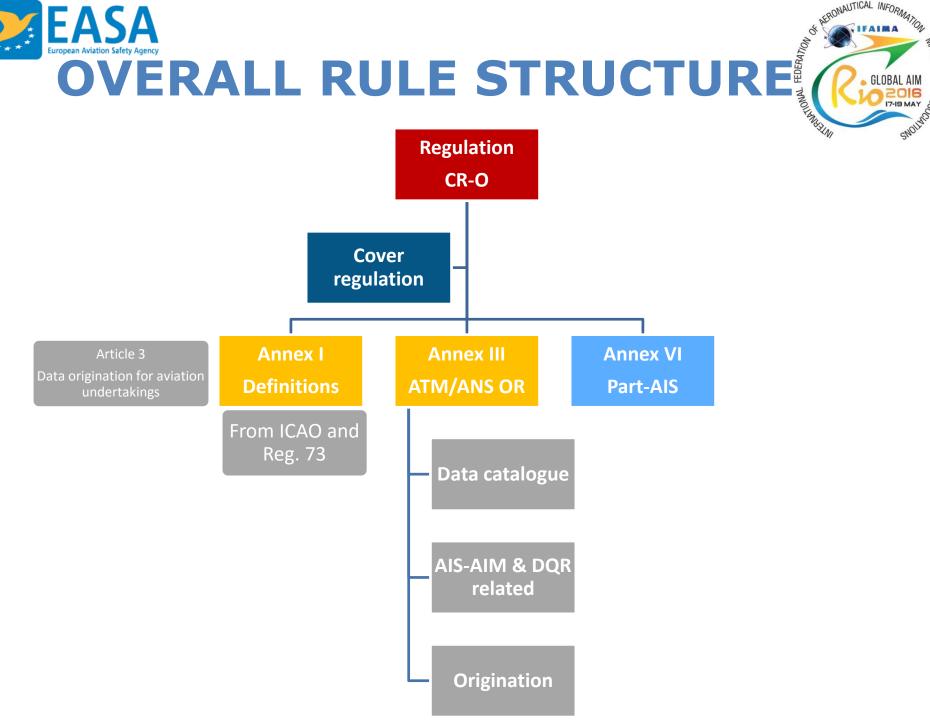


v2-06 Data Catalogue - Aerodrome

	Δ.	В			-					
1	A Subject	B Property	Sub-Property	Type D	E Description	Note	Reference	H Accuracy	Integrity	Orig Type
<u> </u>	Runway	Порелу	Jub-1 Toperty	11 JPC	A defined rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft. (Annex 14)	Hote	reference	Accuracy	integrity	ong Type
3		designator		Text	The full textual designator of the runway, used to uniquely identify it at an aerodrome/heliport which has more than one. E.g. 09/27, 02R/20L, RWY 1.		Annex 14 I 2.5.1 a)			
4		nominal length		Distance	The declared longitudinal extent of the runway for operational (performance) calculations.		Annex 14 I 2.5.1 a)	1m	Critical	surveyed
5	Aerod	lromes			The declared transpersal extent of the runway for operational (performance) calculations.		Annex 14 I 2.5.1 a)	1m	Essential	surveyed
6	Airspa	polygon			ayElement, RunwayDisplacedArea and RunwayIntersection The profile of the control line of the runway (including		AMDB			
	•	Routes			f the centerline / the elevation of the teach end of the runway, at the stopway, at the origin of each take-off and					
7	Instru	ment Fl	light Pro	ocedi	at each significant change of slope of		Annex 4 Ch 3 and	1m	Critical	surveyed
8			ids / Sy				4, 5 AMDB		Ontical	Juliveyeu
9	Obsta		ido / Oy	OtOIII	_ Usage:					surveyed
11 12	Geog	raphic I	nformat	tion	ured Common ing ti					
13			line	Coordinates	One-stop-	•				surveyed
14 15			colour style	List List	Colour of runway exit line Style of runway exit line Style of runway exit line	OOs				
16			direc	List	Directionality of corresponding feature instance, which can be oneway or two-way.		AWDB			
I I		surface type	I	lText	ISurface Type runway	I	Annex 14 I 2.5.1		· /	_ /

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AIS/AIM RULE STRUCTURE



- General requirements
 - Information management, responsibilities of SP, data limitations
- Data quality requirements
 - Reference to data catalogue, data exchange, metadata, error reporting and corrective actions
- Aeronautical information products
 - AIP, AIP amendments, AIP supplements, AIC
 - Aeronautical charts (provision req't and object per chart)
 - NOTAM
 - Digital data sets (AIP, TOD, AMD, IFP)
- Distribution and pre-flight information services
- Aeronautical information product updates
 - AIRAC, NOTAM updates, Data updates
- Personnel requirements
 - General requirements and language proficiency



EUROPEAN AIS/AIM RULE EVOLUTION



Previous rule

New EASA proposal

Data originators

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Data set requirements

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AIXM 5.1

CRC32Q

Quality, safety, Security

Conformity/Suitability of constituents

Formal arrangements

Tools and software

Member States' responsibility

Use of the developed ICAO DC

Performance based approach

Other means introduced

Common Requirements Reg.

Reg. 552/2004 sufficient

Flexibility approach

Pragmatic approach

Specific DQR for originators

Data catalogue

Exchange model globally interoperable

Cycling codes or cryptographic tech.

Management system covered by CR Reg.

Oversight of 552/2004 covered by new CR Reg.

Content at AMC level

-

Not at origination level

Included Sections and Incommended Precision Section Se







AMC and GM



Re-use of existing material

- ICAO material (PANS-AIM and Documents)
- ADQ material (Eurocontrol specifications, ADQ guide)
- Other technical standards (ISO, EUROCAE)

AMC

- Extracted from existing material
- or developed together with the rules

Guidance material

- Reference to complete documents (eg eAIP specification)
- Specific extracts from existing material (eg ADQ guide)

Detailed sources

- ICAO : AIS Manual, WGS-84 Manual
- EUROCONTROL: specifications (eAIP, Data Origination), OPADD, TOD Manual
- EUROCAE : ED-76A, ED98, ED99, ED119
- Other: ISO 19100 series



BETTER REGULATION IN PRACTICE



Former regulation	New EASA regulation
Detailed technical requirements	Not go beyond what is needed to resolve the issue
Economic impactTools & equipmentStaff	Achieve regulatory objectives with minimum cost
Complexity of ruleComplicated provisionsNumerous references	Text easy to understand and implement
Similar requirements for all parties	Proportionality
Rule mandatory in its entirety	Objective and balanced rules



EUROPEAN CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT MATERIAL





European Aviation Safety Agency

Notice of Proposed Amendment 2016-02

- ✓ Public consultation
- ✓ Open for comments until end August 2016
- ✓ Follow-up : review of comments, EASAOpinion

Technical requirements and operational procedures for aeronautical information services and aeronautical information management

RMT.0477 — 27.4.2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Notice of Proposed Amendment (NPA) addresses a safety issue related to the provision of aeronautical information services (AIS) and aeronautical information management (AIM).

The main objective of this NPA is to maintain a high level of safety, increase efficiency and provide for greater cost-effectiveness of the air navigation system by achieving an uninterrupted aeronautical data chain with no loss or corruption in data and information and with guaranteed data quality.

The role and importance of aeronautical data and aeronautical information has changed significantly with the implementation of area navigation (RNAV), performance-based navigation (PBN), airborne computer-based navigation systems and data link systems. Corrupt, erroneous, late, or missing aeronautical data and aeronautical information can potentially affect the safety of air navigation.

The specific objectives of this NPA are to: 1) ensure that aeronautical data and aeronautical information are originated, assembled, edited, formatted, published and finally provided at the required level of quality to the next intended user and for all phases of flight; the quality of the data shall be proportionate to the types of aeronautical actors involved; 2) ensure alignment in an efficient and effective way with the latest International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annex 15 amendment; and 3) ensure enough proportionality and flexibility to allow smooth implementation of AIS.

This NPA proposes rules for:

- ATM/ANS providers; and
- organisations involved in the origination of aeronautical data.

It amends Annexes I (Definitions), II (Part-ATM/ANS.AR), III (Part-ATM/ANS.OR) and VI (Part-AIS) to Regulation .../.... laying down common requirements for service providers and the oversight in air traffic management/air navigation services and other air traffic management network functions. as well as Regulation (EU) No 139/2014 of 12 February





