

Doc 10066
Amendment No. 2
24/8/20

AMENDMENT NO. 2
TO THE
PROCEDURES
FOR
AIR NAVIGATION SERVICES

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT
(Doc 10066)

FIRST EDITION — 2018

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Checklist of Amendments
to the PANS-AIM (Doc 10066), First Edition

	<i>Date of applicability</i>
First edition (incorporated Amendment No. 1) (Approved by the Council on 12 May 2020)	4 November 2021; 28 November 2024
Amendment No. 2 (Approved by the Council on 19 June 2020) Replacement pages (x), 1-8, 5-6, 5-9, App 4-1 to App 4-11	4 November 2021

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Transmittal note

Amendment No. 2
to the
Procedures for Air Navigation Services
AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
(Doc 10066)

1. Insert the following new and replacement pages in the PANS-AIM (First Edition) to incorporate Amendment No. 2 which becomes applicable on 4 November 2021.
 - a) Page (x) — Foreword
 - b) Page 1-8 — Chapter 1
 - c) Pages 5-6 and 5-9 — Chapter 5
 - d) Pages App 4-1 to App 4-11 — Appendix 4
 2. These pages should be retained separately from the PANS-AIM proper until the applicability date is reached, at which time they should be incorporated into the PANS-AIM.
 3. Record the entry of this amendment on page (iii).
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7. CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENT

7.1 Chapter 1 — Definitions

Chapter 1 contains a list of terms and their technical meanings as used in this document.

7.2 Chapter 2 — Aeronautical Information Management

Chapter 2 describes the main aeronautical information management functions that include the collection, processing, quality control and distribution of aeronautical data and aeronautical information, as well as data integrity monitoring and assurance.

7.3 Chapter 3 — Quality Management

Chapter 3 focuses on the quality management aspect of AIM. It explains the general requirements of the quality management system related to AIM processes.

7.4 Chapter 4 — Aeronautical Data Requirements

7.4.1 Chapter 4 outlines the data origination requirements and how data is to be collected and transmitted to the AIS in accordance with accuracy requirements and integrity classifications as specified in Appendix 1.

7.4.2 The chapter also deals with the minimum metadata requirements.

7.5 Chapter 5 — Aeronautical Information Products and Services

7.5.1 Chapter 5 outlines the specifications regarding the provision of aeronautical information products (in printed or electronic form) and services. This includes the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP), AIP Amendments and Supplements and Aeronautical Information Circulars (AIC).

7.5.2 The chapter also provides general specifications on NOTAM, number and series allocation, NOTAM checklist and distribution. In addition, the chapter includes specifications for pre-flight information services.

7.5.3 General provisions for digital data are also explained, as well as specific details on the various data sets: AIP data sets; terrain and obstacle data sets; aerodrome mapping data sets; and instrument flight procedure data sets.

7.6 Chapter 6 — Aeronautical Information Updates

Chapter 6 details how to update aeronautical information products and services.

7.7 Appendices

7.7.1 Appendix 1 presents the scope of data and information to be collected and maintained by an AIS. The Aeronautical Data Catalogue symbolizes the shift from product-centric to data-centric environments, is considered the point of reference for all provisions related to aeronautical data origination and publication, and represents the common language for data originators and the AIS. Data element properties, sub-properties and descriptions and quality requirements (accuracy, resolution, integrity) are contained in Appendix 1.

7.7.2 Contents of the Aeronautical Information Publication are contained in Appendix 2.

7.7.3 Format and instructions for completion of NOTAM, SNOWTAM and ASHTAM are found in Appendices 3, 4 and 5, respectively.

7.7.4 Terrain and obstacle attributes provision requirements are detailed in Appendix 6.

7.7.5 Predetermined distribution of NOTAM is detailed in Appendix 7.

Table A. Amendments to PANS-AIM

<i>Amendment</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Subject(s)</i>	<i>Approved Applicable</i>
First edition	Twelfth meeting of the AIS-AIM Study Group (AIS-AIMSG/12)	Amendment concerning: harmonization of AIS/AIM procedures; and SNOWTAM format.	28 August 2018 8 November 2018 5 November 2020
1	The fourteenth meeting of the Instrument Flight Procedures Panel (IFPP/14) and the third meeting of the Aerodrome Design and Operations Panel (ADOP/3)	a) ATS route classification, GBAS Cat II and Cat III Criteria and visual segment surface (VSS) and folding wing tips; and b) pavement classification rating.	12 May 2020 4 November 2021 28 November 2024
2	Eighth Meeting of the 220th Session of the ICAO Council	Postponement of the applicability date of the amendment to the First Edition regarding SNOWTAM format.	19 June 2020 4 November 2021

Orthometric height. Height of a point related to the geoid, generally presented as an MSL elevation.

Pavement classification rating (PCR)[†]. A number expressing the bearing strength of a pavement.

Performance-based communication (PBC). Communication based on performance specifications applied to the provision of air traffic services.

Note.— A required communication performance (RCP) specification includes communication performance requirements that are allocated to system components in terms of the communication to be provided and associated transaction time, continuity, availability, integrity, safety and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Performance-based navigation (PBN). Area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace.

Note.— Performance requirements are expressed in navigation specifications (RNAV specification, RNP specification) in terms of accuracy, integrity, continuity, availability and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Performance-based surveillance (PBS). Surveillance based on performance specifications applied to the provision of air traffic services.

Note.— A required surveillance performance (RSP) specification includes surveillance performance requirements that are allocated to system components in terms of the surveillance to be provided and associated data delivery time, continuity, availability, integrity, accuracy of the surveillance data, safety and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Portrayal. Presentation of information to humans (ISO 19117*).

Position (geographical). 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.

Post spacing. Angular or linear distance between two adjacent elevation points.

Precision. The smallest difference that can be reliably distinguished by a measurement process.

Note.— In reference to geodetic surveys, precision is a degree of refinement in performance of an operation or a degree of perfection in the instruments and methods used when taking measurements.

Pre-flight information bulletin (PIB). A presentation of current NOTAM information of operational significance, prepared prior to flight.

Prohibited area. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

Quality. Degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements (ISO 9000*).

Note 1.— The term “quality” can be used with adjectives such as poor, good or excellent.

Note 2.— “Inherent”, as opposed to “assigned”, means existing in something, especially as a permanent characteristic.

[†]. Applicable as of 28 November 2024.

Quality assurance. Part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled (ISO 9000*).

Quality control. Part of quality management focused on fulfilling quality requirements (ISO 9000*).

Quality management. Coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to quality (ISO 9000*).

Radio navigation service. A service providing guidance information or position data for the efficient and safe operation of aircraft supported by one or more radio navigation aids.

Required communication performance (RCP) specification. A set of requirements for air traffic service provision and associated ground equipment, aircraft capability, and operations needed to support performance-based communication.

Required surveillance performance (RSP) specification. A set of requirements for air traffic service provision and associated ground equipment, aircraft capability, and operations needed to support performance-based surveillance.

Requirement. Need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory (ISO 9000*).

Note 1.— “Generally implied” means that it is custom or common practice for the organization, its customers and other interested parties, that the need or expectation under consideration is implied.

Note 2.— A qualifier can be used to denote a specific type of requirement, e.g. product requirement, quality management requirement, customer requirement.

Note 3.— A specified requirement is one which is stated, for example, in a document.

Note 4.— Requirements can be generated by different interested parties.

Restricted area. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.

Route stage. A route or portion of a route flown without an intermediate landing.

SNOWTAM.† A special series NOTAM notifying the presence or removal of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush or standing water associated with snow, slush and ice on the movement area, by means of a specific format.

SNOWTAM.†† A special series NOTAM given in a standard format providing a surface condition report notifying the presence or cessation of hazardous conditions due to snow, ice, slush, frost, standing water or water associated with snow, slush, ice or frost on the movement area.

Station declination. An alignment variation between the zero degree radial of a VOR and true north, determined at the time the VOR station is calibrated.

Terrain. The surface of the Earth containing naturally occurring features such as mountains, hills, ridges, valleys, bodies of water, permanent ice and snow, and excluding obstacles.

Traceability. Ability to trace the history, application or location of that which is under consideration (ISO 9000*).

† Applicable until 3 November 2021.

†† Applicable as of 4 November 2021.