
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2021 No. 1203

The Aviation Safety (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2021

PART 3

Amendment of retained direct minor EU legislation

CHAPTER 6

Amendment of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2017/373

Amendment of Annex 1 to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/373

25.—(1) Annex 1 (definitions of terms used in Annexes 2 to 8) is amended as follows.

(2) After point (1) insert—

“(1A) ‘air-ground communication’ means two-way communication between aircraft and stations or locations on the surface of the Earth;”.

(3) After point (26) insert—

“(26A) ‘aeronautical information circular (AIC)’ means a notice containing information that does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the aeronautical information publication, but which relates to flight safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters;

(26B) ‘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;

(26C) ‘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, including amendment and supplements;
- AIC;
- aeronautical charts;
- NOTAM;
- digital data sets;

(26D) ‘aeronautical information publication (AIP)’ means a publication issued by or with the authority of a State and containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation;

(26E) ‘AIP amendment’ means a permanent change to the information contained in the AIP;

(26F) ‘AIP supplement’ means a temporary change to the information contained in the AIP, which is provided by means of special pages;

(26G) ‘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;”.

(4) After point (29) insert—

“(29A) ‘assemble’ means a process of merging data from multiple sources into a database and establishing a baseline for subsequent processing;”.

(5) After point (30) insert—

“(30A) ‘ATS route’ means a specified route designated for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of ATS;”.

(6) After point (35) insert—

“(35A) ‘broadcast’ means a transmission of information relating to air navigation that is not addressed to a specific station or stations;”.

(7) After point (38) insert—

“(38A) ‘completeness’ means, in relation to data, 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;”.

(8) After point (39) insert—

“(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;”.

(9) After point (40) insert—

“(40A) ‘cruising level’ means a level maintained during a significant portion of a flight;

(40B) ‘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;

(40C) ‘danger area’ means an airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times;

(40D) ‘data accuracy’ means a degree of conformance between the estimated or measured value and the true value;

(40E) ‘data collection surface’ means a defined surface intended for the purpose of collecting obstacle or terrain data;

(40F) ‘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;

(40G) ‘data item’ means a single attribute of a complete data set, which is allocated a value that defines its current status;

(40H) ‘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;

(40I) ‘data product specification’ means a detailed description of a data set or a collection of data sets together with additional information that will enable it to be created, supplied to and used by another party;

(40J) ‘data set’ means an identifiable collection of data;”.

(10) After point (41) insert—

“(41A) ‘datum’ means any quantity or set of quantities that may serve as a reference or basis for the calculation of other quantities;”.

(11) After point (48) insert—

“(48A) ‘feature’ means an abstraction of real world phenomena;

(48B) ‘feature attribute’ means a characteristic of a feature that has a name, a date 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;

(48D) ‘final approach’ means that part of an instrument approach procedure which:

(a) commences at the specified fix or point, or, where such a fix or point is not specified, at either of the following places:

(i) at the end of the last procedure turn, base turn or inbound turn of a racetrack procedure, if specified;

(ii) at the point of the interception of the last track specified in the approach procedure,

(b) ends at a point in the vicinity of an aerodrome from which a landing can be made or a missed approach procedure is initiated;”.

(12) After point (55) insert—

“(55A) ‘format’ means in relation to data, a structure of data items, records and files arranged to meet standards, specifications or data quality requirements;”.

(13) After point (57) insert—

“(57A) ‘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;

(57B) ‘geoid undulation’ means the distance of the geoid above (positive) or below (negative) the mathematical reference ellipsoid;”.

(14) After point (62) insert—

“(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) ‘identification’ means the situation which exists when the position indication of a particular aircraft is seen on a situation display and positively identified;

(62C) ‘integrity classification’ means, in relation to aeronautical data, a classification based upon the potential risk resulting from the use of corrupted data, defining routine, essential and critical data;

(62D) ‘international NOTAM office (NOF)’ means an office designated by a State for the exchange of NOTAM internationally;”.

(15) After point (65) insert—

“(65A) ‘metadata’ means data about data;”.

(16) After point (72) insert—

“(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;”.

- (17) After point (76) insert—
“(76A) ‘position’ means, in a geographical context, 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;”.
- (18) After point (80) insert—
“(80A) ‘prohibited area’ means an airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.”.
- (19) After point (82) insert—
“(82A) ‘resolution’ means, in relation to data, a number of units or digits to which a measured or calculated value is expressed and used;”.
- (20) After point (83) (definition of ‘rest period’) insert—
“(83A) ‘restricted area’ means 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;”.
- (21) After point (85) insert—
“(85A) ‘route stage’ means a route or portion of a route flown without an intermediate landing;”.
- (22) After point (94) insert—
“(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;”.
- (23) After point (99) insert—
“(99A) ‘taxiing’ means movement of an aircraft on the surface of an aerodrome or an operating site under its own power, excluding take-off and landing;”.
- (24) After point (102) insert—
“(102A) ‘timeliness’ means, in relation to data, the degree of confidence that the data is applicable to the period of its intended use;”.
- (25) After point (103) (definition of ‘touchdown zone’) insert—
“(103A) ‘traceability’ means, in relation to data, the degree to which a system or 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;
(103B) ‘track’ means the projection on the Earth’s surface of the path of an aircraft, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic or grid);
(103C) ‘transition altitude’ means the altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitudes;
(103D) ‘transition level’ means the lowest flight level available for use above the transition altitude;”.
- (26) After point (105) insert—
“(105A) ‘validation’ means, in relation to data, the process of ensuring that data meets the requirements for the specified application or intended use;
(105B) ‘verification’ means, in relation to data, 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;”.

(27) After point (106) insert—

“(106A) ‘visual approach’ means an approach by an IFR flight when either part or all of an instrument approach procedure is not completed and the approach is executed in visual reference to terrain;

(106B) ‘visual flight rules flight’ or ‘VFR flight’ means a flight conducted in accordance with the visual flight rules;”.

(28) After point (107) (definition of ‘volcanic ash advisory centre (VAAC)’ insert—

“(107A) ‘waypoint’ means a specified geographical location used to define an area navigation route or the flight path of an aircraft employing area navigation. Waypoints are identified as either:

- (a) fly-by waypoint – a waypoint which requires turn anticipation to allow tangential interception of the next segment of a route or procedure, or
- (b) fly-over waypoint – a waypoint at which a turn is initiated in order to join the next segment of a route or procedure;”.