International Civil Aviation Organization

MIDANPIRG AIM Sub-Group

Second Meeting (AIM SG/2) (Kish Island, Iran, 31 August-2 September 2015)

Agenda Item 4: Performance Framework for AIM implementation in the MID Region

IRAN PROGRESS IN THE TRANSITION FROM AIS TO AIM

(Presented by Iran)

SUMMARY

This Paper presents the progress of the transition from AIS to AIM in Iran, in particular actions taken in the signature of SLA with data originators and implementation of eTOD.

Action by the meeting is at paragraph 3.

REFERENCES

- ICAO Annex 15
- MIDANPIRG/15 Report

1. Introduction

- 1.1 According to Iran AIM National Plan (IANP) and ICAO roadmap for the transition from AIS to AIM, Islamic republic of Iran has drawn some steps to transit from AIS to AIM.
- 1.2 These steps constitute a minimum list of areas of activities for the transition to AIM. The steps are to be taken as a checklist of high level actions to be conducted for realization of the transition. Failing to take action on any of those steps would necessarily increase the duration of the transition and negatively affect the enabling role of AIM in the future ATM Concept of operation.
- 1.3 Steps of the AIM Phase 1 (AIRAC adherence monitoring, Monitoring of differences to Annex 4 and Annex 15, WGS-84 implementation and Quality management system) have already been implemented.
- 1.4 This Information paper presents two other steps of AIM roadmap that have been implemented in Iran during last year, i.e. SLA with data originators and eTOD area 2 and 3.

2. DISCUSSION

Service Level of Agreement (SLA)

- 2.1 MIDANPIRG/15, through MIDANPIRG Conclusion 15/17, urged States to take necessary measures for the signature of formal arrangements between AIS/AIM and the data originators, commensurate with the Aerodrome operators, Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs) and the Military Authority.
- 2.2 High quality data can only be maintained when the source of data is in an acceptable level of quality. To reach this goal and to meet requirements of annex 15 and MIDANPIRG conclusion 17/15, Iran started to establish formal agreement between originators of aeronautical data and aeronautical information and the aeronautical information service since 2010. So far, 5 SLAs have been signed as below:
 - SLA between AIS and ATS
 - SLA between AIS and CNS
 - SLA between AIS and Aerodrome Facilitation Department
 - SLA between AIS and Aerodromes Development Department
 - SLA between AIS and Iran Aerodromes Managers
- 2.3 In addition to these SLAs, we are to plan for two remained data originators: MET and military organizations.

Electronic Terrain and Obstacle Data (eTOD)

- 2.4 The compilation and provision of terrain and obstacle data sets is an integral part of the transition to AIM. Ref to Iran AIP GEN 3.1.6; these data for area 1 and area 4 already produced and now available for all users in XML and shape file format.
- 2.5 According to Annex 15 Para 10.1.4 that require states to provide all obstacles within Area 2 that are assessed as being a hazard to air navigation by Nov 2015; we could also implement data sets for area 2 and also for area 3 for 8 international aerodromes during last year. These data have been checked for accuracy and usability in aviation application.
- 2.6 The obstacle data product specification, supported by geographical coordinates for each aerodrome included within the dataset, describe the following areas:
 - Areas 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d
 - The take-off flight path area
 - The obstacle limitation surfaces
- 2.7 Electronic terrain data include spatial (position and elevation), thematic and temporal aspects for the surface of the earth containing naturally occurring features such as mountains, hills, ridges, valleys, bodies of water, permanent ice and snow.
- 2.8 Each terrain data product specification include an overview, a specification scope, data product identification, data content and structure, data capture, data maintenance, data portrayal, data product delivery and metadata.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to note the information provided in this paper.