Global Harmonization Through Collaboration

Information Standards

Presented by: JP Lauer

Date: August 30, 2012





AIR TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION EXCHANGE CONFERENCE - (FEATURING AIXM, WXXM AND FIXM)

August 28, 2012 - August 31, 2012 NOAA Auditorium and Science Center Silver Spring, Maryland



Standardization?



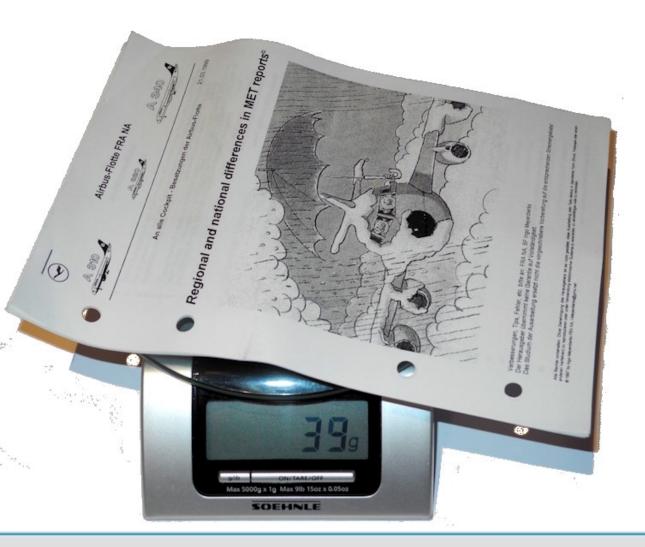


Many different regional and national standards...



A Real Life Solution





Here the "solution" weighs 39g, has 29 pages and comes in A5 format.

Digital information may weigh nothing, but the weightiness of non-harmonized information is much greater.





ICAO Assembly Resolution 37-15 Appendix A



ICAO Doc 9958 addresses in its Appendix A the formulation of Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) for complex aeronautical systems.

It **creates a three-level hierarchy** of requirements and specifications for complex aeronautical systems:

- 1. "core" SARPs consisting of broad, high-level requirements in Annexes;
- 2. technical specifications in appendices to Annexes;
- 3. and related detailed technical specifications in separate documents.



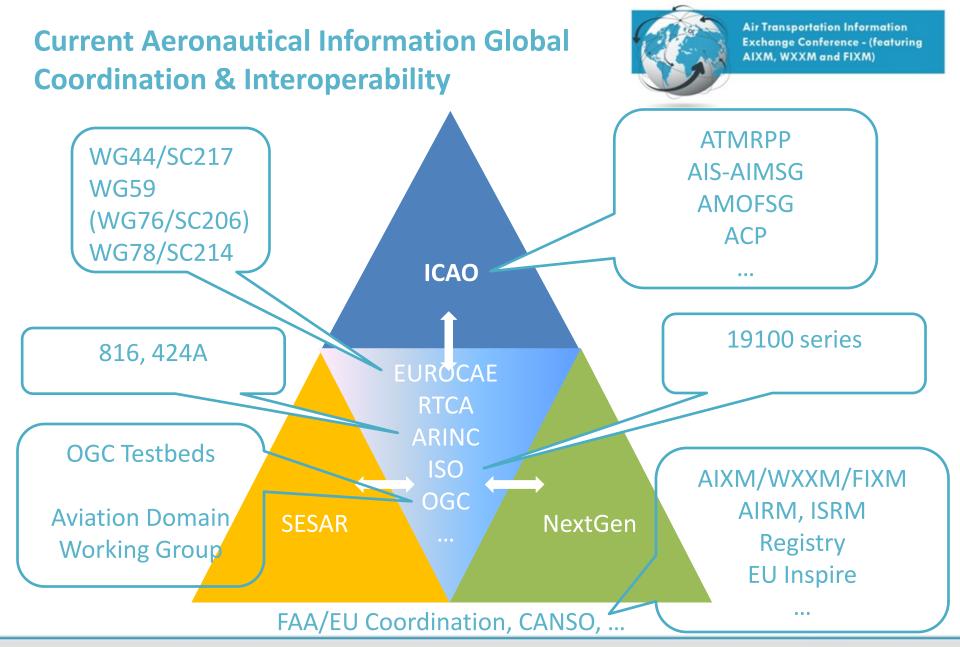
ICAO Assembly Resolution 37-15 Appendix A cont.



In the development of SARPs, procedures and guidance material, ICAO should utilize, to the maximum extent, appropriate and subject to the adequacy of a verification and validation process, the work of other recognized standards making organizations.

Material developed by these other standards-making organizations may be deemed appropriate by the Council as meeting ICAO requirements; in this case such material should be referenced in ICAO documentation;







Good Standards



Standards are like parachutes – they work best when they are open!

They should also:

- be accessible
- be inclusive
- provide the right level of interoperability (simple vs. complex)
- not contradict other standards





CANSO Paper to ANC 12



CANSO will submit a Working Paper asking ICAO to use the ISO process in collaboration with relevant standards organizations to develop detailed technical specifications for aeronautical information to:

- give stakeholders an acceptable level of transparency and participation
- maintain global interoperability objectives
- ensure that aviation specific specifications are open and in congruence with generic international specifications
- leverage the **global reach** and **legal status** of the ISO process

ICAO already uses the ISO process with great success to develop and maintain specifications for Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs).



Information Standards Organizations

























Organizations fully integrated into the ISO process



Organizations partially integrated into the ISO process





Participation in the ISO Process

(examples)



Air Transportation Information Exchange Conference - (featuring AIXM, WXXM and FIXM)

Approval as PAS

(Publicly

Available

Specification)

Agreements to develop joint standards



Approval as RS
(Referenced
Specification)
Originator
Organization
(ARO)

Cooperation
with regional
and national
standards
organizations
liaising with ISO

Contribution to ISO Working Groups

Making location count.

www.opengeospatial.org





Which ISO Technical Committee?



ISO Technical Committee (TC) 20 Aircraft and Space Vehicles with a secretariat provided by OGC is being considered as an appropriate body

The current draft TORs foresee specification activities in the following areas:

AIXM, WXXM, FIXM, reference models (AIRM/ISRM), Systems Engineering (common services, interfaces, information security (assurance), data processing/handling, registry, ...)

Resulting specifications could be directly used to demonstrate regulatory compliance



The Result: Global Detailed Technical Specifications



EN 13138-1:2012 Buoyant Aids to be Worn





Summary



CANSO position: Detailed technical specifications for aeronautical information should be developed using the **ISO process in close collaboration with other standardization bodies** in order to:

- give stakeholders an acceptable level of transparency and participation
- maintain global interoperability objectives
- ensure that aviation specific specifications are open and in congruence with generic international specifications
- leverage the global reach and legal status of the ISO process

States and stakeholders should actively contribute to the development of detailed technical specifications for aeronautical information as outlined



Questions







Contact Information





Jan-Philipp Lauer

Jan-Philipp.Lauer@DFS.de Tel. +49(6103)707-1360

