



Aeronautical Information Management (AIM)

Course: AIP, NOTAM and Data Quality



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Introduction:

Aeronautical Information Management AIM for the AIP, NOTAM and data quality is the subject of this 5-day course for aeronautical information units, NOTAM offices and data originating functions, who produce an AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan for a case AIS unit. Charting errors, late AIRAC amendments and conflicting NOTAM reach flight decks when data is re-keyed between systems without integrity checks. Nominees already publish, check or originate aeronautical data and work through case studies built on sample AIP pages, NOTAM files and data sets. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this aeronautical information management course.

Course Objectives:

- Explain how Annex 15 and PANS-AIM define the products, services and data responsibilities of an aeronautical information unit
- Maintain AIP and eAIP content across the GEN, ENR and AD parts, choosing between AIRAC amendments, supplements and circulars
- Originate, check and cancel NOTAM correctly, coding the Q line and items A to G and controlling validity and checklists
- Assess aeronautical data against accuracy, resolution, integrity, traceability and timeliness requirements along the data chain
- Evaluate AIXM and digital NOTAM readiness and the quality management controls needed for AIS unit processes
- Produce an AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan for a case AIS unit

Target Audience:

- Aeronautical information unit leads responsible for AIP publication, AIRAC planning and amendment control
 - NOTAM office supervisors responsible for NOTAM origination, checking and validity monitoring
 - Aeronautical data and cartography leads responsible for data sets, charts and navigation database deliveries
 - Procedure design and aerodrome data managers responsible for originating survey and procedure data
 - Air navigation quality managers responsible for quality management systems and data error reporting
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Course Outline:

Day 1: Aeronautical Information Foundations and the AIS-to-AIM Shift

- Annex 15 Scope for State Aeronautical Information Services
- Integrated Aeronautical Information Package Elements and Their Uses
- AIS-to-AIM Shift From Product-Centric to Data-Centric Service
- Aeronautical Information Users From Flight Crews to Navigation Databases
- AIS Unit Current-State Assessment Using Publication and Error Records

Day 2: PANS-AIM Requirements, AIP Structure and AIRAC Control

- PANS-AIM Procedures for Aeronautical Data and Information Provision
- AIP GEN, ENR and AD Parts Content Mapping
- AIRAC Cycle Calendar for Operationally Significant Changes
- AIP Amendments, AIP Supplements and Aeronautical Information Circulars Selection
- eAIP Production Workflow From Source Data to Publication

Day 3: NOTAM Origination, Checking and Data Chain Practice

- NOTAM Format Q Line Coding and Items A to G
- NOTAMN, NOTAMR and NOTAMC Series Numbering and Validity Control
- SNOWTAM and ASHTAM Special Series Handling Procedures
- Checklist of Valid NOTAM and Pre-Flight Information Bulletin Preparation
- Aeronautical Data Chain Mapping From Originator to End User

Day 4: Data Quality, Digital Exchange and Quality Management Controls

- Data Quality Requirements for Accuracy, Resolution and Integrity
- Data Traceability and Timeliness Checks Across Originator Interfaces
- AIXM Feature Model, Temporality and UUID Identification
- Digital NOTAM Event Encoding and Machine-Readable Distribution
- Quality Management System Controls for AIS Unit Processes

Day 5: Case Study for an AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan

- Case AIS Unit Pack of AIP Extracts and NOTAM Files
 - Originator Interface Agreements With Procedure Designers, Aerodromes and ATM Units
 - Data Error Root Cause Review Along the Case Data Chain
 - AIM Transition Roadmap Phases With Owners and Milestones
 - AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan Completion
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Skills You Will Gain:

- AIP Amendment Control
- NOTAM Coding and Validation
- Aeronautical Data Chain Mapping
- Data Integrity Verification
- AIXM Feature Interpretation
- Originator Interface Management
- AIS Quality Auditing
- AIM Transition Planning

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver an AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan for a case AIS unit to the head of aeronautical information services and the quality manager
- Choose the correct publication route for each change, whether AIRAC amendment, supplement, circular or NOTAM, on clear evidence
- Prevent late AIRAC changes, NOTAM backlogs and corrupt data reaching navigation databases by checking quality at each link of the data chain
- Share NOTAM coding checklists, data quality check sheets and originator agreement templates with publication and NOTAM office colleagues

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan to the head of aeronautical information services, the quality manager and the data originators it affects. Management uses it to decide which data sets move first to structured digital exchange, which originator agreements are renegotiated and which quality checks are added before publication. After the first AIRAC cycles under the plan, the unit should review data error reports, NOTAM corrections and late submissions against the baseline and adjust its priorities.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before an aeronautical information management AIM course on the AIP, NOTAM and data quality?

Participants should already publish, check or originate aeronautical information and read AIP pages and NOTAM text with confidence. Bringing sample AIP extracts, NOTAM records or data error reports from their own unit helps them apply the case work directly.

How does aeronautical information management AIM training differ from air traffic management or aeronautical meteorology courses?

AIM training covers how aeronautical data and information are originated, checked, published and exchanged. Air traffic management courses cover airspace, flow and capacity, while aeronautical meteorology courses cover weather observations, forecasts and warnings for aviation users.

Why does the AIRAC cycle matter in aeronautical information management of the AIP and NOTAM?

The AIRAC cycle sets common effective dates for operationally significant changes so that users can update flight management systems and navigation databases in time. Changes that miss the cycle often end up as NOTAM, adding workload and risk for flight crews.

What do participants take back from the aeronautical information management AIM course on the AIP, NOTAM and data quality?

Participants take back an AIS-to-AIM Transition and Data Quality Improvement Plan for a case AIS unit, with a data chain map, originator interface actions, quality controls and a transition roadmap they can adapt to their own organisation.