

## GEN 2.2 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN AIS PUBLICATIONS

Abbreviations marked yellow in HTML (printed in italics in PDF) are either different from or not contained in ICAO Doc 8400.

A			
A	amber	AMHS	<i>ATS message handling system</i>
A	<i>FRA arrival connecting point</i>	AMS	aeronautical mobile service
AA	<i>approved agency</i>	AMSL	above mean sea level
AAA	(or AAB, AAC... etc., in sequence) amended meteorological message (message type designator)	AMSS	aeronautical mobile satellite service
A/A	air-to-air	ANC	aeronautical chart - 1:500 000 (followed by name/title)
AAD	assigned altitude deviation	ANCS	aeronautical navigation chart - small scale (followed by name/title and scale)
AAIM	aircraft autonomous integrity monitoring	ANM	<i>ATFM notification message</i>
AAL	above aerodrome level	ANS	answer
AAR	air to air refuelling	AO	aircraft operator
ABI	advance boundary information	AOC	aerodrome obstacle chart (followed by type and name/title)
ABM	abeam	AOGS	<i>air operations control station</i>
ABN	aerodrome beacon	AOM	<i>airside operations manager</i>
ABT	about	AP	airport
ABV	above	APAPI	abbreviated precision approach path indicator (to be pronounced "AY-PAPI")
AC	altocumulus	APCH	approach
ACARS	aircraft communication addressing and reporting system (to be pronounced "AY-CARS")	APDC	aircraft parking/docking chart (followed by name/title)
ACAS	airborne collision avoidance system (to be pronounced "AY-CAS")	APN	apron
ACC	area control centre or area control	APP	approach control office or approach control or approach control service
ACCID	notification of an aircraft accident	APR	April
ACFT	aircraft	APRX	approximate or approximately
ACK	acknowledge	APSG	after passing
ACL	altimeter check location	APU	auxiliary power unit
ACL	<i>ATC clearances and instructions</i>	APV	approach procedure with vertical guidance
ACM	<i>ATC communications management</i>	ARC	area chart
ACN	aircraft classification number	ARINC	<i>navigation system database specification (Aeronautical Radio Incorporated)</i>
ACP	acceptance (message type designator)	ARNG	arrange
ACPT	accept or accepted	ARO	air traffic services reporting office
ACT	active or activated or activity	ARP	aerodrome reference point
AD	aerodrome	ARP	air-report (message type designator)
ADA	advisory area	ARQ	automatic error correction
ADC	aerodrome chart	ARR	arrival (message type designator)
ADDN	addition or additional	ARR	arrive or arrival
ADF	automatic direction finding equipment	ARS	special air-report (message type designator)
ADIZ	air defence identification zone (to be pronounced "AY-DIZ")	ARST	arresting (specify (part of) aircraft arresting equipment)
ADJ	adjacent	AS	altostratus
ADO	aerodrome office (specify service)	ASAP	as soon as possible
ADR	advisory route	ASC	ascent to or ascending to
ADS	the address (when this abbreviation is used to request a repetition, the question mark (IMI) precedes the abbreviation, e.g. IMI ADS) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	ASDA	accelerate stop distance available
ADS-B	automatic dependent surveillance - broadcast	ASE	altimetry system error
ADS-C	automatic dependent surveillance - contract	ASHTAM	special series NOTAM notifying, by means of a specific format, change in activity of a volcano, a volcanic eruption and/or volcanic ash cloud that is of significance to aircraft operations
ADSU	automatic dependent surveillance unit	ASM	<i>airspace management</i>
ADVS	advisory service	ASPH	asphalt
ADZ	advise	ASR	<i>altimeter setting region</i>
AES	aircraft earth station	AT	at (followed by time at which weather change is forecast to occur)
AFIL	flight plan filed in the air	ATA	actual time of arrival
AFIS	aerodrome flight information service	ATAS	<i>automatic telephone answering system</i>
AFISO	<i>AFIS operator</i>	ATC	air traffic control (in general)
AFIZ	<i>aerodrome flight information zone</i>	ATCSMAC	air traffic control surveillance minimum altitude chart (followed by name/title)
AFM	yes or affirm or affirmative or that is correct	ATD	actual time of departure
AFS	aeronautical fixed service	ATFM	air traffic flow management
AFT	after... (followed by time or place)	ATIS	automatic terminal information service (to be pronounced "AY-TIS")
AFTN	aeronautical fixed telecommunication network	ATM	air traffic management
A/G	air-to-ground	ATN	aeronautical telecommunication network
AGA	aerodromes, air routes and ground aids	ATP	at... (followed by time or place)
AGL	above ground level	ATS	air traffic services
AGN	again	ATTN	attention
AIC	aeronautical information circular	AT-VASIS	abbreviated T visual approach slope indicator system (to be pronounced "AY-TEE-VASIS")
AIDC	air traffic services interfacility data communication	ATZ	aerodrome traffic zone
AIM	aeronautical information management	AUG	August
AIP	aeronautical information publication	AUP	<i>airspace use plan</i>
AIRAC	aeronautical information regulation and control	AUTH	authorized or authorization
AIREP	air report	AUTO	automatic
AIRMET	information concerning en-route weather phenomena which may affect the safety of low-level aircraft operations	AUW	all up weight
AIS	aeronautical information services	AUX	auxiliary
ALA	alighting area	AVBL	available or availability
ALERFA	alert phase	AVG	average
ALR	alerting (message type designator)	AVGAS	aviation gasoline
ALRS	alerting service	AWOS	automated weather observation system
ALS	approach lighting system	AWTA	advise at what time able
ALT	altitude	AWY	airway
ALTN	alternate or alternating (light alternates in colour)	AZM	azimuth
ALTN	alternate aerodrome		
AMA	area minimum altitude	<b>B</b>	
AMC	<i>airspace management cell</i>	B	blue
AMC	<i>ATC microphone check</i>	BA	braking action
AMD	amend or amended (used to indicate amended meteorological message; message type designator)	BARO-VNAV	barometric vertical navigation (to be pronounced "BAA-RO-VEENAV")
AMDT	amendment (AIP amendment)	BASE	cloud base

BCFG	fog patches
BCN	beacon (aeronautical ground light)
BCST	broadcast
BDRY	boundary
BECMG	becoming
BFR	before
BKN	broken
BL	blowing (followed by DU=dust, SA=sand or SN=snow)
BLDG	building
BLO	below clouds
BLW	below...
BOMB	bombing
BR	mist
BRF	short (used to indicate the type of approach desired or required)
BRG	bearing
BRKG	braking
BS	commercial broadcasting station
BTL	between layers
BTN	between
BUFR	binary universal form for the representation of meteorological data

**C**

C	centre (preceded by runway designation number to identify a parallel runway)
C	degrees Celsius (centigrade)
CA	course to an altitude
CAA	civil aviation authority or civil aviation administration
CADF	centralized airspace data function
CAT	category
CAT	clear air turbulence
CAVOK	visibility, cloud and present weather better than prescribed values or conditions (to be pronounced "KAV-OH-KAY") cumulonimbus (to be pronounced "CEE BEE")
CB	
CBA	cross border area
CC	cirrocumulus
CCA	(or CCB, CCC...etc., in sequence) corrected meteorological message (message type designator)
CCO	continuous climb operations
CD	candela
CDA	continuous descent approach
CDM	collaborative decision making
CDN	co-ordination (message type designator)
CDO	continuous descent operations
CDR	conditional route
CF	change frequency to...
CF	course to a fix
CFM	confirm or I confirm (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
CGL	circling guidance light(s)
CH	channel
CH	this is a channel-continuity-check of transmission to permit comparison of your record of channel-sequence numbers of messages received on the channel (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
CHEM	chemical
CHG	modification (message type designator)
CI	cirrus
CIDIN	common ICAO data interchange network
CIV	civil
CK	check
CL	centre line
CLA	clear type of ice formation
CLBR	calibration
CLD	cloud
CLG	calling
CLIMB-OUT	climb-out area
CLR	clear(s) or cleared to... or clearance
CLRD	runway(s) cleared (used in METAR/SPECI)
CLSD	close or closed or closing
CM	centimetre
CMB	climb to or climbing to
CMPL	completion or completed or complete
CNL	cancel or cancelled
CNL	flight plan cancellation (message type designator)
CNS	communications, navigation and surveillance
COM	communications
CONC	concrete
COND	condition
CONS	continuous
CONST	construction or constructed
CONT	continue(s) or continued
COORD	co-ordinate or co-ordination
COORD	co-ordinates
COP	change-over point
COR	correct or correction or corrected (used to indicate corrected meteorological message; message type designator)
COT	at the coast
COV	cover or covered or covering
CPDLC	controller-pilot data link communications
CPL	current flight plan (message type designator)
CRC	cyclic redundancy check

CRM	collision risk model
CRP	compulsory reporting point
CRZ	cruise
CS	call sign
CS	cirrostratus
CTA	control area
CTAM	climb to and maintain
CTC	contact
CTL	control
CTN	caution
CTOT	calculated take-off time
CTR	control zone
CU	cumulus
CUF	cumuliform
CUST	customs
CVR	cockpit voice recorder
CW	continuous wave
CWY	clearway

**D**

D	danger area (followed by identification)
D	downward (tendency in RVR during previous 10 minutes)
D	FRA departure connecting point
DA	decision altitude
D-ATIS	data link automatic terminal information service (to be pronounced "DEE-ATIS")
DCD	double channel duplex
DCKG	docking
DCP	datum crossing point
DCPC	direct controller-pilot communications
DCS	double channel simplex
DCT	direct (in relation to flight plan clearances and type of approach)
DE	from (used to precede the call sign of the calling station) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
DEC	December
DEG	degrees
DEP	depart or departure
DEP	departure (message type designator)
DEPO	deposition
DER	departure end of the runway
DES	descend to or descending to
DEST	destination
DETRESFA	distress phase
DEV	deviation or deviating
DF	direction finding
DFDR	digital flight data recorder
DFTI	distance from touchdown indicator
DH	decision height
DIF	diffuse
DIST	distance
DIV	divert or diverting
DLA	delay or delayed
DLA	delay (message type designator)
DLIC	data link initiation capability
DLY	daily
DME	distance measuring equipment
DNG	danger or dangerous
DOF	date of flight
DOM	domestic
DP	dew point temperature
DPT	depth
DR	dead reckoning
DR	low drifting (followed by DU=dust, SA=sand or SN=snow)
DRG	during
DS	duststorm
DSB	double sideband
DTAM	descend to and maintain
DTG	date-time group
DTHR	displaced runway threshold
DTRT	deteriorate or deteriorating
DTW	dual tandem wheels
DU	dust
DUC	dense upper cloud
DUPE	this is a duplicate message (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
DUR	duration
D-VOLMET	data link VOLMET
DVOR	Doppler VOR
DVORTAC	Doppler VOR and TACAN
DW	dual wheels
DZ	drizzle

**E**

E	east or eastern longitude
E	FRA horizontal entry point
EASA	European Aviation Safety Agency
EAT	expected approach time
EAUP	European airspace use plan
EB	eastbound
ECAC	European civil aviation conference
EDA	elevation differential area
EDTO	extended diversion time operation

EEE	error (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	FPR	flight plan route
EET	estimated elapsed time	FR	fuel remaining
EFC	expect further clearance	FRA	free route airspace
EFCT	expected further clearance time	FREQ	frequency
EFIS	electronic flight instrument system (to be pronounced "EE-FIS")	FRI	Friday
eFPL	filed flight plan exchanged via flight and flow - information for a collaborative environment (FF-ICE) services	FRNG	firing
EGNOS	European geostationary navigation overlay service (to be pronounced "EGG-NOS")	FRONT	front (relating to weather)
EHF	extremely high frequency (30 000 to 300 000 MHz)	FROST	frost (used in aerodrome warnings)
ELBA	emergency location beacon - aircraft	FRQ	frequent
ELEV	elevation	FSC	flight service centre
ELR	extra long range	FSL	full stop landing
ELT	emergency locator transmitter	FSS	flight service station
EM	emission	FST	first
EMBD	embedded in a layer (to indicate cumulonimbus embedded in layers of other clouds)	ft	feet (dimensional unit)
EMERG	emergency	FT	feet (dimensional unit)
En	English	FTE	flight technical error
END	stop-end (related to RVR)	FTP	fictitious threshold point
ENE	east-north-east	FTT	flight technical tolerance
ENG	engine	FU	smoke
ENR	en-route	FUA	flexible use of airspace
ENRC	en-route chart (followed by name/title)	FZ	freezing
EOBT	estimated off-block time	FZDZ	freezing drizzle
EQPT	equipment	FZFG	freezing fog
ESE	east-south-east	FZRA	freezing rain
EST	estimate or estimated or estimate (as message type designator)		
ETA	estimated time of arrival or estimating arrival	<b>G</b>	
ETD	estimated time of departure or estimating departure	G	green
ETO	estimated time over significant point	G	variations from the mean wind speed (gusts) (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI and TAF)
EUR RODEX	European regional OPMET data exchange	GA	general aviation
EUUP	European updated airspace use plan	GA	go ahead, resume sending (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
EV	every	G/A	ground-to-air
EVS	enhanced vision system	G/A/G	ground-to-air and air-to-ground
EXC	except	GAGAN	GPS and geostationary earth orbit augmented navigation
EXER	exercises or exercising or to exercise	GAIN	airspeed or headwind gain
EXP	expect or expected or expecting	GAMET	area forecast for low-level flights
EXTD	extend or extending or extended	GARP	GBAS azimuth reference point
		GAT	general air traffic
		GBAS	ground-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "GEE-BAS")
<b>F</b>		GCA	ground controlled approach system or ground controlled approach
F	fixed	GEN	general
FA	course from a fix to an altitude	GEO	geographic or true
FAC	facilities	GES	ground earth station
FAF	final approach fix	GHz	giga Hertz (= 1000 MHz)
FAL	facilitation of international air transport	GLD	glider
FANS	future air navigation system	GLLFC	graphical low-level forecast
FAP	final approach point	GLONASS	global orbiting navigation satellite system (to be pronounced "GLO-NAS")
FAS	final approach segment	GLS	GBAS landing system
FATO	final approach and take-off area	GLV	groep lichte vliegtuigen
FAVA	final approach vectoring area	GMC	ground movement chart (followed by name/title)
FAX	facsimile transmission	GND	ground
FBL	light (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference or static reports, e.g. FBL RA=light rain)	GNDCK	ground check
FBZ	flight planning buffer zone	GNSS	global navigation satellite system
FC	funnel cloud (tornado or water spout)	GOV	government
FCST	forecast	GP	glide path
FCT	friction coefficient	GPA	glide path angle
FDPS	flight data processing system	GGIP	glide path intercept point
FEB	February	GPS	global positioning system
FEW	few	GPU	ground power unit
FG	fog	GPWS	ground proximity warning system
FIC	flight information centre	GR	hail
FIO	flight information office	GRAS	ground-based regional augmentation system (to be pronounced "GRASS")
FIR	flight information region	GRASS	grass landing area
FIS	flight information service	GRIB	processed meteorological data in the form of grid point values expressed in binary form (meteorological code)
FISA	automated flight information service	GRVL	gravel
FI	flashing	GS	ground speed
FL	flight level	GS	small hail and/or snow pellets
FLD	field	GUND	geoid undulation
FLG	flashing		
FLR	flares	<b>H</b>	
FLT	flight	H	high pressure area or the centre of high pressure
FLTCK	flight check	H	significant wave height (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
FLUC	fluctuating or fluctuation or fluctuated	H	hourly
FLW	follow(s) or following	h	half-hourly
FLY	fly or flying	H24	continuous day and night service
FM	course from a fix to manual termination (used in navigation database coding)	HA	holding/racetack to an altitude
FM	from	HAP	heli aiming point
FM	from (followed by time weather change is forecast to begin)	HAPI	helicopter approach path indicator
FMC	flight management computer	HBN	hazard beacon
FMC	frequency monitoring code	HCH	helicopter crossing height
FMP	flow management position	HDF	high frequency direction finding station
FMS	flight management system	HDG	heading
FMU	flow management unit	HEL	helicopter
FNA	final approach	HEMS	helicopter emergency medical service
FPAP	flight path alignment point	HF	high frequency (3000 to 30 000 kHz)
FPL	filed flight plan exchanged via aeronautical fixed service (AFS)	HF	holding/racetack to a fix
FPM	feet per minute		



MET REPORT	local routine meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)	NNW	north-north-west
MF	medium frequency (300 to 3000 kHz)	NO	no (negative) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MFA	<i>minimum flight altitude</i>	NOF	international NOTAM office
MHA	minimum holding altitude	NONSTD	non-standard
MHDF	medium and high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)	NOSIG	no significant change (used in trend-type landing forecasts)
MHVDF	medium, high and very high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)	NOTAM	a notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations
MHz	megahertz	NOTAMC	cancelling NOTAMN
MID	mid-point (related to RVR)	NOTAMN	new NOTAM
MIFG	shallow fog	NOTAMR	replacing NOTAM
MIL	military	NOV	November
MILATCC	<i>military air traffic control centre</i>	NOZ	normal operating zone
MIN	minutes	NPA	non-precision approach
MIS	missing... (transmission identification) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	NR	number
MKR	marker radio beacon	NRH	no reply heard
MLA	<i>microlight aeroplane</i>	NS	nimbostratus
MLH	<i>microlight helicopter</i>	NSC	nil significant cloud
MLS	microwave landing system	NSE	navigation system error
MLW	<i>maximum certificated landing weight</i>	NSW	nil significant weather
MM	middle marker	NTL	national
MNM	minimum	NTZ	no transgression zone
MNPS	minimum navigation performance specifications	NU	<i>not usable</i>
MNT	monitor or monitoring or monitored	NW	north-west
MNTN	maintain	NW	<i>nieuw in "Nw Milligen"</i>
MOA	military operating area	NWB	<i>north-westbound</i>
MOC	minimum obstacle clearance (required)	NXT	next
MOCA	minimum obstacle clearance altitude		
MOD	moderate (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference of static reports, e.g. MODRA=moderate rain)	<b>O</b>	
MOGAS	<i>motor gasoline (premiumgrade or fourstar)</i>	OAC	oceanic area control centre
MON	above mountains	OAS	obstacle assessment surface
MON	Monday	OAT	<i>operational air traffic (military)</i>
MOPS	minimum operational performance standards	OBS	observe or observed or observation
MOV	move or moving or movement	OBSC	obscure or obscured or obscuring
MPa	<i>megapascal</i>	OBST	obstacle
MPS	metres per second	OCA	obstacle clearance altitude
MRA	minimum reception altitude	OCA	oceanic control area
MRG	medium range	OCC	occluding (light)
MRP	ATS/MET reporting point	OCH	obstacle clearance height
MRVA	<i>minimum radar vector altitude</i>	OCNL	occasional or occasionally
MS	minus	OCS	obstacle clearance surface
MSA	minimum sector altitude	OCT	October
MSAS	multi-functional transport satellite (MTSAT) satellite-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "EM-SAS")	OEFZ	obstacle free zone
MSAW	minimum safe altitude warning	OGN	originate (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MSG	message	OHD	overhead
MSL	mean sea level	OIS	obstacle identification surface
MSR	message... (transmission identification) has been misrouted (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	OK	we agree or it is correct (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MSSR	monopulse secondary surveillance radar	OLDI	online data interchange
MT	mountain	OM	outer marker
MTI	<i>marked temperature inversion</i>	OPA	opaque, white type of ice formation
MTOM	maximum take-off mass	OPC	control indicated is operational control
MTU	metric units	OPMET	operational meteorological (information)
MTW	mountain waves	OPN	open or opening or opened
MUAC	<i>Maastricht Upper Area Control centre</i>	OPR	operator or operate or operative or operating or operational
MVA	<i>minimum vectoring altitudes</i>	OPS	operations
MVDF	medium and very high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)	O/R	on request
MWO	meteorological watch office	ORD	order
MX	mixed type of ice formation (white and clear)	OSV	ocean station vessel
		OTP	on top
		OTS	organized track system
		OUBD	outbound
		OVC	overcast
<b>N</b>		<b>P</b>	
N	no distinct tendency (in RVR during previous 10 minutes)	P	maximum value of wind speed or runway visual range (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI and TAF)
N	north or northern latitude	P	prohibited area (followed by identification)
NA	<i>not applicable</i>	PA	precision approach
NADP	noise abatement departure procedure	PALS	precision approach lighting system (specify category)
NAF	<i>North Sea Area Forecast</i>	PANS	procedures for air navigation services
NASC	national AIS system centre	PAPI	precision approach path indicator
NAT	North Atlantic	PAR	precision approach radar
NAV	navigation	PARL	parallel
NAVAID	navigation aid	PATC	precision approach terrain chart (followed by name/title)
NB	northbound	PAX	passenger(s)
NBFR	not before	PBC	performance-based communication
NC	no change	PBN	performance-based navigation
NCD	no cloud detected (used in automated METAR/SPECI)	PBS	performance-based surveillance
NDB	non-directional radio beacon	PCD	proceed or proceeding
NDV	no directional variations available (used in automated METAR/SPECI)	PCL	pilot-controlled lighting
NE	north-east	PCN	pavement classification number
NEB	north-eastbound	PCR	pavement classification rating
NEG	no or negative or permission not granted or that is not correct	PCT	per cent
NGT	night	PDC	pre-departure clearance
NIL	none or I have nothing to send to you	PDG	procedure design gradient
NM	nautical miles	PDT	<i>procedure design tool</i>
NML	normal	PER	performance
NMOC	<i>Network Manager Operation Center</i>	PERM	permanent
NN	no name, unnamed	PFC	<i>porous friction course</i>
NNE	north-north-east	PFP	preliminary flight plan

PIB	pre-flight information bulletin	RCLL	runway centre line light(s)
PJE	parachute jumping exercise	RCLR	recleared
PL	<i>plain language</i>	RCP	required communication performance
PL	ice pellets	RCR	<i>runway condition report</i>
PLA	practice low approach	RDH	reference datum height
PLVL	present level	RDL	radial
PN	prior notice required	RDO	radio
PNR	point of no return	RDOACT	radioactive
PO	dust/sand whirls (dust devils)	RE	recent (used to qualify weather phenomena e.g. RERA=recent rain)
POB	persons on board	REC	receive or receiver
POSS	possible	RECAT-EU	<i>European wake vortex re-categorization</i>
PPI	plan position indicator	REDL	runway edge light(s)
PPR	prior permission required	REF	reference to... or refer to ...
PPSN	present position	REG	registration
PRFG	aerodrome partially covered by fog	RENL	runway end light(s)
PRI	primary	REP	report or reporting or reporting point
PRKG	parking	REQ	request or requested
PROB	probability	RERTE	re-route
PROC	procedure	RESA	runway end safety area
PROP	propeller	RETD	<i>revised estimated time of departure</i>
PROV	provisional	RF	constant radius arc to a fix
PRP	point-in-space reference point	RFFS	rescue and fire fighting services
PS	plus	RFP	<i>replacement flight plan</i>
PSI	<i>pounds per square inch</i>	RG	range (lights)
PSG	passing	RHC	right-hand circuit
PSN	position	RIF	reclearance in flight
PSP	pierced steel plank	RIME	rim (used in aerodrome warnings)
PSR	primary surveillance radar	RL	report leaving
PSYS	pressure system(s)	RLA	relay to
PTN	procedure turn	RLCE	request level change en-route
PTS	polar track structure	RLLS	runway lead-in lighting system
PWR	power	RLNA	request level not available
<b>Q</b>			
QDL	do you intend to ask me for a series of bearings? or I intend to ask you for a series of bearings (to be used in radiotelegraphy as a Q code)	RMK	remark
QDM	magnetic heading (zero wind)	RMZ	<i>radio mandatory zone</i>
QDR	magnetic bearing	RNAV	area navigation (to be pronounced "AR-NAV")
QFE	atmospheric pressure at aerodrome elevation (or at runway threshold)	RNG	radio range
QFU	magnetic orientation of runway	RNLAF	<i>Royal Netherlands Airforce</i>
QGE	what is my distance to your station? or your distance to my station is (distance figures and units) (to be used in radiotelegraphy as a Q code)	RNN	<i>Royal Netherlands Navy</i>
QJH	shall I run my test tape/a test sentence? or run your test tape/a test sentence (to be used in AFS as a Q code)	RNP	required navigation performance
QNH	altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain elevation when on the ground	ROBEX	regional OPMET bulletin exchange (scheme)
QSP	will you relay to... free of charge? or I will relay to... free of charge (to be used in AFS as a Q code)	ROC	rate of climb
QTA	shall I cancel telegram number...? or cancel telegram number... (to be used in AFS as a Q code)	ROD	rate of descent
QTE	true bearing	RON	receiving only
QTF	will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations which you control? or the position of your station according to the bearings taken by the D/F stations that I control was... latitude... longitude (or other indication of position), class... at... hours (to be used in radiotelegraphy as a Q code)	RPAS	<i>remotely piloted aircraft systems</i>
QUAD	quadrant	RPDS	reference path data selector
QUJ	will you indicate the TRUE track to reach you? or the TRUE track to reach me is... degrees at... hours (to be used in radiotelegraphy as a Q code)	RPI	radar position indicator
<b>R</b>			
R	radial from VOR (followed by three figures)	RPL	repetitive flight plan
R	rate of turn	RPLC	replace or replaced
R	received (acknowledgement of receipt) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	RPS	radar position symbol
R	red	RPT	repeat or I repeat (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
R	restricted area (followed by identification)	RQ	request (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
R	right (preceded by runway designation number to identify a parallel runway)	RQMNTS	requirements
R	runway (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)	RQP	request flight plan (message type designator)
RA	rain	RQS	request supplementary flight plan (message type designator)
RA	resolution advisory	RR	report reaching
RAC	rules of the air and air traffic services	RRA	(or RRB, RRC...etc., in sequence) delayed meteorological message (message type designator)
RAD	<i>route availability document</i>	RSA	<i>restricted airspace</i>
RAG	ragged	RSC	rescue sub-centre
RAG	runway arresting gear	RSCD	runway surface condition
RAI	runway alignment indicator	RSM	<i>runway state message</i>
RAIM	receiver autonomous integrity monitoring	RSP	required surveillance performance
RAPCON	<i>radar approach control</i>	RSP	responder beacon
RASC	regional AIS system centre	RSR	en-route surveillance radar
RASS	remote altimeter setting source	RSS	root sum square
RB	rescue boat	RTD	delayed (used to indicate delayed meteorological message; message type designator)
RCA	reach cruising altitude	RTE	route
RCAM	<i>runway condition assessment matrix</i>	RTF	radiotelephone
RCC	rescue co-ordination centre	RTG	radiotelegraph
RCF	radio communication failure (message type designator)	RTHL	runway threshold light(s)
RCH	reach or reaching	RTN	return or returned or returning
RCL	runway centre line	RTODAH	rejected take-off distance available, helicopter
		RTS	return to service
		RTT	radioteletypewriter
		RTZL	runway touchdown zone light(s)
		RUT	standard regional route transmitting frequencies
		RV	rescue vessel
		RVA	radar vectoring area
		RVR	runway visual range
		RVSM	reduced vertical separation minimum (300 m (1000 ft)) between FL 290 and FL 410
		RWY	runway
		RWYCC	<i>runway condition code</i>
<b>S</b>			
S	south or southern latitude		
S	<i>special meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)</i>		
S	state of the sea (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)		
SA	sand		
SALS	simple approach lighting system		
SAN	sanitary		

SAR	search and rescue	SUP	supplement (AIP supplement)
SARPS	standards and recommended practices (ICAO)	SUPPS	regional supplementary procedures
SAT	Saturday	SVC	service (message type only)
SATCOM	satellite communication (used only when referring generally to both voice and data satellite communication or only data satellite communication)	SVCBL	serviceable
SATVOICE	satellite voice communication	SW	south-west
SB	southbound	SWB	south-westbound
SBAS	satellite-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "ESS-BASS")	SWC	<i>significant weather chart</i>
SC	stratocumulus	SWY	stopway
SCT	scattered		
SD	standard deviation	<b>T</b>	
SDBY	stand by	T	temperature
SDF	step down fix	T	true (preceded by a bearing to indicate reference to true north)
SE	south-east	TA	traffic advisory
SEA	sea (used in connection with sea-surface temperature and state of the sea)	TA	transition altitude
SEB	south-eastbound	TAA	terminal arrival altitude
SEC	seconds	TACAN	UHF tactical air navigation aid
SECN	section	TAF	aerodrome forecast (in meteorological code)
SECT	sector	TA/H	turn at an altitude/height
SELCAL	selective calling system	TAIL	tail wind
SEP	September	TAR	terminal area surveillance radar
SER	service or servicing or served	TAS	true airspeed
SERA	<i>standardised European rules of the air</i>	TAX	taxiing or taxi
SEV	severe (used e.g. to qualify icing and turbulence reports)	TBS	<i>Time based separation</i>
SFC	surface	TC	tropical cyclone
SG	snow grains	TCAC	tropical cyclone advisory centre
SQL	signal	TCAS RA	traffic alert and collision avoidance system resolution advisory (to be pronounced "TEE-CAS-AR-AY")
SH	showers (followed by RA=rain, SN=snow, PL=ice pellets, GR=hail, GS=small hail and/or snow pellets or combinations thereof, e.g. SHRASN=showers of rain and snow)	TCH	threshold crossing height
SHF	super high frequency (3000 to 30 000 MHz)	TCU	towering cumulus
SI	international system of units	TDO	tornado
SID	standard instrument departure	TDZ	touchdown zone
SIF	selective identification feature	TECR	technical reason
SIG	significant	TEL	telephone
SIGMET	information concerning en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere that may affect the safety of aircraft operations	TEMPO	temporary or temporarily
SIMUL	simultaneous or simultaneously	TF	track to fix
SIWL	single isolated wheel load	TFC	traffic
SKED	schedule or scheduled	TGL	touch-and-go landing
SLP	speed limiting point	TGL	<i>temporary guidance leaflet</i>
SLW	slow	TGS	taxiing guidance system
SMC	surface movement control	THR	threshold
SMR	surface movement radar	THRU	through
SN	snow	THU	Thursday
SNOCLO	aerodrome closed due to snow (used in METAR/SPECI)	TIBA	traffic information broadcast by aircraft
SNOWTAM	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	TIL	until
SOC	start of climb	TIP	until past... (place)
SPECI	aerodrome special meteorological report (in meteorological code)	TKOF	take-off
SPECIAL	special local meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)	TL	till (followed by time by which weather change is forecast to end)
SPI	special position indicator	TLOF	touchdown and lift-off area
SPL	supplementary flight plan (message type designator)	TMA	terminal control area
SPOC	SAR point of contact	TMG	<i>touring motor glider</i>
SPOT	spot wind	TMZ	<i>transponder mandatory zone</i>
SQ	squall	TN	minimum temperature (followed by figures in TAF)
SQL	squall line	TNA	turn altitude
SR	sunrise	TNH	turn height
SR-30	<i>30 minutes before sunrise</i>	TO	to... (place)
SRA	surveillance radar approach	TOBT	<i>target off-block time</i>
SRE	surveillance radar element of precision approach radar system	TOC	top of climb
SRG	short range	TODA	take-off distance available
SRR	search and rescue region	TODAH	take-off distance available, helicopter
SRY	secondary	TOP	cloud top
SS	sandstorm	TORA	take-off run available
SS	sunset	TOX	toxic
SS+30	<i>30 minutes after sunset</i>	TP	turning point
SSB	single sideband	TR	track
SSE	south-south-east	TRA	temporary reserved airspace
SSR	secondary surveillance radar	TRANS	transmits or transmitter
SST	supersonic transport	TREND	trend forecast
SSW	south-south-west	TRG	training
ST	stratus	TRL	transition level
STA	straight-in approach	TROP	tropopause
STAR	standard instrument arrival	TS	thunderstorm (in aerodrome reports and forecasts, TS used alone means thunder heard but no precipitation at the aerodrome)
STD	standard	TS	thunderstorm (followed by RA=rain, SN=snow, PL=ice pellets, GR=hail GS=small hail and/or snow pellets or combinations thereof, e.g. TSRASN=thunderstorm with rain and snow)
STF	stratiform	TSA	<i>temporary segregated area</i>
STN	station	TSAT	<i>target start-up approval time</i>
STNR	stationary	TSUNAMI	tsunami (used in aerodrome warnings)
STOL	short take-off and landing	TT	teletypewriter
STS	status	TUE	Tuesday
STWL	stopway light(s)	TURB	turbulence
SUBJ	subject to	T-VASIS	T visual approach slope indicator system (to be pronounced "TEE-VASIS")
SUN	Sunday	TVOR	terminal VOR
		TWR	aerodrome control tower or aerodrome control
		TWY	taxiway
		TX	maximum temperature (followed by figures in TAF)
		TXL	taxilane

TXT	text (when the abbreviation is used to request a repetition, the question mark (IMI) precedes the abbreviation, e.g. IMI TXT) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)	WAFC	world area forecast centre
TYP	type of aircraft	WB	westbound
TYPH	typhoon	WBAR	wing bar lights
<b>U</b>			
U	upward (tendency in RVR during previous 10 minutes)	WDI	wind direction indicator
UA	unmanned aircraft	WDSPR	widespread
UAB	until advised by ...	WED	Wednesday
UAC	upper area control centre	WEF	with effect from or effective from
UAR	upper air route	WGS-84	world geodetic system - 1984
UAS	unmanned aircraft system	WI	within
UDA	<i>upper advisory area</i>	WID	width or wide
UDF	ultra high frequency direction finding station	WIE	with immediate effect or effective immediately
UDP	<i>uniform daylight period</i>	WILCO	will comply
UDR	<i>upper advisory route</i>	WIND	wind
UFN	until further notice	WIP	work in progress
UHDT	unable higher due traffic	WKN	weaken or weakening
UHF	ultra high frequency (300 to 3000 MHz)	WNW	west-north-west
UIC	upper information centre	WO	without
UIR	upper flight information region	WPT	waypoint
ULM	ultra light motorized aircraft	WRNG	warning
ULR	ultra long range	WS	wind shear
UNA	unable	WSPD	wind speed
UNAP	unable to approve	WSW	west-south-west
UNL	unlimited	WT	weight
UNREL	unreliable	WTC	<i>wake turbulence category</i>
UP	unidentified precipitation (used in METAR/SPECI)	WTSPT	waterspout
URL	<i>uniform resource locator</i>	WWW	world wide web
US	unserviceable	WX	weather
UTA	upper control area	WXR	weather radar
UTC	co-ordinated universal time	<b>X</b>	
UUP	<i>updated airspace use plan</i>	X	cross
<b>V</b>			
V	variations from the mean wind direction (preceded and followed by figures in METAR/SPECI, e.g. 350V070)	X	<i>FRA horizontal exit point</i>
VA	heading to an altitude	XBAR	crossbar (of approach lighting system)
VA	volcanic ash	XNG	crossing
VAAC	volcanic ash advisory centre	XS	atmospherics
VAC	visual approach chart (followed by name/title)	<b>Y</b>	
VAL	in valleys	Y	yellow
VAN	runway control van	YZC	yellow caution zone (runway lighting)
VAR	magnetic variation	YES	yes (affirmative) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
VAR	visual-aural radio range	YR	your
VASIS	visual approach slope indicator systems	<b>Z</b>	
VB	<i>during day when visibility is bad</i>	Z	co-ordinated universal time (in meteorological messages)
VC	vicinity of the aerodrome (followed by FG=fog, FC=funnel cloud, SH=showers, PO=dust/sand whirls, BLDU=blowing dust, BLSA=blowing sand, BLSN=blowing snow, DS=dust-storm, SS=sandstorm, TS=thunderstorm or VA=volcanic ash, e.g. VCFG=vicinity fog)		
VCY	vicinity		
VDF	very high frequency direction finding station		
VDGS	<i>visual docking guidance system</i>		
VER	vertical		
VFR	visual flight rules		
VHF	very high frequency (30 to 300 MHz)		
VI	heading to an intercept		
VIP	very important person		
VIS	visibility		
VLF	very low frequency (3 to 30 kHz)		
VLR	very long range		
VM	heading to a manual termination		
VMC	visual meteorological conditions		
VN	<i>chart of visibility and cloud layers</i>		
VNAV	vertical navigation (to be pronounced "VEE-NAV")		
VOL	volume (followed by I, II...)		
VOLMET	meteorological information for aircraft in flight		
VOR	VHF omnidirectional radio range		
VORTAC	VOR and TACAN combination		
VOT	VOR airborne equipment test facility		
VPA	vertical path angle		
VPT	visual manoeuvre with prescribed track		
VRB	variable		
VSA	by visual reference to the ground		
VSP	vertical speed		
VTF	vector to final		
VTOL	vertical take-off and landing		
VV	vertical visibility (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI and TAF)		
VWS	<i>vertical wind shear</i>		
<b>W</b>			
W	west or western longitude		
W	white		
W	sea-surface temperature (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)		
W	<i>upper wind chart</i>		
WAAS	wide area augmentation system		
WAC	world aeronautical chart ICAO 1:1 000 000 (followed by name/title)		