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

B

B	blue
BA	braking action
BARO-VNAV	barometric vertical navigation (to be pronounced "BAA-RO-VEENAV")
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")
CB	cumulonimbus (to be pronounced "CEE BEE")
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
COOR	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)
EET	estimated elapsed time
EFC	expect further clearance
EFCT	*expected further clearance time*
EFIS	electronic flight instrument system (to be pronounced "EE-FIS")
eFPL	filed flight plan exchanged via flight and flow - information for a collaborative environment (FF-ICE) services
EGNOS	European geostationary navigation overlay service (to be pronounced "EGG-NOS")
EHF	extremely high frequency (30 000 to 300 000 MHz)
ELBA	emergency location beacon - aircraft
ELEV	elevation
ELR	extra long range
ELT	emergency locator transmitter
EM	emission
EMBD	embedded in a layer (to indicate cumulonimbus embedded in layers of other clouds)
EMERG	emergency
En	*English*
END	stop-end (related to RVR)
ENE	east-north-east
ENG	engine
ENR	en-route
ENRC	en-route chart (followed by name/title)
EOBT	estimated off-block time
EQPT	equipment
ESE	east-south-east
EST	estimate or estimated or estimate (as message type designator)
ETA	estimated time of arrival or estimating arrival
ETD	estimated time of departure or estimating departure
ETO	estimated time over significant point
EUR RODEX	European regional OPMET data exchange
EUUP	*European updated airspace use plan*
EV	every
EVS	enhanced vision system
EXC	except
EXER	exercises or exercising or to exercise
EXP	expect or expected or expecting
EXTD	extend or extending or extended

F

F	fixed
FA	course from a fix to an altitude
FAC	facilities
FAF	final approach fix
FAL	facilitation of international air transport
FANS	*future air navigation system*
FAP	final approach point
FAS	final approach segment
FATO	final approach and take-off area
FAVA	*final approach vectoring area*
FAX	facsimile transmission
FBL	light (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference or static reports, e.g. FBL RA=light rain)
FBZ	*flight planning buffer zone*
FC	funnel cloud (tornado or water spout)
FCST	forecast
FCT	friction coefficient
FDPS	flight data processing system
FEB	February
FEW	few
FG	fog
FIC	flight information centre
FIO	*flight information office*
FIR	flight information region
FIS	flight information service
FISA	automated flight information service
Fl	*flashing*
FL	flight level
FLD	field
FLG	flashing
FLR	flares
FLT	flight
FLTCK	flight check
FLUC	fluctuating or fluctuation or fluctuated
FLW	follow(s) or following
FLY	fly or flying
FM	course from a fix to manual termination (used in navigation database coding)
FM	from
FM	from (followed by time weather change is forecast to begin)
FMC	flight management computer
FMC	*frequency monitoring code*
FMP	*flow management position*
FMS	flight management system
FMU	flow management unit
FNA	final approach
FPAP	flight path alignment point
FPL	filed flight plan exchanged via aeronautical fixed service (AFS)
FPM	feet per minute
FPR	flight plan route
FR	fuel remaining
FRA	*free route airspace*
FREQ	frequency
FRI	Friday
FRNG	firing
FRONT	front (relating to weather)
FROST	frost (used in aerodrome warnings)
FRQ	frequent
FSC	*flight service centre*
FSL	full stop landing
FSS	flight service station
FST	first
ft	feet (dimensional unit)
FT	feet (dimensional unit)
FTE	flight technical error
FTP	fictitious threshold point
FTT	flight technical tolerance
FU	smoke
FUA	*flexible use of airspace*
FZ	freezing
FZDZ	freezing drizzle
FZFG	freezing fog
FZRA	freezing rain

G

G	green
G	variations from the mean wind speed (gusts) (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI and TAF)
GA	general aviation
GA	go ahead, resume sending (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
G/A	ground-to-air
G/A/G	ground-to-air and air-to-ground
GAGAN	GPS and geostationary earth orbit augmented navigation
GAIN	airspeed or headwind gain
GAMET	area forecast for low-level flights
GARP	GBAS azimuth reference point
GAT	*general air traffic*
GBAS	ground-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "GEE-BAS")
GCA	ground controlled approach system or ground controlled approach
GEN	general
GEO	geographic or true
GES	ground earth station
GHz	*giga Hertz (= 1000 MHz)*
GLD	glider
GLLFC	*graphical low-level forecast*
GLONASS	global orbiting navigation satellite system (to be pronounced "GLO-NAS")
GLS	GBAS landing system
GLV	*groep lichte vliegtuigen*
GMC	ground movement chart (followed by name/title)
GND	ground
GNDCK	ground check
GNSS	global navigation satellite system
GOV	government
GP	glide path
GPA	glide path angle
GPIP	glide path intercept point
GPS	global positioning system
GPU	ground power unit
GPWS	ground proximity warning system
GR	hail
GRAS	ground-based regional augmentation system (to be pronounced "GRASS")
GRASS	grass landing area
GRIB	processed meteorological data in the form of grid point values expressed in binary form (meteorological code)
GRVL	gravel
GS	ground speed
GS	small hail and/or snow pellets
GUND	geoid undulation

H

H	high pressure area or the centre of high pressure
H	significant wave height (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
H	*hourly*
h	*half-hourly*
H24	continuous day and night service
HA	holding/racetrack to an altitude
HAP	*heli aiming point*
HAPI	helicopter approach path indicator
HBN	hazard beacon
HCH	helicopter crossing height
HDF	high frequency direction finding station
HDG	heading
HEL	helicopter
HEMS	*helicopter emergency medical service*
HF	high frequency (3000 to 30 000 kHz)
HF	holding/racetrack to a fix

HGT	height or height above
HJ	sunrise to sunset
HLDG	holding
HLP	heliport
HLS	helicopter landing site
HM	holding/racetrack to a manual termination
HMR	*helicopter main route*
HN	sunset to sunrise
HO	service available to meet operational requirements
HOL	holiday
HOSP	hospital aircraft
hPa	hectopascal
HPZ	*helicopter protection zone*
HR	hours
HRP	heliport reference point
HS	service available during hours of scheduled operations
HTZ	*helicopter traffic zone*
HUD	head-up display
HUM	humanitarian
HURCN	hurricane
HVDF	high and very high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)
HVY	heavy
HVY	heavy (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, e.g. HVY RA=heavy rain)
HX	no specific working hours
HYR	higher
HZ	haze
Hz	Hertz (cycle per second)

I

I	*FRA intermediate point*
IAC	instrument approach chart (followed by name/title)
IAF	initial approach fix
IAO	in and out of clouds
IAP	instrument approach procedure
IAR	intersection of air routes
IAS	indicated airspeed
IBN	identification beacon
ICAO	*International Civil Aviation Organization*
ICE	icing
ID	identifier or identify
IDENT	identification
IF	intermediate approach fix
IFF	identification friend/foe
IFPS	*integrated initial flight plan processing system*
IFR	instrument flight rules
IGA	international general aviation
ILS	instrument landing system
IM	inner marker
IMC	instrument meteorological conditions
IMG	immigration
IMI	interrogation sign (question mark) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
IMPR	improve or improving
IMT	immediate or immediately
INA	initial approach
INBD	inbound
INC	in cloud
INCERFA	uncertainty phase
INCORP	incorporated
INFO	information
INOP	inoperative
INP	if not possible
INPR	in progress
INS	inertial navigation system
INSTL	install or installed or installation
INSTR	instrument
INT	intersection
INTL	international
INTRG	interrogator
INTRP	interrupt or interruption or interrupted
INTSF	intensify or intensifying
INTST	intensity
IR	ice on runway
IRS	inertial reference system
ISA	international standard atmosphere
ISB	independent sideband
ISOL	isolated

J

JAA	*joint aviation authorities*
JAN	January
JRCC	*joint rescue co-ordination centre*
JTST	jet stream
JUL	July
JUN	June

K

kg	kilograms
KG	kilograms
kHz	kilohertz
KIAS	knots indicated airspeed
km	kilometres
KM	kilometres
kmH	kilometres per hour
kPa	kilopascal
KT	knots
kW	kilowatts

L

L	left (preceded by runway designation number to identify a parallel runway)
L	*light (weight)*
L	litre
L	locator
L	low pressure area or the centre of low pressure
LAM	logical acknowledgement (message type designator)
LAN	inland
LAT	latitude
LB	*pounds (weight)*
LCA	local or locally or location or located
LCN	*load classification number*
LDA	landing distance available
LDAH	landing distance available, helicopter
LDG	landing
LDI	landing direction indicator
LEN	length
LF	low frequency (30 to 300 kHz)
LGT	light or lighting
LGTD	lighted
LIH	light intensity high
LIL	light intensity low
LIM	light intensity medium
LINE	line (used in SIGMET)
LLFC	*low-level forecast*
LLTI	*low-level temperature inversion*
LM	locator, middle
LMT	local mean time
LNAV	lateral navigation (to be pronounced "EL-NAV")
LNG	long (used to indicate the type of approach desired or required)
LO	locator, outer
LOC	localizer
LONG	longitude
LORAN	LORAN (long range air navigation system)
LOSS	airspeed or headwind loss
LPV	localizer performance with vertical guidance
LR	the last message received by me was... (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
LRG	long range
LS	the last message sent by me was... or last message was... (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
LTA	lower control area
LTD	limited
LTP	landing threshold point
LV	light and variable (relating to wind)
LVE	leave or leaving
LVL	level
LVNL	*Luchtverkeersleiding Nederland*
LVP	low visibility procedures
LYR	layer or layered

M

m	metres (preceded by figures)
M	metres (preceded by figures)
M	mach number (followed by figures)
M	minimum value of runway visual range (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
M	*medium*
MAA	maximum authorized altitude
MAG	magnetic
MAHF	missed approach holding fix
MAINT	maintenance
MAP	aeronautical maps and charts
MAPT	missed approach point
MAR	at sea
MAR	March
MATF	missed approach turning fix
MATZ	military aerodrome traffic zone
MAX	maximum
MAY	May
MBST	microburst
MCA	minimum crossing altitude
MCTR	military control zone
MCW	modulated continuous wave
MDA	minimum descent altitude
MDF	medium frequency direction finding station
MDH	minimum descent height
MEA	minimum en-route altitude
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation flight
MEHT	minimum eye height over threshold (for visual approach slope indicator systems)
MET	meteorological or meteorology
METAR	aerodrome routine meteorological report (in meteorological code)

MET REPORT	local routine meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)
MF	medium frequency (300 to 3000 kHz)
MFA	*minimum flight altitude*
MHA	minimum holding altitude
MHDF	medium and high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)
MHVDF	medium, high and very high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)
MHz	megahertz
MID	mid-point (related to RVR)
MIFG	shallow fog
MIL	military
MILATCC	*military air traffic control centre*
MIN	minutes
MIS	missing... (transmission identification) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MKR	marker radio beacon
MLA	*microlight aeroplane*
MLH	*microlight helicopter*
MLS	microwave landing system
MLW	*maximum certificated landing weight*
MM	middle marker
MNM	minimum
MNPS	minimum navigation performance specifications
MNT	monitor or monitoring or monitored
MNTN	maintain
MOA	military operating area
MOC	minimum obstacle clearance (required)
MOCA	minimum obstacle clearance altitude
MOD	moderate (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference of static reports, e.g. MODRA=moderate rain)
MOGAS	*motor gasoline (premiumgrade or fourstar)*
MON	above mountains
MON	Monday
MOPS	minimum operational performance standards
MOV	move or moving or movement
MPa	*megapascal*
MPS	metres per second
MRA	minimum reception altitude
MRG	medium range
MRP	ATS/MET reporting point
MRVA	*minimum radar vector altitude*
MS	minus
MSA	minimum sector altitude
MSAS	multi-functional transport satellite (MTSAT) satellite-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "EM-SAS")
MSAW	minimum safe altitude warning
MSG	message
MSL	mean sea level
MSR	message... (transmission identification) has been misrouted (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MSSR	monopulse secondary surveillance radar
MT	mountain
MTI	*marked temperature inversion*
MTOM	maximum take-off mass
MTU	metric units
MTW	mountain waves
MUAC	*Maastricht Upper Area Control centre*
MVA	*minimum vectoring altitudes*
MVDF	medium and very high frequency direction finding stations (at the same location)
MWO	meteorological watch office
MX	mixed type of ice formation (white and clear)

N

N	no distinct tendency (in RVR during previous 10 minutes)
N	north or northern latitude
NA	*not applicable*
NADP	noise abatement departure procedure
NAF	*North Sea Area Forecast*
NASC	national AIS system centre
NAT	North Atlantic
NAV	navigation
NAVAID	navigation aid
NB	northbound
NBFR	not before
NC	no change
NCD	no cloud detected (used in automated METAR/SPECI)
NDB	non-directional radio beacon
NDV	no directional variations available (used in automated METAR/SPECI)
NE	north-east
NEB	north-eastbound
NEG	no or negative or permission not granted or that is not correct
NGT	night
NIL	none or I have nothing to send to you
NM	nautical miles
NML	normal
NMOC	*Network Manager Operation Center*
NN	no name, unnamed
NNE	north-north-east
NNW	north-north-west
NO	no (negative) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
NOF	international NOTAM office
NONSTD	non-standard
NOSIG	no significant change (used in trend-type landing forecasts)
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
NOTAMC	cancelling NOTAMN
NOTAMN	new NOTAM
NOTAMR	replacing NOTAM
NOV	November
NOZ	normal operating zone
NPA	non-precision approach
NR	number
NRH	no reply heard
NS	nimbostratus
NSC	nil significant cloud
NSE	navigation system error
NSW	nil significant weather
NTL	national
NTZ	no transgression zone
NU	*not usable*
NW	north-west
NW	*nieuw in "Nw Milligen"*
NWB	*north-westbound*
NXT	next

O

OAC	oceanic area control centre
OAS	obstacle assessment surface
OAT	*operational air traffic (military)*
OBS	observe or observed or observation
OBSC	obscure or obscured or obscuring
OBST	obstacle
OCA	obstacle clearance altitude
OCA	oceanic control area
OCC	occulting (light)
OCH	obstacle clearance height
OCNL	occasional or occasionally
OCS	obstacle clearance surface
OCT	October
OFZ	obstacle free zone
OGN	originate (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
OHD	overhead
OIS	obstacle identification surface
OK	we agree or it is correct (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
OLDI	online data interchange
OM	outer marker
OPA	opaque, white type of ice formation
OPC	control indicated is operational control
OPMET	operational meteorological (information)
OPN	open or opening or opened
OPR	operator or operate or operative or operating or operational
OPS	operations
O/R	on request
ORD	order
OSV	ocean station vessel
OTP	on top
OTS	organized track system
OUBD	outbound
OVC	overcast

P

P	maximum value of wind speed or runway visual range (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI and TAF)
P	prohibited area (followed by identification)
PA	precision approach
PALS	precision approach lighting system (specify category)
PANS	procedures for air navigation services
PAPI	precision approach path indicator
PAR	precision approach radar
PARL	parallel
PATC	precision approach terrain chart (followed by name/title)
PAX	passenger(s)
PBC	performance-based communication
PBN	performance-based navigation
PBS	performance-based surveillance
PCD	proceed or proceeding
PCL	pilot-controlled lighting
PCN	pavement classification number
PCR	pavement classification rating
PCT	per cent
PDC	pre-departure clearance
PDG	procedure design gradient
PDT	*procedure design tool*
PER	performance
PERM	permanent
PFC	*porous friction course*
PFP	preliminary flight plan

PIB	pre-flight information bulletin
PJE	parachute jumping exercise
PL	*plain language*
PL	ice pellets
PLA	practice low approach
PLVL	present level
PN	prior notice required
PNR	point of no return
PO	dust/sand whirls (dust devils)
POB	persons on board
POSS	possible
PPI	plan position indicator
PPR	prior permission required
PPSN	present position
PRFG	aerodrome partially covered by fog
PRI	primary
PRKG	parking
PROB	probability
PROC	procedure
PROP	propeller
PROV	provisional
PRP	point-in-space reference point
PS	plus
PSI	*pounds per square inch*
PSG	passing
PSN	position
PSP	pierced steel plank
PSR	primary surveillance radar
PSYS	pressure system(s)
PTN	procedure turn
PTS	polar track structure
PWR	power

Q

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)
QDM	magnetic heading (zero wind)
QDR	magnetic bearing
QFE	atmospheric pressure at aerodrome elevation (or at runway threshold)
QFU	magnetic orientation of runway
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)
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)
QNH	altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain elevation when on the ground
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)
QTA	shall I cancel telegram number...? or cancel telegram number... (to be used in AFS as a Q code)
QTE	true bearing
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)
QUAD	quadrant
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)

R

R	radial from VOR (followed by three figures)
R	rate of turn
R	received (acknowledgement of receipt) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
R	red
R	restricted area (followed by identification)
R	right (preceded by runway designation number to identify a parallel runway)
R	runway (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
RA	rain
RA	resolution advisory
RAC	rules of the air and air traffic services
RAD	*route availability document*
RAG	ragged
RAG	runway arresting gear
RAI	runway alignment indicator
RAIM	receiver autonomous integrity monitoring
RAPCON	*radar approach control*
RASC	regional AIS system centre
RASS	remote altimeter setting source
RB	rescue boat
RCA	reach cruising altitude
RCAM	*runway condition assessment matrix*
RCC	rescue co-ordination centre
RCF	radio communication failure (message type designator)
RCH	reach or reaching
RCL	runway centre line
RCLL	runway centre line light(s)
RCLR	recleared
RCP	required communication performance
RCR	*runway condition report*
RDH	reference datum height
RDL	radial
RDO	radio
RDOACT	radioactive
RE	recent (used to qualify weather phenomena e.g. RERA=recent rain)
REC	receive or receiver
RECAT-EU	*European wake vortex re-categorization*
REDL	runway edge light(s)
REF	reference to... or refer to ...
REG	registration
RENL	runway end light(s)
REP	report or reporting or reporting point
REQ	request or requested
RERTE	re-route
RESA	runway end safety area
RETD	*revised estimated time of departure*
RF	constant radius arc to a fix
RFFS	rescue and fire fighting services
RFP	*replacement flight plan*
RG	range (lights)
RHC	right-hand circuit
RIF	reclearance in flight
RIME	rime (used in aerodrome warnings)
RL	report leaving
RLA	relay to
RLCE	request level change en-route
RLLS	runway lead-in lighting system
RLNA	request level not available
RMK	remark
RMZ	*radio mandatory zone*
RNAV	area navigation (to be pronounced "AR-NAV")
RNG	radio range
RNLAF	*Royal Netherlands Airforce*
RNN	*Royal Netherlands Navy*
RNP	required navigation performance
ROBEX	regional OPMET bulletin exchange (scheme)
ROC	rate of climb
ROD	rate of descent
RON	receiving only
RPAS	*remotely piloted aircraft systems*
RPDS	reference path data selector
RPI	radar position indicator
RPL	repetitive flight plan
RPLC	replace or replaced
RPS	radar position symbol
RPT	repeat or I repeat (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
RQ	request (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
RQMNTS	requirements
RQP	request flight plan (message type designator)
RQS	request supplementary flight plan (message type designator)
RR	report reaching
RRA	(or RRB, RRC...etc., in sequence) delayed meteorological message (message type designator)
RSA	*restricted airspace*
RSC	rescue sub-centre
RSCD	runway surface condition
RSM	*runway state message*
RSP	required surveillance performance
RSP	responder beacon
RSR	en-route surveillance radar
RSS	root sum square
RTD	delayed (used to indicate delayed meteorological message; message type designator)
RTE	route
RTF	radiotelephone
RTG	radiotelegraph
RTHL	runway threshold light(s)
RTN	return or returned or returning
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	*runway condition code*

S

S	south or southern latitude
S	*special meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)*
S	state of the sea (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
SA	sand
SALS	simple approach lighting system
SAN	sanitary

SAR	search and rescue
SARPS	standards and recommended practices (ICAO)
SAT	Saturday
SATCOM	satellite communication (used only when referring generally to both voice and data satellite communication or only data satellite communication)
SATVOICE	satellite voice communication
SB	southbound
SBAS	satellite-based augmentation system (to be pronounced "ESS-BASS")
SC	stratocumulus
SCT	scattered
SD	standard deviation
SDBY	stand by
SDF	step down fix
SE	south-east
SEA	sea (used in connection with sea-surface temperature and state of the sea)
SEB	south-eastbound
SEC	seconds
SECN	section
SECT	sector
SELCAL	selective calling system
SEP	September
SER	service or servicing or served
SERA	*standardised European rules of the air*
SEV	severe (used e.g. to qualify icing and turbulence reports)
SFC	surface
SG	snow grains
SGL	signal
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)
SHF	super high frequency (3000 to 30 000 MHz)
SI	international system of units
SID	standard instrument departure
SIF	selective identification feature
SIG	significant
SIGMET	information concerning en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere that may affect the safety of aircraft operations
SIMUL	simultaneous or simultaneously
SIWL	single isolated wheel load
SKED	schedule or scheduled
SLP	speed limiting point
SLW	slow
SMC	surface movement control
SMR	surface movement radar
SN	snow
SNOCLO	aerodrome closed due to snow (used in METAR/SPECI)
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
SOC	start of climb
SPECI	aerodrome special meteorological report (in meteorological code)
SPECIAL	special local meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)
SPI	special position indicator
SPL	supplementary flight plan (message type designator)
SPOC	SAR point of contact
SPOT	spot wind
SQ	squall
SQL	squall line
SR	sunrise
SR-30	*30 minutes before sunrise*
SRA	surveillance radar approach
SRE	surveillance radar element of precision approach radar system
SRG	short range
SRR	search and rescue region
SRY	secondary
SS	sandstorm
SS	sunset
SS+30	*30 minutes after sunset*
SSB	single sideband
SSE	south-south-east
SSR	secondary surveillance radar
SST	supersonic transport
SSW	south-south-west
ST	stratus
STA	straight-in approach
STAR	standard instrument arrival
STD	standard
STF	stratiform
STN	station
STNR	stationary
STOL	short take-off and landing
STS	status
STWL	stopway light(s)
SUBJ	subject to
SUN	Sunday
SUP	supplement (AIP supplement)
SUPPS	regional supplementary procedures
SVC	service (message type only)
SVCBL	serviceable
SW	south-west
SWB	south-westbound
SWC	*significant weather chart*
SWY	stopway

T

T	temperature
T	true (preceded by a bearing to indicate reference to true north)
TA	traffic advisory
TA	transition altitude
TAA	terminal arrival altitude
TACAN	UHF tactical air navigation aid
TAF	aerodrome forecast (in meteorological code)
TA/H	turn at an altitude/height
TAIL	tail wind
TAR	terminal area surveillance radar
TAS	true airspeed
TAX	taxiing or taxi
TBS	*Time based separation*
TC	tropical cyclone
TCAC	tropical cyclone advisory centre
TCAS RA	traffic alert and collision avoidance system resolution advisory (to be pronounced "TEE-CAS-AR-AY")
TCH	threshold crossing height
TCU	towering cumulus
TDO	tornado
TDZ	touchdown zone
TECR	technical reason
TEL	telephone
TEMPO	temporary or temporarily
TF	track to fix
TFC	traffic
TGL	touch-and-go landing
TGL	*temporary guidance leaflet*
TGS	taxiing guidance system
THR	threshold
THRU	through
THU	Thursday
TIBA	traffic information broadcast by aircraft
TIL	until
TIP	until past... (place)
TKOF	take-off
TL	till (followed by time by which weather change is forecast to end)
TLOF	touchdown and lift-off area
TMA	terminal control area
TMG	*touring motor glider*
TMZ	*transponder mandatory zone*
TN	minimum temperature (followed by figures in TAF)
TNA	turn altitude
TNH	turn height
TO	to... (place)
TOBT	*target off-block time*
TOC	top of climb
TODA	take-off distance available
TODAH	take-off distance available, helicopter
TOP	cloud top
TORA	take-off run available
TOX	toxic
TP	turning point
TR	track
TRA	temporary reserved airspace
TRANS	transmits or transmitter
TREND	trend forecast
TRG	training
TRL	transition level
TROP	tropopause
TS	thunderstorm (in aerodrome reports and forecasts, TS used alone means thunder heard but no precipitation at the aerodrome)
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)
TSA	*temporary segregated area*
TSAT	*target start-up approval time*
TSUNAMI	tsunami (used in aerodrome warnings)
TT	teletypewriter
TUE	Tuesday
TURB	turbulence
T-VASIS	T visual approach slope indicator system (to be pronounced "TEE-VASIS")
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)
TYP	type of aircraft
TYPH	typhoon

U

U	upward (tendency in RVR during previous 10 minutes)
UA	unmanned aircraft
UAB	until advised by ...
UAC	upper area control centre
UAR	upper air route
UAS	unmanned aircraft system
UDA	*upper advisory area*
UDF	ultra high frequency direction finding station
UDP	*uniform daylight period*
UDR	*upper advisory route*
UFN	until further notice
UHDT	unable higher due traffic
UHF	ultra high frequency (300 to 3000 MHz)
UIC	upper information centre
UIR	upper flight information region
ULM	ultra light motorized aircraft
ULR	ultra long range
UNA	unable
UNAP	unable to approve
UNL	unlimited
UNREL	unreliable
UP	unidentified precipitation (used in METAR/SPECI)
URL	*uniform resource locator*
U/S	unserviceable
UTA	upper control area
UTC	co-ordinated universal time
UUP	*updated airspace use plan*

V

V	variations from the mean wind direction (preceded and followed by figures in METAR/SPECI, e.g. 350V070)
VA	heading to an altitude
VA	volcanic ash
VAAC	volcanic ash advisory centre
VAC	visual approach chart (followed by name/title)
VAL	in valleys
VAN	runway control van
VAR	magnetic variation
VAR	visual-aural radio range
VASIS	visual approach slope indicator systems
VB	*during day when visibility is bad*
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	*visual docking guidance system*
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	*chart of visibility and cloud layers*
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	*vertical wind shear*

W

W	west or western longitude
W	white
W	sea-surface temperature (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
W	*upper wind chart*
WAAS	wide area augmentation system
WAC	world aeronautical chart ICAO 1:1 000 000 (followed by name/title)
WAFC	world area forecast centre
WB	westbound
WBAR	wing bar lights
WDI	wind direction indicator
WDSPR	widespread
WED	Wednesday
WEF	with effect from or effective from
WGS-84	world geodetic system - 1984
WI	within
WID	width or wide
WIE	with immediate effect or effective immediately
WILCO	will comply
WIND	wind
WIP	work in progress
WKN	weaken or weakening
WNW	west-north-west
WO	without
WPT	waypoint
WRNG	warning
WS	wind shear
WSPD	wind speed
WSW	west-south-west
WT	weight
WTC	*wake turbulence category*
WTSPT	waterspout
WWW	world wide web
WX	weather
WXR	weather radar

X

X	cross
X	*FRA horizontal exit point*
XBAR	crossbar (of approach lighting system)
XNG	crossing
XS	atmospherics

Y

Y	yellow
YCZ	yellow caution zone (runway lighting)
YES	yes (affirmative) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
YR	your

Z

Z	co-ordinated universal time (in meteorological messages)