GEN 2.2 Abbreviations used in AIS publications

Abbreviations marked by an asterisk (*) are either different from or not contained in ICAO Doc 8400
† When radiotelephony is used, the abbreviations and terms are transmitted as spoken words.
‡ When radiotelephony is used, the abbreviations and terms are transmitted using the individual letters in non-phonetic form
** Signal is also available for use in communicating with stations of the maritime mobile service
# Signal for use in the teletypewriter service only

A

A	Amber
*A	FRA arrival connecting point
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
ABI	Advance boundary information
ABM	Abeam
ABN	Aerodrome beacon
ABT	About
ABV	Above
AC	Altocumulus
ACARS	(to be pronounced _AY-CARS_) Aircraft communication addressing and reporting system †
ACAS	Airborne collision avoidance system †
ACC	Area control centre or area control ‡
ACCID	Notification of an aircraft accident
ACFT	Aircraft
ACK	Acknowledge
ACL	Altimeter check location
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	(to be pronounced _AY-DIZ_) Air defence identification zone †
ADJ	Adjacent
ADR	Advisory route
ADS	The address (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal) *
ADS-B	Automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast ‡
ADS-C	Automatic dependent surveillance-contact ‡
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
AFM	Yes or affirm or affirmative or that is correct
AFS	Aeronautical fixed service
AFT	After...(time or place)
AFTN	Aeronautical fixed telecommunication network ‡
A/G	Air-to-ground
AGA	Aerodrome, air routes and ground aids
AGL	Above ground level
AGN	Again
AIC	Aeronautical information circular
AIDC	Air traffic services inter facility data communications
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)
*ALTRV	Altitude reservation
AMA	Area minimum altitude
*AMC	Airspace Management Cell
AMD	Amend or amended (used to indicate amended meteorological message; message type designator)
AMDT	Amendment (AIP amendment)
AMS	Aeronautical mobile service
AMSL	Above mean sea level
AMSS	Aerodrome 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)
ANS	Answer
AOC	Aerodrome obstacle chart
*AoR	Area of Responsibility
*AOWIR	Aircraft operator WHAT-IF reroute
AP	Airport
APAPI	(to be pronounced _AY-PAPI_) Abbreviated precision approach path indicator
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
APV	Approve or approved or approval
*APV	Approach procedure with vertical guidance
ARC	Area chart
*ARFOR	Area forecast (in aeronautical meteorological code)
ARNG	Arrange
ARO	Air traffic services reporting office
ARP	Aerodrome reference point
ARP	Air-report (message type designator)
ARQ	Automatic error correction
ARR	Arrive or arrival
ARR	Arrival (message type designator)
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
ASPH Asphalt
AT... At (followed by time at which weather change is forecast to occur)
ATA Actual time of arrival ‡
ATC Air traffic control (in general) ‡
ATCC Air traffic control centre
ATD Actual time of departure ‡
*ATFCM Air Traffic Flow and Capacity Management
ATFM Air traffic flow management
*ATFMX ATFM measures exemption
ATIS Automatic terminal information service †
ATM Air traffic management
ATN Aeronautical telecommunication network
*ATO Actual time over significant point
ATP At...(time or place)
ATS Air traffic services
ATTN Attention
AT-VASIS (to be pronounced _AY-TEE-VASIS_) Abbreviated T visual approach slope indicator system †
ATZ Aerodrome traffic zone
AUG August
*AUP Airspace Usage Plan
AUTH Authorized or authorization
AUW All up weight
AUX Auxiliary
AVBL Available or availability
AVG Average
AVGAS Aviation gasoline †
AWTA Advise at what time able
AWY Airway
AZM Azimuth

B

B Blue
*B2B Business to business
BA Braking action
*BAM Bosnia and Herzegovina Convertible Mark
BARO-VNAV (to be pronounced _BAA-RO-VEE-NAV_) Barometric vertical navigation †
BASE Cloud base †
BCFG Fog patches
BCN Beacon (aeronautical ground light)
BCST Broadcast
BDRY Boundary
BECMG Becoming
BFR Before
*BHACC Bosnia and Herzegovina Area Control Centre
*BHANSA Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Navigation Services Agency
*BHDCA Bosnia and Herzegovina Directorate of Civil Aviation
BKN Broken
BL... Blowing (followed by DU= dust, SA= sand or SN= snow)
BLDG Building
BLO Below clouds
BLW Below
*BMCT Beginning of morning civil twilight
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 (runway identification)
C Degrees Celsius (Centigrade)
CA Course to an altitude
CAA Civil Aviation Authority
CAT Category
CAT Clear air turbulence
CAVOK (to be pronounced _KAV-OH-KAY_) visibility, cloud and present weather better than prescribed values or conditions †
CB (to be pronounced _CEE BEE_) Cumulonimbus ‡
CC Cirrocumulus
CCA (or CCB, CCC....etc.. in sequence) corrected meteorological message (message type designator)
CD Candela
CDN Co-ordination (message type designator)
CF Change frequency to ...
CFM Confirm or I confirm (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal) *
CGL Circling guidance light(s)
CH Channel
CHEM Chemical
CHG Modification (message type designator)
CI Cirrus
CIDIN Common ICAO data interchange network †
CIT Near or over large towns
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 complete
CM Centimetre
CMB Climb to or climbing to
CMPL Completion or completed or complete
CNL Cancel or cancelled
CNL Flight plan cancellation message (message type designator)
CNS Communication, navigation and surveillance
COM Communications
CONC Concrete
COND Condition
CONS Continuous
CONST Construction or constructed
CONT Continue(s) or continued
COOR Co-ordinate or coordination
COP Change-over point
COORD Coordinates
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 ‡
*CPDLCX Non CPDLC
CPL Current flight plan (message type designator)
CRC Cyclic redundancy check
CRM Collision risk model
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 (to be pronounced _DEE-ATIS_) Data link automatic terminal information service †
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
DETRESFADistress phase
DEV Deviation or deviating
DF Direction finding
DFDR Digital flight data recorder
*D-FIS Data link flight information service
DFTI Distances from touch down indicator
DH Decision height
DIF Diffuse
DIST Distance
DIV Divert or diverting
DLA Delay (message type designator)
DLA Delay or delayed
*DLE En-route delay or holding
DLIC Data link initiation capability
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 Dust storm
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-VOLMETData link VOLMET
DVOR Doppler VOR
DW Dual wheels
DZ Drizzle

E

E East or eastern longitude
*E FRA horizontal entry point
*EAD European AIS Database
*EASA European Aviation Safety Agency
EAT Expected approach time
EB Eastbound
*ECIT EAD Client Interface Terminal
EDA Elevation different area
EEE Error (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal) #
*EECT End of evening civil twilight
EET Estimated elapsed time
EFC Expect further clearance
EFIS (to be pronounced _EE-FIS_) Electronic flight instrument system †
EGNOS (to be pronounced _EGG-NOS_) European geostationary navigation overlay service †
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
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
ER Here...or herewith *
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 European regional OPMET data
EV Every
EXC Except
EXER Exercises or exercising or to exercise
EXP Expect or expected or expecting
EXTD Extend or extending

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
FAX	Facsimile transmission
FBL	Light (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference or static reports, e.g. FBL RA = light rain)
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
FIR	Flight information region ‡
FIS	Flight information service
FISA	Automated flight information service
FL	Flight level
FLD	Field
FLG	Flashing
*FLOS	Flight level orientation scheme
FLR	Flares
FLT	Flight
FLTCK	Flight check
FLUC	Fluctuating or fluctuation or fluctuated
FLW	Follow(s) or following
FLY	Fly or flying
FM	From
FM...	From (followed by time weather change is forecast to begin)
FM	Course from a fix to manual termination (used in navigation database coding)
FMC	Flight management computer
FMS	Flight management system ‡
FMU	Flow management unit
FNA	Final approach
FPAP	Flight path alignment point
FPL	Filed flight plan (message type designator)
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
FSL	Full stop landing
FSS	Flight service
FST	First
FT	Feet (dimensional unit)
FTE	Flight technical error
FTP	Flight threshold point
FTT	Flight technical tolerance
FU	Smoke
FZ	Freezing
FZDZ	Freezing drizzle
FZFG	Freezing fog
FZRA	Freezing rain

G

G	Green
G	Variations from the mean wind (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 operations
*GAT	General air traffic
GBAS	(to be pronounced _GEE-BAS_) Ground-based augmentation system †
GCA	Ground controlled approach system or ground controlled approach ‡
GEN	General
GEO	Geographic or true
GES	Ground earth station
GLD	Glider
GLONASS	(to be pronounced _GLO-NAS_) Global-based navigation satellite system
GLS	GBAS landing system
GMC	Ground movement chart (followed by name/title)
GND	Ground
GNDCK	Ground check
GNSS	Global navigation satellite system ‡
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	(to be pronounced _GRASS_) Ground-based regional augmentation system †
GRASS	Grass landing area
GRIB	Processed meteorological data in the form of grid point values (aeronautical 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 pressure
H24	Continuous day and night service
HA	Holding/racetrack to an altitude
HAPI	Helicopter approach path indicator
*HAZMAT	Hazardous material
HBN	Hazard beacon
HDF	High frequency direction-finding station
HDG	Heading
*HEAD	Head of State
HEL	Helicopter
HF	High frequency (3 000 to 30 000 kHz) ‡
HF	Holding/racetrack to a fix
*HFDL	High frequency data link
HGT	height or height above
HJ	Sunrise to sunset
HLDG	Holding
HM	Holding/racetrack to a manual
HN	Sunset to sunrise
HO	Service available to meet operational requirements
HOL	Holiday
HOSP	Hospital aircraft
HPA	Hectopascal
HR	Hours

HS	Service available during hours of scheduled operations
HUD	Head-up display
*HUM	Humanitarian mission
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
IAF	Initial approach fix
IAO	In and out of clouds
IAR	Intersection of air routes
IAS	Indicated air speed
IBN	Identification beacon
IC	Diamond dust (very small ice crystals in suspension, also known as diamond dust)
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
IFPZ	Integrated initial flight plan processing system zone
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 †
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

JAN	January
JTST	Jet stream
JUL	July
JUN	June

K

KG	Kilograms
KHZ	Kilohertz
KIAS	Knots indicated airspeed
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	Litre
L	Locator (see LM, LO)
L	Low pressure area or the centre of low pressure
*LAL	Lowest Available Level
LAM	Logical acknowledgement (message type designator)
LAN	Inland
LAT	Latitude
LCA	Local or locally or location or located
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)
LM	Locator middle
LMT	Local mean time
LNAV	(to be pronounced _EL-NAV_) Lateral navigation†
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)
LTD	Limited
LTP	Landing threshold point
LV	Light and variable (relating to wind)
LVE	Leave or leaving
LVL	Level
LYR	Layer or layered

M

M	Mach number (followed by figures)
M	Metres (preceded by figures)

M Minimum value of runway visual range (followed by figures in METAR/SPECI)
MAA Maximum authorized altitude
MAG Magnetic
MAHF Missed approach holding fix
MAINT Maintenance
MAP Aeronautical maps and charts
MAPT Missed approach point
MAR March
MAR At sea
*MARSA Military assumes responsibility for separation of aircraft
MATF Missed approach turning fix
MAX Maximum
MAY May
MBST Microburst
MCA Minimum crossing altitude
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
MEHT Minimum eye height over threshold (for visual approach slope indicator system)
MET Meteorological or meteorology †
METAR Aviation routine weather report (in aeronautical meteorological code) †
MET REPORT Local routine meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language)
MF Medium frequency (300 kHz to 3 000 kHz)
MHDF Medium and high frequency direction-finding station (at the same location)
MHVDF Medium, high and very high frequency direction-finding station (at the same location)
MHZ Megahertz
MID Mid-point (related to RVR)
MIFG Shallow fog
MIL Military
MIN Minutes *
MIS Missing... (transmission identification) (to be used in AFS as a procedure signal)
MKR Marker radio beacon
MLS Microwave landing system ‡
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
MOD moderate (used to indicate the intensity of weather phenomena, interference or static reports e.g. MOD RA = moderate rain)
MON Above mountains
MON Monday
MOV Move or moving or movement
MPS Metres per second
MRA Minimum reception altitude
MRG Medium range
MRP ATS/MET reporting point
MS Minus
MSA Minimum sector altitude
MSAW Minimum safe altitude warning
MSG Message
MSL Mean sea level
MSR Message... (transmission has been)
MSSR Mono pulse secondary surveillance radar
MT Mountain
*MTOW Maximum take-off weight
MTU Metric units
MTW Mountain waves
MVDF Medium and very high frequency direction-finding station (at the same location)
*MWO Meteorological watch office
*MX Mixed type of ice formation (white and clear)

N

N North or northern latitude
N No distinct tendency (in RVR during previous 10 minutes)
NASC National AIS system centre †
NAT North Atlantic
*NAUP National Airspace Usage Plan
NAV Navigation
NB North bound
NBFR Not before
NC No change
NDB Non-directional radio beacon ‡
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
NN No name, unnamed
NNE North north east
NNW North north west
NOF International NOTAM office
*NONRVSM Non-RVSM capable flight
NOSIG No significant change (used in trend-type landing forecasts) †
NOTAM A notice 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 †
NOV November
NOZ Normal operating zone
NPA Non-precision approach
*NPZ No planning zone
NR Number
NRH No reply heard
NS Nimbostratus
NSC Nil significant cloud
NSW Nil significant weather
NTL National
NTZ No transgression zone ‡
*NUUP National Updated Usage Plan
NW North-west
NWB North-westbound
NXT Next

O

OAC Oceanic area control centre
OAS Obstacle assessment surface
*OAT Operational air traffic
OBS Observe or observed or observation
OBSC Observe 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	On-line data interchange †
OM	Out marker
OPA	Opaque, white type of ice formation
OPC	The 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	Indication of an order
OSV	Ocean station vessel
OTP	On top
OTS	Organized track system
OUBD	Out-bound
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)
PBN	Performance-based navigation
PCD	Proceed or proceeding
PCL	Pilot-controlled lighting
PCN	Pavement classification number
PDC	Pre-departure clearance ‡
PDG	Procedure design gradient
PER	Performance
PERM	Permanent
PIB	Pre-flight information bulletin
PJE	Parachute jumping exercise
PL	Ice pellets
PLA	Practice low approach
PLN	Flight plan
PLVL	Present level
PN	Prior notice required
PNR	Point of no return
PO	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
PROV	Provisional
PRP	Point-in-space reference point
PS	Plus
PSG	Passing
PSN	Position
PSP	Pierced steel plank
PSR	Primary surveillance radar ‡
PTN	Procedure turn
PTS	Polar track structure
PWR	Power

Q

QDL	Do you intend to ask me for a series or bearings? or I intend to ask you for a series of bearings (to be used in radio telegraphy 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 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	Rate of turn
R...	Radial from VOR (followed by three figures)
R	Received (acknowledgment 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)
RA	Rain
RA	Resolution advisory
RAC	Rules or the air and air traffic services
*RAD	Route availability document
RAFC	Regional area forecast centre
RAG	Ragged
RAG	Runway arresting gear
RAI	Runway alignment indicator
RAIM	Receiver autonomous integrity monitoring †
RASS	Remote altimeter setting source

RB Rescue boat
RCA Reach cruising altitude
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 ‡
RDH Reference datum height (for ILS)
RDL Radial
RDO Radio
RDOACT Radioactive
RE... Recent (used to qualify weather phenomena e.g. RERA - recent rain)
REC Receive or receiver
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 Reroute
*RFP Replacement flight plan procedure
RESA Runway end safety area
RF Constant radius arc to a fix
RFFS Rescue and fire fighting services
RG Range (lights)
RHC Right-hand circuit
RIF Re clearance 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 Requested level not available
RMK Remark
*RMZ Radio Mandatory Zone
RNAV (to be pronounced _AR-NAV_) Area navigation †
*RNAVINOPRNAV inoperable
RNG Radio range
RNP Required navigation performance ‡
ROBEX Regional OPMET bulletin exchange (scheme) †
ROC Rate of climb
ROD Rate of descent
RON Receiving only
RPI Radar position indicator ‡
RPL Repetitive flight plan
RPLC Replace or replaced
*RPM Revolutions per minute
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)
RSC Rescue sub-centre
RSCD Runway surface condition
RSP Responder beacon
RSP Required surveillance performance ‡
RSR En-route surveillance radar
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 ‡
RWY Runway

S

S South or southern latitude
SA Sand
SALS Simple approach lighting system
SAN Sanitary
SAR Search and rescue
SARPS Standards and recommended practices (ICAO)
SAT Saturday
SATCOM Satellite communication †
SATVOICE Satellite voice communication
SB Southbound
SBAS (to be pronounced _ESS-BAS_) Satellite-based augmentation system †
SC Stratocumulus
SCT Scattered
SD Standard deviation
SDBY Stand by
SDF Step down fix
*SDO Static data operations
SE South-east
SEB South-eastbound
SEC Seconds
SECN Section
*SESCI South East Common Sky Initiative
*SECSI FRASouth East Common Sky Initiative Free Route Airspace
SECT Sector
SELCAL Selective calling system †
SEP September
SER Service or servicing or served
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, PE = 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 (3 000 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 phenomena which may affect the safety of operations †
*SIGWX Significant weather
SIMUL Simultaneous or simultaneously
SIWL Single isolated wheel load

SKC Sky clear
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 meteorological report (in abbreviated plain language) †
SPI Special position indicator
SPL Supplementary flight plan (message type designator)
SPOC SAR point in contact
SPOT Spot wind †
SQ Squall
SQL Squall line
SR 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
SSB Single sideband
SSE South south east
SSR Secondary surveillance radar ‡
SST Supersonic transport
SSW South southwest
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)
T-VASIS (to be pronounced _TEE-VASIS_) T visual approach slope indicator system †
TA Traffic advisory
TA Transition altitude
TA/H Turn at an altitude/height
TAA Terminal arrival altitude
TACAN UHF tactical air navigation aid
TAF Aerodrome forecast
TAIL Tail wind †
TAR Terminal area surveillance radar
TAS True airspeed
TAX Taxiing or taxi
TC Tropical cyclone
TCU Towering cumulus
TCAS RA (to be pronounced _TEE-CAS-AR-AY_) Traffic alert and collision avoidance system resolution avoidance †
TCH Threshold crossing height
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
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 ‡
*TMZ Transponder Mandatory Zone
TN... Minimum temperature (followed by figures in TAF)
TNA Turn altitude
TNH Turn height
TO To...(place)
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, PE = ice pellets, GR = hail, GS = small hail and/or snow pellets or combinations thereof, e.g. TSRASN= thunderstorm with rain and snow)
TT Teletypewriter
TUE Tuesday
TURB Turbulence
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
UDF	Ultra high frequency direction-finding station
UFN	Until further notice
UHDT	Unable higher due traffic
UHF	Ultra high frequency (300 to 3 000 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 automated METAR/SPECI)
U/S	Unserviceable
UTA	Upper control area
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time ‡
*UUP	Updated Usage 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 system
VC	Vicinity of the aerodrome (followed by FG = fog, FC = funnel cloud, PO = dust/sand whirls, BLDU = blowing dust, BLSA = blowing sand or BLSN = blowing snow, DS = duststorm, SS = sandstorm, TS = thunderstorm or VA = volcanic ash, e.g. VCFG = vicinity fog)
VCY	Vicinity
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 ‡
VNAV	(to be pronounced _VEE-NAV_) Vertical navigation
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
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)

W

W	West or western longitude
W	White
*W	Watt
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	Way-point
WRNG	Warning
WS	Wind shear
WSPD	Wind speed
WSW	West south west
WT	Weight
WTSPT	Waterspout
WWW	Worldwide web
WX	Weather

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	Coordinated Universal Time (in meteorological messages)