

ABBREVIATIONS

**ICAO and NATO abbreviations are used in the CENOR FLIP.
Additionally the following abbreviations are used.**

ASI	Approach slope indicator
Descent GR	Descent gradient for non-precision approach is calculated from FAF or last stepdown fix to THR except for procedures according ICAO PANS-OPS where the Descent Gradient is calculated to 50ft above THR elevation.
HPMA	High performance military aircraft
LLZ	Localizer (=LOC)
MAP	Missed approach point (=MAPt)
OTCH	End of overrun crossing height
RDR	RADAR
RPI	Runway point of intercept The point where the straight line extension of the glide slope intercepts the runway surface at runway centerline. Note: The RPI is generally located behind the THR. In exceptional cases only it is located in front of the THR. It is then indicated as follows: + in front of the THR
TDZE	Touchdown zone elevation

IDENTIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Procedures are designed according criteria as stated on top of the procedure. For detailed info about the criteria the applicable documents should be consulted.

PANS-OPS

Procedures according ICAO Doc 8168 OPS Vol II.

MIPS

Procedures according NATO military instrument procedures standardization implemented by AATCP-1(C).

TERPS

Procedures according APATC-1(A). No longer updated after 22 OCT 2008.

NATIONAL XXX

Some nations have a special set of criteria for their procedures, e.g. MIAC-4. If there are significant deviations from PANS-OPS not covered by the criteria specified above the procedure should be marked "NATIONAL" with the three-letter national code. Planning to fly such procedures, the flight crew must consult the national regulations.