#### ENR 1.14 AIR TRAFFIC INCIDENT

#### 1. Definition of air traffic incidents

- 1.1 "Air traffic incident" is used to mean a serious occurrence related to the provision of air traffic services, such as:
  - a) Aircraft proximity (AIRPROX);
  - b) Serious difficulty resulting in a hazard to aircraft caused, for example, by:
  - 1) Faulty procedures;
  - 2) Non-compliance with procedures; or
  - 3) Failure of ground facilities.
- 1.1.1 Definitions for aircraft proximity and AIRPROX.

**Aircraft proximity**. A situation in which, in the opinion of the pilot or the air traffic services personnel, the distance between aircraft, as well as their relative positions and speed, has been such that the safety of the aircraft involved may have been compromised. Aircraft proximity is classified as follows:

Risk of collision: The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which serious risk of collision has existed.

Safety not assured: The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which the safety of the aircraft may have been compromised.

No risk of collision: The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which no risk of collision has existed.

Risk not determined: The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which insufficient information was available to determine the risk involved, or inconclusive or conflicting evidence precluded such determination.

**AIRPROX.** The code word used in an air traffic incident report to designate aircraft proximity.

1.2 Air traffic incidents are designated and identified in reports as follows:

Type Designation
Air traffic incident Incident

as a) above AIRPROX (Aircraft proximity)

as b) 1) and 2) above Procedure as b) 3) above Facility

# 2. Use of the Air Traffic Incident Report Form (See model on pages ENR 1.14-3 to 1.14-6)

The Air Traffic Incident Report Form is intended for use:

 By a pilot for filing a report on an air traffic incident after arrival or for confirming a report made initially by radio during flight.

Note: The form, if available on board, may also be of use in providing a pattern for making the initial report in flight.

b) By an ATS unit for recording an air traffic incident report received by radio, telephone or teleprinter.

Note: The form may be used as the format for the text of a message to be transmitted over the AFS network.

#### 3. Reporting procedures (including in-flight procedures)

- 3.1 The following are the procedures to be followed by a pilot who is or has been involved in an incident:
  - a) During flight, use the appropriate air/ground frequency for reporting an incident of major significance, particularly if it involves other aircraft so as to permit the facts to be ascertained immediately;
  - b) As promptly as possible after landing, submit a completed Air Traffic Incident Report Form

ENR 1.14-2 AIP 30-Dec-21 BHUTAN

1) For confirming a report of an incident made initially as in a) above, or for making the initial report on such an incident if it had not been possible to report it by radio;

- 2) For reporting an incident which did not require immediate notification at the time of occurrence.
- 3.2 An initial report made by radio should contain the following information:
  - a) Aircraft identification;
  - b) Type of incident, e.g. aircraft proximity;
  - c) The incident; 1.a) and b); 2.a), b), c), d), n); 3.a), b), c), i); 4.a), b);
  - d) Miscellaneous: 1.e).
- 3.3 The confirmatory report on an incident of major significance initially reported by radio or the initial report on any other incident should be submitted to the HoA, BCAA. The pilot should complete the Air Traffic Incident Report Form, supplementing the details of the initial reports as necessary.

#### 4. Purpose of reporting and handling of the form

- 4.1 The purpose of the reporting of aircraft proximity incidents and their investigation is to promote the safety of aircraft. The degree of risk involved in an aircraft proximity incident should be determined in the incident investigation and classified as "risk of collision", "safety not assured", "no risk of collision" or "risk not determined".
- 4.2 The purpose of the form is to provide investigatory authorities with as complete information on an air traffic incident as possible and to enable them to report back, with the least possible delay to the pilot or operator concerned, the result of the investigation of the incident and, if appropriate, the remedial action taken.

## AIR TRAFFIC INCIDENT REPORT FORM

AIR	CRAFT IDENTIFICATION	air traffic incidents. In an initial reported by radio, bolded items should be included B - TYPE OF INCIDENT	
		AIRPROX/PR	ROCEDURE/FACILITY*
THI	E INCIDENT		
Gen	eral		
a)	Date / Time of incident		UT
<b>b</b> )	Position		
Ow	n aircraft		
Ow	n aircraft		
	Heading and route		
	True air speed Level and altimeter setting		nsured in ( )kt( ) km/h
	Aircraft climbing or descending		
u,	() Level flight	( ) Climbing	() Descending
e)	Aircraft bank angle	• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	() Wings level	() Slight bank	() Moderate bank
	() Steep bank	() Inverted	() Unknown
f)	Aircraft direction of bank	() <b>D.</b> 1	(A) *** •
	() Left	() Right	() Unknown
g)	Restrictions to visibility (select a ( ) Singular	s many as required)  () Windscreen pillar	() Dirty windscreen
		() None	() Dirty will discreen
h)	Use of aircraft lighting (select as		
/			() Cabin Lights
	<ul><li>( ) Navigation lights</li><li>( ) Red anti-collision lights</li></ul>	() Landing / taxi lights	() Logo (tail fin) lights
	() Other	() None	
I) 7	Traffic avoidance advice issued by		
	() Yes, based on radar	() Yes, based on visual signal	ghting () Yes, based on other inf.
;)	( ) No Traffic information issued		
J)	() Yes, based on radar	() Yes based on visual signal	ghting () Yes, based on other inf.
k)	Airborne collision avoidance sys		gitting () 1es, based on other int.
/	() Not carried	() Type	() Traffic advisory issued
	() Resolution advisory issued	() Traffic advisory or res	solution not issued
1)	Radar identification		
	() No radar available	() Radar identification	() No radar identification
\	() No		
111)	Other aircraft sighted () Yes	() No	() Wrong aircraft sighted
n)	Avoidance action taken	() 140	() wrong ancian signled
,		( ) <b>No</b>	
o)	Type of flight plan	IFR/VFR/none*	
o)	() Yes	() No IFR/VFR/none*	
a)	Type and call sign / registratio	n (if known)	
<b>b</b> )	if a) above not known, describ		
	() High wing	() mid wing	() Low wing
	() Rotorcraft		
	() 1 engine	() 2 engine	() 3 engine
<b>7.</b> #	() 4 engine	() More then 4 engine	
IVI	arking, colour or other available	uetans	

	c) Aircraft climbing or descending					
	() Level flight	() Climbing	() Descending			
	() Unknown	.,	., .			
	d) Aircraft bank angle					
	() Wings level	() Slight bank	() Moderate bank			
	() Steep bank	() Inverted	() Unknown			
		() inverted	( ) Chkhowh			
	e) Aircraft direction of bank	( ) D: 1	() II 1			
	() Left	() Right	() Unknown			
	f) lighting displayed					
	() Navigation lights	() Strobe lights	() Cabin Lights			
	() Red anti-collision lights	() Landing / taxi lights				
	() Other	() None	() Unknown			
	g) Traffic avoidance advice issued	by ATS				
	() Yes, based on radar	() Yes, based on visual	l sighting ( ) Yes, based on other inf.			
	() No	() Unknown				
	h) Traffic information issued					
	() Yes, based on radar	() Ves based on visua	l sighting () Yes, based on other inf.			
	() No	() Unknown	i signting () i es, based on other ini.			
		() Ulikilowii				
	i) Avoidance action taken	( ) <b>N</b> I	( ) TI 1			
	() Yes	( ) <b>No</b>	() Unknown			
4.	Distance					
	a) Closest horizontal distance					
	b) Closest vertical distance					
5.	Flight weather condition					
	S .					
	a) IMC/VMC					
	b) Above / below* / cloud / fog / l	naze or hetween lavers				
			belowm / ft* above			
	d) In cloud/rain/snow/sleet/fog/ha		Delowni / it above			
		ize ·				
	e) Flying into / out of* sun	/I ¥				
	•	/km*				
6	Any other information considered important by the pilot-in-command					
<b>D</b> -	- MISCELLANEOUS					
1.	Information regarding reporting aircraft					
	a) Aircraft resignation					
	b) Aircraft type					
	c) Operator					
	d) Aerodrome of departure					
	e) Aerodrome of first					
		destination				
	f) Danastad by sadio other masses	to (	name of ATS unit) at timeUTC			
	f) Reported by radio other means	το(ι	iame of A15 unit) at timeO1C			
	Data / Comp. / 1	C C				
	g) Date / time / place of completi	on of form	- <del>-</del>			
2.	Function, address and signature of					
	a) Function					
	b) Address					
	c) Signature					
	d) Telephone number					
	a, receptions number					

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BY ATS UNIT CONCERNED Receipt of report 1. Report received via AFTN / radio / telephone / other (specify)\_ b) Report received by (name of ATS unit) 2. ails of ATS action Clearance, incident seen (radar/visually, warning given, result of local enquiry, etc.) DIAGRAMS OF AIRPROX Mark passage of other aircraft relative to you, in plan on the left and in elevation on the right, assuming YOU are at centre of each diagram. Include first signing and passing distance. Hundreds of metres Hundreds of metres METRES 120 60 120 150 210 240 VIEW FROM ABOVE VIEW FROM ASTERN

### Instruction for the completion of the Air Traffic Incident Report Form

Item	
A	Aircraft identification of the aircraft filing the report.
В	An AIRPROX report should be filed immediately by radio.
C1	Date/time UTC and position in bearing and distance from a navigation aid or in LAT/LONG
C2	Information regarding aircraft filing the report, tick as necessary.
C2 c)	E.g. FL 350/ 10 13 hPa or 2 500 ft/QNH 1 007 hpa or 1 200 ft/QFE 998 hPa
C3	Information regarding the other aircraft involved.
C4	Passing distance - state unit used.
C6	Attach additional papers as required. The diagrams may be used to show aircraft's positions.
D1 f)	State name of ATS unit and distance/time in UTC
D1 g)	Date and time in UTC

<sup>\*</sup>Delete as appropriate

ENR 1.14-6 01-Mar-18 BHUTAN

E2 Include details of ATS unit such as service provided, radiotelephony frequency, SSR Codes assigned and altimeter setting. Use diagram to show the aircraft's position and attach additional papers as required.