

Revision 4

29 January 2024

Air Traffic Services Personnel Licences and Ratings—Air Traffic Controller Ratings—Area Control Surveillance Rating

General

Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) advisory circulars (ACs) contain information about standards, practices, and procedures that the Director has found to be an **acceptable means of compliance** with the associated rule.

Consideration will be given to other methods of compliance that may be presented to the Director. When new standards, practices, or procedures are found to be acceptable they will be added to the appropriate AC.

Purpose

This AC describes an acceptable means of compliance and provides the syllabus for training and assessment for applicants for an area control surveillance rating.

Related Rules

This AC relates specifically to Civil Aviation Rules Part 65 Subpart G – specifically rule 65.301(1)(v).

Change Notice

Revision 4 adds a note on the online application process and provides a link to an abbreviations and acronyms section in AC65-1. It also makes stylistic and format changes in line with other ACs. We have also added a Version History.

Version History

History Log

Revision No.	Effective Date	Summary of Changes
AC65.07-5, Rev 0	30 April 2001	Initial issue
AC65.7-5, Rev 1	3 May 2007	Re-numbered from AC 65-07.5 to AC 65-7.5 as part of a project to standardise the numbering of all ACs.
AC65.7-5, Rev 2	26 March 2013	Made editorial changes to text reflecting the changes to Appendix A which presents 'Subject No 107–Area Control Radar Rating' syllabus in the objective performance verb format.
AC65.7-5, Rev 3	11 November 2015	Updated the rating terminology from area control radar to area control surveillance in alignment with Amendment 5 to Part 65, and Made minor editorial changes.
AC65.7-5, Rev 4	29 January 2024	Adds a note on the online application process. Provides a link to an abbreviations and acronyms section in AC65-1. Makes stylistic and format changes in line with other ACs. Adds a Version History.

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Introduction

Part 65, *Air Traffic Services Personnel Licences and Ratings*, was issued on 1 April 1997 and amended most recently on 24 September 2015, Amendment 5. Part 65 prescribes rules governing the issue of air traffic services (ATS) licences and ratings, the conditions to issue those licences and ratings, and the privileges and limitations of those licences and ratings.

This AC forms part of a series of ACs that support these rules - one for each required rating.

Abbreviations and acronyms

For a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in these ACs, please refer to [AC65-1, Air Traffic Services Personnel Licences and Ratings – General](#).

While many abbreviations are from [Part 1 - Definitions and Abbreviations](#), they have been listed in AC65-1 for convenience.

AC Intent and Process

This AC provides guidance on how to comply with rule 65.301(1)(v).

CAA is actively managing the development of syllabuses into specific objective format. This format specifies exactly what has to be covered, and to what standard, so that no matter who studies, who instructs, and who assesses, all are working to exactly the same standards.

Note: *From 29 January 2024 it will be possible to apply online for ATS licences and ratings through **MyAviation**, CAA's online portal for licensing requests, instead of filling in paper forms. Click the 'Online services' button on the CAA home page to get started.*

Subpart G—Air Traffic Controller Ratings

Area control surveillance ratings

Rule 65.301 Applicability

Subpart G prescribes rules governing the issue and validation of Area Control Surveillance ratings and the privileges and limitations of those ratings.

Rules 65.301(1)(v), 2 and 3(iv) are specific to **area control surveillance ratings**.

Rule 65.303 Eligibility requirements

Rules 65.303(a)(2)(iii) and (4) require an applicant for an area control surveillance rating to have satisfactorily completed a training course and to have passed examinations relevant to:

- the rating and validation in airspace structure
- applicable rules, procedures and sources of information
- air navigation facilities
- air traffic control equipment and its use
- terrain and prominent landmarks
- characteristics of air traffic and traffic flow
- weather phenomena
- emergency and search and rescue plans
- principles, uses and limitations of surveillance
- other surveillance systems and associated equipment
- procedures for the provision of area surveillance control services, as appropriate, including procedures to ensure appropriate terrain clearance.

Successful assessment based on the syllabus content given in Appendix A of this AC would meet this requirement.

APPENDIX A—Subject No 107—Area Control Surveillance Rating

Syllabus

Each subject has been given a subject number and each topic within that subject a topic number. These reference numbers may be used on 'knowledge deficiency reports' and will provide valuable feedback to the examination candidate.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	Air Traffic Services (ATS) and Airspace Management
107.2	General
107.2.2	Explain the objectives of ATS.
107.2.4	State the categories ATS are divided into.
107.4	Air traffic control (ATC) service
107.4.2	Define air traffic control service (ATC).
107.4.4	Explain the responsibility for the provision of an ATC.
107.4.6	Define area control service.
107.4.8	Describe the requirements for the provision of a surveillance service.
107.4.10	State the surveillance services that may be provided to an identified aircraft, including circumstances that may limit the provision of these services.
107.4.12	Describe the responsibilities and directives of an approach controller.
107.4.14	Describe the responsibilities and directives of planner controllers.
107.4.16	Describe the responsibilities and directives of surveillance controllers.
107.6	Flight information service (FIS)
107.6.2	Define FIS.
107.6.4	Describe the scope of the FIS.
107.6.6	Explain the responsibility for the provision of the FIS.
107.6.8	Describe the information passed to a flight on first contact.
107.6.10	Define traffic information.
107.6.12	State when traffic information is passed.
107.6.14	Describe traffic avoidance advice including relevant information to be passed.
107.6.16	State when traffic avoidance advice is passed.
107.6.18	Explain ATS responsibilities for IFR traffic information in Class G airspace.
107.6.20	Describe a surveillance FIS.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.6.22	Explain the requirements for the provision of surveillance FIS for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) traffic information, and(b) unknown aircraft, and(c) information on conflicting traffic.
107.6.24	Describe the requirements for exchange of movement data for non-controlled flights.
107.6.26	Explain the ATIS procedures.
107.6.28	Describe the controller's actions and requirements on receiving pilot reports on significant weather.
107.8	Alerting service
107.8.2	Define alerting service.
107.8.4	Describe the scope of the alerting service.
107.8.6	Explain the responsibility for the provision of the alerting service.
107.8.8	Explain the actions taken in the provision of the alerting service.
107.8.10	Explain the alerting service emergency phases.
107.8.12	Derive from an in-flight emergency response checklist, the controller's actions in the event of an in-flight emergency.
107.8.14	Explain the initial checks carried out to confirm the operational status of an aircraft.
107.8.16	Describe the action to be taken by surveillance controllers in the event of an aircraft emergency.
107.8.18	Define SARTIME.
107.8.20	Describe the process for RCCNZ/ NZ Police/CAA notification.
107.10	Airspace management
107.10.2	Describe the requirements for managing and prioritising workload in the provision of ATS.
107.10.4	Explain traffic priorities within controlled airspace.
107.10.6	Describe the procedures to follow when it becomes apparent air traffic demand will exceed the available capacity of the ATC system.
107.10.8	Define air traffic management (ATM).
107.10.10	Define air traffic flow management (ATFM).
107.10.12	Explain the tools used for implementing ATFM.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.12	Performance based navigation
107.12.2	Describe the components of an area navigation system.
107.12.4	Define the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) performance based navigation (PBN), and(b) RNAV, and(c) RNP, and(d) RNP AR.
107.12.6	Explain the use and limitations of GNSS.
107.12.8	Explain values used in association with RNP (and RNAV).
107.12.10	Explain the following procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) RNAV SIDs, and(b) RNAV STARs, and(c) fly by/fly over waypoints, and(d) speed/level requirements at waypoints, and(e) RNAV approaches, and(f) RNP AR approaches and departures, and(g) flight plan requirements for RNAV, and(h) surveillance vectoring considerations.
107.12.12	Describe the ATC contingency procedures in the event of GNSS coverage/signal issue, or aircraft equipment failure.
	Co-ordination, Clearances and Instructions
107.14	ATS movement and control messages
107.14.2	Describe ATS messages.
107.14.4	Describe the methods of message exchange for ATS messages.
107.14.6	Explain the movement and control messages for automatic distribution of flight plan data within the Flight Data Processing System (FDPS).
107.14.8	Explain the flight plan management process for filing and creation of flight plans.
107.14.10	Explain the requirements for the following elements of a flight plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) flight plan route field, and

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	(b) mixed flight rules, and
	(c) use of full registration, and
	(d) aircraft types, and
	(e) flight plan other field.
107.14.12	Describe the flight plan process for short-term flight plans, including occasions used.
107.14.14	Explain the use of information attached to a correlated label on the situation display (SN).
107.14.16	Explain flight plan management procedures for: (a) flights cancelling IFR and proceeding VFR, and (b) flights cancelling VFR and proceeding IFR.
107.16	Co-ordination tools
107.16.2	Explain the automatic distribution of flight plan data within the FDPS.
107.16.4	State the various methods of co-ordination.
107.16.6	Explain the limitations of automatic exchange of ATS data in co-ordination.
107.16.8	Describe action to be taken when FDPS cannot meet co-ordination time criteria.
107.16.10	Identify: (a) when an approval request is required, and (b) the associated phraseologies.
107.18	Co-ordination procedures
106.18.2	Describe the general co-ordination criteria for the provision of ATS, including: (a) information about which agreement must be reached, and (b) when co-ordination is required.
107.18.4	Explain the methods for confirmation of co-ordination.
107.18.6	State when a read back of co-ordination is mandatory.
107.18.8	State the time criteria prior to ETA at transfer of control point, within which co-ordination is required, for all flights between ATS sectors/units, including requirements to be met for a reduction in this time.
107.18.10	Describe the procedures relating to estimate messages, including: (a) occasions when estimates shall be passed, and (b) explanation of an information estimate, and

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(c) requirements for the use of estimate messages, and(d) elements of an estimate message, including for a departing aircraft, and(e) responsibilities of a controller when accepting an estimate message, and(f) standard phraseologies used.
107.20	Revisions
107.20.2	Identify the requirements for revisions to estimates and current flight plan (CPL) messages in the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) changes of routing, including appropriate phraseology, and(b) revisions to ETA, and(c) revisions to level, and(d) revisions to SSR code.
107.20.4	State the standard phraseologies for revisions.
107.20.6	Describe the requirements for confirmation messages when automatic message processing is unavailable for flights crossing the FDPS boundary into the oceanic control system, including the appropriate phraseology.
107.22	Transfer of control and radio guard
107.22.2	Describe the procedures associated with transfer of control, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) elements of a verbal transfer of control message and response, and(b) accepting controller's responsibility, and(c) separation responsibility-'your separation', and(d) early release requirements, and(e) phraseologies.
107.22.4	Describe procedures for the transfer of surveillance control from between surveillance sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) transferring and accepting controller actions, and(b) phraseologies, and(c) methods used.
107.22.6	Describe procedures for the transfer of surveillance control from surveillance sector to non-surveillance sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) transferring and accepting controller actions, and(b) phraseologies.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.22.8	Describe the following procedures associated with transfer of radio guard: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) standard RTF contact points, and(b) accepting controller responsibility.
107.24	ATC clearances
107.24.2	Describe the general principles of an ATC clearance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) validity, and(b) who requires a clearance, and(c) when it can be denied or withheld, and(d) clearance issue, including relay through another agency.
107.24.4	Describe the elements of an ATC clearance.
107.24.6	List the elements of an ATC clearance that must be read back in full by a pilot.
107.24.8	Describe the requirements for issuing clearances to IFR flights to enter or leave controlled airspace.
107.24.10	List the objectives for instructions contained in an ATC clearance for an IFR flight.
107.24.12	Describe the ATS services a clearance to a VFR flight will provide.
107.24.14	List the phrases to be used to authorise an aircraft to operate in controlled airspace.
107.24.16	Explain the term clearance limit.
107.24.18	Describe procedures to follow in the event of unavailability of route and/or cruise level elements of an ATC clearance, including the phraseologies to be used.
107.24.20	Describe the procedures associated with route instructions.
107.24.22	Describe the requirements for issuing direct routing to IFR flights within controlled airspace.
107.24.24	Describe the procedures associated with level instructions and identify appropriate phraseologies.
107.24.26	State the procedures for updating the CPL level information for an aircraft within the FDPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) prior to departure, and(b) in the climb, and(c) in the cruise, and(d) in the descent, and(e) operating under VFR.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.24.28	Describe the procedures for the assignment of cruising levels to IFR flights, including RVSM requirements.
107.24.30	Explain IFR altimeter setting requirements, including pilot requirements for altimeter setting through the transition layer.
107.24.32	Define MFA, MSA, MRA and MEA, MDA and DA.
107.24.34	State the references that may be used when issuing a descent level to an arriving aircraft.
107.24.36	Explain requirements for issuing an IFR aircraft a cruising level or intermediate level in respect of terrain clearance for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) evaluated routes, and(b) unevaluated routes, and(c) direct routing, and(d) ATC advice of obstacle clearance.
107.24.38	State the minimum levels to be used under surveillance control, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) advice to pilots, and(b) descent below the published vertical profile of a STAR.
107.24.40	Describe procedures available to enable flights to operate at safe levels.
107.24.42	Explain approved area MSA including any restrictions that may apply.
107.24.44	Describe procedures associated with departure and diversionary climb instructions and identify relevant phraseologies.
107.24.46	Explain oceanic transitions.
107.24.48	State the separation instructions issued when applying time separation.
107.24.50	Describe the separation and reporting instructions.
107.24.52	State the phraseologies for frequency change instructions.
107.24.54	State the different internal ATC release instructions issued to departing aircraft, including delivery instructions.
107.24.56	Demonstrate examples for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) basic clearance formats, and(b) entering controlled airspace, and(c) leaving controlled airspace.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.26	Holding instructions
107.26.2	Describe the reasons for issuing holding instruction, including where an aircraft may be instructed to hold.
107.26.4	State the elements of a clearance to enter a holding pattern for the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) published holding pattern, and(b) two navigation aids same name, and(c) when holding at a DME distance on a VOR radial, and(d) where the significant point is an instrument approach segment identifier, and(e) published significant point on an ATS route or arrival procedure, and(f) other than in an established and published holding pattern, and(g) pilot unfamiliar with pattern.
107.26.6	Explain the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) onwards clearance time, and(b) expected approach time.
	Procedures and Control of Flights
107.28	IFR procedures
107.28.2	Define the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) IFR flight, and(b) IMC, and(c) exact and non-exact reporting points and waypoints, and(d) holding patterns, including entry.
107.28.4	Describe the position reporting requirements under IFR in the NZ FIR.
107.30	Arrival procedures
107.30.2	Describe standard instrument arrival procedures (STARs), including exceptions and appropriate phraseologies.
107.30.4	Describe the procedures for lateral diversions on a STAR, including appropriate phraseologies.
107.30.6	Describe the procedure for an aircraft leaving controlled airspace on an instrument approach, including the appropriate phraseology.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.32.	Oceanic flights
107.32.2	State who is responsible for detecting conflicts and providing separation for flights entering and/or leaving oceanic airspace.
107.32.4	Describe the co-ordination procedures for flights planned to operate in the Auckland Oceanic FIR departing from the NZ FIR.
107.32.6	Describe the procedures for flights entering the NZ FIR from the Auckland Oceanic FIR, with respect to level information and SSR codes.
107.34.	Military operations
107.34. 2	Describe the co-ordination and flight planning procedures to be followed for military operations.
107.34.4	Describe the procedures for military aircraft with respect to level allocation.
107.34.6	Describe the procedures to be used by RNZAF P3 aircraft on surveillance patrols.
107.36.	Glider operations
107.36.2	State the airspace where glider operations require a clearance to enter.
107.36.4	State the requirements for glider flights in IMC.
107.38.	Parachute operations and entry of balloons, rockets etc. into controlled airspace
107.38.2	State the airspace or area within which parachute descents may be conducted.
107.38.4	State the requirements for parachute descents within controlled airspace.
107.38.6	Explain the procedures required for entry of balloons, rockets etc. into controlled airspace.
	Equipment
107.40	ATS equipment
107.40.2	Explain the working principles of PSR and SSR.
107.40.4	Explain the operation of aircraft transponders.
107.40.6	Explain the use of PSR/SSR in ATC.
107.40.8	Explain the link between PSR/SSR with automated systems.
107.40.10	Explain in general terms the automated FDPS/ Surveillance Data Processor (RDP) systems (SDPS).
107.40.12	Describe the information displayed, including position symbols, on the SN.
107.40.14	Explain in general terms the function of each piece of equipment, including information displayed, available on the controller work position (CWP).

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.40.16	Explain the working principles and use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) MLAT in ATC, and(b) ADSB in ATC, and(c) Mode S in ATC.
107.42	ATS collision protection systems
107.42.2	Explain how Short-Term Conflict Alert (STCA) operates.
107.42.4	Describe the controller's responsibilities in the event of a STCA.
107.42.6	Describe procedures for alert suppression of STCA.
107.42.8	Explain how Minimum Safe Altitude Warning (MSAW) operates.
107.42.10	Describe the actions and responsibilities of the controller in a MSAW event.
107.42.12	Describe procedures for alert suppression of MSAW.
107.44	Airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS)
107.44.2	Describe how ACAS equipment operates.
107.44.4	State the actions taken by pilots and controllers in the event of a traffic advisory (TA) ACAS incident.
107.44.6	State the actions taken by pilots and controllers in the event of a resolution advisory (RA) ACAS incident.
107.44.8	State the procedures for the reporting of an ACAS event.
107.46	ATS equipment failure
107.46.2	Explain how to recognise system degradation or complete failure of ATS equipment, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) FDPS, and(b) SDPS, and(c) navigation aids including monitoring facilities, and(d) voice communication system, and(e) main and standby power supply, and(f) equipment on controller work position (CWP).
107.46.4	Describe the procedures to be followed in the event of failure or partial failure of ATS equipment including the location of supporting documentation to the Operations Manual.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	Procedural Separation
107.48	General
107.48.2	Describe the requirements for the provision of separation and methods applied.
107.48.4	Explain the scope for the provision of separation.
107.48.6	Describe the provision of separation to military aircraft.
107.48.8	Define same track, reciprocal tracks, and crossing tracks.
107.48.10	State when separation can be reduced or increased.
107.48.12	Describe the actions to be taken in the event of a loss of separation.
107.48.14	State the elements of essential traffic information.
107.50	Visual separation
107.50.2	Explain visual separation.
107.50.4	Define the terms used in the provision of visual separation.
107.50.6	Explain the requirements for the application of visual separation beyond the vicinity of aerodromes, including pilot responsibilities and appropriate phraseologies.
107.50.8	List the requirements before clearing an IFR flight to maintain own separation in VMC, including pilot responsibilities.
107.50.10	Describe pilot responsibilities when ATC is applying visual separation.
107.50.12	Describe the information given when requiring a pilot to sight another aircraft for the application of visual separation.
107.52	Vertical separation
107.52.2	State the vertical separation minima.
107.52.4	State the vertical separation minima as it applies to the transition layer.
107.52.6	Describe the requirements to be met prior to clearing an aircraft to a level when the aircraft occupying that level reports vacating.
107.52.8	State the vertical separation standards and procedures for reduced vertical separation minima (RVSM).
107.52.10	Describe the requirements for non-RVSM operations.
107.52.12	Describe the ATS monitoring requirements for altitude deviations in RVSM airspace.
107.54	Lateral separation
107.54.2	Describe the types of lateral separations.
107.54.4	Describe the procedures and application of lateral separations, including:

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	(a) provisos for their use, and
	(b) definitions of lateral separation terms, and
	(c) how lateral separation points are depicted, and
	(d) use of GNSS.
107.54.6	Explain the use of the lateral separation table.
107.54.8	Explain track separation.
107.56	Longitudinal separation
107.56.2	State the separation standard for longitudinal separation between aircraft operating within the NZ FIR and aircraft entering and/or leaving the Auckland Oceanic FIR.
107.56.4	State the longitudinal separation standards and procedures based on time.
107.56.6	Describe the methods of establishing longitudinal separation based on time.
107.56.8	State the longitudinal separation standards and procedures based on distance.
107.56.10	Describe the methods of establishing longitudinal separation based on distance.
107.56.12	Explain the methodology used for speed differential or comparison when required by longitudinal separations.
107.58	Separation from aircraft in holding patterns
107.58.2	State the requirements for applying lateral separation from an aircraft in a holding pattern, including exceptions.
107.58.4	State the separation and requirements for aircraft leaving a navigation aid against aircraft holding over the navigation aid.
107.58.6	State the separation and requirements for aircraft approaching a navigation aid against aircraft holding over the navigation aid.
107.60	Wake turbulence separation
107.60.2	Explain the application of wake turbulence minima and any increase or reduction of wake turbulence separation required.
107.60.4	State the time-based wake turbulence separations.
107.60.6	State the distance-based wake turbulence separations.
107.62	Separation from special use airspace (SUA), general aviation areas (GAA), parachute operations, fuel dumping and aerobatics.
107.62.2	State the vertical and horizontal separations from SUA and GAA, including exceptions.
107.62.4	State the separation levels above SUA/GAA/aerobatics for aircraft above 13,000ft when the zone area QNH is:

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	(a) above 1013 hPa, and
	(b) 1013 and below but above 980 hPa, and
	(c) 980 hPa or below.
107.62.6	State the separation requirements from parachute operations.
107.62.8	State the separation requirements from aircraft fuel dumping.
107.62.10	State the separation requirements from aerobatics in controlled airspace.
	Surveillance Service
107.64	SSR procedures
107.64.2	Describe the following requirements for the operation of transponders: (a) transponder mandatory airspace, and (b) position reporting requirements for transponder equipped aircraft.
107.64.4	Explain SSR code management.
107.64.6	Describe the procedures for the use of formation SSR codes.
107.64.8	Describe the procedures for incorrect code or aircraft identity readout and decorrelation.
107.64.10	Describe the procedures for handling non-transponder equipped aircraft in transponder mandatory controlled airspace.
107.64.12	Describe the procedures and requirement for in-flight transponder failure.
107.66	Application of Mode C altitude display
107.66.2	State the use of Mode C for vertical separation.
107.66.4	Application of Mode C altitude display, including: (a) verification of Mode C derived level information, and (b) determination of level occupancy, and (c) transition layer, and (d) use of QNH when operating in bypass mode.
107.66.6	List the standard phraseologies used for issuing instructions regarding the operation of transponders.
107.68	Surveillance emergencies
107.68	State the three emergency SSR codes and explain the circumstances for their use, including ATC response.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.68.4	Describe the actions to be taken by a surveillance controller in the event of a communications failure.
107.68.6	Describe the action to be taken by surveillance controllers in the event of a surveillance failure.
107.68.8	Describe the action to be taken by surveillance controllers in the event of a ground radio failure.
107.70	Surveillance identification
107.70.2	State when surveillance identification shall be established and maintained.
107.70.4	Describe the procedures for the radar identification of aircraft using primary surveillance.
107.70.6	Describe the procedures for verification of correlation following primary surveillance identification.
107.70.8	Describe the procedures for the radar identification of aircraft using secondary surveillance radar (SSR).
107.70.10	Describe the requirements when there has been a loss of surveillance identification or interruption to or unscheduled termination of a surveillance service.
107.70.12	Describe misidentification, and controller actions associated with misidentification.
107.70.14	List the phraseologies associated with surveillance identification.
107.70.16	Describe the requirements and methods for transfer of surveillance identification, including appropriate phraseology.
107.70.18	State the occasions when a pilot should be informed of the aircraft's position.
107.72	Surveillance vectoring
107.72.2	Describe how surveillance vectoring is achieved and the procedures that apply.
107.72.4	Describe the factors affecting track changes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) aircraft performance (rate of turn, angle of turn, aircraft speed), and(b) effect of wind.
107.72.6	Describe the methods for predicting aircraft position, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) speed distance and time calculations, and(b) use of SN tools.
107.72.8	Describe the methods to be used for conflict assessment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) line of constant bearing, and(b) use of SN Range and bearing tool.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.72.10	Describe recommended surveillance vectoring practises to resolve conflicts in the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) aircraft climbing and/or descending on reciprocal tracks, and(b) aircraft overtaking on the same track, and(c) aircraft climbing and/or descending on crossing tracks.
107.72.12	State the airspace classification where surveillance vectoring may be provided.
107.72.14	State the requirements for the termination of surveillance vectoring.
107.72.16	State the minimum levels that can be used when surveillance vectoring.
107.72.18	Explain the advice given to pilots regarding obstacle clearance when surveillance vectoring.
107.72.20	Explain the objectives of surveillance monitoring.
107.72.22	Describe the recommended techniques used for scanning SN.
107.72.24	Describe the recommended techniques used for scanning the controller work position.
107.72.26	Explain the use of interpolated tracks.
	Surveillance Separation
107.74	Application of surveillance separation
107.74.2	State the surveillance separation standards.
107.74.4	Describe the general application of surveillance separation.
107.74.6	State the application of surveillance separation between the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) identified and unidentified aircraft on the same track, and(b) identified and unidentified aircraft on reciprocal tracks, and(c) identified and holding aircraft.
107.76	Speed control
107.76.2	State the types of speed restrictions applicable in controlled airspace.
107.76.4	Describe speed control consideration between aircraft at same or similar levels.
107.76.6	Describe the application of speed control, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) speed control clearance limit, and(b) standard phraseologies.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
	Local Knowledge
107.78	Geography and airspace
107.78.2	Describe the geography and general weather of the area control sector environment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) topography and local weather patterns, and(b) locations of airfields and directions of runways, and(c) rivers, towns and prominent features.
107.78.4	Define the area of responsibility for the area control sector.
107.78.6	For the area control and adjacent area flight information and approach sectors derive from appropriate maps and charts the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) controlled airspace and airspace classification, and(b) general aviation areas and special use airspace, and(c) holding patterns, reporting points and navigation aids, and(d) surveillance sites and performance, and(e) frequencies, including aerial locations.
107.80	Sector procedures
107.80.2	Explain the sector air traffic management operating procedures for IFR aircraft, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) route structure, including SIDs, STARs, and SRCs, and(b) inbound/outbound traffic flow, and(c) holding requirements, and(d) descents, including minimum descents and terrain clearance, and(e) runway change procedures.
107.80.4	Describe the sector and position specific responsibilities including the operation of positions within the sector.
107.80.6	Describe the requirements for an adequate pre-duty briefing.
107.80.8	Describe the procedures for opening or taking over a watch.
107.80.10	Describe the procedures for closing or handing over watch, including any sector specific handover techniques.
107.80.12	Describe the sector's equipment check requirements and use of ATS position log strip.
107.80.14	Describe the adjacent sectors off watch procedures.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.80.16	Explain the sectors use of flight progress strips/systems including strip marking, and electronic flight strips.
107.80.18	Describe the flight progress board display of meteorological and NOTAM information on position.
107.82	Aircraft performance
107.82.2	Describe the performance characteristics of common aircraft operating within the area control sector, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) rates of climb/descent and maximum/minimum speeds, and(b) deterioration/variation of weather effecting aircraft operations and separations, and(c) IFR training.
107.84	Co-ordination
107.84.2	Describe the sector co-ordination requirements with adjacent: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) approach sectors, and(b) area sectors, and(c) FIS areas.
107.86	Administration
107.86.2	Explain the procedures for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) determining hours of service, and(b) promulgating hours of service, and(c) extension to hours of service.
107.86.4	Describe the overall requirements for staffing at ATS operating positions.
107.86.6	Describe the Personnel Licensing requirements for the area control surveillance rating including the training plan objectives.
107.86.8	Explain the feedback/ assessment mechanisms available for a trainee within the training plan for the area control surveillance rating.
107.86.10	Describe the medical fitness requirements for exercising an area control surveillance rating.
107.86.12	Describe the recent experience requirements for exercising an area control surveillance rating.
107.86.14	Describe the ATS personal log bookkeeping requirements.

Sub Topic	Syllabus Item
107.88	Emergencies
107.88.2	Explain actions taken by controllers in the event evacuation from workplace is required, including traffic recovery.
107.88.4	State where you would locate documentation for handling unusual/emergency situations, such as bomb threat and evacuation.
107.88.6	State where you would locate information on procedures and initial actions for handling aviation accidents and incidents.