INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ASIA/PACIFIC SEAMLESS ANS PLAN

Version 3.0, November 2019

This Plan was originally developed by the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Planning Group (APSAPG) and amended when appropriate by APANPIRG.

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CONTENTS

SCOPE OF THE PLAN

Plan Structure

1.1 The Seamless Air Navigation Service (ANS) Plan (hereinafter referred to as the 'Plan') references different levels. At the upper level is a global perspective, which is guided mainly by references to the *Global Air Navigation Plan* (GANP, Doc 9750), the *Global ATM Operational Concept* (Doc 9854) and the *Global Aviation Safety Plan* (GASP). Beneath this level is regional planning primarily provided by this Plan and other guidance material, in order to define goals and means of meeting State planning objectives, such as:

- Asia/Pacific Regional Air Navigation Plan objectives;
- the Seamless ANS performance framework, with a focus on technological and human performance within Aviation System Block Upgrade (ASBU) Block 0 elements, non-ASBU elements, and civil-military cooperation elements;
- a deployment plan with specific operational improvements, transition arrangements, expected timelines and implementation examples; and
- an overview of financial outcomes and objectives, cross-industry business and performance/risk management planning.

1.2 The Plan incorporated the Asia/Pacific Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) Concept of Operations and the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Concept of Operations (both hereinafter referred to as 'CONOPS'), and the Asia/Pacific PBN Plan, superseding these documents.

1.3 The RANP is expected to incorporate key components of this Plan and information on the mechanisms that enable these objectives to be met. High-level support may be necessary from regional bodies that can effectively support the Plan's implementation, such as the:

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); and
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

1.4 The Plan does not use 'continental', 'remote' and 'oceanic' areas to refer to an assumed geographical application area, as many Asia/Pacific States have islands or archipelagos that can support a higher density of Communications, Navigation, Surveillance (CNS) systems than in a purely 'oceanic' environment. In accordance with the CONOPS that air navigation services should be provided commensurate with the capability of the CNS equipment, it is important to categorise airspace in this manner, and simplify the numerous references to this capability throughout the Plan. Thus the Plan categorises airspace by reference to its CNS (Communications, Navigation and Surveillance) capability as:

a) Category R: remote en-route airspace with Air Traffic Services (ATS) HF or CPDLC communications and outside the coverage of ground-based surveillance coverage; or

b) Category S: serviced (or potentially serviced) en-route airspace – by direct (not dependent on a Communication Service Provider (CSP) ATS communications and surveillance; or

c) Category T: terminal operations serviced by direct ATS communications and surveillance.

1.5 The word 'States' in the Plan includes Special Administrative Regions and territories.

1.6 The Seamless ANS Plan is expected to be implemented in several phases. No phase, nor any element, is binding on any State, but should be considered as a planning framework. The Seamless ANS Plan itself is therefore guidance material.

1.7 It is important to note that the Plan's Phase commencement dates are planning targets, and should not be treated like a 'hard' date such as the implementation of Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM). In this case, there is a potential major regional problem if all States do not implement at the same time by the specific agreed date, which was clearly not the case for the start of the Plan's Phase I or II.

1.8 In that regard, although it would have been ideal if all States achieved capability on day one of Phase I, this was probably not realistic. However, States should consider the impact on stakeholders and improving capacity of the ATM system overall by not achieving target implementation dates. The Phase dates were chosen as being an achievable target for the majority of States. However, the dates were not designed to accommodate the least capable State, otherwise the region as a whole would fall behind the necessary urgent ATM improvements required by the Director's General of Civil Aviation and APANPIRG.

Plan Review

1.9 The Plan needs to be updated to take into account ASBU Block 1, 2 and 3 modules, when these modules and their associated technology become mature.

1.10 Periodic updates to the Plan are also required in respect of the economic information contained therein.

1.11 As an iterative process, the Plan requires regular updating to keep current with aviation system changes. It is intended that APANPIRG and its contributory bodies conduct a complete review every three years (or a shorter period determined by APANPIRG) of the Plan to align with the review cycle of the GANP. The Plan and its subsequent revisions should be endorsed by APANPIRG.

1.12 Review of the Navigation and Surveillance strategies needs to result in the update to the Seamless ANS Plan to ensure consistency.

1.13 The review of the Plan during 2019 deletes reference Phase I as Phase II commenced in November 2019, although the uncompleted elements from Phase I were moved to Phase II. The implementation dates of Phase II PARS and PASL items align with the GANP Block 1 implementation, whereas Phase III is a mid-Block update scheduled for 2022.

1.14 The 2019 update of the Plan introduces new ASBU Block 1 modules. Phase III and Phase IV of the PARS and PASL implementation framework will also be referenced.

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT

Plan Objective

2.1 The objective of the Plan is to facilitate Asia/Pacific Seamless ANS operations, by developing and deploying ATM solutions capable of ensuring safety and efficiency of air transport throughout the Asia/Pacific region. The Plan provides a framework for a transition to a Seamless ANS environment, in order to meet future performance requirements.

2.2 The Plan provides the opportunity for the Asia/Pacific region to adopt the benefits from research and development conducted by various States including the NextGen programme (United States of America), the European Single European Sky ATM Research (SESAR), and Japanese Collaborative Actions for Renovation of Air Traffic Systems (CARATS).

2.3 ICAO Doc 9854 contains a vision of an integrated, harmonized, and globally interoperable ATM System, with a planning horizon up to and beyond 2025. In this context, the Plan is expected to encourage more partnering relationships among States within sub-regions.

Hierarchy of Plans

2.4 The Plan was developed as part of a suite of Asia/Pacific air navigation plans, and thus, the Plan should not be considered in isolation. The *Asia/Pacific Regional Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) Framework*, *Asia/Pacific Plan for Collaborative AIM*, *Regional ATM Contingency Plan*, *Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan* and *Asia/Pacific Airport Collaborative Decision Making (A-CDM) Implementation Plan* all form part of the aforementioned suite of planning and guidance material connected to the Plan (**Figure 1**).

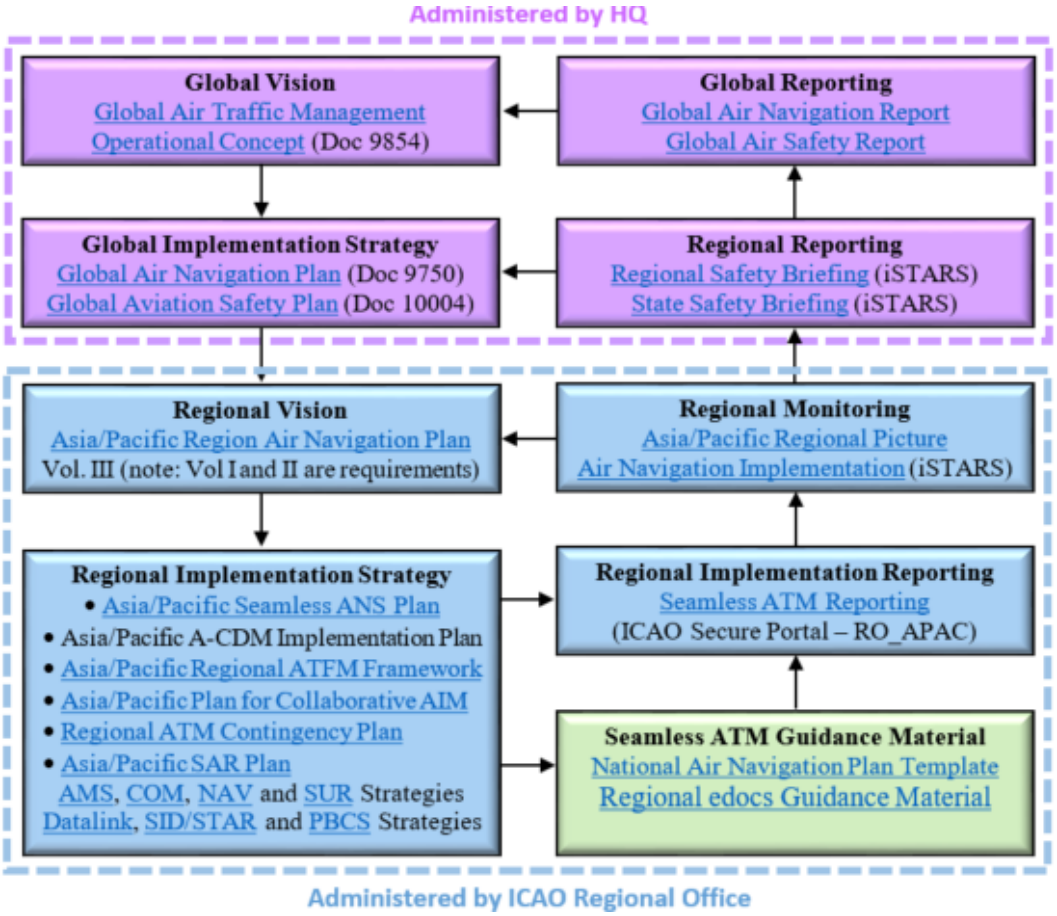

Figure 1: Structure of Global and Regional Planning and Reporting

2.5 The Plan should also be read in conjunction with the Asia/Pacific Regional Aviation Safety Plan 2020-2022 edition (RASP-AP), to ensure the safety initiatives related to ANS are taken into account.

2.6 This Plan addresses the full range of ATM stakeholders, including civil and military Air Navigation Services Providers (ANSPs), civil and military aerodrome operators as well as civil and military airspace users. The Plan has been developed in consultation with Asia/Pacific States, administrations and also with International Organizations (IOs).

Note: civil airspace users include scheduled aviation, business aviation, general aviation and Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) operators.

2.7 States should consult with stakeholders and determine actions, in order to commit to achieving the objectives of Seamless ANS and the requisite performance objectives in the areas of safety, environment, capacity and cost-efficiency that flow from this Plan.

2.8 ASBU Block 0 modules contained technologies, systems and procedures which were expected to be available from 2013. The Plan also has references to ASBU Block 1, 2 and 3 modules, which are expected to be available from 2019, 2025 and 2031 respectively. Where such technology, systems, standards and procedures are available earlier than these dates and appropriate deliverables can be provided, the intention was to develop aggressive yet practical implementation schedules within this Plan in order to provide the earliest possible benefits.

2.9 The ICAO *Manual on Global Performance of the Air Navigation System* (ICAO Doc 9883) provides guidance on implementing a performance-oriented ATM System. The *Manual on ATM System Requirements* (ICAO Doc 9882) contains eleven Key Performance Area (KPA) system expectations, as well as a number of general performance-oriented requirements. In accordance with the expectations of these documents, the APSAPG developed the following performance objectives to facilitate Seamless ANS operations:

a) Preferred Aerodrome/Airspace and Route Specifications (PARS); and

b) Preferred ATM Service Levels (PASL).

2.10 The PARS/PASL introduced two Performance Objectives, which incorporate system expectations, such as general performance-oriented requirements. Each performance objective is composed of a list of expectations of different aspects of the aviation system.

2.11 In considering the planning necessary before the PARS/PASL Phase dates, it is important to ensure everyone in the planning process is aware that the necessary groundwork and capability building must take place as a priority, and that full operational capability by the Phase date commencement was a secondary consideration. It is recognised that some States would be working towards implementation during the Phase, in an effort to implement as soon as possible, and others that implemented as soon as the technology and systems were available.

2.12 Prior to implementation, each State should verify the applicability of PARS and PASL by analysis of safety, ATM capacity requirements to meet current and forecast traffic demand, efficiency, predictability, cost effectiveness and environment to meet the expectations of stakeholders. The PARS/PASL elements would be either:

a) not applicable; or

b) already implemented; or

c) not implemented.

2.13 The PARS and PASL were expected to be implemented in four phases, Phase I by 12 November 2015 (past), Phase II by 07 November 2019, Phase III by 03 November 2022 and Phase IV in 27 November 2025.

2.14 The PARS contains expectations for airspace and ATS routes, including aircraft equipage to facilitate Seamless ANS operations, and are primarily for the State regulator and airspace authority, and are of interest to airspace planners, flight procedure designers and aircraft operators.

2.15 The PASL contain the expectations for Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSP), and is therefore a matter for the State regulator or the ATS authority. The PASL is of primary interest to ANSPs and aircraft operators. The PARS and PASL together form the foundation of Seamless ANS development, and as such should be enabled by national regulations, rules and policies wherever applicable to enable a harmonised effort by all stakeholders.

Seamless ATM Definition

2.16 The objective of Seamless ATM was agreed by the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Planning Group (APSAPG) as follows:

> *The objective of Seamless ATM is the safe and interoperable provision of harmonized and consistent air traffic management service provided to a flight, appropriate to the airspace category and free of transitions due to a change in the air navigation service provider or Flight Information Region.*

2.17 APSAPG noted the following description as the CANSO definition of Seamless ATM:

> *Seamless ATM operations is defined as ATM operations in contiguous airspace that is technically and procedurally interoperable, universally safe, and in which all categories of airspace users transition between Flight Information Regions, or other vertical or horizontal boundaries, without requiring a considered action to facilitate that transition and without any noticeable change in:*
>
> *1) Type or quality of service received;*
>
> *2) Air navigation and communications performance standards; and*
>
> *3) Standard practices to be followed.*
>
> *Note: the term 'Seamless ATM' was amended to 'Seamless ANS' in 2019, to reflect the fact that there are areas such as aerodromes that are not part of the Air Traffic Management field.*

2.18 The ICAO Twelfth Air Navigation Conference (AN-Conf/12, Montreal, 19-30 November 2012) endorsed 10 High Level Air Navigation Policy Principles in the GANP, and the Asia/Pacific Seamless ANS Principles are aligned with these high level principles.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Seamless ANS

3.1 Aviation is a significant driver of economic growth in the and contributes strongly to the economic wellbeing of the diverse cultures and people in the Asia/Pacific region. In 2016 aviation contributed USD684 billion in economic activity and generated 30.2 million jobs (Direct and indirect) to the regional economies. By 2030 it is forecast these figures will grow to USD 1.3 trillion and 70 million jobs.

3.2 Preliminary data from IATA for 2018 showed that Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPKs) or passenger demand was strongest in the Asia/Pacific Region at 8.6%, outstripping the global industry total at 6.6% **(Figure 3**). The Region also had the largest share of Passenger Kilometres Performed (PKP), accounting for more than one third of the global total at 34.5%. Europe and North America were the two other key regions, with shares of 26.7% and 22.4% respectively (**Figure 4**).

3.3 Asia Pacific airlines flew 2,847 billion RPKs in 2018, compared with 2,207 and 1,854 for European and North American carriers respectively.

3.4 As the world's major manufacturing and distribution hub, the Asia/Pacific Region also accounted for the largest share of global air freight traffic in 2018, at 35.5%. In a challenging year for air freight, following the global inventory restocking cycle in 2017 as well having to face a number of headwinds including a moderation in world trade and deterioration in some of the key leading indicators, the Asia/Pacific region grew Freight Tonne Kilometres (FTKs) at a pace of 1.8%, below the global industry figure of 3.5% for the year.

3.5 Over the next twenty years, the number of passenger journeys to, from and within the Asia/Pacific Region was expected to increase at an average annual rate of 4.8% per year. This was the fastest growing of all regions, exceeding, by some margin, the expected global growth rate of 3.5% per year. This would result in more than 2.35 billion additional air passenger journeys per year in 2037 compared with 2017.

3.6 Given the size and diversity of the region, ATM harmonisation efforts will require the needs of the least developed ANSPs to be addressed especially in the areas of technical assistance such as funding, expertise and training. Differences in economic development may also mean that traffic demands are not uniform in the region, and therefore ATM solutions should be driven by analysis of costs and benefits and performance requirements appropriate to the traffic demands.

3.7 The diverse operating environments also mean that the implementation situation varies significantly across States. As such, the economic analysis of implementation activities such as ASBUs should be undertaken by States, and assisted by the Plan, which provides high-level guidance for the development of cost-benefit analysis of implementation activity.

3.8 **Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5** indicate the projected economic and air traffic growth which has necessitated the Seamless ANS approach.

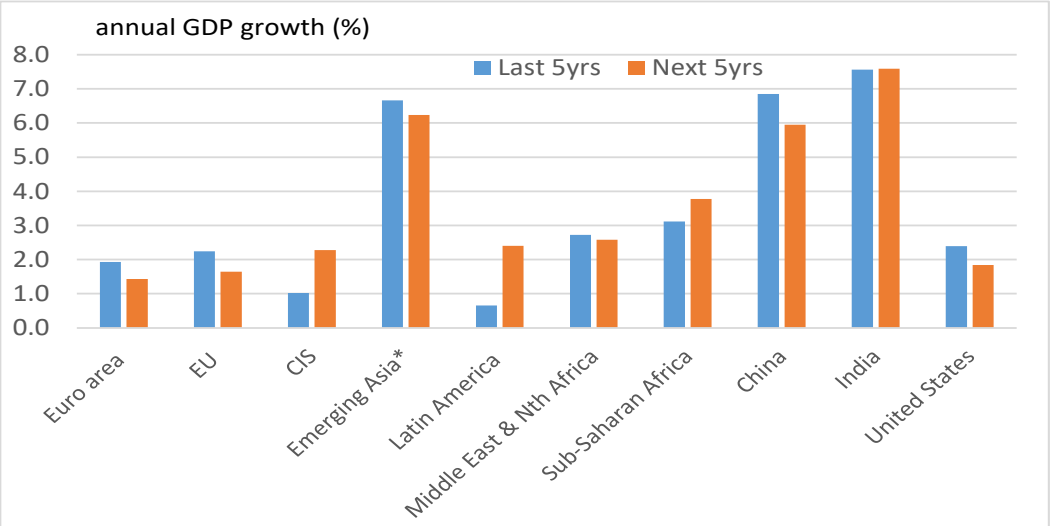

Figure 2: Regional Economic Growth (Source: IMF)

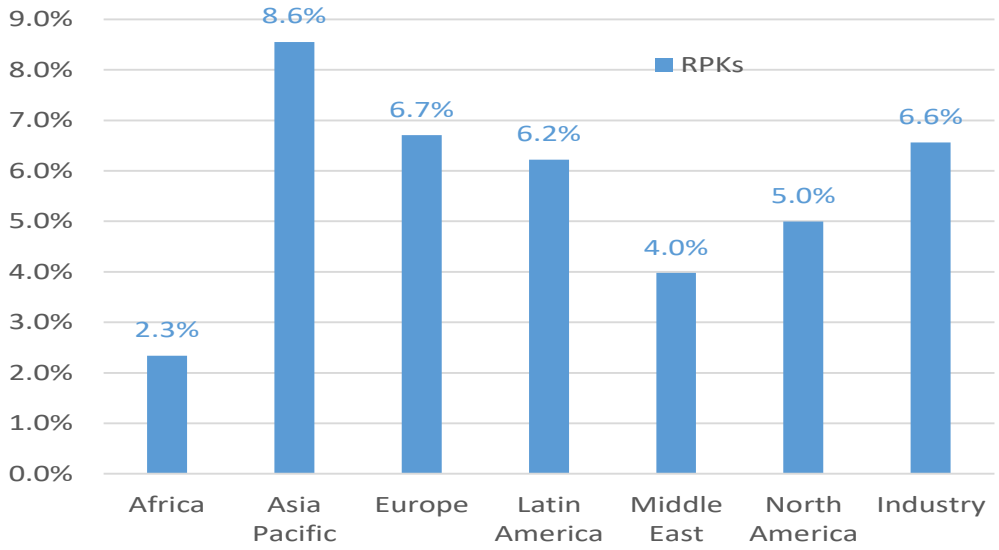

Figure 3: Regional Passenger Traffic Growth, 2018 (Source: IATA)

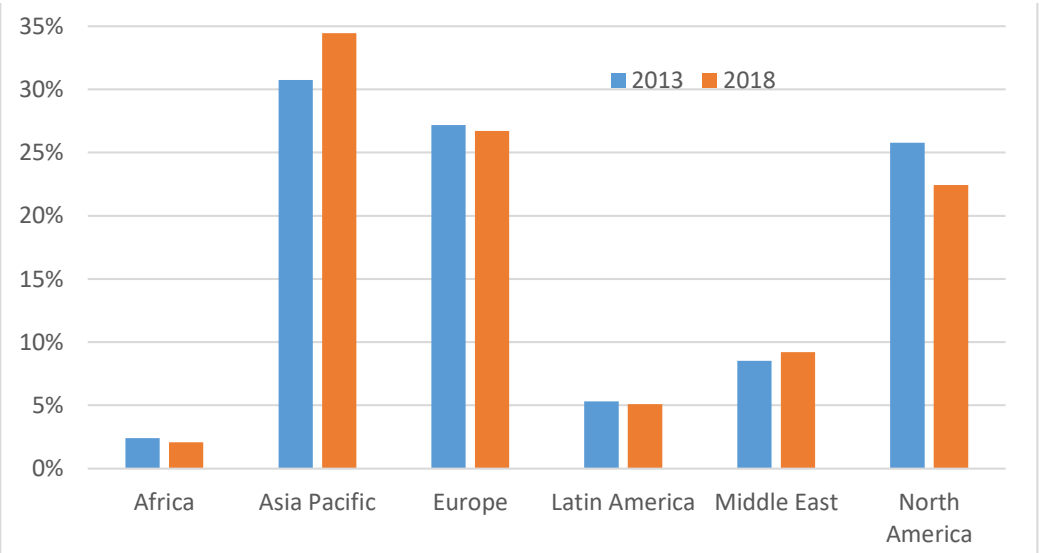

Figure 4: Regional Share of Passenger Traffic, 2013 compared to 2018 (Source: IATA)

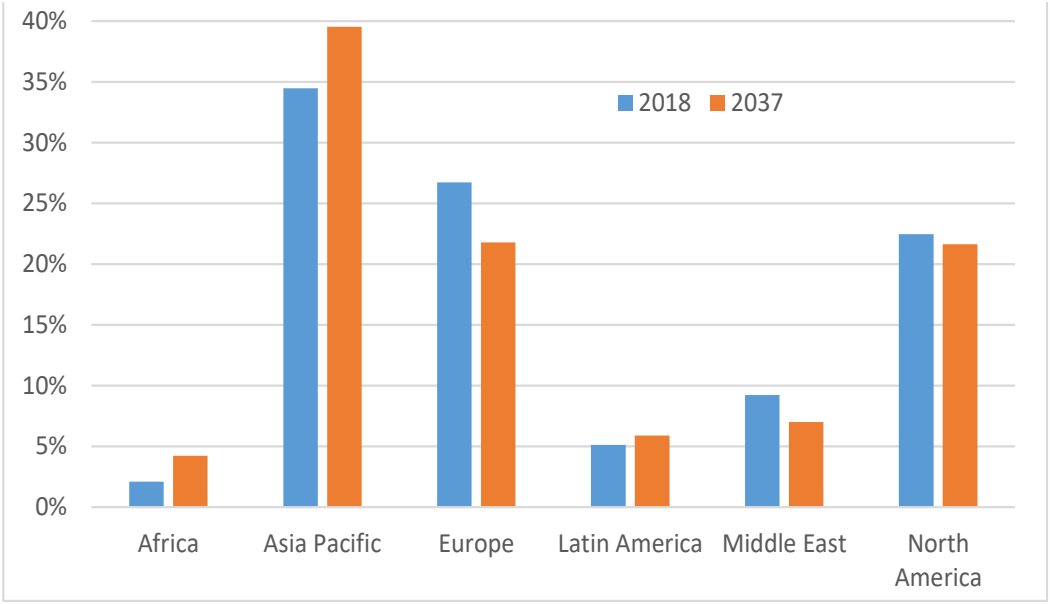

Figure 5: Regional Passenger Traffic Forecast Percentage, 2018 compared to 2037

3.9 The 46th Directors General Civil Aviation (DGCA) Conference (Osaka, October 2009) was the genesis of Asia/Pacific Seamless ANS discussion, endorsing the Kansai Statement (**Appendix A**). The DGCA Conference requested the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group (APANPIRG) to take a lead role in development of Seamless ATM in the Asia/Pacific region.

3.10 The ICAO Asia/Pacific (APAC) Seamless ANS Symposium and Ad Hoc Meeting (Bangkok, Thailand, 15 to 17 August 2011) had developed:

a) proposed APSAPG objectives;

b) draft Seamless ANS principles;

c) Civil-Military cooperation Seamless ANS aspects;

d) the requirement for ASBUs to form a key part of Seamless ANS planning; and

e) the requirement for a capabilities matrix to provide a target and means of progressing to the Seamless ANS objectives.

3.11 APANPIRG/22 created the APSAPG in 2011 under Decision 22/56, with a primary goal to develop an *Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan*.

3.12 The Global Air Navigation Industry Symposium (GANIS, Montréal, 20-23 September 2011) introduced the ASBU concept. This inferred an iterative improvement, from Block 0 (zero) to 3. Although the implementation of all ASBU elements is not mandatory, it is intended to achieve the highest level of conformance; thus supporting global interoperability and Seamless ANS.

3.13 Subject to several recommendations (**Appendix B**), the AN-Conf/12 endorsed the ASBU concept and the consequential changes to the GANP. The AN-Conf/12 stressed that ASBU Block 0 implementation and requirements needed to be coordinated at a regional level based on operational requirements, and that action plans to address identified impediments to ATM modernization should be developed. This Plan is part of the Asia/Pacific strategy to address the requirement for action plans, and to guide Asia/Pacific administrations in their ATM planning.

Air Navigation Service Provider Summary

3.14 The safety and efficiency of flights transcend national borders and airspace boundaries. Seamless ANS is therefore possible only if there is close regional collaboration among States, their ANSPs and all stakeholders. Cooperation is the key to success.

3.15 Given the size and diversity of the region, ATM harmonisation efforts will require the needs of the least developed ANSPs to be addressed especially in the areas of technical assistance such as funding, expertise and training. Differences in economic development may also mean that traffic demands are not uniform in the region, and therefore ATM solutions should be driven by analysis of costs and benefits and performance requirements appropriate to the traffic demands.

Aerodrome Operator Summary

3.16 Aerodrome operations are a key component for Seamless ANS, especially in regard to infrastructure and operational efficiencies. The collaborative interaction of various stakeholders is important to ensure that aerodrome operations, facilities and equipment are suitable for all aircraft operators. Aerodrome operators require the airspace, ATM, aerodrome and aircraft operations to be cohesive and interoperable. This includes not only the aerodrome movement areas but the terminal and ancillary services, which may include border protection, fuel, baggage and passenger facilitation, which need to be aware of the interaction of their services with the aircraft operations.

3.17 Short, medium and long term aerodrome planning needs to take into account the seamless system so that capital investment is aligned to ATM operational efficiencies. Aerodrome development and airline changes are catalysts for changes driven by the aerodrome operator, but there is a need to ensure en-route and terminal ATS efficiencies are not impacted or lost, due to poor aerodrome infrastructure and operations. A saving in aircraft flight time can easily be eroded by lack of gates, poor taxiway-runway interface and inadequate terminal facilities. Stakeholder involvement and infrastructure changes needs to be coordinated to maximise the efficiencies from a systemic approach to aerodrome, airspace, air traffic management and aircraft operations.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAR	Aerodrome Arrival Rate or Airport Acceptance Rate
ABAS	Aircraft Based Augmentation Systems
ABI	Advanced Boundary Information (AIDC)
ACARS	Aircraft Communication Addressing and Reporting System
ACAS	Airborne Collision Avoidance System
A-CDM	Airport Collaborative Decision-Making
ACIS	Airport Collaborative Information Sharing (ACIS)
ACC	Area Control Centre
ACP	Acceptance (AIDC)
ADIZ	Air Defence Identification Zone
ADC	Air Defence Code
ADOC	Aircraft Direct Operating Cost
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast
ADS-C	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Contract
AeroMACS	Aeronautical Mobile Airport Communication System
AIDC	ATS Inter-facility Data Communications
AIGD	ICAO ADS-B Implementation and Guidance Document
AIM	Aeronautical Information Management
AIRAC	Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control
AIRB	Basic Airborne Situational Awareness
AIRD	ATM Improvement Research and Development
AIRMET	Information concerning en-route weather phenomena which may affect the safety of low-level aircraft operations
AIS	Aeronautical Information Service
AIXM	Aeronautical Information Exchange Model
AMAN	Arrival Manager
AMHS	ATS Message Handling System
AMS	Aeronautical Mobile Service
ANSP	Air Navigation Service Provider
AN-Conf	Air Navigation Conference
AOC	Assumption of Control (AIDC)
AOM	Airspace Organization and Management
AOP	Airport Operations Plan
APAC	Asia/Pacific
APANPIRG	Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group
APCH	Approach
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APOC	Airport Operations Centre
APSAPG	Asia/Pacific Seamless ANS Planning Group
APUAS	Asia/Pacific Unmanned Aircraft System
APV	Approach with Vertical Guidance
APW	Area Proximity Warning
ASBU	Aviation System Block Upgrade
ASD	Aircraft Situation Display
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASM	Airspace Management
ASMGCS	Advanced Surface Movements Guidance Control Systems
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCONF	Worldwide Air Transport Conference
ATFM	Air Traffic Flow Management
ATIS	Automatic Terminal Information Service
ATN/OSI	Aeronautical Telecommunication Network/Open System Interconnection

ATS	Air Traffic Services
ATSA	Air Traffic Situational Awareness
ATM	Air Traffic Management
BOB	Bay of Bengal
CANSO	Civil Air Navigation Services Organization
CARATS	Collaborative Actions for Renovation of Air Traffic Systems
CDM	Collaborative Decision-Making
CCO	Continuous Climb Operations
CDO	Continuous Descent Operations
CDP	Climb Decent Procedure
CFIT	Controlled Flight into Terrain
CLAM	Cleared Level Adherence Monitoring
COM	Communication
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CNS	Communications, Navigation, Surveillance
CPAR	Conflict Prediction and Resolution
CPDLC	Controller Pilot Data-link Communications
CPWG	Cross-Polar Working Group
CSP	Communication Service Provider
CTA	Control Area
CTR	Control Zone
DARP	Dynamic Airborne Re-route Planning
DCL	Data-link Departure Clearance
DGCA	Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation
DMAN	Departure Manager
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
EST	Coordinate Estimate
EVS	Enhanced Vision System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FANS	Future Air Navigation Systems
FDPS	Flight Data Processing System
FIR	Flight Information Region
FIRB	Flight Information Region Boundary
FL	Flight Level
FLAS	Flight Level Allocation Scheme
FLOS	Flight Level Orientation Scheme
FRMS	Fatigue Risk Management System
FUA	Flexible Use Airspace
GANIS	Global Air Navigation Industry Symposium
GANP	Global Air Navigation Plan
GASP	Global Aviation Safety Plan
GBAS	Ground-based Augmentation System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLS	GBAS Landing System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPI	Global Plan Initiative
HF	High Frequency
HFDL	High Frequency Data Link
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IM	Interval Management Procedure
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
INS	Inertial Navigation Systems
IO	International Organizations

IPACG	Informal Pacific ATC Coordinating Group
ISPACG	Informal South Pacific ATS Coordinating Group
ITP	In-Trail Procedure
IWXXM	ICAO meteorological information exchange model
KPA	Key Performance Area
LNAV	Lateral Navigation
LVO	Low Visibility Operations
MET	Meteorological
METAR	Aerodrome routine meteorological report *(in meteorological code)*
MLAT	Multilateration
MON	Minimal Operating Networks
MSAW	Minimum Safe Altitude Warning
MTCD	Medium Term Conflict Detection Tool
MTF	Major Traffic Flow
MWO	Meteorological Watch Office
NANP	National Air Navigation Plan
NAV	Navigation
NextGen	Next Generation Air Transportation System
NOPS	Network Operations
NSS	Non Cooperative Surveillance Radar
OPMET	Operational Meteorological *(information)*
OLDI	On-Line Data Interchange
OTS	Organised Track System
PACOTS	Pacific Organized Track System
PARS	Preferred Aerodrome/Airspace and Route Specifications
PASL	Preferred ANS Service Levels
PBN	Performance-based Navigation
PIA	Performance Improvement Area
PinS	Point in Space
PKP	Passenger Kilometres Performed
PVT	Passenger Value of Time
RAIM	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
RAM	Route Adherence Monitoring
RANP	Regional Air Navigation Plan
RASMAG	Regional Airspace Safety Monitoring Advisory Group
RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft System
RPK	Revenue Passenger Kilometres
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Navigation Performance
RVSM	Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SATVOICE	Satellite Voice Communications
SAR	Search and Rescue
SB ADS-B	Space Based ADS-B
SBAS	Satellite-based Augmentation System
SCS	South China Sea
SESAR	Single European Sky ATM Research
SHEL	Software, Hardware, Environment and Liveware
SID	Standard Instrument Departure
SIGMET	Information concerning en-route weather phenomena in the atmosphere which may affect the safety of aircraft operations
SPECI	Aerodrome special meteorological report
SB ADS-B	Space-Based ADS-B
SSR-DAPS	Secondary Surveillance Radar Downlink of Aircraft Parameters

STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival Route or Standard Instrument Arrival (Doc 4444)
STCA	Short Term Conflict Alert
STS	Special Handling Status
SUA	Special Use Airspace
SUR	Surveillance
SVGS	Synthetic Vision Guidance Systems
SWIM	System-Wide Information Management
TAF	Aerodrome Forecast
TAWS	Terrain Awareness Warning Systems
TBO	Trajectory Based Operations
TCAC	Tropical Cyclone Advisory Centre
TCAS	Traffic Collision Avoidance System
TOC	Transfer of Control
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
UAT	Universal Access Transceiver
UPR	User Preferred Routes
VHF	Very High Frequency
VAAC	Volcanic Ash Advisory Centre
VDL	VHF Data Link
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions
VNAV	Vertical Navigation
VOLMET	Meteorological information for aircraft in flight
VOR	Very High Frequency Omni-directional Radio Range
VSA	Visual Separation on Approach
VSAT	Very Small Aperture
WAFC	World Area Forecast Centre

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Principles

5.1 There were considered to be three major areas of Seamless ANS Principles, involving People (human performance), Facilities (physical equipment), and Technology and Information. The 37 Principles agreed by APSAPG and endorsed by APANPIRG are included as **Appendix C**.

Aviation System Block Upgrade (ASBU)

5.2 At the Global level, ICAO started the ASBU initiative as a programme framework that developed a set of aviation system solutions or upgrades intended to exploit current aircraft equipage, establish a transition plan and enable global interoperability. ASBUs comprised a suite of modules organised into flexible and scalable building blocks, where each module represented a specific, well bounded improvement. The building blocks could be introduced and implemented in a State or a region depending on the need and level of readiness, while recognizing that not all the modules were required in all airspaces. ASBUs described a way to apply the concepts defined in the Doc 9854 with the goal of implementing regional performance improvements, and were used in the new edition of the GANP to guide implementation. AN-Conf/12 agreed that the ASBUs and the associated technology roadmaps were integral parts of the GANP and a valuable implementation tool kit.

5.3 ICAO estimated that US$120 billion would be spent on the transformation of air transportation systems in the period from 2013 to 2023. While NextGen and SESAR accounted for a large share of this spending, parallel initiatives were underway in many areas including the Asia/Pacific region, North and Latin America, Russia, Japan and China. ATM modernization is a very complex but necessary task, given the benefit of these initiatives as traffic levels increased. It is clear that to safely and efficiently accommodate the increase in air traffic demand — as well as respond to the diverse needs of operators, the environment and other issues, it is necessary to renovate ATM systems, in order to provide the greatest operational and performance benefits. States and ANSP must assess current domestic and international system performance needs to prioritize appropriate ASBU elements.

5.4 ASBU are comprised of a suite of modules, each having the following qualities:

- a clearly-defined measurable operational improvement and success metric;
- necessary equipment and/or systems in the aircraft and on the ground along with an operational approval or certification plan;
- standards and procedures for both airborne and ground systems; and
- a positive business case over a clearly defined period of time.

5.5 ASBU are groups of operational improvements to advance air navigational capabilities and improve the performance of their air navigation system in a cost effect way. They are classified into three functional categories:

- Information;
- Operational; and
- CNS Technology and Services.

Asia/Pacific ASBU Implementation

5.6 **Table 1** provides a summary of the Block 0 and Block 1 elements, and the expected priority for implementation within the Asia/Pacific Region. The allocation of priority was based on factors including its importance in promoting Seamless ANS:

- Priority 1 = critical upgrade assignment based on whether the implementation of an element could bring most benefit to the region or regional upgrade by States and is essential to achieve the service level required globally;
- Priority 2 = recommended upgrade for those elements which would bring benefits to the region and generally to be implemented from 2022, but States are encouraged to implement earlier if beneficial; and
- Priority 3 = assigned to those elements which may not be universally implemented in the Asia/Pacific Region.

5.7 A cost-benefit or economic analysis before implementation was identified as essential to determine whether to implement certain elements such as SURF-B0/1/1-4, but should not preclude an economic analysis of other elements as determined by the State. Detailed information on the development, scope, objectives, stakeholders and dependencies for each ASBU element is provided at https://www4.icao.int/ganpportal/.

Functional Category	Element	Priority
Information	**AMET-B0/1 – 4:** Meteorological observations, forecast, warning, climatological and historical products, and dissemination (PASL 7.41)	1
	AMET-B1/1 – 4: Meteorological products supported by automated decision systems or aids using IWXXM (PASL 7.56)	2
	DAIM-B1/1 – 6: Provision of quality-assured digital aeronautical data and information, including AIP, terrain and obstacle, aerodrome and instrument flight procedure data sets (PASL 7.40)	1
	DAIM-B1/7: Provision of digital NOTAM improvements (PASL 7.55)	2
	FICE-B0/1: Automated basic AIDC (PASL 7.26)	1
Operational	**ACDM-B0/1-2:** ACIS (PARS 7.3)	1
	ACDM-B1/1 – 2: Airport CDM Integration with ATM Network, AOP and APOC (PARS 7.18)	2
	APTA-B0/1 – 2: Basic PBN SID and STAR procedures, PBN non-precision approaches (PARS 7.4, 7.5, 7.10, 7.13, 7.14, 7.21)	1
	APTA-B0/3 and 6: SBAS/GBAS CAT I precision approach procedures, and PBN Helicopter PinS Operations (PARS 7.5, 7.6, 7.10, 7.14, 7.21)	3
	APTA-B0/4 – 5, 7 – 8: CDO (Basic) and CCO (Basic), and performance-based aerodrome operating minima for advanced/basic aircraft (PARS 7.14, 7.19, 7.21)	2
	APTA-B1/1 – 5: advanced capability PBN approaches, PBN SID and STAR procedures and performance-based aerodrome operating minima for advanced aircraft with SVGS, CDO and CCO (Advanced) (PARS 7.14, 7.21, 7.22, 7.23)	3
	CSEP-B1/1 – 4: basic airborne situational awareness AIRB and VSA, and performance-based horizontal separations (PARS 7.20)	2
	FRTO-B0/1 – 4: Direct routing, Airspace Planning and FUA, Flexible Routings, and basic conflict detection and conformance monitoring (PASL 7.29, 7.31, 7.36)	1
	FRTO-B1/1 – 7: Free Route Airspace, RNP routes, Advanced FUA and Airspace Management (ASM), Dynamic Sectorisation, Enhanced Conflict Detection Tools and Conformance Monitoring, and Multi-Sector Planner Function (PASL 7.29, 7.51)	2

	NOPS-B0/1 – 5: Initial integration of ASM with ATFM, Collaborative Network Flight Updates, Basic Network Operation Planning and Initial Airport/ATFM slots, A-CDM Network Interface and Dynamic Slot Allocation (PASL 7.38)	1
	NOPS-B1/1 – 10: Short Term ATFM measures, Enhanced NOPS Planning, Enhanced integration of airport operations and NOPS planning, Enhanced Traffic Complexity Management, Full integration of ASM with ATFM, Initial Dynamic Airspace configurations, Enhanced ATFM slot swapping, Extended Arrival Management, ATFM Target Times and Collaborative Trajectory Options Programme (PASL 7.52)	2
	OPFL-B0/1: ITP	3
	OPFL-B1/1: CDP	3
	RATS-B1/1 – Remotely Operated Aerodrome Air Traffic Services	3
	RSEQ-B0/1 – 2: Arrival and Departure Management (PASL 7.32)	1
	RSEQ-B0/3 – Point merge	3
	RSEQ-B1/1 – Extended arrival metering (PASL 7.46)	2
	SNET-B0/1 – 4: STCA, MSAW, APW, APM (PASL 7.31)	1
	SNET-B1/1 – 2: Enhanced STCA with aircraft parameters and in complex TMAs (PASL 7.50)	2
	SURF-B0/1 – 3: Basic ATC surface operations tools, comprehensive situational awareness, situational awareness, alerting service (PASL 7.47)	2
	SURF-B1/1 – 5: Advanced surface traffic management visual aids, pilot comprehensive awareness and runway alerting, enhanced ATC alerting, routing service to support ATC and EVS for taxiing (PASL 7.48)	2
	TBO-B0/1: Introduction of time-based management within a flow centric approach (PASL 7.52)	2
	TBO-B1/1 – Initial Integration of time-based decision making processes (PASL 7.52)	2
CNS Technology and Services	**ASUR-B0/1 – 3**: ADS-B, MLAT, SSR-DAPS (PARS 7.8, 7.11, PASL 7.26, 7.28, 7.30)	1
	ASUR-B1/1 – Reception of aircraft ADS-B signals from space (SB ADS-B) (PASL 7.54)	2
	COMI-B0/1 – 2, 4 – 6: ACARS, ATN/OSI, VDL Mode 2 Basic, SATCOM Class C Data, HFDL (PASL 7.54)	2
	COMI-B0/3, 7: VDL Mode O/A, AMHS (PASL 7.25)	1
	COMI-B1/1 – 4: VDL Mode 2 Multi-Frequency, SATCOM Class B (SB-S) Voice and Data, ATN/IPS and AeroMACS Ground-Ground (PASL 7.53)	2
	COMS-B0/1 – 2: CPDLC (FANS 1/A & ATN B1) for domestic and procedural airspace and ADS-C (FANS 1/A) for procedural airspace (PARS 7.14, PASL 7.29, 7.53)	2
	COMS-B1/1 – 3: PBCS approved CPDLC (FANS 1/A+), ADS-C and SATVOICE for domestic and procedural airspace (PARS 7.14, PASL 7.53)	2
	NAVS-B0/1 – 4: SBAS, GBAS, ABAS, MON (PARS 7.7)	2
	NAVS-B1/1: Extended GBAS	3

Table 1: Asia/Pacific ASBU Block 0 and Block 1 Priority

Implemented Elements

5.8 The following ASBU Block 0 elements were considered to be almost universally implemented within the APAC Region in terms of being established Annex 6 standards (ACAS) by or in the early stages of Block 1 from 2019 (GADSS), so were not referenced as a priority in Table 1:

- **ACAS-B1/1:** ACAS Improvements (TCAS Version 7.1); and
- **GADS-B1/1 – 2**: Aircraft Tracking and Contact directory service (PASL 7.42).

Regional Elements

5.9 The Regional elements were incorporated into the Seamless ANS framework used to assess the uptake by Asia/Pacific States.

5.10 **Table 2** provides a summary of the Regional Seamless ANS elements, and the expected priority for implementation within the Asia/Pacific Region. The allocation of priority was based on factors including its importance in promoting Seamless ANS .

Functional Category	**Regional Seamless ANS Element**	**Priority**
Operational	Aerodrome management and coordination (PARS 7.1)	2
	Optimization of runway capacity facilities (PARS 7.2)	3
	ADS-B, SSR Mode S and PBN Airspace (PARS 7.8, 7.9, 7.10)	2
	Flight Level Orientation Scheme (FLOS) (PARS 7.15)	2
	Civil-Military SUA management (PARS 7.16)	1
	Unmanned Aircraft Systems (PARS 7.17)	2
	Adjacent ATS sector coordination (PASL 7.24)	2
	Airspace classification (PASL 7.33)	2
	ATC horizontal separation (PASL 7.34)	2
	Flight Level Allocation Schemes (FLAS) (PASL 7.35)	2
	ATC sector capacity (PASL 7.37)	2
	Electronic Flight Progress Strips (PASL 7.39)	2
	Enhanced SAR systems (PASL 7.42)	1
	ANSP human and simulator performance (PASL 7.43)	1
	Civil-Military strategic and tactical coordination (PASL 7.44)	1
	Civil-Military common procedures and training (PASL 7.44)	2
	Ballistic launches/space re-entry management (PASL 7.45)	1
CNS Technology and Services	ATS surveillance data sharing (PASL 7.28)	2
	Civil-Military integrated systems and facilities (PASL 7.44)	2
	Departure Clearance (DCL) (PASL 7.49)	2

Table 2: Asia/Pacific Seamless Regional Elements Priority

5.11 There were 16 Priority 1 [ASBU Block 0 and 1 and Regional] Elements as follows:

a) Aeronautical Meteorology: AMET-B0/1 – 4;

b) Aeronautical Information Management: DAIM-B1/1 – 6*;

c) Airport CDM: ACDM-B0/1 – 2;

d) ANSP human and simulator performance (Regional);

e) ATS Inter-facility Datalink Communications: FICE-B0/1;

f) Ballistic launches/space re-entry management (Regional);

g) Civil-Military Special Use Airspace (SUA) management (Regional);

h) Civil-Military strategic and tactical coordination (Regional);

i) Core data communications: VDL Mode O/A and AMHS COMI-B0/3, 7;

j) Direct and Free Route Operations: FRTO-B0/1 – 4;

k) Enhanced SAR systems (Regional);

l) Ground-based Surveillance: ASUR-B0/1 – 4;

m) Network Operations: NOPS-B0/1 – 5;

n) Performance-based Navigation Approach Procedures: APTA-B0/1 – 2;

o) Runway Sequencing: RSEQ-B0/1 – 2; and

p) Safety Nets SNET-B0/1 – 4.

**Note: DAIM-B1/7 is placed within PASL Phase III.*

Human Performance

5.12 The Global ATM Operational Concept (Doc 9854) states:

Humans will play an essential and, where necessary, central role in the global ATM system. Humans are responsible for managing the system, monitoring its performance and intervening, when necessary, to ensure the desired system outcome. Due consideration to human factors must be given in all aspects of the system.

5.13 The AN-Conf/12 emphasised the importance of human performance considerations by endorsing Recommendation 6/4 (**Appendix B**), which called for the integration of human performance as an essential element for the implementation of ASBU modules and in the planning and design phase of new systems and technologies, as part of a safety management approach.

5.14 The role of the human is especially important in delivering high quality and consistent services supporting Seamless ANS. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that, training and licensing requirements are developed using a competency-based framework, fatigue-related risk is managed appropriately, and safety data, including the reporting of hazards, is collected, analysed and acted upon within ATM systems that support Seamless ANS. States should identify specific efficiency improvements expected from ASBU Element deployment. These expectations should include regulatory and/or procedural changes needed to optimize new capabilities.

5.15 One of the more important human performance aspects in order to deliver a consistent, harmonised and efficient service is ATC training, to change from a procedural mind set to one that used the tactical delivery of services based on ATS surveillance and automated safety net decision support tools (airborne and ground).

5.16 Moving from reliance on paper-based flight progress strips to an electronic equivalent connected to the ATS surveillance Flight Data Processing System (FDPS) or direct data inputs to the Aircraft Situation Display (ASD) support this paradigm shift. The use of paper flight progress strips in automated ATM environments reduces efficiency, increases transcription error/data mismatch, and artificially caps ATC capacity due to retention of manual tasks made redundant by the automation capability.

5.17 Controllers need to be trained on the application of tactical separation, including the use of positive control techniques, such as vectoring and speed control when conflict pairs approach minimum separation. In this regard, it is important that managers facilitate a modern operating environment in terms of air safety incidents and human factors, so personnel are confident using the full capability provided by the CNS facilities.

5.18 A critical human performance issue is the training of ANSP management and regulators in human performance issues. These decision-makers had an important influence on outcomes in terms of supporting the right environment for Seamless ANS activities, whether that is providing financial resources, or establishing high-level policies and procedures.

5.19 A key component of Seamless ANS is the ability of controllers to operate, and have confidence in, a new operating environment. The appropriate use of ATC simulators to enhance their learning experience is an essential part of the necessary training.

5.20 In planning to deliver Seamless ANS services, it is assumed that each State and aircraft operator will comply with the English language proficiency requirements in accordance with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices. States should be considering the highest levels of English language proficiency for all operational controllers to ensure they can respond appropriately to irregular occurrences (e.g.: emergencies) by use of an internationally recognised system.

5.21 States must acknowledge the challenge of modifying current practices and procedures to incorporate and optimize improved system capability. States and ANSPs are encouraged to establish sub regional or bilateral relationships to share best practices and develop strategies to improve performance.

5.22 An optimal 'aviation culture' within regulators and service providers can only be implemented when top managers instil an understanding of a system-wide approach that creates an organic, learning and safe environment. When considering the key factors supporting an 'aviation culture', it is important to acknowledge that no 'national culture' is perfectly aligned with 'aviation culture', so there will always be a need for gap analysis and changes where development of an appropriate in culture is required. In focussing on management it is therefore important to train managers, and for managers to have a level of competency in the following areas (**Figure 6**):

a) the advantages of a responsible, informed and accountable management, which promotes a proactive organisational culture with safety as a first priority, using open communications and a team management approach; and

b) the implementation of an appropriate organizational culture which is effectively driven by management through embedded safety review and assessment teams, allowing the organization to respond organically to its operating environment;

c) the systematic application of human factors principles in –

- air safety investigation;
- system design (ergonomics, human-in-the-loop);
- effective training (including the use of simulators);
- fatigue management;
- automated safety nets; and
- contingency planning;

d) the implementation of effective safety reporting systems that –

- are non-punitive, supporting a 'Just Culture';
- promote open reporting to management; and
- focus on preventive (systemic), not corrective (individual) actions in response to safety concerns, incidents and accidents.

Figure 6: Optimal Aviation Culture Factors

Civil-Military Cooperation

5.23 One of the key enablers for improvement of ATM efficiencies supported by Doc 9854 (Global ATM Operational Concept) is the use of FUA. This is an airspace management concept based on the principle that airspace should not be designated as purely civil or military, but rather as a continuum in which all user requirements are accommodated to the greatest possible extent. FUA normally referred to the activation of SUA, but could also include controlled airspace.

5.24 The establishment and operation of SUA required careful assessment, review and management, to ensure the most appropriate airspace designation is used, and the airspace is operated in a cooperative manner. This is ordinarily only possible through discussion between military and civil parties. Thus a key to the establishment of effective FUA is risk-based assessments, determining the risks or security issues involved through coordinated and cooperative methods if possible.

Note: Annex 2 Rules of the Air states that restricted areas were airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, which means that restricted areas must not be designated over the high seas or in airspace of undetermined sovereignty

5.25 Restricted areas designed to segregate civil aircraft from airborne military operations or ordnance firing would be expected when the risk of an accident for non-segregated operations is higher than acceptable. However, lower risk military operations (such as using small calibre weapons at an established firing range) may only require the establishment of a danger area or even no SUA. Thus the type, dimensions, activation notice and duration of SUA activity should be appropriate and commensurate with the type of activity affecting the airspace.

5.26 APANPIRG/9 (August 1998) developed the following guidelines for Civil-Military cooperation in the following areas: military procedures, aeronautical facilities and ground services, civil and military ATS unit personnel, airspace, research and development, common terminology, abbreviations rules and procedures, military exercises, and non-sensitive military data.

- If at all possible, military training should be conducted in locations and/or at times that do not adversely affect civilian operations, particularly those associated with major aerodromes. This requires strategic planning by formal Civil-Military coordination bodies.

- Consideration of the interoperability and operations of military systems is an integral part of a Seamless ANS environment. With increasingly complex aircraft equipage civil requirements, non-compliant military or other State aircraft may become more difficult to manage using Special Handling Status (STS). The limitations or requirements of military aircraft cockpits, avionics and airframes may even preclude some civil systems, and yet military aircraft still need to transit airspace used predominantly by civil operations.
- Military participation at civil ATM meetings and within ATS Centres will often lead to a better understanding of civil needs, as well as military requirements, including the operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). UAS have been predominately used by the military in segregated airspace, but now many forms of State missions including customs, immigration and police operations are being planned, as well as a myriad of potential civil uses.
- Responses to Search and Rescue (SAR), Civil Defence (normally natural disaster emergencies), and national security events will inevitably require Civil-Military coordination so this needs to be taken into account during the planning for such operations.
  As these occurrences could involve a number of States, regional Civil-Military planning is crucial in order to reduce the response time for emergency services to aid those in need. The response to an international aviation SAR event may well involve a location over the high seas, so all States should have SAR agreements with neighbouring nations to ensure that SAR services were unimpeded to the maximum possible extent.

5.27 The Asia/Pacific Civil-Military Cooperation Seminar/Workshop (Bangkok, 28 February to 1 March 2012) recommended that the following Civil-Military cooperation/coordination principles and practices should be elevated to the highest political level in the Asia/Pacific regions:

- Civil-Military working arrangements should be enacted where discussion of both civil and military needs were able to be negotiated in a balanced manner;
- the importance of the interoperability of civil air transport infrastructure and national security was recognized;
- the interoperability of civil and military systems including data-sharing was emphasized; and
- regular review of controlled airspace and special use airspace was encouraged to be undertaken by States to ensure its establishment, size, activation and operation was appropriate in terms of optimal Civil-Military operations.

5.28 The Asia/Pacific Civil-Military Cooperation Seminar/Workshop requested ICAO to update existing provisions related to Civil-Military cooperation/coordination and further develop guidance material related to airspace planning and management, including FUA.

5.29 Data sharing arrangements (including aircraft surveillance), are a key part of Civil-Military cooperation for tactical operational responses, and to increase trust between civil and military units. Data sharing between the civil and military could facilitate CDM, a vital component of ATFM. The Regional Surveillance Strategy espouses Civil-Military cooperation and system interoperability.

5.30 Aircraft operating ADS-B technology transmit their position, altitude and identity to all listeners, conveying information from co-operative aircraft that have chosen to equip and publicly broadcast ADS-B messages. Thus there should be no defence or national security issues with the use and sharing of such data.

Note: Some military transponders may support ADS-B using encrypted messages, but this data is not normally decoded or used at all by civil systems. In many cases, tactical military aircraft are not ADS-B equipped or could choose to disable transmissions. In future, increasing numbers of military aircraft would be ADS-B capable, with the ability to disable these transmissions. ADS-B data sharing should not influence the decision by defence agencies to equip or not equip with ADS-B. Moreover, it is possible for States to install ADS-B filters that prevent data from sensitive flights being shared. These filters can be based on a number of criteria and typically use geographical parameters to only provide ADS-B data to an external party if aircraft were near the boundary.

5.31 The ten Civil-Military elements identified by APANPIRG are as follows:

a) **Strategic Coordination**. This element emphasised the creation of a permanent body, facilities and procedures to facilitate long and medium-term planning for optimal civil and military operations, and the tactical coordination element. This element features the establishment of a national body that encompasses military (and State aircraft operators) and civil stakeholders, to develop high level Civil-Military cooperation policy.

b) **Tactical Coordination.** The establishment of facilities and procedures derived from the high level strategic coordination body for the daily, safe and efficient tactical management of operations. Tactical coordination features participation of military officers at appropriate civil ATM meetings, airspace scheduling through interaction and communications between civil and military units, and military representation within civil ATC Centres where necessary.

c) **Airspace Review**. The regular review of SUA and controlled airspace, to ensure that the means and notice of activation provide adequate warning for other airspace users, the SUA types reflect the usage, and the lateral and vertical limits are the minimum required to safely contain the activity therein (Annex 11 2.19.2.1 (b) refers). The review of airspace should be conducted by an airspace authority independent or a collaboration of civil and military airspace users.

d) **Flexible Use Airspace**. Mechanisms to ensure the minimisation of airspace being exclusively assigned for civil or military use in accordance with FUA principles, assessed by the percentage of military SUA within a Flight Information Region (FIR).

e) **International Airspace**. The minimisation of SUA and other military entities that may adversely affect international airspace. Restricted and prohibited areas must not be designated within international airspace or airspace of undefined sovereignty.

f) **Integrated Civil-Military ATM Systems**. The integration of civil and military ATM systems where practicable, including the management of civil and State UAS aircraft, policies and procedures to manage State aircraft that are non-compliant with civil requirements, systems to manage civil and military SAR units, and joint procurement of systems where possible.

g) **Joint Civil-Military Aerodromes and Navigation Aids**: The operation of joint civil-military aerodromes if possible, and the provision of navigation aids that could be utilised by both civil and military aircraft where practical.

h) **Shared Civil-Military Data**: The provision of ATS surveillance data from civil surveillance systems to military units to improve monitoring (thereby minimising the need for individual defence identification authorisation), trust and confidence. The provision of surveillance data from military surveillance systems where this would enhance ATS surveillance coverage and redundancy; suitably filtered as appropriate.

i) **Common Civil-Military Training and Procedures**. The familiarisation of civil and military ATM personnel with each other's systems and procedures, where national security allows. Training and licensing of civil and military air traffic controllers to equivalent standards. The implementation of the same or equivalent standards, procedures and policies for the provision of ATS and the management of air traffic.

j) **Ballistic Launch and Space Re-entry**. Effective coordination mechanisms established by States responsible for ballistic launch and space re-entry activities to ensure the safety of civil air navigation in the air and on the ground, with particular emphasis on how such activity affects other States in terms of safety and efficiency.

5.32 The efficient management of rocket/missile launch and space re-entry activity by both State and civil agencies is critical to minimise disruption to other airspace users. Increasingly, ballistic launch and space re-entry activity may be conducted by other State or civil/private agencies, which should conform with the same expectations in this Plan as military agencies. The coordination of all the stakeholders will be enhanced by:

- coordination agreements between the State civil aviation authority, the ANSP, and the launch/re-entry agency concerned; and
- strategic coordination conducted between the State civil aviation authority prior the activity and tactical management of the launch/re-entry activity.

5.33 A State Planning Checklist and additional guidance for ballistic launch and space re-entry activity is at https://www.icao.int/APAC/Pages/new-eDocs.aspx.

Airspace Equipage Mandates

5.34 From an operators' perspective, the following were important considerations:

- Preparation Time: Operators need time to prepare for any mandated equipage requirement – if new equipment is involved, several years may be required to allow fitment to take place during normal airframe maintenance cycles.
- Cost Benefit: Operational improvements, including the use of new technologies or implementing ASBUs, need to provide operational benefits that outweighed the total cost of implementation and operation. This included the airspace user side of the equation. States/ANSPs should carry out studies of the costs and benefits for all stakeholders.
- Education and promulgation: States/ANSPs should work with local airlines and International Organizations to ensure industry and other stakeholders are educated and informed regarding upcoming aircraft equipage mandates very early in the planning process. Ideally, the dialogue should begin with user consultation pertaining to the selection of appropriate solutions. Once a decision has been made, user education should include briefings, media notifications as well as required AIS promulgation.
- Service Outcomes: States/ANSPs must ensure the service delivery efficiencies enabled by an aircraft equipage mandate are actually delivered operationally coincident with the implementation date of the mandate. If service delivery is delayed, any related aircraft equipage mandate should also be delayed accordingly. States/ANSPs should consider offering operational advantages to early adopters of the desired equipage or capability to offset costs. This would enable operators to make at least partial use of the mandated capability in advance of the mandated date.

- Harmonization: it is essential that States/ANSPs harmonize requirements with neighbours as far as practicable, including implementation dates.

- Regulatory considerations: it is essential that regulators are involved very early in the planning process. Experience shows that regulatory approvals are often a problem with the introduction of aircraft equipage mandated environments.

- High Seas: Where airspace over the High Seas is affected, States must ensure appropriate ICAO processes are followed, including amendments to the required ICAO provisions.

Regulation and Safe Operation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

5.35 The Asia/Pacific UAS Task Force (APUAS/TF) was formed by APANPIRG to develop guidance material to support an Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan element, including regional expectations for the regulation and safe operation of UAS that fell outside the scope of the ICAO RPAS Panel, within non-segregated airspace and from an ATM perspective–published in the ATM section of the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office eDocuments web-page at: https://www.icao.int/APAC/Pages/new-eDocs.aspx.

5.36 ICAO Headquarters, supported by the Unmanned Aircraft Systems Advisory Group (UAS-AG), had also developed a global resource of information and guidance material, including:

- the UAS Toolkit, providing general guidance on such issues as UAS regulations and risk-based approaches to regulation, training and education needs and authorizations, and examples of, and links to, existing UAS regulations of 39 States; and

- a UAS Traffic Management (UTM) framework, summarizing key principles, lessons learned and best practices in the establishment of requirements for approval of UTM service providers.

  Note: the UTM framework is subject to ongoing development, in line with the growth of global knowledge and experience in UTM.

5.37 The UAS Toolkit, UTM framework and other relevant information is available on the ICAO Unmanned Aviation web pages at: https://www.icao.int/safety/UA/Pages/default.aspx.

5.38 Considering the rapid growth of the UAS industry, and the consequent economic and social benefits arising, there is an immediate need for an aviation regulatory response to facilitate access to non-segregated airspace while protecting the safety and access to airspace of conventional airspace users. For this purpose, an Asia/Pacific regional performance expectation for the regulation of UAS is included in PARS Phase II.

CURRENT SITUATION

Aerodrome Analysis

6.1 In the 1990s and the first decade of the new millennium, aerodrome operators in Asia-Pacific invested billions of dollars to enhance capacity of existing aerodromes and to build new ones to meet increasing air traffic demand. Notable examples are the opening of Bangalore, Hong Kong, Incheon, Kuala Lumpur International, Shanghai Pudong and Suvarnabhumi airports and the expansion of New Delhi and Beijing Capital airports. The automation and the adoption of self-service technology for passenger handling such as check-in and automated border control has enabled many airports to build up capacity without expanding passenger terminal footprint.

6.2 Runways are typically the capacity bottleneck of aerodromes but aircraft parking stands, baggage sorting and transfer facilities, aprons and passenger security screening points operating close to or over capacity are becoming choke points as well, especially at hub airports. A-CDM promises to alleviate congestion but the close collaboration between airport management and other stakeholders such as its shareholder, ATM and airlines is essential to a coordinated development of the capacity of the regional air transport network in the long-term.

Implementation Progress

6.3 The progress of implementation of the Plan had been unacceptably slow, with the Plan having been endorsed by APANPIRG in 2013, and the Phase 1 elements expected to be at least partly implemented by the start of Phase 1 in November 2015, to ensure a matching of ground-based capability with that on modern aircraft systems. However, as at March 2019, the implementation progress by States and Administrations that had been reporting was illustrated in **Figure 7**:

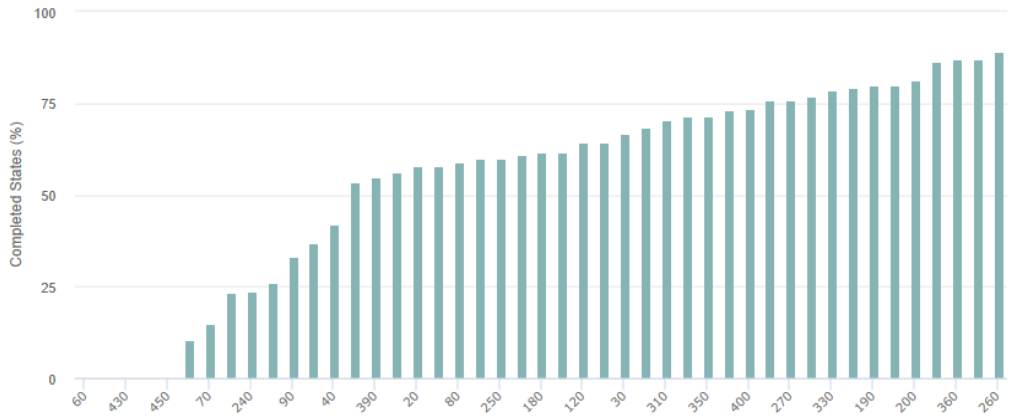

Figure 7: Percentage of Completed Seamless ATM Elements (March 2019)

6.4 The following APANPIRG Conclusions are related to implementation actions that Asia/Pacific States and Administrations should have taken:

APANPIRG 24/55 State Seamless ATM Planning

That, given the urgency and priority of Seamless ATM planning for the Asia/Pacific as acknowledged by the 46th Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation (DGCA, Osaka, Japan, 12-16 October 2009) and APANPIRG/22 (05-09 September 2011), States should be urged to:

a) review Version 1.0 of the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan and utilise the Plan to develop planning for State implementation of applicable Seamless ATM elements;

b) ensure relevant decision-makers are briefed on the Seamless ATM Plan;

c) submit the first Regional Seamless ATM Reporting Form to the ICAO Regional Office by 01 March 2014; and

d) where possible, participate and contribute to Seamless ATM system collaborative training and research initiatives.

APANPIRG 27/1 Mobilization of Human / Financial Resources to Achieve the Seamless ATM Plan Objectives

That, States/Administrations not achieving the expected implementation progress of regional priorities for Air Navigation Systems, should: a) give highest priority to the implementation of regional priorities and provide human/financial resources to CAAs and ANSPs to complete Seamless ATM phase I implementation; and b) mobilize human and financial resources to plan for timely implementation of phase 2 and phase 3 elements assessed as relevant by their national gap analysis.

6.5 In 2013, the Asia/Pacific Region agreed in endorsing APANPIRG Conclusion 24/55 that it was essential to brief decision-makers and to review the Plan to develop State planning. Three years later, APANPIRG/27 had noted that: *the ten regional targets planned for completion in November 2015 were far from being achieved as of August 2016; the second cycle of the seamless ATM planning is starting and needs focus from high decision makers to mobilize adequate resources*.

6.6 Notwithstanding these APANPIRG Conclusions and associated Action Items (such as Action Item 52/21) from the Conferences of Directors General of Civil Aviation Asia and Pacific Regions, the lack of adherence to commitments first outlined in the Kansai Statement in 2009 indicated a lack of high-level agreement to modernisation by many States. Therefore, a stronger emphasis on a whole-of government planning approach to include all stakeholders using a National Air Navigation Plan (NANP) is necessary, to ensure greater buy-in, resource allocation and accountability through monitoring.

Airspace and FIR Analysis

6.7 During earlier studies, there were several features of the lack of Seamless ANS facilities and practices that had been evident in the Asia/Pacific region.

a) Size of FIR – fragmented FIRs resulting in flights transiting multiple FIRs with multiple TOC points.

b) Traffic density – the capacity of ANSP infrastructure and airspace had not kept up with traffic growth.

c) Airspace and ATS route design and capacity –

- route structure based on historical requirements and not on current aircraft navigational capability;
- ground-based navigation aid routes, around which SUAs have grown;
- crossing tracks with and without ATS surveillance, whereby States mainly rely on the use of FLAS for procedural flight level separation;
- requirement for vertical transitions because of the two different FLOS (metric and imperial) in the region;
- routes with flight level, direction, and time restrictions making flight planning more complex;
- routes with restrictions that are un-coordinated with neighbouring FIRs; and
- restrictive route structures agreed to in a historical context which is inadequate for today's traffic requirements.

d) ATS surveillance and communications capability -

- non- existent/unreliable surveillance or communications capability at times;
- capability not fully utilised to provide appropriate level of service; and
- hand-off procedures not aligned to ATM facilities and capabilities.

e) Compatibility between FIRs –

- Infrastructure development based only on national requirements, resulting in duplicated and yet uncoordinated facilities; and
- Unnecessarily conservative separation requirements at TOC points (it was not clear if this is due to lack of confidence in adjacent FIRs capability to adhere to agreed procedures, or for other operational reasons).

f) ATC standards –

- Apparent reluctance in applying ICAO standard separation minima (it was not clear if this is due a lack of confidence in ATM competence or capability); and
- Although GNSS separation is available in Doc 4444, few ANSPs in the Asia/Pacific Region used this as an alternative means of providing longitudinal separation.

g) Focus groups

- Lack of effective focus groups to address airspace capacity and FIR issues, although there had been an increase in informal and bi-lateral ATM coordination;
- Lack of a requirement for regular review mechanisms of operational issues within an FIR, including feedback from aircraft operators.

h) non-universal implementation of AIDC.

6.8 Generally flights operating on Major Traffic Flows (MTFs) between large FIRs (particularly where there were multiple FIRs being provided services by one State) in Category R airspace were already reasonably seamless, such as in the Pacific. However, apart from being largely oceanic in nature, these MTFs had the advantage of being usually in an east/west alignment between continents and were not impacted by busy crossing routes.

6.9 In addition, lower traffic density MTF enabled flexible tracks such as UPR applications. It was notable that these MTFs tended to have dedicated focus groups like Informal South Pacific ATS Coordinating Group (ISPACG) and Informal Pacific ATC Coordinating Group (IPACG) conducting regular reviews of operational efficiency.

6.10 Where long and short haul routes crossed multiple smaller FIRs, particularly with busy regional flows, there was a greater likelihood of reduced efficiency caused by a combination of inconsistent application of ATM procedures and standards, non-harmonized infrastructure development, route structure, TOC and other legacy issues. However, there were also examples of partly Seamless ANS between some busy city pairs (such as Singapore/Kuala Lumpur and the Kuala Lumpur/Bangkok) in the region, resulting from bilateral efforts between ANSPs.

6.11 The Pearl River Delta airspace contained very dense air traffic served by Hong Kong, Macau, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou aerodromes, and associated heliports had Airspace Organization and Management (AOM) and Civil-Military coordination issues that stemmed largely from the division of responsibility between FIRs. Segregated SIDs and STARs, application of FUA and holistic ‘Metroplex’ planning principles as well as more integrated ATS systems were needed to achieve greater optimisation of the limited airspace available.

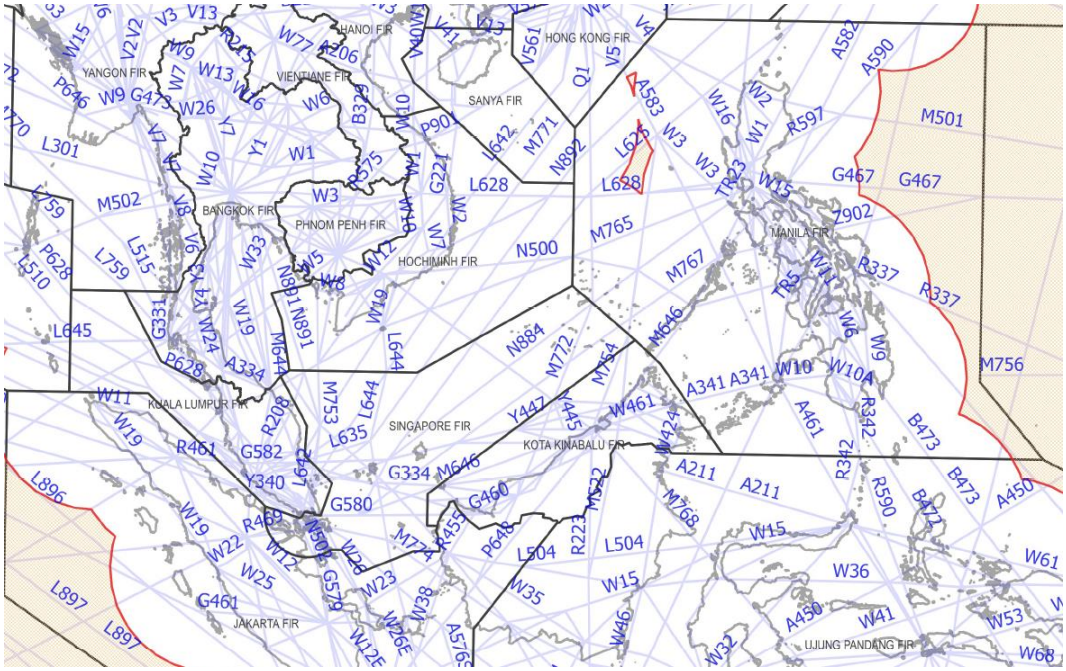

Figure 8: South China Sea ATS surveillance gaps (as at September 2019)

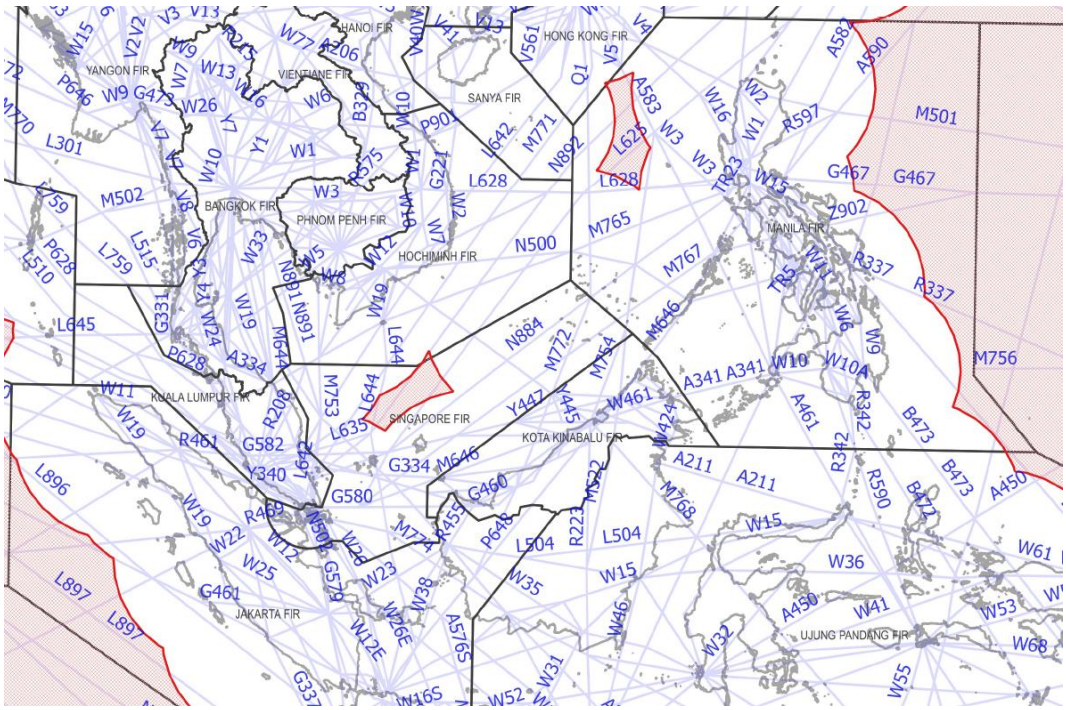

Figure 9: South China Sea ATS DCPC VHF gaps (as at September 2019)

Note: Figure 9 only considers DCPC VHF communications and does not include other forms of DCPC communications.

6.12 **Figure 10** and **Figure 11** provide information on ATS surveillance and communication gaps in the Bay of Bengal (BOB).

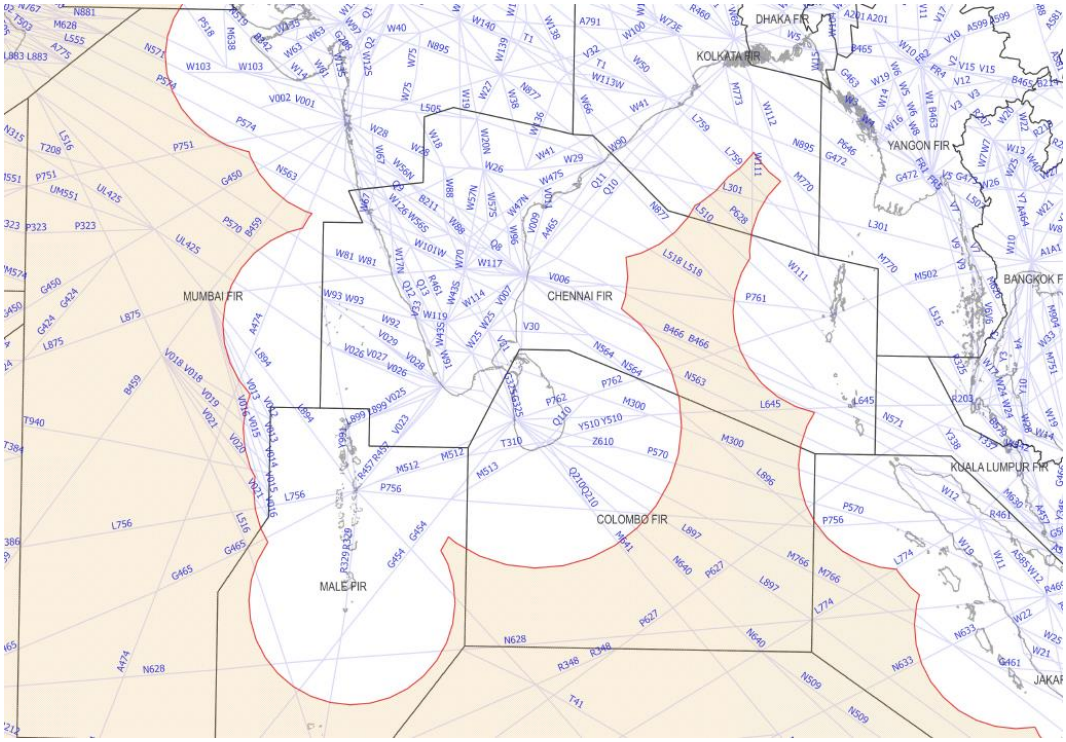

Figure 10: Bay of Bengal ATS surveillance gaps (as at September 2019)

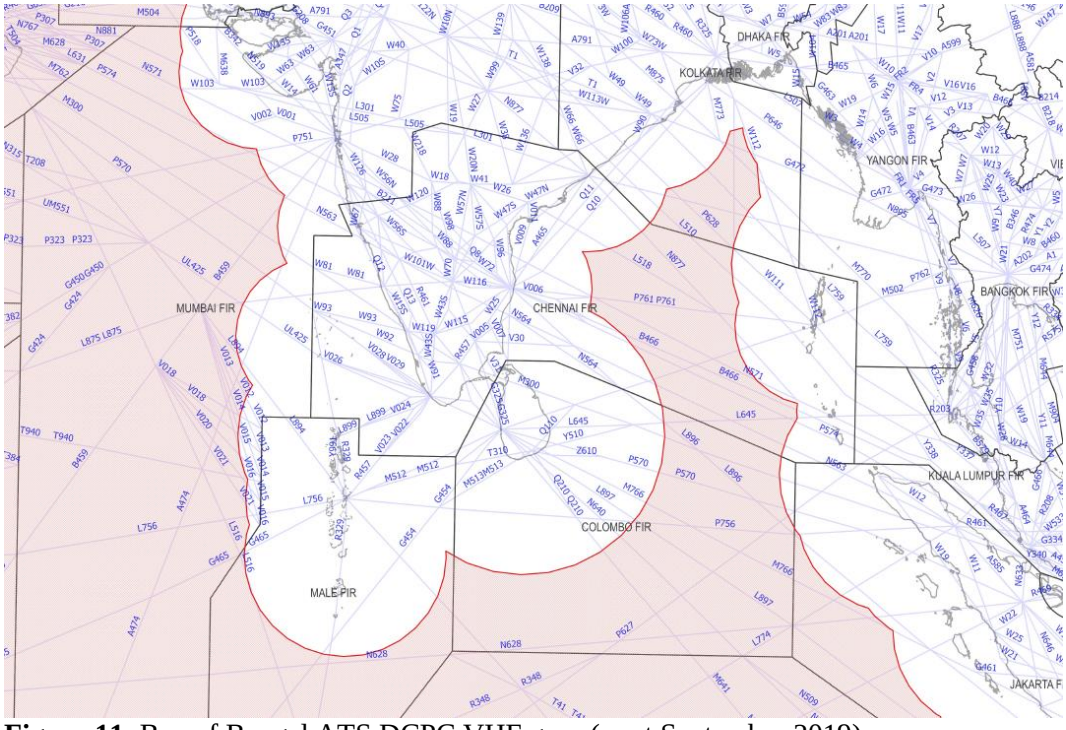

Figure 11: Bay of Bengal ATS DCPC VHF gaps (as at September 2019)

6.13 The main areas of the Asia/Pacific region lacking ATS surveillance and DCPC VHF only communication coverage which need to be rectified with such capability from ground or space-based solutions due to traffic density, weather deviations and contingency responses are as follows:

a) highest priority: SCS airspace between China, Hong Kong China and the Philippines (**Figure 8 and Figure 9**);

b) high priority: BOB airspace between the Indian subcontinent and the Andaman Islands (**Figure 10 and Figure 11**), the Indian subcontinent and the Arabian Sea;

c) medium priority: airspace between Indonesia and Australia (between Java and West Australia); and

d) lower priority: Coral Sea between Papua New Guinea and Australia.

Europe – Asia/Pacific Trans-Regional Issues

6.14 A number of ATS routes from the Russian Federation converged within Mongolian airspace because of the limited number of entry/exit points on the Mongolian/Chinese airspace boundary. Military restrictions had affected ATS route development to China/Mongolia/DPRK and Japanese airspace. An enhancement of Civil-Military cooperation and ATM coordination is necessary to address these trans-regional issues.

6.15 There was a long-standing problem with the incompatibility of some elements of the European On-Line Data Interchange (OLDI) system with the more global AIDC messages from the Russian Federation to China and Mongolia.

6.16 Russia utilised a 30 km (16NM) separation within its upper airspace, while Mongolia initially used 80NM when ATS surveillance was implemented in mid-2012, with an intention to reduce this to a surveillance-based separation after appropriate training.

6.17 Given the need to minimise safety issues such as Large Height Deviations and to improve confidence in order to minimise trans-regional separations, ATS surveillance data-sharing between the Russian Federation and China/Mongolia is necessary in accordance with PASL Phase I, even if only based on ADS-B.

North/South America – Asia/Pacific Trans-Regional Issues

6.18 There were no major trans-regional issues between Asia and North America via the Anchorage Oceanic, Fukuoka and Oakland Oceanic FIR due to the continuing work at the IPACG involving Japan and the United States. The Cross-Polar Working Group (CPWG) also discussed operations extending into the area between Asia and North America. The Fukuoka and Oakland Oceanic FIRs had high-density Category R airspace but is served by an OTS (PACOTS; Pacific Organized Track System). ADS-C, CPDLC and AIDC were fully deployed in the Anchorage Oceanic, Fukuoka and Oakland Oceanic FIRs, and common procedures, including 30NM separation standards based on RNP4, DARP, UPR were applied.

6.19 The Oakland Oceanic FIR and South Pacific utilised technologies consistent with Block 0 and with Conflict Prediction and Resolution (CPAR), AIDC, CPDLC and ADS-C, were able to provide a Seamless ANS service already between Asia/Pacific and North America. This included the provision of UPRs and DARP where operationally possible. These developments had been managed through the ISPACG, and were a model for other oceanic regions in the Asia/Pacific.

6.20 The airspace between the Pacific and South America had very low density traffic. South American States had not yet developed the same Seamless ANS services capability in the trans-regional airspace to support ATM and essential SAR services. However, Chile is an active member of ISPACG.

Middle East/Africa – Asia Trans-Regional Issues

6.21 The transition of traffic from the Muscat FIR to the Mumbai FIR is identified as a contributing factor to the congestion in the Bahrain FIR and causal factor for the delayed departures from airports, particularly in the United Arab Emirates. India had recently reduced horizontal separation on some routes to 50/50NM. In addition, FLAS is also used in Arabian Sea Airspace and applied to low density traffic against the higher density Middle East (MTF AR-5) routes. Owing to the improved utilisation of CPDLC, FLAS is currently being used only on the following five ATS Routes in Mumbai FIR: P751, G450 (non-CPDLC equipped aircraft), P570, N563 and M300.

6.22 Oman required 10 minute longitudinal separation between eastbound aircraft from the United Arab Emirates regardless of the level the aircraft were climbing to, with plans to reduce this to seven minutes, consistent with the 50NM standard applied within the Mumbai FIR. However, this is still very restrictive, given the ATS surveillance coverage within the Muscat FIR and the fact that the aircraft were climbing to a number of different flight levels.

6.23 The problem of OLDI conversions to AIDC between India and the Sultanate of Oman had prevented implementation of AIDC trans-regionally in this area thus far.

ADS-B Collaboration

6.24 Potential projects highlighted in the past include ADS-B data sharing between Myanmar and India over the BOB and among Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines in the eastern part of the SCS.

6.25 In May 2015 the ANSPs of India and Myanmar had signed an ADS-B data sharing agreement at the sidelines of the CANSO Asia Pacific Conference in Fukuoka, Japan thus establishing the collaborative framework for ADS-B data sharing involving ADS-B stations in India (Port Blair and Agartala) and ADS-B stations in Myanmar (Coco Island and Sittwe). The objective was to provide end-to-end surveillance for several busy airways over the BOB similar to that accomplished over the SCS. India had also completed an agreement for implementation of Space based ADS-B Data Services for the Oceanic Regions of Indian FIRs and the trials for the same is likely to commence by Jan 2020.

6.26 ADS-B collaboration over the eastern part of the SCS had also been making progress. Singapore had worked closely with the Philippines and Brunei Darussalam to share ADS-B data and VHF communications to plug surveillance gaps on the trunk routes M767 and N884. SB ADS-B was also being considered to fill any remaining gaps. When completed, these airways within the SCS should have complete surveillance coverage.

United States NextGen Economic Benefits

6.27 The Federal Aviation Administration had conducted a business case study for the Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen). NextGen is a wide-ranging transformation of the air transportation system, including ATM technologies and procedures; airport infrastructure improvements; and environmental, safety and security-related enhancements. It is consistent with the GANP and the ASBU initiative.

6.28 The cost and benefit calculations underlying the business case for NextGen were based on the FAA's 2011 Mid-Term Concept of Operations and the 2012 NextGen Implementation Plan. Modelling of NextGen benefits and costs was based on various inputs. For basic inputs, the USA used traffic data from 2010, along with traffic and fleet forecasts released in early 2011. Recommended economic values, such as those for passenger value of time, etc., were used from early 2011. Based on these inputs, the FAA's analysis showed that NextGen mid-term improvements (until 2020) would generate more than two-and-a-half times in benefits as costs (**Figure 12**).

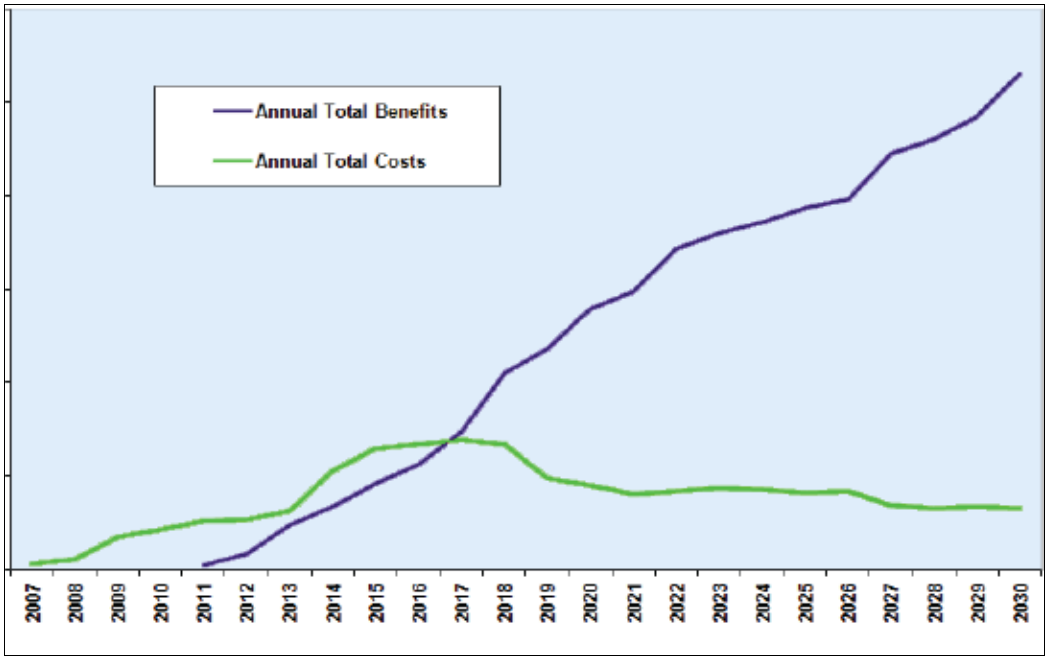

Figure 12: Annual Costs and Benefits

6.29 Until 2016, NextGen had delivered about $2.7 billion worth of benefits. This figure is composed of $900 million in airline direct operating cost savings and nearly $1.8 billion in passenger time savings. Data from the US aviation system performance concluded that NextGen improvements contribute to more on-time arrivals, fewer and shorter delays, fewer flight cancellations, and less time waiting on the tarmac and in holding patterns

6.30 The NextGen business case focused on the direct benefits to aircraft operators, passengers, and taxpayers from the rollout of NextGen improvements. Benefits identified in the business case were:

- ADOC;
- PVT;
- Reduced FAA operating costs;
- Additional flights enabled by greater capacity;
- Reduced flight cancellations;
- Increased safety; and
- Environmental benefits from reduced aircraft emissions (CO_2 only).

6.31 Types of benefits that were **not** included in the business case were:

- New jobs and economic growth associated with major technology initiatives;
- environmental benefits of bio-fuels or improved engine/aircraft technologies; and
- Environmental benefits from reduced aircraft emissions (NO_X or SO_2).

6.32 The resulting benefit estimates are shown in **Figure 13**:

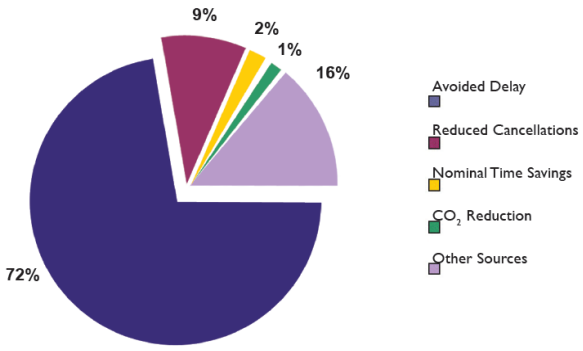

Figure 13: Types of NextGen Benefits until 2030

IATA Seamless ANS Cost-Benefit Analysis

6.33 As general rule, prior to any significant system change, a cost/benefit analysis (CBA) would be conducted to demonstrate the value, negative or positive, of the projected change.

6.34 A CBA of the transition to an Asia Pacific Seamless ANS environment will be developed when the Seamless ANS Plan has been accepted by APANPIRG on behalf of all Asia Pacific States. Although each State retains responsibility for their sovereign airspace, acceptance of the Seamless ANS Plan by APANPIRG, on behalf of all States, creates an obligation on each State, as far as practicable, to follow the agreed upgrade path.

6.35 Although a CBA for the region would not be possible due to the complexity of the task, it was felt necessary to demonstrate, at a high level, the benefits of the proposed Seamless ANS Plan.

6.36 IATA conducted an initial economic analysis which was tabled at APSAPG/3 (Chennai, India, 21-25 January 2013).

6.37 Today, demand exceeds capacity at many locations and along some MTF. Many Asia Pacific airports have implemented slot management schemes for part of the day when demand exceeds supply. The consequence of this demand-supply gap is that many MTF are subjected to lengthy delays (e.g. BOB) due to capacity limitations.

6.38 Any system delay causes the costs to increase exponentially. When the demand approaches the capacity limits, aircraft must wait to use the system, or various parts of it, until they can be accommodated. These delays impose costs both in terms of aircraft operating expenses and the value of wasted passengers' time. In addition to the economic and cost benefits, the existing operational environment also causes longer flight trajectory, inefficient airport capacity usage, flight inefficiencies, higher CO2 emission impacting environment and lower predictability of flight operations.

6.39 IATA's initial economic analysis indicated that if the States in Asia Pacific do not implement the critical ICAO ASBU elements of the Seamless ANS Draft Plan, aviation's contribution to the Regional GDP will fall from today's **2.2%** to **0.81%** by 2030.

6.40 Although a 'worst case' scenario this would represent a Regional potential economic benefit **loss** of **US$16.63 billion per annum** (based on 2012 data), which will reach an accumulated loss of **US$ 502 billion by 2030**. Upgrading the existing operational environment of ATM is essential in order to enhance the region's economic growth.

6.41 It was arguable that a lack of investment in aviation infrastructure will result in this investment being diverted to other sectors. However, investment in aviation infrastructure, given the reliance in Asia/Pacific on aviation, will yield a greater benefit than any other transport modality.

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Preferred Aerodrome/Airspace and Route Specifications (PARS)

Note 1: prior to implementation, the applicability of PARS should be verified by analysis of safety, current and forecast traffic demand, efficiency, predictability, cost effectiveness and environment to meet expectations of stakeholders.

Note 2: Phase I had an expected implementation by 12 November 2015.

PARS Phase II (expected implementation by 07 November 2019)

Aerodrome Operations

7.1 All international aerodromes should enable, in accordance with an Airport Master Plan, aerodrome management and coordination services:

a) when traffic density requires, an appropriate apron management service to regulate aircraft operations in coordination with ATS;

b) ATS coordination (including meetings and agreements) related to:

- airport development and maintenance planning;
- local authority coordination (environmental, noise abatement, and obstacles);

c) regular airport capacity analysis, which included a detailed assessment of passenger, airport gate, apron, taxiway and runway capacity.

*Note 1: Sample runway capacity figures are provided from several States in **Appendix D**.*

7.2 Where practicable, all international aerodromes should provide, in accordance with an Airport Master Plan, the following facilities to optimise runway capacity:

a) additional runway(s) with adequate separation between runway centrelines for parallel independent operations;

b) parallel taxiways, rapid exit taxiways at optimal locations to minimize runway occupancy times and entry/exit taxiways;

c) rapid exit taxiway indicator lights (distance to go information to the nearest rapid exit taxiway on the runway);

d) twin parallel taxiways to separate arrivals and departures;

e) perimeter taxiways to avoid runway crossings;

f) taxiway centreline lighting systems;

g) adequate manoeuvring area signage (to expedite aircraft movement);

h) holding bays;

i) additional apron space in contact stands for quick turnarounds;

j) short length or tailored runways to segregate low speed aircraft;

k) taxi bots or towing systems, preferably controlled by pilots, to ensure efficiency and the optimal fuel loading for departure; and

l) advanced visual docking guidance systems.

7.3 All international aerodromes should operate an A-CDM system for ACIS integrated with the ATM network function consistent with **ACDM-B0/1 – 2** (Priority 1).

Terminal Operations (Category T airspace)

7.4 Where practicable, all aerodromes should have **RNAV 1** (ATS surveillance environment) or **RNP 1** (ATS surveillance and non-ATS surveillance environments) SID/STAR procedures consistent with **APTA-B0/2** (Priority 1).

Note 1: Where a short length or tailored runway designed to segregate low speed aircraft is established, the runway should be served by PBN procedures including SID and STAR that provided segregation from the procedures serving other aerodrome runways as far as practicable.

Note 2: PBN procedures that overlay visual arrival and departure procedures should be established where this provided an operational advantage.

7.5 Where practicable, all instrument runways serving aeroplanes should have the following precision approach systems (or if an APV is not practical, PBN non-precision approaches) consistent with **APTA-B0/1** (Priority 1) and **APTA-B0/3**:

a) SBAS/GBAS precision approaches; or ILS/MLS approaches (with APV approach as a backup); or

b) Approaches with Vertical Guidance (APV), either RNP APCH with Barometric Vertical Navigation (Baro–VNAV) or augmented GNSS (e.g. SBAS); or

c) if an APV is not practical, straight-in RNP APCH with Lateral Navigation (LNAV).

Note: When establishing the implementation of PBN approach procedures in accordance with Assembly Resolution A37-11, States should first conduct an analysis of the instrument runway eligibility for APV approaches. This analysis should include the feasibility of the APV at a particular location, the presence of regular commercial operations and the current or projected user fleet capability for APV. Locations where APV approach were either not feasible or where regular operators could not realise the benefit of APV should implement RNP APCH with LNAV minima instead of APV, to provide the safety benefits of straight-in approach procedures.

7.6 All international aerodromes with rotary wing operations should establish PBN arrival/departure, approach and/or en-route transiting procedures. PBN Helicopter PinS Operations should be established consistent with **APTA-B0/6** where there is an operational benefit (Priority 3).

7.7 SBAS, GBAS, ABAS and MON systems should be established as appropriate to the level and type of aircraft operations and the operating environment consistent with **NAVS-B0/1 - 4**, subject to an assessment of benefits and costs.

Note 1: the application of GNSS and its augmentations such as GBAS Landing System (GLS) is recommended where these systems were economically beneficial.

Note 2: As far as practicable, airspace and instrument flight procedures associated with international aerodromes should not be constrained by international borders and political barriers, and be established only after appropriate consideration of:

a) environmental efficiencies;

b) noise abatement and local authority regulations;

c) adjacent aerodromes;

d) conflicting instrument flight procedures; and

e) affected ATC units or ATM procedures.

7.8 Unless supported by alternative means of ATS surveillance (such as radar, where there are no plans for ADS-B), all Category T airspace supporting international aerodromes should be designated as non-exclusive or exclusive as appropriate ADS-B airspace requiring operation of ADS-B OUT using 1090ES with DO-260/260A and 260B capability to support **ASUR-B0/1**.

Note 1: non-exclusive means that non-ADS-B aircraft may enter the airspace, but may be accorded a lower priority than ADS-B equipped aircraft, except for State aircraft.

Note 2: in areas where ADS-B based separation service was provided, a mandate for the carriage of ADS-B OUT using 1090ES with DO260/60A or 260B is recommended.

Note 3: States should refer to the ADS-B implementation in the ICAO ADS-B Implementation and Guidance Document (AIGD).

7.9 All Category T airspace supporting international aerodromes should require the carriage of an operable mode S transponder within airspace where Mode S radar services are provided to support **ASUR-B0/3**.

7.10 All Category T airspace supporting international aerodromes should be designated as non-exclusive or exclusive PBN airspace as appropriate to allow operational priority for PBN approved aircraft, except for State aircraft, to facilitate seamless operations and off-track events such as weather deviations to support **APTA-B0/1 – 3 and 6**.

En-route Operations

7.11 Unless supported by alternative means of ATS surveillance (such as radar, where there are no plans for ADS-B), all Category S upper controlled airspace supporting international aerodromes should be designated as non-exclusive or exclusive as appropriate ADS-B airspace requiring operation of ADS-B OUT using 1090ES with DO-260/260A and 260B capability to support **ASUR-B0/1**.

7.12 All Category R and S upper controlled airspace should require the carriage of an operable mode S transponder within airspace where Mode S radar services are provided to support **ASUR-B0/3**.

7.13 All Category R and S upper controlled airspace should be designated as non-exclusive or exclusive PBN airspace as appropriate to allow operational priority for PBN approved aircraft, except for State aircraft, to facilitate seamless operations and off-track events such as weather deviations to support **APTA-B0/2**.

Note 1: airspace mandates should be harmonised with adjacent airspace and implemented in accordance with guidance provided in this document.

7.14 As far as practicable, all new ATS Routes should be PBN Routes in accordance with the following specifications to support **APTA-B0/1 – 8**, and **APTA-B1/1 – 5**:

- Category R airspace – **RNP 4**, **RNP 10** (RNAV 10) (other acceptable navigation specifications – RNP 2 oceanic); and
- Category S airspace –**RNAV 2** or **RNP 2**.

Note 1: ATS routes should be designated with a navigation performance specification commensurate with the CNS/ATM operational environment (within Category S airspace, the PBN specification is not significant to ATC as it is used for track-keeping assurance, not ATC separation). The ATS route navigation performance specification selected should be harmonised and utilise the least stringent requirement needed to support the intended operation. When obstacle clearance or ATC separation requirements demand, a more stringent navigation specification may be selected.

Note 2: RNP 2 is expected to be utilised before Phase 2, when the RNP 2 instrument procedure design, ATC separation standards and operational approval are in place. The Asia/Pacific recognises an equivalency for RNP 2 as being an aircraft approved for RNAV 2, RNP 1 and with GNSS. Prior to the ICAO standard flight plan being updated to recognise RNP 2, States should ensure that aircraft operators with RNP 2 approval file designator 'Z' in field 10 and 'NAV/RNP 2' in field 18 (in addition to designator 'R' to indicate PBN approved).

Note 3: within Category R airspace, transition to RNP 4 or RNP 2 oceanic specifications is recommended at the earliest opportunity. RNP 4 and RNP 2 requires ADS-C and CPDLC, whereas RNP 2 oceanic requires dual independent installations.

Note 4: the Nineteenth Meeting of the Regional Airspace Safety Monitoring and Advisory Group (RASMAG/19, 26 – 30 May 2014) endorsed the application of 8NM spaced RNAV 2 ATS routes within Category S airspace by the Republic of Korea, as it had demonstrably met the Target Level of Safety.

7.15 All States should use the ICAO Table of Cruising Levels (FLOS) based on feet as contained in Annex 2 Appendix 3a.

Civil-Military Cooperation

7.16 Civil-Military Airspace expectations are as follows:

a) SUA should only be established after due consideration of its effect on civil air traffic by the appropriate Airspace Authority to ensure it will be:

- used for the purpose that it is established;
- used regularly;
- as small as possible, including any internal buffers, required to contain the activity therein;
- if applicable, operated in accordance with FUA principles; and
- activated only when it is being utilised; and

b) SUA should be regularly reviewed to ensure the activities that affect the airspace, and size and timing of such activity are accurately reflected by the SUA type, dimensions, activation notice and duration of activation.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems

7.17 States should implement regulations supporting the integration of UAS operations in non-segregated airspace, using a risk-based approach and in accordance with the Asia/Pacific Regional Guidance for the Regulation of UAS, as a minimum.

Seamless PARS Phase III (expected implementation by 03 November 2022)

7.18 All international aerodromes should operate an A-CDM system integrated with the ATM network, and an AOP and where practicable an APOC consistent with **ACDM-B1/1 – 2**.

7.19 All international aerodromes should implement CCO and CDO operations consistent with **APTA-B0/4 – 5** where practicable, and performance-based aerodrome operating minima-advanced and basic aircraft consistent with **APTA-B0/7 – 8**.

Note: this does not preclude a State considering implementation of CCO/CDO and performance-based aerodrome operating minima at other aerodromes as appropriate.

7.20 Unless excepted by ATC, all aircraft operating within Category S and T controlled airspace should have systems that enable basic airborne situational awareness AIRB and VSA and where applicable, performance-based horizontal minima consistent with **CSEP-B1/1 – 4**.

7.21 As far as practicable, all new ATS Routes should be PBN Routes in accordance with the following specifications to support **COMS-B0/1 – 2, COMS-B1/1 – 3**, **APTA-B0/1 – 8**, and **APTA-B1/1 – 5**:

- Category R airspace – **RNP 2 Oceanic** (other acceptable navigation specification – **RNP 4**); and
- Category S airspace –**RNAV 2** or **RNP 2**.

PARS Phase IV (expected implementation by 27 November 2025)

7.22 All international aerodromes should implement advanced capability PBN SID and STAR procedures and performance-based aerodrome operating minima for advanced aircraft with SVGS consistent with **APTA-B1/1 – 3**.

Note: this does not preclude a State considering implementation of advanced capability PBN SID and STAR procedures and performance-based aerodrome operating minima for advanced aircraft at other aerodromes as appropriate.

7.23 Where there is an operational benefit, all international aerodromes should implement Advanced CDO and CCO operations consistent with **APTA-B1/4 – 5**.

Preferred ANS Service Levels (PASL)

Note: prior to the implementation, the applicability of PASL should be verified by analysis of safety, current and forecast traffic demand, efficiency, predictability, cost effectiveness and environment to meet expectations of stakeholders.

PASL Phase II (expected implementation by 07 November 2019)

ATS Communications

7.24 All ATS sectors providing ATS surveillance in adjacent airspace should have direct speech circuits or digital voice communications, meeting pre-established safety and performance requirements, and where practicable, automated hand-off procedures that allow the TOC of aircraft without the necessity for voice communications, unless an aircraft requires special handling.

Note: this element is applicable to ATC sectors within ATS units and between ATS units providing services in adjacent airspace.

7.25 Where applicable, all ATC Sectors should be supported by VDL Mode O/A and AMHS communication systems consistent with **COMI-B0/3, 7** (Priority 1).

7.26 ATS systems should enable AIDC (version 3 or later), or an alternative process that achieves at least the same level of performance as AIDC, between en-route ATC units and terminal ATC units where transfers of control are conducted consistent with **FICE-B0/1,** unless alternate means of automated communication of ATM system track and flight plan data are employed (Priority 1). As far as practicable, the following AIDC messages types should be implemented:

- Advanced Boundary Information (ABI);
- Coordinate Estimate (EST);
- Acceptance (ACP);
- TOC; and
- Assumption of Control (AOC).

Note: States should note the necessity to utilise Logical Acknowledgement Message processing (LAM) when implementing AIDC (refer to guidance in Chapter XX in PAN ICD).

ATS Surveillance

7.27 ADS-B (using 1090ES), MLAT or radar surveillance systems should be used to provide coverage of all Category S airspace as far as practicable, and Category T airspace supporting international aerodromes, consistent with **ASUR-B0/1 – 2**. Data from ATS surveillance systems should be integrated into operational ATC aircraft situation displays (standalone displays of ATS surveillance data should not be used operationally).

Note 1: ATM systems, including ATS surveillance systems and the performance of those systems, should support the capabilities of PBN navigation specifications and ATC separation standards applicable within the airspace concerned. Guidance on the performance of ATS communication and surveillance systems is available in ICAO Document Doc 10037 (*Global Operational Data-link Document)*

Note 2: ATC units with ADS-B where Category S and Category T airspace supporting high-density aerodromes may consider utilizing ADS-B for situational awareness and/or separation.

Note 3: ATC units operating within controlled airspace wholly served by Mode S SSR and/or ADS-B surveillance should implement the use of the standard non-discrete Mode A code 1000 for Mode S transponder equipped aircraft to reduce the reliance on assignment of discrete Mode A SSR codes and hence reduce the incidence of code bin exhaustion and duplication of code assignment.

7.28 Subject to appropriate filtering, ATS surveillance data, particularly from ADS-B, should be shared with neighbouring ATC units to support **ASUR-B0/1 – 2**.

7.29 Within Category R airspace, ADS-C surveillance and CPDLC should be enabled to support PBN-based separations, as well as UPR and DARP, consistent with **COMS-B0/1 – 2** and **FRTO-B0/1-4** and **FRTO-B1/1 – 7**.

Note: At the 6th Worldwide Air Transport Conference (ATCONF, Montréal, 18-22 March 2013) support was expressed for work to be undertaken on the schemes of economic incentives, 'best equipped or capable, best served' and 'most capable, best served' concepts. The CONOPS states that in each case where any aircraft that does not meet specified requirements, it should receive a lower priority, except where prescribed (such as for State aircraft).

7.30 Mode S surveillance and the use of Mode S Downlinked Aircraft Parameters (DAPS) should be enabled in all upper level Category S airspace and all Category T airspace servicing high density city pairs consistent with **ASUR-B0/3**. ATM automation system specifications should include the processing and presentation in ATC human-machine interfaces and decision support and alerting tools, the communications, navigation and approach aid indicators received in items 10 and 18 of FPL and ATS messages, where applicable, and the following Mode S or ADS-B downlinked aircraft parameters as a minimum:

- Aircraft Identification;
- Aircraft magnetic heading;
- Aircraft indicated airspeed or Mach Number; and
- Pilot selected altitude.

Note1: DAPS may not be present in downlinked reports from some aircraft ADS-B applications.

Note 2: Downlinking of correct Aircraft Identification (Flight ID) enables automated coupling of ATS surveillance system information with the flight plan, and unambiguous ATC identification of aircraft. States should undertake comprehensive education programs to ensure pilots set the correct Flight ID. Guidance on the correct use of the aircraft identification function is provided in the ADS-B Implementation and Operations Guidance Document, available on the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office website.

7.31 ATS surveillance systems should enable basic conflict detection and conformance monitoring STCA, MTCD, APW, APM and MSAW consistent with **FRTO-B0/4** and **SNET-B0/1 – 4** (Priority 1). Route Adherence Monitoring (RAM) should be utilised when monitoring PBN route separations. Cleared Level Adherence Monitoring (CLAM) should be utilised to monitor RVSM airspace.

Air Traffic Management

Note: ATM system design (including ATS communication and surveillance, ATC separation minimum, aircraft speed control and ATC training) should be planned and implemented to support optimal aerodrome and enroute operations determined by the capacity expectations for the runway(s) and airspace concerned.

7.32 All international aerodromes where ATFM facilities are required should be served by AMAN/DMAN facilities consistent with **RSEQ-B0/1 – 2** (Priority 1).

Note: All AMAN systems should take into account airport gates for runway selection and other aircraft departures from adjacent gates that may affect arriving aircraft.

7.33 Controlled airspace classification should be consistent with Annex 11 Appendix 4 and applied as follows:

a) Category R upper controlled airspace– **Class A**; and

b) Category S upper controlled airspace– **Class A**, or if there are high level general aviation or military VFR operations: **Class B** or **C**; and

c) Category S lower controlled airspace- **Class C**, **D** or **E** airspace, as determined by safety assessments.

7.34 All ATC units should authorise the use of the horizontal separation minima stated in ICAO Doc 4444 (PANS ATM), or as close to the separation minima as practicable, taking into account such factors as:

a) the automation of the ATM system, including automated hand-off between sectors;

b) the capability of the ATC communications system;

c) the performance of the ATS surveillance system, including data-sharing or overlapping coverage at TOC points; and

d) ensuring the competency of air traffic controllers to apply the full tactical capability of ATS surveillance systems.

Note 1: the delivery of ATC services should be based primarily on the CNS/ATM capability. When using Annex 10 compliant ATS surveillance, 5NM (enroute) or 3NM (terminal) surveillance-based separations should be authorised within ATC sectors. At the TOC points in such environments, 5-10NM should be authorised with auto hand-off and surveillance data-sharing or overlapping coverage at the TOC point, and 5-20NM without auto hand-off, as determined by an appropriate safety assessment.

Note 2: the efficacy, continuity and availability of ATM services should be supported by adherence with regional planning and guidance material regarding ATM automation and ATM contingency systems (regarding ATM contingency operations, refer to the Regional ATM Contingency Plan).

7.35 Priority for FLAS level allocations should be given to higher density ATS routes over lower density ATS routes. FLAS should comply with Annex 2, Appendix 3a unless part of an OTS. FLAS other than OTS should only be utilised for safety and efficiency reasons within:

a) Category R airspace with the agreement of all ANSPs that provide services:

- within the airspace concerned; and
- within adjacent airspace which is affected by the FLAS; or

b) Category S airspace with the agreement of all ANSPs that provide services:

- where crossing track conflictions occur within 50NM of the FIRB; and
- ATS surveillance coverage does not overlap the FIRB concerned, or ATS surveillance data is not exchanged between the ATC units concerned.

7.36 ATC units should conduct Airspace Planning and enable systems that manage direct and flexible routings where practicable, and the optimal operation of FUA consistent with **FRTO-B0/1 – 4** (Priority 1).

7.37 All ATC Sectors should have a nominal aircraft capacity figure based on a scientific capacity study and safety assessment, to ensure safe and efficient aircraft operations.

Note: A study of the terminal ATC Sector airspace capacity every 15 minutes is provided in Appendix D.

7.38 All ACCs operating within FIRs where demand may exceed capacity should implement ATFM incorporating CDM to enhance capacity, using bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, initial integration of ASM with ATFM, Collaborative Network Flight Updates, Basic Network Operation Planning and Initial Airport/ATFM slots, A-CDM Network Interface and Dynamic Slot Allocation consistent with **NOPS-B0/1 – 5** (Priority 1).

Note 1: refer to the Asia/Pacific ATFM Framework on Collaborative ATFM for more details on Network Operations expectations.

Note 2: full FUA is not yet incorporated into the Asia/Pacific ATFM Framework for Collaborative ATFM.

7.39 ATC systems should utilise electronic flight progress strips wherever automation systems allow the capability due to efficiency and transcription error/data mismatch issues.

Air Navigation Services

7.40 ATM systems should be supported by digitally-based AIM systems consistent with **DAIM-B1/1 – 6,** in adherence with ICAO and regional AIM planning and guidance material. ATM systems should be supported by aeronautical information digital data exchange of at a minimum, version AIXM 5.1 (Priority 1).

Note: Regional AIM policies are contained within the Asia/Pacific Collaborative AIM Plan.

7.41 Aeronautical meteorological observations, forecast, warning, climatological and historical products (such as aerodrome meteorological forecasts and reports, aerodrome warnings and wind shear warnings) should be disseminated to users consistent with **AMET-B0/1-4**, and in accordance with global and regional guidance material. An agreement between the MET authority and the appropriate ATS authority should be established to ensure the appropriate exchange of meteorological information obtained from aircraft (Priority 1).

7.42 An appropriate enhanced SAR system and systems to support aircraft tracking capability should be established consistent with the provisions of Annex 12 and to support **GADS-B1/1 – 2**, and in accordance with the *Asia/Pacific SAR Plan*.

ANSP Human and Simulator Performance

7.43 The following systems should be established to support human performance in the delivery of a Seamless ANS service. The systems should consider all the elements of the SHEL Model (Software, Hardware, Environment and Liveware – humans), in accordance with the ICAO Human Factors Digest No. 1 and related reference material:

a) human performance training for all managers of operational air navigation services (such as aerodrome operators, ATC organisations and aeronautical telecommunications), such training to include the importance of:

- a proactive organisational culture where managers and operational staff are informed and safety is a first priority, using open communications and an effective team management approach;

- assessment and management of risks by safety review and assessment teams comprising multidisciplinary operational staff and managers which review safety performance and assess significant proposals for change to ATM systems, particularly those related to human capabilities and limitations;
- human factors in –
    - air safety investigation;
    - system design (ergonomics, human-in-the-loop);
    - effective training (including the improved application of simulators);
    - fatigue management;
    - automated safety nets; and
    - contingency planning;
- effective safety reporting systems that –
    - are non-punitive, supporting a 'Just Culture';
    - promote open reporting to management; and
    - focus on preventive (systemic), not corrective (individual) actions in response to safety concerns, incidents and accidents.

b) human performance-based training and procedures for operational staff providing ATS, including:

- the application of tactical, surveillance-based ATC separation;
- control techniques near minimum ATC separation; and
- responses to ATM contingency operations, irregular/abnormal operations and safety net alerts.

c) human performance-based training and procedures for staff providing operational air navigation services (such as aerodrome staff operating 'airside', air traffic controllers and aeronautical telecommunications technicians) regarding the importance of:

- an effective safety reporting culture; and
- 'Just Culture' (Priority 1).

Note 1: prevention of fatigue systems should be established to support human performance in the delivery of a Seamless ANS service. The systems should be consistent with guidance within ICAO Doc 9966 FRMS – Fatigue Risk Management System.

Note 2: regarding ATM contingency operations, refer to the Regional ATM Contingency Plan.

Civil-Military Cooperation

7.44 Civil-Military ATM expectations are as follows:

a) a national Civil-Military body should be formed to coordinate strategic civil-military activities (military training should be conducted in locations and/or at times that do not adversely affect civilian operations, particularly those associated with major aerodromes);

b) formal civil-military liaison should take place for tactical responses by encouraging military participation at civil ATM meetings and within ATC Centres;

c) integration of civil and military ATM systems using joint procurement, and sharing of ATS surveillance data (especially from ADS-B systems) should be provided as far as practicable;

d) joint provision of Civil-Military navigation aids and aerodromes;

e) common training should be conducted between civil and military ATM units in areas of common interest; and

f) civil and military ATM units should utilize common procedures as far as practicable.

Note: the term 'military' in this context may include other State functions such as customs, police, and paramilitary activities.

7.45 All States with organisations that conduct ballistic launch or space re-entry activities should ensure:

a) the development of written coordination agreements between the State civil aviation authority and the launch/re-entry agency concerned;

b) that strategic coordination is conducted between the State civil aviation authority and any States affected by the launch/re-entry activity at least 14 days prior to the proposed activity, providing notice of at least:

i) three days for the defined launch window; and

ii) 24 hours for the actual planned launch timing;

c) that consideration of affected airspace users and ANSPs is made after consultation, so that the size of the airspace affected is minimized and the launch window is optimized for the least possible disruption to other users ; and

d) that communication is established with affected ANSPs to provide accurate and timely information on the launch/re-entry activity to manage tactical responses (for example, emergencies and activity completion) (Priority 1).

Note 1: increasingly, ballistic launch and space re-entry activity is being conducted by commercial organisations, so this element applies equally to State or private operations.

Note 2: guidance for States on ballistic launch and space re-entry activity is available on the ICAO Asia/Pacific eDocuments webpage.

PASL Phase III (expected implementation by 03 November 2022)

Aerodrome Operations

7.46 All ATC units providing services to international aerodromes should operate extended arrival metering consistent with **RSEQ-B1/1**.

7.47 All ATC units providing services to international aerodromes should operate basic ATC surface operations tools, comprehensive situational awareness, situational awareness, alerting service consistent with **SURF-B0/1 – 3**.

7.48 All ATC units providing services to international (ICAO codes 3 and 4) aerodromes should operate advanced surface traffic management visual aids, pilot comprehensive awareness and runway alerting, enhanced ATC alerting, routing service to support ATC and enhanced vision systems (EVS) for taxiing and runway safety alerting logic consistent with **SURF-B1/1 – 5**.

Note1: AMAN/DMAN arrival/departure management needs to be integrated with advanced surface management systems: A-SMGCS with SMAN or ASDE-X.

Note 2: SURF standards are provided in EUROCAE/RTCA documents ED-159/DO-312/ ED-165.

7.49 All ATM systems serving international aerodromes should implement Data-link Departure Clearance (DCL) compliant with EUROCAE WG78/RTCA SC 214 standards.

7.50 ATS surveillance systems should enable Enhanced STCA with aircraft parameters and in complex TMAs consistent with **SNET-B1/1 – 2**.

En-Route Operations

7.51 ACCs should enable, where practicable, Free Route Airspace, RNP routes, Advanced FUA and Airspace Management (ASM), Dynamic Sectorisation, Enhanced Conflict Detection Tools and Conformance Monitoring and Multi-Sector Planner Function consistent with **FRTO-B1/1 – 7**.

Note: CPAR is a key enabler for 'free route airspace' and enroute UPR and DARP operations.

7.52 All ACCs operating within FIRs where demand may exceed capacity should operate systems that enable, where applicable, Short Term ATFM measures, Enhanced NOPS Planning, Enhanced integration of airport operations and NOPS planning, Enhanced Traffic Complexity Management, Full integration of ASM with ATFM, Initial Dynamic Airspace configurations, Enhanced ATFM slot swapping, Extended Arrival Management, ATFM Target Times and Collaborative Trajectory Options Programme consistent with **NOPS-B1/1 – 10** supporting the integration of time-based management within a flow centric approach, consistent with **TBO-B0/1** and **TBO-B1/1**.

7.53 All ATC units should be equipped with or be able to interface with communication systems appropriate to support the service provided, consistent with:

a) **COMI-B0/1 – 2, 4 – 6** including ACARS, ATN/OSI, VDL Mode 2 Basic, SATCOM Class C Data, and HFDL; and

b) **COMI-B1/1 – 4**, including VDL Mode 2 Multi-Frequency, SATCOM Class B (SB-S) Voice and Data, ATN/IPS and AeroMACS Ground-Ground; and

c) **COMS-B0/1 – 2**, including CPDLC (FANS 1/A & ATN B1) for domestic and procedural airspace and ADS-C (FANS 1/A) for procedural airspace; and

d) **COMS-B1/1 – 3**, including PBCS approved CPDLC (FANS 1/A+), ADS-C and SATVOICE for domestic and procedural airspace.

Note 1: the Asia/Pacific Region has established the CRV (Common aeRonautical Virtual private network), in order for ANSPs serving as Inter-regional Backbone Boundary Intermediate Systems to connect to the IP network infrastructure of other regions.Note 2: ANSPs should upgrade their ATS voice communication systems or implement analogue/digital VoIP converters in compliance with the EUROCAE ED-137 standards (interoperability standards for VOIP ATM components).

7.54 ACCs operating within Category R airspace should implement SB ADS-B consistent with **ASUR-B1/1**, subject to an assessment of costs and benefits.

Note: this does not preclude the use of SB ADS-B by other ATC units to augment surveillance capability or to act as a backup.

Air Navigation Services

7.55 ATM systems should be supported by digitally-based NOTAM consistent with **DAIM-B1/7**.

Note: Regional AIM policies are contained within the Asia/Pacific Collaborative AIM Plan.

7.56 All States should ensure that aeronautical meteorological products supported by automated decision systems or aids using IWXXM consistent with **AMET-B1/1 – 4**.

PASL Phase IV (expected implementation by 27 November 2025)

NIL.

RESEARCH AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES

Research and Development

8.1 To develop the tools and systems required to meet foreseeable long-term requirements, there is a need for States to undertake and co-operate on ATM Improvement. This includes major efforts to define concepts, to extend knowledge and invent new solutions to future ATM challenges so these new concepts are selected and applied in an appropriate timely manner. Such efforts could be forged through collaborative partnerships between, States, ANSPs, International Organizations, institutes of higher learning and specialised technical agencies. This concept is consistent with Seamless ANS Principle 36 (*Inter-regional cooperation ('clustering') for the research, development and implementation of ATM projects*).

8.2 The need for concepts beyond current technology and systems had been reinforced at APANPIRG/23. With the end goal of a globally interoperable ATM system in mind, the region will have to consider planning for a long term supporting concept and infrastructure. States should not overlook the need to include the development of future ATM concepts that will ensure the safety and fluidity of air transportation over the next few decades. The following are possible areas that should be considered for future development, in order to continue pursuance of Seamless ANS beyond ASBU Block 0 implementations and global interoperability:

a. Space-Based ATS Surveillance - The AN-Conf/12 endorsed Recommendation 1/9 regarding space-based ADS-B systems being included in the GANP (**Appendix B**);

b. Sub-Regional ATFM - Inter-linked (data-sharing) ATFM units (which may be virtual offices) should be developed to serve various sub-regions. This concept is consistent with Seamless ANS Principle 8 (*Sub-regional ATFM based on system-wide CDM serving the busiest terminal airspace and MTF*). The Global ATM Operational Concept paragraph 2.4.3 states: *Demand and capacity balancing will be integrated within the ATM system*;

c. Collaborative Air Navigation Services - This concept is consistent with the following Seamless ANS Principles: 9 (*Cross-border/FIR cooperation for use of aeronautical facilities and airspace, collaborative data sharing, airspace safety assessment and ATM Contingency planning*) and 15 (*Collaboration by ANSPs for evaluation and planning of ATM facilities*). The AN-Conf/12 endorsed Recommendation 5/1, regarding collaboration in airspace organization and routing, which emphasised, *inter alia*, the need to take advantage of improved models for inter-regional coordination and collaboration to achieve seamless air traffic management and more optimum routes through airspace (**Appendix B**);

d. Airspace Optimisation - the CONOPS states: *Where possible the number of FIRs should be minimized particularly along traffic flows. FIRs should not necessarily be based strictly on the boundaries of sovereign territories*. This concept is consistent with and the following Seamless ANS Principles: 12 (*The optimisation of airspace structure through amalgamation and use of technology*) and 16 (*Optimization of ATM facilities through amalgamation and the use of technology, including automation, satellite-based systems and remote facilities*). The Global ATM Operational Concept paragraph 2.2.2 states: *While acknowledging sovereignty, airspace will be organized globally. Homogeneous ATM areas and/or routing areas will be kept to a minimum, and consideration will be given to consolidating adjacent areas*;

e. Consistent Operating Practices and Procedures - this is aligned with Seamless ANS Principle 3 (*Harmonised regional or sub-regional rules and guidelines*) and 4 (*Shared ATM operational standards, procedures, guidance materials through common manuals and templates*); and

f. Transition Altitude/Layer Harmonisation – this is consistent with AN-Conf/-12 Recommendation 5/1 b).

MILESTONES, TIMELINES, PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Milestones

9.1 Section 7 (Performance Improvement Plan) provides milestones and timelines for a number of elements in the PARS and PASL Phase II, III and IV, being effective 07 November 2019, 03 November 2022 and 27 November 2025 respectively. Phase I elements that had not been completed as at 2019 were moved to Phase II.

9.2 It should be noted that States should commence planning for the various elements, such as PBN specifications detailed in the PARS to cover overall ATM operations, taking into account the whole phase of flight. This should be planned from the approval of this Plan, to ensure a smooth transition by the onset of Phase I, and should include consideration of issues such as:

- aircraft equipage and certification;
- safety/operational analysis and assessment;
- cost-effectiveness;
- budgetary issues;
- development of operational procedures; and
- training.

9.3 States should commence planning for PBN specifications detailed in the PARS and other initiatives which have been globally documented, to facilitate a smooth transition by the onset of Phase I. The Regional PBN Plan is expected to transition to a general guideline for implementation during this period, with the prescriptive PBN specifications being incorporated into this Plan.

9.4 Section 8 (Research and Future Development Possibilities) provides, subject to future agreement by concerned parties, possible Seamless ANS improvements beyond 2019 until 2031.

Priorities

9.5 It is a matter for each State to determine priorities in accordance with its own economic, environmental, safety and administrative drivers. Such drivers may include a data driven assessment of their own performance.

Actions

9.6 Noting that the Plan had the status of guidance material in terms of regional policy expectations, this Plan necessitated a number of implementation actions.

9.7 The ICAO Seamless ANS Reporting System supports the implementation of the global and regional items by monitoring progress of States and administrations.

9.8 A non-binding NANP template is provided on the ICAO Asia/Pacific website under ‘eDocuments’ at https://www.icao.int/APAC/Pages/new-eDocs.aspx. States were expected to maintain a NANP to ensure a whole-of-government level of planning. The NANP supports implementation of the Global Air Navigation Plan and regional air navigation planning. The NANP was expected to be accessible to key stakeholders, including ICAO; however, specific details related to national security may be withheld from public release.

9.9 The NANP should detail the State’s assessment of its requirements and the implementation process for applicable global and regional air navigation planning elements.

9.10 States were expected to report their implementation progress and status of the applicable global and regional air navigation planning elements at least once each year (preferably prior to 01 April) to support:

- global and regional plans (including the Seamless Air Traffic Management Plan and the Regional Air Navigation Plan Volume III); and
- specific plans for aerodromes, Aeronautical Information Management, Air Traffic Flow Management, Air Traffic Management contingency and Search and Rescue.

9.11 The NANP should include the following Basic Planning Elements:

Background – a brief introduction aimed at high level decision-makers that describes the need for the plan with benefits and costs, including the necessity for global and regional harmonization and interoperability:

a) general (not necessarily quantitative) description of the Plan's benefits;

b) general description of the costs*; and

c) details of how the State Plan connects to the global and regional planning hierarchy.

**Note 1: this is a matter for the State to determine, and could be in terms of quantitative, qualitative, cost of implementation or cost of not implementing.*

**Note 2: ICAO do not require details of costs from States, as this is for the State's benefit.*

Stakeholder Consultation – high level descriptions and statements:

a) of the process used to consult with stakeholders, including the military; and

b) from key stakeholders (such as Heads of CAAs, ANSPs, military organisations, etc.) endorsing the State Plan.

Analysis – Information on the State's analysis of:

a) all applicable ASBU and regional elements deemed to be applicable, including a statement of the State's priorities* for implementation; and

b) elements that are deemed to be not applicable, and how these were determined.

**Note: this assessment should be guided by the priorities determined by APANPIRG*

Planning – descriptions of:

a) the implementation process, such as how the different stakeholders will work together, design systems and provide feedback on implementation; and

b) each applicable global and regional element's implementation managers (those responsible for execution of the implementation) and timelines.

Progress – details in the State Plan as to the progress of implementation against the planning timelines.

Note: this also provides an indication that the Plan is a 'living document' subject to periodic review and update.

9.12 APANPIRG and its contributory bodies such as the ATM Sub-group and the CNS Sub-group are responsible for the oversight of air navigation issues within the Asia/Pacific, so these bodies needed to be made aware of State implementation progress of Seamless ANS initiatives. APANPIRG and its contributory bodies need to manage the implementation of Seamless ANS through the ASBU framework and this Plan.

9.13 Section 6 (Current Situation) provides detailed analysis and major concerns in the region. Some of the non-ICAO sub-regional collaborative frameworks or actions have successfully achieved ATM operational improvements in the past. These forums will continue to be important in Seamless ANS implementation in the future.

9.14 The ICAO Asia and Pacific Regional Office is responsible for taking actions that assisted the implementation of Seamless ANS within its accredited States. In addition, the Asia and Pacific Regional Office coordinated with adjacent ICAO regional offices on an ad hoc basis or at relevant trans-regional meetings.

Appendix A: KANSAI Statement

The Directors General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) of the Asia and Pacific Regions met for the 46th DGCA Conference in Japan, 12-16 October, 2009. Recalling that the 45th Conference had endorsed the Theme Topic for the 46th DGCA Conference as "Seamless Sky: Bringing Together the Asia/Pacific Regions," Directors General of the Region held a productive discussion focusing on three aspects of the "Seamless Sky," namely Air Traffic Management (ATM), Air Cargo Security, and Aviation Safety, and agreed to issue this Kansai Statement.

KANSAI STATEMENT

1. We recognized that as civil aviation develops and globalization progresses, harmonization in civil aviation systems is becoming critically important in the Asia and Pacific Region, which has been characterized by the diversities of the member States. What people expect from harmonization in civil aviation is that aircraft operators will become capable of seamlessly flying between regions, that the whole of the network will be secured at the agreed level, and that transparent and interoperable standards will be set among States and regions. In this regard, "Seamless Sky" is particularly important in the areas of air traffic management, aviation security and aviation safety.

2. Regarding Air Traffic Management (ATM), we recognized that the ICAO has been leading the development and implementation of the Global Air Traffic Management system with the implementation target of 2025. The Global Air Traffic Management system will be based on the components described in the Global ATM Operational Concept. We also recognized that the United States and Europe have been developing their future air traffic modernization programmes. Taking such global trends of future ATM system into consideration, we recognized the necessity of planning the future ATM system for the Asia and Pacific Region by the active collaboration and participation of the whole of the Region. In this regard, we agreed that APANPIRG be the starting platform to discuss and plan the future ATM system of the Asia and Pacific Region including targets and a time schedule.

3. Regarding aviation security, we recognized the significance of enhancing air cargo security. Such efforts will enable member States to protect the flow of air cargo, raise security standards and facilitate international trade in the Asia and Pacific Region. To achieve these desired outcomes effectively, member States are encouraged to collaborate with one another and with ICAO towards developing internationally harmonized measures and processes in air cargo security. We agreed that the further sharing of information and best practices should be promoted, and to consider including provisions on air cargo security into Annex 17, taking into account the need to protect the entire cargo supply chain.

4. Regarding the aviation safety, we acknowledged the ICAO's leadership in the improvement of aviation safety. We recognized the importance of the member States' role in ensuring that their air operators establish and maintain the highest standards in safety through the proper implementation of Safety Management System as envisaged under the State Safety Programme. In addition, we recognized the importance of the safety monitoring activities regarding foreign aircraft by the member States in the Region. We agreed to further enhance the cooperation in these efforts and activities in the Region in a harmonized manner.

5. We are determined to realize the Seamless Sky in the Asia and Pacific Region from this conference onwards. We agreed to make efforts to move forward toward the harmonized aviation in the Asia Pacific Region in cooperation with all the member States and the ICAO Asia Pacific Regional Office.

Appendix B: Relevant 12th Air Navigation Conference Recommendations

1 Recommendation 1/7 – Automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast

That States:

a) recognize the effective use of automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast (ADS-B) and associated communication technologies in bridging surveillance gaps and its role in supporting future trajectory-based air traffic management operating concepts, noting that the full potential of ADS-B has yet to be fully realized;

b) recognize that cooperation between States is key towards improving flight efficiency and enhancing safety involving the use of automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast technology.

That ICAO:

c) urge States to share automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast (ADS-B) data to enhance safety, increase efficiency and achieve seamless surveillance and to work closely together to harmonize their ADS-B plans to optimize benefits.

2 Recommendation 1/9 – Space-based automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast

That ICAO:

a) support, subject to validation, the inclusion in the GANP, development and adoption of space-based automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast surveillance as a surveillance enabler;

b) develop Standards and Recommended Practices and guidance material to support space-based automatic dependent surveillance — broadcast as appropriate; and

c) facilitate needed interactions among stakeholders, if necessary, to support this technology.

3 Recommendation 2/1 – ICAO aviation system block upgrades relating to airport capacity

That States:

a) according to their operational needs, implement the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to airport capacity included in Block 0;

b) endorse the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to airport capacity included in Block 1 and recommended that ICAO use them as the basis of its standards work programme on the subject;

c) agree in principle to the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to airport capacity included in Blocks 2 and 3 as the strategic direction for this subject.

4 Recommendation 3/1 – ICAO aviation system block upgrades relating to Interoperability and data – through globally interoperable system-wide information management

That States:

a) endorse the aviation system block upgrade module relating to interoperability and data – through globally interoperable system-wide information management included in Block 1, and recommend that ICAO use it as the basis of its work programme on the subject;

b) agree in principle with the aviation system block upgrade module relating to interoperability and data – through globally interoperable system-wide information management included in Block 2, as the strategic direction for this subject; and

That ICAO:

c) include, following further development and editorial review, the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to interoperability and data – through globally interoperable system-wide information management for inclusion in the draft Fourth Edition of the *Global Air Navigation Plan* (Doc 9750, GANP).

5 Recommendation 4/2 – ICAO ASBU relating to ground surveillance using ADS-B/MLAT, air traffic situational awareness, interval management and airborne separation

That States:

a) according to their operational needs, to implement the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to ground surveillance, improved air traffic situational awareness and improved access to optimum flight levels included in Block 0;

b) endorse the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to interval management included in Block 1 and recommend that ICAO use them as the basis of its work programme on the subject;

c) endorse the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to airborne separation included in Blocks 2 and 3 as the strategic direction for this subject;

That ICAO:

d) include, following further development and editorial review, the aviation system block upgrade modules relating to airborne separation in the draft Fourth Edition of the *Global Air Navigation Plan*;

e) adopt “airborne separation” concepts involving controllers assigning tasks to flight crews, with controllers able to apply different, risk-based separation minima for properly equipped ADS-B IN aircraft;

f) in the development of provisions, acknowledge the relationship between airborne separation and airborne collision avoidance system;

g) modify aviation system block upgrade (ASBU) Module B2-85 to reflect e) and f), modify ASBU Module B2-101 to reflect f); and

h) review the concept and terminology supporting B2-25 “airborne separation” and amend the module accordingly.

6 Recommendation 5/1 - Improved operations through enhanced airspace organization and routing

Considering that performance-based navigation (PBN) is one of ICAO's highest air navigation priorities and the potential benefits achievable through creation of additional capacity with PBN:

That States:

a) implement performance-based navigation in the en-route environment;

b) fully assess the operational, safety, performance and cost implications of a harmonization of transition altitude and, if the benefits are proven to be appropriate, undertake further action on a national and (sub) regional basis;

c) take advantage of improved models for inter-regional coordination and collaboration to achieve seamless air traffic management and more optimum routes through the airspace;

d) through the planning and implementation regional groups improve their methods of coordination to increase implementation of en-route performance-based navigation in order to achieve more optimum routes through the airspace;

That ICAO:

e) encourage the planning and implementation regional groups to support the early deployment of performance-based navigation.

7 Recommendation 6/1 – Regional performance framework – planning methodologies and tools

That States and PIRGs:

a) develop and maintain regional air navigation plans consistent with the Global Air Navigation Plan;

b) finalize the alignment of regional air navigation plans with the Fourth Edition of the *Global Air Navigation Plan* by May 2014;

c) focus on implementing aviation system block upgrade Block 0 Modules on the basis of operational requirements, recognizing that these modules are ready for deployment;

d) use the electronic regional air navigation plans as the primary tool to assist in the implementation of the agreed regional planning framework for air navigation services and facilities;

e) consider how the continuous monitoring approach to safety oversight maps to the evaluation of Member States' safety oversight capabilities concerning aviation system block upgrades;

f) involve regulatory and industry personnel during all stages of planning and implementation of aviation system block upgrade modules;

g) develop action plans to address the identified impediments to air traffic management modernization as part of aviation system block upgrade planning and implementation activities.

8 Recommendation 6/4 – Human performance

That ICAO:

a) integrate human performance as an essential element for the implementation of ASBU modules for considerations in the planning and design phase of new systems and technologies, as well as at the implementation phase, as part of a safety management approach. This includes a strategy for change management and the clarification of the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the aviation professionals involved;

b) develop guidance principles, guidance material and provisions, including SARPs as necessary, on ATM personnel training and licensing including instructors and assessors, and on the use of synthetic training devices, with a view to promoting harmonization, and consider leading this effort with the support of States and industry;

c) develop guidance material on using field experience and scientific knowledge in human performance approaches through the identification of human-centred operational and regulatory processes to address both current safety priorities and the challenges of future systems and technologies;

d) assess the impact of new technologies on competencies of existing aviation personnel, and prioritize and develop competency-based provisions for training and licensing to attain global harmonization;

e) establish provisions for fatigue risk management for safety within air traffic services operations;

f) develop guidance material on different categories of synthetic training devices and their respective usage;

g) provide human performance data, information and examples of operational and regulatory developments to ICAO for the benefit of the global aviation community;

h) support all ICAO activities in the human performance field through the contribution of human performance expertise and resources;

i) adopt airspace procedures, aircraft systems, and space-based/ground-based systems that take into account human capabilities and limitations and that identify when human intervention is required to maintain optimum safety and efficiency; and

j) investigate methods to encourage adequate numbers of high quality aviation professionals of the future and ensure training programmes are in line with the skills and knowledge necessary to undertake their roles within a changing industry.

9 Recommendation 6/12 – Prioritization and categorization of block upgrade modules

That States and PIRGs:

a) continue to take a coordinated approach among air traffic management stakeholders to achieve effective investment into airborne equipment and ground facilities;

b) take a considerate approach when mandating avionics equipage in its own jurisdiction of air navigation systems provision, taking into account of burdens on operators including foreign registry and the need for consequential regional/global harmonization;

That ICAO:

a) continue to work on guidance material for the categorization of block upgrade modules for implementation priority and provide guidance as necessary to planning and implementation regional groups and States;

b) modify the block upgrade module naming and numbering system using, as a basis, the intuitive samples agreed by the Conference; and

c) identify modules in Block 1 considered to be essential for implementation at a global level in terms of the minimum path to global interoperability and safety with due regard to regional diversity.

Appendix C: Seamless ANS Principles

People: Cultural and Political Background

1. High-level political support (including development of educational information for decision-makers) to support Seamless ANS initiatives, including military cooperation and AIM.
2. Education and implementation of non-punitive reporting and continuous SMS improvement systems.

Aviation Regulations, Standards and Procedures

3. Harmonised regional or sub-regional rules and guidelines, modelled on the regional application of common regulations incorporated by reference into local legislation.
4. Shared ATM operational standards, procedures, guidance materials through common manuals and templates.
5. The promotion of mutual recognition of ATM qualifications between States.
6. An emphasis on delivery of ATM services based on CNS capability, resulting in flexible, dynamic systems.
7. The use of high-fidelity simulators to train controllers on the optimal application of ATC separations and procedures that support Seamless ANS applications, emergency and contingency responses, testing of software releases, and may serve as a backup ATM platform.

ATM Coordination

8. Sub-regional ATFM based on system-wide CDM serving the busiest terminal airspace and MTF.
9. Cross-border/FIR cooperation for use of aeronautical facilities and airspace, collaborative data sharing, airspace safety assessment and ATM Contingency planning.
10. Encouragement of military participation in civil ATM meetings and in ATS Centres where necessary.

Airspace Organisation

11. Promoting flexible use airspace arrangements and regular review of airspace to ensure it is appropriate in terms of purpose, size, activation and designation.
12. The optimisation of airspace structure through amalgamation and use of technology.

Facilities: Aerodromes

13. To encourage aerodrome operators to actively participate in ATM coordination in respect of Airport CDM development and operational planning, including aerodrome complexity and capacity.
14. Planning and coordination with local authorities and government agencies to take into account environmental issues, obstacles, aerodrome and PBN development.

ATS Units

15. Collaboration by ANSPs for evaluation and planning of ATM facilities.
16. Optimization of ATM facilities through amalgamation and the use of technology, including automation, satellite-based systems and remote facilities.

Navigation Aids

17. The continued rationalisation of terrestrial navigation aids to satellite-based procedures, while retaining a minimum network necessary to maintain safety of aircraft operations.
18. Support for a GNSS-based global PBN approval standard.
19. Regional cooperation for augmentation systems in terms of interoperability and increased service areas, and a GNSS ionospheric monitoring network.

Telecommunication

20. Encouragement of the use of ground-ground ATN/AMHS and diverse satellite communication systems.
21. Enhancement of data-link capabilities (VHF including VDL M2, SATCOM).
22. Where cost beneficial and appropriate, the implementation of:
    - SATVOICE technologies and standards;
    - HF data-link;
    - VSAT networks in support of COM and SUR.
23. The prioritisation of AIDC systems to alleviate ATC coordination issues.

ATS Surveillance

24. The encouragement of ADS-B and/or MLAT implementation to improve ATS surveillance coverage, redundancy and multiple tracking capability.
25. Establishment of ADS-C where radar, ADS-B (including satellite –based ADS-B) and/or MLAT is not possible.
26. Expansion of ATS surveillance data-sharing initiatives.

Technology and Information: Flight Operations

27. Implementation of UPR and DARP where practicable.
28. Implementation of CDO and CCO where possible.
29. The encouragement of appropriate technologies that support Trajectory-Based Operations.

Aeronautical Data

30. Early implementation of AIM, including cooperative development of aeronautical databases and SWIM to support interoperable operations.

ATM Systems and Safety Nets

31. Application of ground-based safety nets, which includes tactical and strategic conflict probing (such as APW, STCA) and MSAW.
32. Support for Inter-facility Flight Data Processing System capability.
33. Collaborative development of CDM, ATFM, A/MAN and D/MAN support tools.
34. Encouragement of Digital ATIS and VOLMET information systems.
35. Encourage sharing of air traffic data between military ATM systems and civil ATM systems.

ATM Modernisation Projects

36. Inter-regional cooperation (‘clustering’) for the research, development and implementation of ATM projects.
37. A focus on technologies for earliest deployment and best cost benefits.

Appendix D: Capacity Expectations

1 Capacity metrics will vary considerably, depending upon many factors such as the COM and SUR capabilities, the presence of terrain, physical attributes of aerodromes and weather. Thus the expectations outlined for the following States need to be treated with caution, however they form a useful guide as to the sort of capability being achieved with modern systems and appropriately trained controllers.

2 **Table D1** provides an indication of potential Aerodrome Arrival Rate (AAR) for a single runway, given aircraft ground speeds and aircraft spacing near the runway threshold (source: *Guide for the Application of a Common Methodology to Estimate Airport and ATC Sector Capacity for the SAM Region, Attachment 7: Calculation of the Aerodrome Acceptance Rate used by the FAA*).

Speed	3NM	3.5NM	4NM	4.5NM	5NM	6NM	7NM	8NM	9NM	10NM
140kt	46	40	35	31	28	23	20	17	15	14
130kt	43	37	32	28	26	21	18	16	14	13
120kt	40	34	30	26	24	20	17	15	13	12

Table D1: Potential Runway Arrival Rate

3 ATC capacity calculations needed to take into account the volume of airspace of each sector, which varied considerably by State, and factors such as automation, density of traffic and complexity of routes/airspace. The ICAO *Manual on Collaborative Air Traffic Flow Management* (Doc 9971) contained guidelines for ATC sector capacity assessment. **Table G2** provides simplified ATC sector calculation guidance from Doc 9971.

Average sector flight time (minutes)	**Optimum sector capacity value (aircraft)**
3 minutes	5 aircraft
4	7
5	8
6	10
7	12
8	13
9	15
10	17
11	18
12 minutes or more	18

Table D2: Simplified ATC Sector Capacity Table (no complexity/automation allowance)

4 Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand and the United States provided runway and airspace (ATC Sector) capacity data, to indicate potential capacity figures in varying Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC) and Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) circumstances.

Australia

5 Brisbane and Melbourne aerodrome capacity expectations:

- single runway: **48** (24 arrivals - 150 seconds between arrivals, 24 departures, VMC);
- single runway: **40** (20 arrivals - 180 seconds, 20 departures, IMC).

Japan

6 Aerodrome capacity expectations:

- Narita (dual runways): 56-64;
- Haneda (4 runways): 74.

New Zealand

7 Auckland aerodrome capacity expectations:

- single runway: **45** (VMC);
- single runway: **39** (IMC circling);
- single runway: **37** IMC below circling with missed approach protection for jets);
- single runway: **32** (IMC below circling with missed approach protection)

8 ATC Sector capacity expectations:

- terminal/low level Category T airspace: **12** aircraft; and
- en-route Category S airspace: **15** aircraft;
- en-route Category R airspace: **15** aircraft.

Singapore

9 Changi aerodrome capacity expectations:

- single runway: **30** (IMC); and
- two parallel/near parallel runways: **72** (IMC);
- three parallel/near parallel runways: to be confirmed, possibly 100+ (IMC).

10 ATC Sector capacity expectations:

- terminal/low level Category T airspace: **14** aircraft; and
- en-route Category S airspace (sector dimension of 150NM x 100NM): 7 aircraft (extrapolated $\sqrt{6.66}$ x airspace volume = 2.58 x 7 = **18**).

Thailand

11 Suvarnabhumi aerodrome capacity expectations:

- single runway: **34** (VMC/IMC).

United States of America

12 **Table D3** provides an indication of optimal aerodrome parallel or near parallel arrival rate runway arrival capacity at selected USA aerodromes. It should be noted that multiple runway combinations or whether runways were used for arrivals, departures, or both yielded a number of permutations from the data.

Aerodrome	Runways	IMC	VMC
ATL	5	104	126
ORD	5	84	112
DFW	5	90	96

ATL	4	92	112
DEN	4	-	114
LAX	4	64	80
ORD	4	-	92
ATL	3	76	96
DEN	3	-	96
IAD	3	72	100
ATL	2	68	82
JFK	2	-	58
SDF	2	40	52
ATL	1	34	42
SDF	1	20	26
SFO	1	25	27

Table D3: Capacity at selected US airports

13 Average aerodrome arrival capacity expectations (range):

- single runway: IMC average **26** (25-34), VMC average **32** (26-42);
- two parallel/near parallel runways: IMC **55** (40-68), VMC **64** (52-82);
- three parallel/near parallel runways: IMC **74** (72-76), VMC **97** (96-100);
- four parallel/near parallel runways: IMC **78** (64-92), VMC **100** (80-112);
- five parallel/near parallel runways: IMC **92** (84-104), VMC **111** (96-126).

14 ATC Sector capacity expectations:

- terminal/low level Category T airspace: **12-18** aircraft; and
- en-route Category S airspace: **16-20** aircraft; and
- en-route Category R airspace: **17-24** aircraft.

Summary

15 **Table D4** summarises runway and airspace capacity expectations from States, with the greatest capacity achieved in optimum conditions highlighted in bold.

	Parallel or Near Parallel Runway Capacity					ATC Sector Capacity		
	1	2	3	4	5	T	S	R
Australia	40-48							
Japan		56-64		74				
NZ	32-40					12	15	15
Singapore	30	72				14	18	
Thailand	34							
USA	**61**	**95**	**150**	**177**	**211**	12-**18**	16-**20**	17-**24**
Doc 9971 Simplified Table Comparison						15	18	18

Table D4: Capacity Expectations Summary

Note: Given the unique operation environment and constraints of individual States, these figures are indicative only and do not represent the same expectation across different States in the region

Appendix E: List of References

Global and Regional Framework

Doc 9673 *Asia/Pacific Regional Air Navigation Plan*
Doc 9750 *Global Air Navigation Plan*
Doc 9854 *Global Air Traffic Management Operational Concept*
Doc 10004 Global Aviation Safety Plan

Air Navigation Services

Annex 10 *Aeronautical Telecommunications*
Annex 11 *Air Traffic Services* (particularly Chapter 2 [2.1 and 2.30], and Attachment C)
ASBU Document
ASEAN *Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity*
Asia/Pacific Air Traffic Flow Management Concept of Operations
Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Concept of Operations
Asia/Pacific Regional Performance-Based Navigation Implementation Plan (V4.0)
Circular 330 *Civil-Military Cooperation in Air Traffic Management*
Doc 4444 *Procedures for Air Navigation Services Air Traffic Management (PANS ATM)*
Doc 8071 Manual on Testing of Radio Navigation Aids Volume 2
Doc 9613 *Performance-based Navigation Manual*
Doc 9882 *Manual on ATM System Requirements*
Doc 9883 *Manual on Global Performance of the Air Navigation System*
Doc 9906 *Quality Assurance Manual for flight Procedure Design Volume 5*
Doc 9971 *Manual on Collaborative Air Traffic Flow Management*
Global Operational Data-link Document
ICAO AN-Conf/12 Yellow Cover Report on Agenda Item 1
Roadmap for the Transition from AIS to AIM

Flight Operations

Annex 6 *Operation of Aircraft*
Doc 8168 *Procedure for Air Navigation Service Aircraft Operations Volume I Flight Procedures*
Doc 8168 *Procedure for Air Navigation Service Aircraft Operations Volume II Flight Procedures*
Doc 9931 Continuous Descent Operations (CDO) Manual
Doc 9993 Continuous Climb Operations (CCO) Manual

Human Factors

Annex 1 *Personnel Licensing*
Circular 214 *Fundamentals on Human Factors*
Circular 227 *Training of Operational Personnel on Human Factors*
Circular 241 *Human Factors in ATC*
Circular 249 *Human Factors in CNS and ATM Systems*
Circular 318 *Language Testing Criteria for Global Harmonization*
Circular 323 *Guidelines for Aviation English Training Programmes*
Doc 9835 *Manual on the Implementation of ICAO Language Proficiency Requirements*
Doc 9966 *Fatigue Risk Management Systems*
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