



International Civil Aviation Organization

**Performance Based Navigation/Global Navigation Satellite System
Task Force (PBN/GNSS TF)**

Fourth Meeting
(Cairo, Egypt, 02 – 04 October 2011)

Agenda Item 4: Update the Regional PBN Implementation Plan and Guidance Material

UPDATE THE MID REGIONAL PBN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

(Presented by the Secretariat)

SUMMARY

This paper presents the MID PBN Implementation regional Plan and Strategy. The paper calls for update to the plan to include the latest developments globally and in the MID Region.

Action by the meeting is at paragraph 3.

REFERENCES

- PBN GNSS TF/3 Report
- MIDANPIRG/12 Report

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MIDANPIRG/12 meeting was held in Amman Jordan 17-21 October 2010, where the second version of the MID PBN regional Implementation plan was approved.

1.2 ICAO 36th General Assembly Resolution A36-23: *Performance based navigation global goals*, urges Planning and Implementation Regional Groups (PIRGs) and States, inter alia, to complete a States PBN implementation plan by 2009 to achieve specific implementation goals starting with 2010. Accordingly the first version of the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan were developed in October 2008 and were adopted by MIDANPIRG/11 in February 2009 in order to allow sufficient time for the MID States to complete the development of their States PBN Implementation plans by December 2009.

1.3 The above ICAO 36th General Assembly Resolution A36-23 was superseded by Assembly resolution A37-11 at **Appendix A** to this working paper.

1.4 The Third Meeting of the Performance Based Navigation/Global Navigation Satellite System Task Force (PBN/GNSS TF/3) was held at the ICAO MID Regional Office in Cairo, Egypt, 30 November – 2 December 2010. And was attended by a total of thirty five (35) participants from eight (8) States (Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates) and two (2) International Organizations (IATA, IFALPA).

2. DISCUSSIONS

2.1 The meeting may wish to recall that, RNAV and RNP were implemented in the MID Region before the current PBN Concept, in which there are no provisions for RNP 5. Accordingly MIDANPIRG/11 and subsequent PBN meetings requested that, in order to align with the harmonized PBN terminology, the term RNP 5 needs to be replaced by RNAV 5, and States to take the necessary actions to update their AIPs.

2.2 The meeting may further wish to recall that RNAV 5 cannot be used for oceanic/remote airspace and that in principle RNAV 10 should be used for that particular airspace. It was also recognized that portions of the airspace in the MID region that were previously classified as remote continental/oceanic now have the required infrastructure capability to support RANV 5. Nevertheless, portions of MID Region airspace remain classified as oceanic and therefore, RNAV 10 would be appropriate as the navigation specification:

2.3 The meeting may wish to recall that several PBN implementation challenges need to be met in order to progressively implement PBN and achieve the desired benefits. The list of challenges is not limited to the following:

- Airspace concept development
- WGS-84 surveys
- Electronic Terrain and Obstacle Data
- Procedure design
- Ground and Flight Validation
- Operational approval
- Safety assessment
- Awareness and training for pilots and ATC

2.4 The meeting may wish to note that MIDANPIRG/12 urged States, ANSP's, aircraft operators, user communities to continue providing support to States and ICAO PBN Programme, for fulfilling the above and any other challenges for PBN implementation in the MID Region.

2.5 The meeting may further wish to note that the Global PBN Task Force formed a GO-Team that would assist in developing knowledge and expertise in various States in the Regions. Accordingly, MIDANPIRG/12 meeting encouraged MID States willing to take advantage of the services offered by the GO-Team to communicate with the ICAO MID Regional Office in order to coordinate with ICAO HQ, and facilitate a GO-Team visit.

2.6 Based on the above the meeting may wish to note that UAE hosted a GO Team visit from 16-20 January 2011, which was composed of ICAO, IATA, and aircraft manufacturers. The UAE regulators and services provider were also part of the GO team.

2.7 The meeting may wish to recall that ICAO Continuous Descent Operations Manual (CDO) Doc 9931 as at **Appendix B** to this working paper, and is available on ICAONET. The Manual contains guidance material on the airspace design, instrument flight procedures, ATC facilitation and flight techniques necessary to enable Continuous Descent (CD) profiles.

2.8 The meeting may further wish to recall that Continuous Descent Operations is one of several tools available to aircraft operators and ANSPs to increase safety, flight predictability, and airspace capacity, while reducing noise, ATC/Pilot communications, fuel burn and the emission of greenhouse gases. Over the years, different route models have been developed to facilitate CDs and several attempts have been made to strike a balance between the ideal of environmentally friendly procedures and the requirements of a specific airport or airspace.

2.9 The meeting may wish to note that in order to standardize and harmonize the development and implementation of CDO, the airspace and instrument flight procedure design and ATC techniques should all be employed in a cohesive manner. This will facilitate the ability of flight crews to use in-flight techniques to reduce the overall environmental footprint and increase the efficiency of commercial aviation. The implementation guidance in the Manual is intended to support collaboration among the different stakeholders involved in implementing these Continuous Descents.

2.10 Based on the above, and in light of the completion of the ICAO CDO Manual which will standardize and harmonize the development and implementations of CD operations, States are encouraged to consult the CDO Manual during their STAR implementations. Recognizing the efficiency, environmental and other benefits of Continuous Descent Operations, and the need to harmonize these operations in the interest of safety, the meeting may wish to note that MIDANPIRG/12 agreed to the following Conclusion:

CONCLUSION 12/61: IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS DESCENT OPERATIONS

That, recognizing the efficiency and environmental benefits of Continuous Descent Operations (CDO), and the need to harmonize these operations in the interest of safety, MID States be encouraged to include implementation of CDO as part of their PBN implementation plans and to implement CDO in accordance with the ICAO CDO Manual Doc 9931.

2.11 The meeting may wish to note that among the PBN Global task force activities is the development of guidelines for PBN Operational Approval which will be incorporated in the ICAO PBN Manual Doc 9613 as this has been tasked to a group of industry stakeholders including IATA, manufacturers, airlines, and regulators.

2.12 The meeting may wish to note that PBN GNSS TF/3 meeting noted that MIDANPIRG/12 adopted version 2 of the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan under conclusion: 12/57. Accordingly, the PBN GNSS TF/3 meeting conducted a thorough review of the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and incorporated the directives from the assembly resolution A37/11 and the experience gained during the PBN implementation into the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan. Accordingly, the PBN GNSS TF/3 meeting developed revised version 3 of the MID Regional PBN implementation and plan as at **Appendix B** to this working paper and agreed to the following Draft Conclusion:

DRAFT CONCLUSION 3/1: MID REGIONAL PBN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND PLAN

*That, the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan be updated as at **Appendix B** (to this working paper) the Report on Agenda Item 4*

2.13 The meeting may wish to recall that: Bahrain, Egypt and UAE agreed to provide practical examples of the PBN Implementation benefits which will be incorporated in the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan.

2.14 Based on the above the meeting may wish to note that no practical examples of PBN Implementation benefits were received to be incorporated in the MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan.

2.15 The meeting may wish to recall that CANSO had formed CANSO Middle East ANSP, Airspace Users & Stakeholder Engagement WG (MEAUSE WG), the work of which include PBN, in this regard the meeting should closely coordinate with this WG in order to avoid any duplication of efforts.

2.16 Based on the above PBN/GSS TF/3 agreed that MID Regional Office take necessary coordination process with CANSO, where CANSO can play the role of assisting States in the implementation of PBN.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) note the information in this working paper and its appendices;
- b) develop any revision to the MID Regional PBN Implementation strategy and Plan as necessary; and
- c) agree on coordination process with MEAUSE WG.

APPENDIX A

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS IN FORCE

Resolution 37/11: Performance-based navigation global goals

Whereas a primary objective of ICAO is that of ensuring the safe and efficient performance of the global Air Navigation System;

Whereas the improvement of the performance of the air navigation system on a harmonized, worldwide basis requires the active collaboration of all stakeholders;

Whereas the Eleventh Air Navigation Conference recommended that ICAO, as a matter of urgency, address and *progress* the issues associated with the introduction of area navigation (RNAV) and required navigation performance (RNP);

Whereas the Eleventh Air Navigation Conference recommended that ICAO develop RNAV procedures supported by global navigation satellite system (GNSS) for fixed wing aircraft, providing high track and velocity-keeping accuracy to maintain separation through curves and enable flexible approach line-ups;

Whereas the Eleventh Air Navigation Conference recommended that ICAO develop RNAV procedures supported by GNSS for both fixed and rotary wing aircraft, enabling lower operating minima in obstacle-rich or otherwise constrained environments;

Whereas Resolution A33-16 requested the Council to develop a programme to encourage States to implement approach procedures with vertical guidance (APV) utilizing such inputs as GNSS or distance measuring equipment (DME)/DME, in accordance with ICAO provisions;

Recognizing that not all airports have the infrastructure to support APV operations and not all aircraft are currently capable of APV;

Recognizing that many States already have the requisite infrastructure and aircraft capable of performing straight-in approaches with lateral guidance (LNAV approaches) based on the RNP specifications and that straight in approaches provide demonstrated and significant safety enhancements over circling approaches;

Recognizing that the Global Aviation Safety Plan has identified Global Safety Initiatives (GSIs) to concentrate on developing a safety strategy for the future that includes the effective use of technology to enhance safety, consistent adoption of industry best practices, alignment of global industry safety strategies and consistent regulatory oversight;

Recognizing that the Global Air Navigation Plan has identified Global Plan Initiatives (GPIs) to concentrate on the incorporation of advanced aircraft navigation capabilities into the air navigation system infrastructure, the optimization of the terminal control area through improved design and management techniques, the optimization of the terminal control area through implementation of RNP and RNAV SIDs and STARs and the optimization of terminal control area to provide for more fuel efficient aircraft operations through FMS-based arrival procedures; and

Recognizing that the continuing development of diverging navigation specifications would result in safety and efficiency impacts and penalties to States and industry;

Noting with satisfaction that planning and implementation regional groups (PIRGs) have completed regional PBN implementation plans;

Recognizing that not all States have developed a PBN implementation plan by the target date of 2009;

The Assembly:

1. *Urges* all States to implement RNAV and RNP air traffic services (ATS) routes and approach procedures in accordance with the ICAO PBN concept laid down in the Performance-based Navigation (PBN) Manual (Doc 9613);

2. *Resolves* that:

a) States complete a PBN implementation plan as a matter of urgency to achieve:

1) implementation of RNAV and RNP operations (where required) for en route and terminal areas according to established timelines and intermediate milestones; and

2) implementation of approach procedures with vertical guidance (APV) (Baro-VNAV and/or augmented GNSS), including LNAV only minima, for all instrument runway ends, either as the primary approach or as a back-up for precision approaches by 2016 with intermediate milestones as follows: 30 per cent by 2010, 70 per cent by 2014; and

3) implementation of straight-in LNAV only procedures, as an exception to 2) above, for instrument runways at aerodromes where there is no local altimeter setting available and where there are no aircraft suitably equipped for APV operations with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 5 700 kg or more;

b) ICAO develop a coordinated action plan to assist States in the implementation of PBN and to ensure development and/or maintenance of globally harmonized SARPs, Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) and guidance material including a global harmonized safety assessment methodology to keep pace with operational demands;

3. *Urges* that States include in their PBN implementation plan provisions for implementation of approach procedures with vertical guidance (APV) to all runway end serving aircraft with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 5 700 kg or more, according to established timelines and intermediate milestones;

4. *Instructs* the Council to provide a progress report on PBN implementation to the next ordinary session of the Assembly, as necessary;

5. *Requests* the Planning and Implementation Regional Groups (PIRGs) to include in their work programme the review of status of implementation of PBN by States according to the defined implementation plans and report annually to ICAO any deficiencies that may occur; and

6. *Declares* that this resolution supersedes Resolution A36-23.

APPENDIX B

MID REGIONAL PERFORMANCE-BASED NAVIGATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND PLAN

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The MID Regional Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Implementation Strategy and Plan has been produced in line with Resolution A 36/23 adopted by ICAO Assembly in its 36th Session held in September 2007.

1.2 This version of the MID Regional PBN implementation strategy and plan include the modification of Assembly resolution A36/23 by the 37th assembly which is now A37-11. The modification of resolution A36/23 by A 37/11 means that even for those runways that are not served with APV aircraft there has to be at least a GNSS procedure with LNAV only. The Regional Plan addresses the strategic objectives of PBN implementation based on clearly established operational requirements, avoiding equipage of multiple on-board or ground based equipment, avoidance of multiple airworthiness and operational approvals and explains in detail contents relating to potential navigation applications.

1.3 The Plan envisages pre- and post-implementation safety assessments and continued availability of conventional air navigation procedures during transition. The Plan discusses issues related to implementation which include traffic forecasts, aircraft fleet readiness, adequacy of ground-based CNS infrastructure etc. Implementation targets for various categories of airspace for the short term (2008 – 2012) and for the medium term (2013 – 2016) have been projected in tabular forms to facilitate easy reference. For the long term (2016 and beyond) it has been envisaged that GNSS will be the primary navigation infrastructure. It is also envisaged that precision approach capability using GNSS and its augmentation system will become available in the long term.

2. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

2.1 The drafting and explanation of this document is based on the understanding of some particular terms and expressions that are described below:

2.1.1 **MID Regional PBN Implementation Strategy and Plan** - A document offering appropriate guidance for air navigation service providers, airspace operators and users, regulating agencies, and international organizations, on the evolution of navigation, as one of the key systems supporting air traffic management, and which describes the RNAV and RNP navigation applications that should be implemented in the short, medium and long term in the MID Region.

2.1.2 **Performance Based Navigation** - Performance based navigation specifies RNAV and RNP system performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in an airspace.

2.1.3 **Performance requirements** - Performance requirements are defined in terms of accuracy, integrity, continuity, availability and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept. Performance requirements are identified in navigation specifications which also identify which navigation sensors and equipment may be used to meet the performance requirement.

3. ACRONYMS

3.1 The acronyms used in this document along with their expansions are given in the following List:

AACO	Arab Air Carrier Association
ABAS	Aircraft-Based Augmentation System
ACAC	Arab Civil aviation Commission
AIS	Aeronautical Information System
APAC	Asia and Pacific Regions
APCH	Approach
APV	Approach Procedures with Vertical Guidance
ATC	Air Traffic Control
Baro VNAV	Barometric Vertical Navigation
CDO	Continuous Descent Operations
CNS/ATM	Communication Navigation Surveillance/Air Traffic Management
CPDLC	Controller Pilot Data Link Communications
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
FASID	Facilities and Services Implementation Document
FIR	Flight Information Region
FMS	Flight Management System
GBAS	Ground-Based Augmentation System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GLS	GBAS Landing System
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IFALPA	International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations
IFATCA	International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers' Associations
INS	Inertial Navigation System
IRU	Inertial Reference Unit
MIDANPIRG	Middle East Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group
MID RMA	Middle East Regional Monitoring Agency
PANS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services
PBN	Performance Based Navigation
PIRG	Planning and Implementation Regional Group
RCP	Required Communication Performance
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Navigation Performance
SARP	Standards and Recommended Practices
SBAS	Satellite-Based Augmentation System
SID	Standard Instrument Departure
STAR	Standard Instrument Arrival
TMA	Terminal Control Area
VOR	VHF Omni-directional Radio-range
WGS	World Geodetic System

4. INTRODUCTION

Need for the roadmap

4.1 The Performance Based Navigation (PBN) concept specifies aircraft RNAV system performance requirements in terms of accuracy, integrity, availability, continuity and functionality needed for the proposed operations in the context of a particular airspace concept, when supported by the appropriate navigation infrastructure. In this context, the PBN concept represents a shift from sensor-based to performance –based navigation.

4.2 The implementation of RVSM on 27 NOV 2003 in the MID Region brought significant airspace and operational benefits to the Region. However, the realization of new benefits from RVSM have reached a point of diminishing returns. The main tool for optimizing the airspace structure is the implementation of PBN, which will foster the necessary conditions for the utilization of RNAV and RNP capabilities by a significant portion of airspace users in the MID region.

4.3 In view of the need for detailed navigation planning, it was deemed advisable to prepare a PBN Roadmap to provide proper guidance to air navigation service providers, airspace operators and user, regulating agencies, and international organization, on the evolution of performance base navigation, as one of the key systems supporting air traffic management, which describes the RNAV and RNP navigation applications that should be implemented in the short and medium term in the MID Region.

4.4 Furthermore, the MID PBN Roadmap will be the basic material for the development of a boarder MID air navigation strategy, which will serve as guidance for regional projects for the implementation of air navigation infrastructure, such as SBAS, GBAS, GLS etc., as well as for the development of national implementation plans.

4.5 The PBN Manual (Doc 9613) provides guidance on RNAV/RNP navigation specifications and encompasses two types of approvals: airworthiness, exclusively relating to the approval of aircraft, and operational, dealing with the operational aspects of the operator. RNAV/RNP approval will be granted to operators that comply with these two types of approval.

4.6 After the implementation of PBN as part of the airspace concept, the total system needs to be monitored to ensure that safety of the system is maintained. A system safety assessment shall be conducted during and after implementation and evidence collected to ensure that the safety of the system is assured.

Benefits of Performance-Based Navigation

- a) Reduces need to maintain sensor- specific routes and procedures, and their associated costs.
- b) Avoids need for development of sensor- specific operations with each new evolution of navigation systems; the present requirement of developing procedures with each new introduction is often very costly.
- c) Allows more efficient use of airspace (route placement, fuel efficiency, noise abatement).
- d) In true harmony with the way in which RNAV systems are used.
- e) Facilitates the operational approval process for operators by providing a limited set of navigation specification intended for global use.

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- f) Improved airport and airspace arrival paths in all weather conditions, and the possibility of meeting critical obstacle clearance and environmental requirements through the application of optimized RNAV or RNP paths.
- g) Reduced delays in high-density airspaces and airports through the implementation of additional parallel routes and additional arrival and departure points in terminal areas.
- h) For the pilots, the main advantage of using this system is that the navigation function is performed by highly accurate and sophisticated onboard equipment and thus allowing reduction in cockpit workload, with increase in safety.
- i) For Air Traffic Controllers, the main advantage of aircraft using a RNAV system is that ATS routes can be straightened as it is not necessary for the routes to pass over locations marked by conventional NAVAIDS.
- j) RNAV based arrival and departure routes can complement and even replace radar vectoring, thereby reducing approach and departure controllers' workload.
- k) Increase of predictability of the flight path.

Goals and Objectives of PBN Implementation

4.7 The MIDANPIRG/11 meeting required that PBN be implemented in a strategic manner in the MID Region and accordingly established the PBN/GNSS Task Force which, *inter alia*, was required to follow up developments related to PBN and develop an implementation strategy. The 36th Session of ICAO Assembly adopted Resolution A36-23: *Performance based navigation global goals*, which, amongst others, highlighted global and regional harmonization in the implementation of PBN. Accordingly, the MID PBN Implementation Regional Plan has the following strategic objectives:

- (a) To ensure that implementation of the navigation element of the MID CNS/ATM system is based on clearly established operational requirement.
- (b) To avoid unnecessarily imposing the mandate for multiple equipment on board or multiple systems on ground.
- (c) To avoid the need for multiple airworthiness and operational approvals for intra and inter-regional operations.
- (d) To avoid an eclipsing of ATM operational requirements by commercial interests, generating unnecessary costs States, international organization, and airspace users.
- (e) To explain in detail the contents of the MID air navigation plan and of the MID CNS/ATM plan, describing potential navigation application.

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4.8 Furthermore, the MID PBN Roadmap will provide a high-level strategy for the evolution of the navigation applications to be implemented in the MID region in the short term (2008-2012), medium term (2013-2016). This strategy is based on the coverage of area navigation (RNAV) and required navigation performance (RNP), which will be applied to aircraft operations involving instrument approaches, standard departure (SID) routes, standard arrival (STAR) routes, and ATS routes in oceanic and continental areas.

4.9 The MID PBN Implementation Regional Plan is developed by the MID States together with the international and Regional organizations concerned, and is intended to assist the main stakeholders of the aviation community to plan a gradual transition to the RNAV and RNP concepts. The main stakeholders of the aviation community that benefit from this roadmap are:

- Airspace operators and users
- Air navigation service providers
- Regulating agencies
- International and Regional organizations
- Military Authorities

4.10 The Plan is intended to assist the main stakeholders of the aviation community to plan the future transition and their investment strategies. For example, airlines and operators can use this Regional Plan to plan future equipage and additional navigation capability investment; air navigation service providers can plan a gradual transition for the evolving ground infrastructure, Regulating agencies will be able to anticipate and plan for the criteria that will be needed in the future.

Planning principles

4.11 The implementation of PBN in the MID Region shall be based on the following principles:

- (a) develop strategic objectives and airspace concepts as described in the PBN manual (Doc 9613) to justify the implementation of the RNAV and/or RNP concepts in each particular airspace;
- (b) States conduct pre- and post-implementation safety assessments to ensure the application and maintenance of the established target level of safety;
- (c) development of airspace concept, applying airspace modelling tools as well as real-time and accelerated simulations, which identify the navigation applications that are compatible with the aforementioned concept; and
- (d) continued application of conventional air navigation procedures during the transition period, to guarantee the operation by users that are not RNAV- and/or RNP-equipped.
- (e) operational requirement and Stake holder consultation
- (f) early implementation is encouraged based on operational requirements and States readiness.

4.12 Planning documentation. The implementation of PBN in the MID Region will be incorporated into the Regional Supplementary Procedures (Doc 7030) as approved by the ICAO Council. The States' PBN implementation plan will include a concise and detailed schedule of implementation for all phases of flight which will be endorsed through Regional agreement processes and considered by the Council as requirements for incorporation in the Air Navigation Plan (ANP).

5. PBN OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

5.1 Introduction of PBN should be consistent with the Global Air Navigation Plan. Moreover, PBN Implementation shall be in full compliance with ICAO SARPs and PANS and be supported by ICAO Global Plan Initiatives.

5.2 In November 2006 the ICAO Council accepted the second amendment to the Global Air Navigation Plan for the CNS/ATM System, which has been renamed the Global Air Navigation Plan (Doc 9750), referred to as the Global Plan. A key part of the Global Plan framework are Global Plan Initiatives (GPIs), which are options for air navigation system improvements that when implemented, result in direct performance enhancements. The GPIs include implementation of performance based navigation (PBN) and navigation system. The introduction of PBN must be supported by an appropriate navigation infrastructure consisting of an appropriate combination of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), self-contained navigation system (inertial navigation system) and conventional ground-based navigation aids.

5.3 It is envisaged that for the short term and medium term implementation of PBN, the establishment of a backup system in case of GNSS failure or the development of contingency procedures will be necessary.

En-route

5.4 Considering the traffic characteristic and CNS/ATM capability of the Region, the en-route operation can be classified as Oceanic, Remote continental, Continental, and local/domestic. In principle, each classification of the en-route operations should adopt, but not be limited to single RNAV or RNP navigation specification. This implementation strategy will be applied by the States and international organizations themselves, as coordinated at Regional level to ensure harmonization.

5.5 In areas where operational benefits can be achieved and appropriate CNS/ATM capability exists or can be provided for a more accurate navigation specification, States are encouraged to introduce the more accurate navigation specification on the basis of coordination with stakeholders and affected neighboring States.

Terminal

5.6 Terminal operations have their own characteristics, taking into account the applicable separation minima between aircraft and between aircraft and obstacles. It also involves the diversity of aircraft, including low-performance aircraft flying in the lower airspace and conducting arrival and departure procedures on the same path or close to the paths of high-performance aircraft.

5.7 In this context, the States should develop their own national plans for the implementation of PBN in TMAs, based on the MID PBN Regional Plan, seeking the harmonization of the application of PBN and avoiding the need for multiple operational approvals for intra- and inter-regional operations, and the applicable aircraft separation criteria.

Approaches

5.8 During early implementation of PBN, IFR Approaches based on PBN should be designed to accommodate mixed-equipage (PBN and non-PBN) environment. ATC workload should be taken into account while developing approach procedures. One possible way to accomplish this is to co-locate the Initial Approach Waypoint for both PBN and conventional approaches. States should phase-out conventional non-precision approach procedures at a certain point when deemed operational suitable and taking in consideration GNSS integrity requirements, also plans for CDO to be planned according to ICAO Doc 9931.

Implementation Strategy

5.9 In order to address the operational requirements, the following PBN Implementation & Harmonisation Strategy for the ICAO MID Region is formulated as follows:

- a) Implementation of any RNAV or RNP application shall be in compliance with ICAO PBN Manual (Doc 9613).
- b) Implementation of RNAV5/RNAV1 depending on operation requirements for continental en-route and local/domestic en-route applications at least until 2016.
- c) Implementation of RNAV1/Basic-RNP-1 depending on operation requirements for terminal applications at least until 2016.
- d) Implementation of RNAV-10 for oceanic/remote continental until at least 2016.
- e) The use of RNAV 5/RNAV-1 specification by RNP specifications (e.g. advanced-RNP-1) for the use in the en-route and terminal airspace to commence by 2016.
- f) implementation of approach procedures with vertical guidance (APV) (Baro-VNAV and/or augmented GNSS), including LNAV only minima, for all instrument runway ends, either as the primary approach or as a back-up for precision approaches by 2016 with intermediate milestones as follows: 30 per cent by 2010, 70 per cent by 2014; and
- g) implementation of straight-in LNAV only procedures, as an exception to f) above, for instrument runways at aerodromes where there is no local altimeter setting available and where there are no aircraft suitably equipped for APV operations with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 5 700 kg or more;
- h) The use of NDB for approach operations shall be terminated not later than 2012.

6. CURRENT STATUS AND FORECAST

MID Traffic Forecast

6.1 The GEN part of FASID (Part II) provides the information and data of the following traffic forecasts and trends:

- air traffic demand for air navigation systems planning
- Passenger traffic
- Aircraft movements
- Major city-pairs traffic

6.2 The forecast data as well as the figures contained in the FASID document are the results of the regular meetings of, MIDANPIRG Traffic Forecasting Sub-group, which had in last meeting in April 2007. Notably however, in the past two years, air traffic growth trend for the MID Region has signalled a significantly higher aircraft fleet and traffic growth than was previously forecast.

6.3 World scheduled traffic measured in terms of Passenger-kilometers Performed (PKPs) is forecast to increase at a “most likely” average annual rate at 4.6 per cent for the period 2005-2025. International traffic is expected to increase at 5.3 per cent per annum.

6.4 The airlines of the Middle East regions are expected to experience the highest growth in passenger traffic at 5.8 per cent per annum through to the year 2025 compared to the world average of 4.6%.

6.5 World scheduled freight traffic measured in terms of tonne-kilometres performed is forecast to increase at a “most likely” average annual rate of 6.6 per cent for the period 2005-2025. International freight traffic is expected to increase at an average annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent.

6.6 Air freight traffic of the airlines of Middle East region is expected to remain higher than the world average at 7.8 per annum.

6.7 The following major route groups to, from and within the Middle East Region have been identified:

- Between Middle East - Europe
- Between Middle East - Africa
- Between Middle East - Asia/Pacific
- Between Middle East - North America
- Intra Middle East

6.8 Movement forecasts for the major route groups for the 2007-2025 periods are depicted in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1

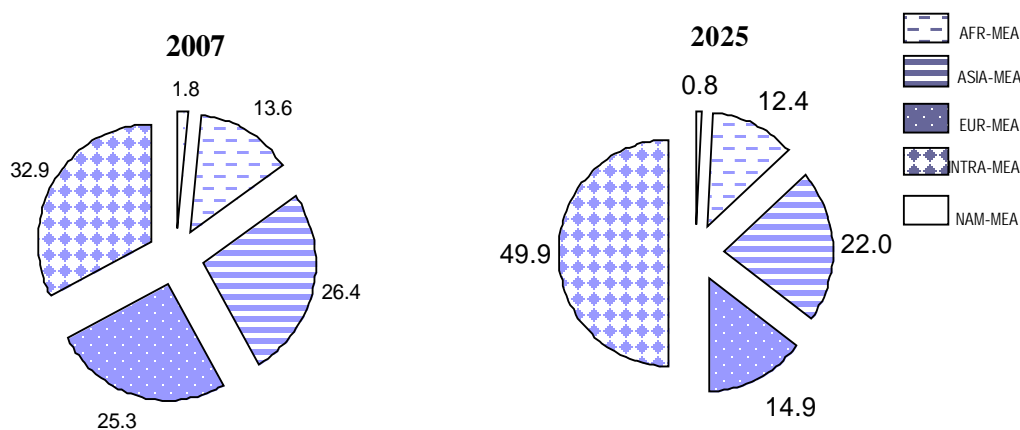
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS FORECAST TO THE YEAR 2025

	Actual	Forecast	Average	Annual	Growths
	2007	2025		(per cent)	
				2007-2025	
AFR-MEA	84933	291159		7.1	
ASIA-MEA	165364	514979		6.5	
EUR-MEA	158346	350380		4.5	
INTRA MEA	205769	1170709		10.1	
NAM-MEA	11075	18703		3.0	
TOTAL	625487	2345929		7.6	

6.9 The total aircraft movements to/from and within the Middle East region are estimated to increase from some 625000 in 2007 to around 2346000 in 2025 at an average annual growth rate of 7.6 per cent. The resulting movements' shares for the year 2025 are depicted in **Figure 1**.

FIGURE 1

SHARES OF SELECTED ROUTE GROUPS IN AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS



Aircraft Fleet Readiness

6.10 IATA had circulated survey and will be compiling the results in report which could be referred to for details

CNS Infrastructure

Navigation infrastructure

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

6.11 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) is a satellite-based navigation system utilizing satellite signals, such as Global Positioning System (GPS), for providing accurate and reliable position, navigation, and time services to airspace users. In 1996, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) endorsed the development and use of GNSS as a primary source of future navigation for civil aviation. ICAO noted the increased flight safety, route flexibility and operational efficiencies that could be realized from the move to space-based navigation.

6.12 GNSS supports both RNAV and RNP operations. Through the use of appropriate GNSS augmentations, GNSS navigation provides sufficient accuracy, integrity, availability and continuity to support en-route, terminal area, and approach operations. Approval of RNP operations with appropriate certified avionics provides on-board performance monitoring and alerting capability enhancing the integrity of aircraft navigation.

6.13 GNSS augmentations include Aircraft-Based Augmentation System (ABAS), Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) and Ground-Based Augmentation System (GBAS).

Other PBN Infrastructure

6.14 Other navigation infrastructure that supports PBN applications includes INS, VOR/DME, DME/DME, and DME/DME/IRU. These navigation infrastructures may satisfy the requirements of RNAV navigation specifications, but not those of RNP.

6.15 INS may be used to support PBN en-route operations with RNAV-10 and RNAV-5 navigation specifications.

6.16 VOR/DME may be used to support PBN en-route and Arrival STAR operations based on RNAV-5 navigation specification.

6.17 Uses of DME/DME and DME/DME/IRU may support PBN en-route and terminal area operations based on RNAV-5, and RNAV-1 navigation specifications. Validation of DME/DME coverage area and appropriate DME/DME geometry should be conducted to identify possible DME/DME gaps, including identification of critical DMEs, and to ensure proper DME/DME service coverage.

Note.- The conventional Navaid infrastructure should be maintained to support non-equipped aircraft during a transition period until at least 2016.

Surveillance Infrastructure

6.18 For RNAV operations, States should ensure that sufficient surveillance coverage is provided to assure the safety of the operations. Because of the on-board performance monitoring and alerting requirements for RNP operations, surveillance coverage may not be required. Details on the surveillance requirements for PBN implementation can be found in the ICAO PBN Manual and ICAO PANS-ATM (Doc 4444), and information on the current surveillance infrastructure in the MID can be found in ICAO FASID table.

Communication Infrastructure

6.19 Implementation of RNAV and RNP routes includes communication requirements. Details on the communication requirements for PBN implementation can be found in ICAO PANS-ATM (Doc 4444), ICAO RCP Manual (Doc 9869), and ICAO Annex 10. Information on the current communication infrastructure in the MID can also be found in ICAO FASID table.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP OF PBN

ATM Operational Requirements

7.1 The Global ATM Operational Concept: Doc 9854 makes it necessary to adopt an airspace concept able to provide an operational scenario that includes route networks, minimum separation standards, assessment of obstacle clearance, and a CNS infrastructure that satisfies specific strategic objectives, including safety, access, capacity, efficiency, and environment.

7.2 In this regard, the following programmes will be developed:

- a) Traffic and cost benefit analyses
- b) Necessary updates on automation
- c) Operational simulations in different scenarios
- d) ATC personnel training
- e) Flight plan processing
- f) Flight procedure design training to include PBN concepts and ARINC-424 coding standard
- g) Enhanced electronic data and processes to ensure appropriate level of AIS data accuracy, integrity and timeliness
- h) WGS-84 implementation in accordance with ICAO Annex 15
- i) Uniform classification of adjacent and regional airspaces, where practicable
- j) RNAV/RNP applications for SIDs and STARs
- k) Coordinated RNAV/RNP routes implementation
- l) RNP approach with vertical guidance
- m) Establish PBN approval database

7.3 The above programmes should conform to the performance objectives and regional action plan supporting the regional implementation plan (roadmap).

Short Term (2008-2012)

En-route

7.4 During the planning phase of any implementation of PBN routes, States should gather inputs from all aviation stakeholders to obtain operational needs and requirements. These needs and requirements should then be used to derive airspace concepts and to select appropriate PBN navigation specification.

7.5 In this phase, the current application of RNAV-10 is expected to continue for Oceanic and Remote continental routes.

7.6 For Continental routes, the applications of RNAV-5 and RNAV-1 navigation specifications are expected. Before the PBN concept was established, the MID Region adopted the Regional implementation of RNP-5. Under the PBN concept it is now required that RNP 5 will change into RNAV-5. Based on operational requirements, States may choose to implement RNAV-1 routes to enhance efficiency of airspace usages and support closer route spacing, noting that appropriate communication and surveillance coverage is provided. Details of these requirements are provided in the PBN manual (Doc 9613) and PANS-ATM (Doc 4444).

7.7 **Operational approval.** Operators are required to have operational approval for RNAV-5. Depending on operational requirement RNAV-1 for terminal operations and RNAV-10 for Oceanic/Remote Continental operations.

7.8 Application of RNAV-5 or RNAV-1 for continental en-route will be mandated by the end of 2012.

Terminal

7.9 In selected TMAs, the application of RNAV-1 in a surveillance environment can be supported through the use of GNSS or ground navigation infrastructure, such as DME/DME and DME/DME/IRU. In this phase, mixed operations (equipped and non-equipped) will be permitted.

7.10 In a non- surveillance environment and/or in an environment without adequate ground navigation infrastructure, the SID/STAR application of Basic-RNP-1 is expected in selected TMAs with exclusive application of GNSS.

7.11 **Operational approval.** Operators are required to have operational approval for RNAV-1. In addition, operators are required to have Basic RNP-1 approval when operating in procedural control TMAs.

Note: In order to avoid unnecessary approvals, operators equipped with GNSS should apply for combined RNAV-1 and Basic RNP-1.

Approach

7.12 The application of RNP APCH procedures is expected to be implemented in the maximum possible number of airports, primarily international airports. To facilitate transitional period, conventional approach procedures and conventional navigation aids should be maintained for non-equipped aircraft.

B-12

7.13 States should promote the use of APV operations (Baro-VNAV SBAS) to enhance safety of RNP approaches and accessibility of runways.

7.14 The application of RNP AR APCH procedures should be limited to selected airports, where obvious operational benefits can be obtained due to the existence of significant obstacles.

7.15 **Operational approval requirements.** Operators shall plan to have operational approval for RNP APCH with VNAV operations (Baro-VNAV). Depending on operational need, aircraft shall also meet the RNP AR APCH specification.

SUMMARY TABLE AND IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS

SHORT TERM (2008-2012)		
<i>Airspace</i>	<i>Navigation Specification Preferred</i>	<i>Navigation Specification Acceptable</i>
En-route – Oceanic	RNAV-10	RNAV-10
En-route - Remote continental	RNAV-10	RNAV-10
En-route – Continental	RNAV-5, RNAV-1	
En-route - Local / Domestic	RNAV-5, RNAV-1	
TMA – Arrival	RNAV-1 in surveillance environment and with adequate navigation infrastructure. Basic RNP-1 in non-surveillance environment	
TMA – Departure	RNAV-1 in surveillance environment and with adequate navigation infrastructure. Basic RNP-1 in non-surveillance environment	
Approach	RNP APCH with Baro-VNAV in all possible airports; RNP AR APCH in airport where there are obvious operational benefits.	
Implementation Targets		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RNP APCH (with Baro-VNAV) in 30% of instrument runways by 2010 and 50% by 2012 and priority should be given to airports with most significant operational benefits ▪ RNAV-1 SIDs/STARs for 30% of international airports by 2010 and 50% by 2012 and priority should be given to airports with RNP Approach 		

Medium Term (2013-2016)*En-route*

7.16 Noting the current development of route spacing standards for RNAV-1, in this phase, it is expected that the implementations of all existing RNAV/RNP routes are consistent with PBN standards. However, in order to ensure implementation harmonization, States are urged to implement their RNAV/RNP routes based on a Regional agreements and consistent PBN navigation specifications and separation standards.

7.17 With regard to oceanic remote operations, it is expected that with the additional surveillance capability, the requirement for RNAV-10 will disappear, and be replaced by navigation specifications for continental en-route applications.

7.18 **Operational approval.** Operators are required to have operational approval for RNAV-5 and RNAV-1.

Terminal

7.19 RNAV-1 or Basic RNP-1 will be fully implemented in all TMAs by the end of this term.

7.20 **Operational approval.** Operators are required to have operational approval for RNAV-1/Basic RNP-1 approval.

Note: In order to avoid unnecessary approvals, operators equipped with GNSS should apply for combined RNAV-1 and Basic RNP-1

Approach

7.21 In this phase, full implementation of RNP APCH with Baro-VNAV or APV SBAS for all instrument runways is expected. These applications may also serve as a back-up to precision approaches.

7.22 The extended application of RNP AR Approaches should continue for airports where there are operational benefits.

7.23 The introduction of application of landing capability using GNSS is expected to guarantee a smooth transition toward high-performance approach and landing capability.

7.24 **Operational approval requirements.** Operators are required to have operational approval for RNP APCH with VNAV operations (Baro-VNAV). Depending on operations, aircraft shall also meet RNP AR specification.

7.25 Application of RNAV-1 or Basic RNP-1 for all terminal areas and APV/Baro-VNAV or APV/SBAS for all instrument runway ends, either as the primary approach or as a back-up for precision approaches will be mandated by 2016.

SUMMARY TABLE AND IMPLEMENTATION TARGETS

MEDIUM TERM (2013-2016)		
<i>Airspace</i>	<i>Navigation Specification (preferred)</i>	<i>Navigation Specification (/acceptable)</i>
En-route – Oceanic	RNAV 10	RNAV 10
En-route - Remote continental	NIL	RNAV 10
En-route – Continental	RNAV-1, RNAV-5	RNAV-1, RNAV-5
En-route - Local / Domestic	RNAV-1 , RNAV-5	RNAV-1 , RNAV-5
TMA – (Arrival, Departure)	RNAV-1 or RNP-1 application	RNAV-1 or RNP-1 application
Approach	RNP APCH (with Baro-VNAV) and APV Expansion of RNP AR APCH where there are operational benefits Introduction of landing capability using GNSS and its augmentations	RNP APCH (with Baro-VNAV) and APV Expansion of RNP AR APCH where there are operational benefits Introduction of landing capability using GNSS and its augmentations
<p>Implementation Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RNP APCH with Baro-VNAV or APV in 100% of instrument runways by 2016 ▪ RNAV-1 or RNP-1 SID/STAR for 100% of international airports by 2016 ▪ RNAV-1 or Basic RNP-1 SID/STAR at busy domestic airports where there are operational benefits ▪ Implementation additional RNAV/RNP routes ▪ CDO Implementation will commence in this term 		

Long Term (2016 and Beyond)

7.26 In this phase, GNSS is expected to be a primary navigation infrastructure for PBN implementation. States should work co-operatively on a multinational basis to implement GNSS in order to facilitate seamless and inter-operable systems and undertake coordinated Research and Development (R&D) programs on GNSS implementation and operation.

7.27 Moreover, during this phase, States are encouraged to consider segregating traffic according to navigation capability and granting preferred routes to aircraft with better navigation performance.

7.28 Noting the current development of Advanced RNP-1 navigation specification, it is expected that this navigation specification will play an important role in the long term implementation of PBN for enroute and terminal operations.

7.29 With the expectation that precision approach capability using GNSS and its augmentation systems will become available, States are encouraged to explore the use of such capability where there are operational and financial benefits.

7.30 During this term the use of Advanced RNP-1 for terminal and en-route will be mandated by a date to be determined.

7.31 Implementation of CDO in all International Airports is recommended.

8. TRANSITIONAL STRATEGIES

8.1 During the transitional phases of PBN implementation, sufficient ground infrastructure for conventional navigation systems must remain available. Before existing ground infrastructure is considered for removal, users should be consulted and given reasonable transition time to allow them to equip appropriately to attain equivalent PBN-based navigation performance. States should approach removal of existing ground infrastructure with caution to ensure that safety is not compromised, such as by performance of safety assessment, consultation with users through regional air navigation planning process and national consultative forums. Moreover, noting that navigation systems located in a particular State/FIR may be supporting air navigation in airspaces in other States/FIRs States are required to cooperate and coordinate bilaterally, multilaterally and within the framework of Regional agreements, in the phasing out of conventional ground based navigation systems and maintaining the serviceability of required navigation aids for area navigation (e.g. DME).

8.2 States should ensure that harmonized separation standards and procedures are developed and introduced concurrently in all flight information regions to allow for a seamless transition towards PBN.

8.3 States should cooperate on a multinational basis to implement PBN in order to facilitate seamless and inter-operable systems and undertake coordinated R&D programs on PBN implementation and operation.

8.4 States are encouraged to consider segregating traffic according to navigation capability and granting preferred routes to aircraft with better navigation performance, taking due consideration of the need of State/Military aircraft.

8.5 States should encourage operators and other airspace users to equip with PBN avionics. This can be achieved through early introductions of RNP approaches, preferably those with vertical guidance.

8.6 ICAO MID Region Regional Office should provide leadership supporting implementation and transition towards PBN.

8.7 States should have PBN operational approval process.

8.8 Early Implementation of PBN are encouraged.

9. SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND MONITORS

Methodology

Need for Safety Assessment

9.1 To ensure that the introduction of PBN en-route applications within the MID Region is undertaken in a safe manner and in accordance with relevant ICAO provisions, implementation shall only take place following conduct of a safety assessment that has demonstrated that an acceptable level of safety will be met. This assessment may also need to demonstrate levels of risk associated with specific PBN en-route implementation. Additionally, ongoing periodic safety reviews shall be undertaken where required in order to establish that operations continue to meet the target levels of safety.

Roles and Responsibilities

9.2 To demonstrate that the system is safe, it will be necessary that the implementing agency – a State or group of States - ensures that a safety assessment and, where required, ongoing monitoring of the PBN en-route implementation are undertaken. The implementing agency may have the capability to undertake such activities or may seek assistance from the Middle East Regional Monitoring Agency (MID RMA). The latter course of action is preferred as the MID RMA would be in a position to establish the necessary monitoring and data collection activity in an effective manner. Furthermore, the MIDANPIRG/10 meeting in April 2007 adopted the revised terms of reference of the MID RMA, whose scope includes safety monitoring of RNP/RNAV.

9.3 In undertaking a safety assessment to enable en-route implementation of PBN, a State, implementing agency or the MID RMA shall:

- (a) Establish and maintain a database of PBN approvals;
- (b) Monitor aircraft horizontal-plane navigation performance and the occurrence of large navigation errors and report results appropriately to the MID RMA;
- (c) Conduct safety and readiness assessments and report results appropriately to the MID RMA;
- (d) Monitor operator compliance with State approval requirements after PBN implementation; and
- (e) Initiate necessary remedial actions if PBN requirements are not met.

9.4 The duties and responsibilities of the MID RMA as well as the agreed principles for its establishment are available from the ICAO MID Regional Office.

10. PERIODIC REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Procedures to Modify the Regional Plan

10.1 Whenever a need is identified for a change to this document, the Request for Change (RFC) Form should be completed and submitted to the ICAO MID Regional Office. The Regional Office will collate RFCs for consideration by the PBN/GNSS Task Force (ATM/SAR/AIS Sub-group of MIDANPIRG).

10.2 When an amendment has been agreed by a meeting of the PBN/GNSS Task Force, a new version of the PBN Regional Plan will be prepared, with the changes marked by an “|” in the margin, and an endnote indicating the relevant RFC, to enable a reader to note the origin of the change. If the change is in a table cell, the outside edges of the table will be highlighted. Final approval for publication of an amendment to the PBN Regional Plan will be the responsibility of MIDANPIRG.

Appendix A – Practical Examples of tangible benefits (living document)

Egypt/ Bahrain / UAE with figures will be provided and inserted here.

Practical examples of tangible benefits derived from the implementation of PBN are:

- Increased airspace safety through the implementation of continuous and stabilized descent procedures using vertical guidance;

- Provision of runway-aligned final approach path which may not be possible from conventional navigation;
- Reduced aircraft flight time due to the implementation of optimal flight paths, with the resulting savings in fuel, noise reduction, and enhanced environmental protection;
- Improved airport and airspace arrival paths in all weather conditions, and the possibility of meeting critical obstacle clearance and environmental requirements through the application of optimized RNAV or RNP paths;
- Implementation of more precise approach, departure, and arrival paths that will reduce dispersion and will foster smoother traffic flows;
- Reduced delays in high-density airspaces and airports through the implementation of additional parallel routes and additional arrival and departure points in terminal areas;
- Reduction of lateral and longitudinal separation between aircraft to accommodate more traffic;
- Decrease ATC and pilot workload by utilizing RNAV/RNP procedures and airborne capability and reduce the needs for ATC-Pilot communications and radar vectoring;
- Increase of predictability of the flight path; and
- Reduction of maintenance and flight inspection costs associated with conventional navigation aids

Appendix B – Reference documentation for developing operational and airworthiness approval regulations/procedures

General Guidelines for Obtaining Airworthiness and Operational Approvals for PBN

Navigation Specifications, Version 1.0, International Air Transport Association,

August 2008. (URL -

[http://www2.icao.int/en/pbn/ICAO%20Documentation/ICAO%20Documentation/State%20letter%2007.22%20Guidance%20material%20for%20the%20issuance%20of%20performance%20based%20navigation%20\(PBN\)%20operational%20approvals.pdf](http://www2.icao.int/en/pbn/ICAO%20Documentation/ICAO%20Documentation/State%20letter%2007.22%20Guidance%20material%20for%20the%20issuance%20of%20performance%20based%20navigation%20(PBN)%20operational%20approvals.pdf)

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