



ICAO

*International Civil Aviation Organization***Thirty-Second Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group (APANPIRG/32)***Video Teleconference, 1 – 3 December 2021**Schedule: 10:00 – 13:15 Bangkok Time [UTC+7]***Agenda Item 1A: Progress Update on Beijing Declaration Commitments****WHERE DOES APAC STAND
WITH THE BEIJING DECLARATION COMMITMENTS?**

(Presented by the Secretariat)

SUMMARY

Through the adoption of the Beijing Declaration at the first APAC Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation in January 2018, all the Delegations committed to improve the Aviation Safety and Air Navigation Services. This paper is giving information on the current status of the States' commitments in the field of Air Navigation Services for the APAC Region.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Gathering at the first ICAO's APAC Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation in Beijing in January 2018, the Ministers in charge of civil aviation representing 36 governments endorsed the Beijing Declaration formalizing their shared commitments on high-priority aviation safety and efficiency objectives. They agreed to pursue cooperative progress on objectives relating to aviation safety oversight, State Safety Programme (SSP) implementation, airport certification, independence of accident investigation authority, the timely implementation of the Asia/Pacific Seamless Air Traffic Management Plan, and the sharing of information and best practices for air navigation and search and rescue services.

1.2 The Beijing Declaration can help the Civil Aviation Authority to make its Minister well aware of the current challenges and needs in human resources and funding to cope with the traffic growth. It also demonstrates High level commitment to public, industry and investors and can be used as benchmark with other States.

1.3 This paper, initially presented at the DGCA56 in Nepal, is proposing to review the current status of the APAC States' commitments in the field of Air Navigation Services. Each commitment with the associated target will first be recalled. Then the way to measure the implementation progress will be defined and results will be provided. A short analysis will then follow to invite States to focus their efforts.

1.4 All the data used in this paper are the ones available in January 2018, in June 2019, in October 2020 and in October 2021.

2. DISCUSSION

a) Aeronautical Information Management (AIM)

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: Transitioning from AIS to AIM”

Source: AIS-AIM Implementation Task Force (AAITF/16)

Current implementation:

The regional performance improvement plan, which forms part of the Asia/Pacific Regional Plan for Collaborative AIM, is divided into three phases:

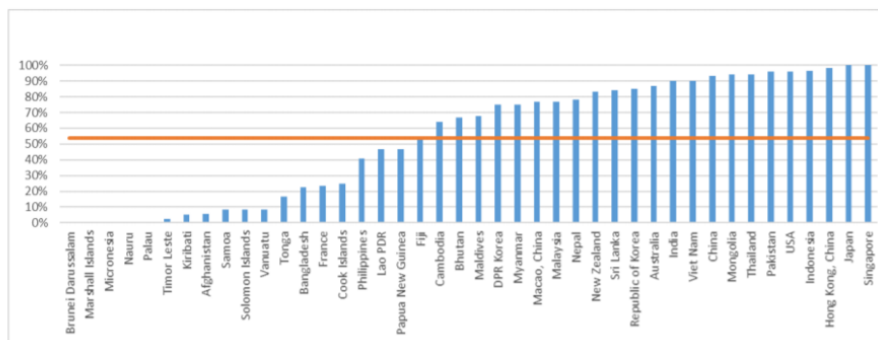
- Phase I: Consolidation of existing SARPS, expected to be implemented immediately,
- Phase II: Going Digital, expected to be implemented by 7 November 2019, and
- Phase III: Including SWIM-dependent AIM elements, expected to be implemented by 27 November 2025, in accordance with the GANP.

While noting the APANPIRG expectation of implementation by November 2019, the Beijing Declaration objective is to complete Phase I and Phase II by not later than 2022, 100% for all the APAC Region.

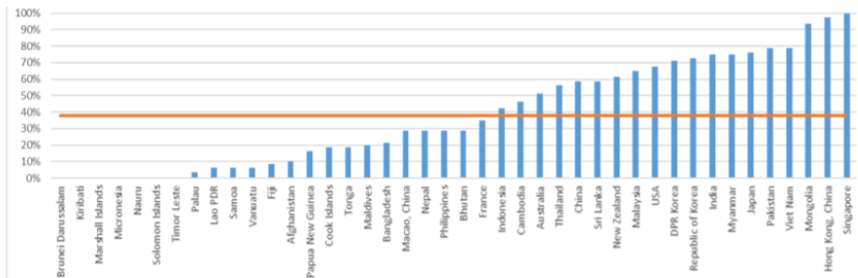
As of 9 November 2021, the status of the three phases are:

Phase I = 54%, Phase II = 38%, Phase III = 12%

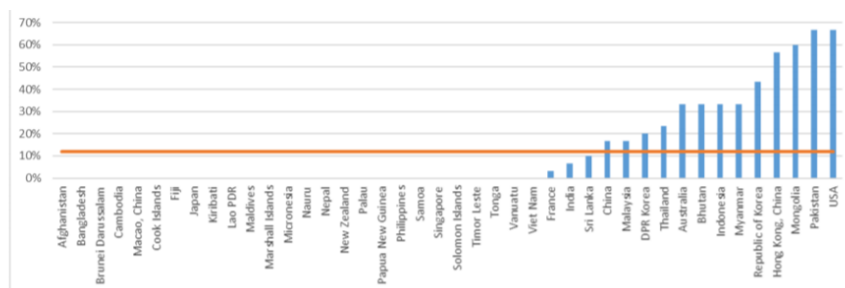
- **Phase I (Consolidation existing SARPS)**
 - immediate implementation
 - current status = 54 % (51% in Nov 2020)



- Phase II (Going Digital)
 - target November 2019
 - current status = 38 %
- Overall Phase 1 & 2= 48%



- Phase III (including SWIM-dependent AIM)
 - Target November 2025
 - current status = 12 % (10% Nov 2020)



Analysis: As was the case under the old AIM Transition Table monitoring scheme, the updated scheme continues to reflect generally poor implementation of AIM across the APAC Region.

b) Performance Based Navigation (PBN)

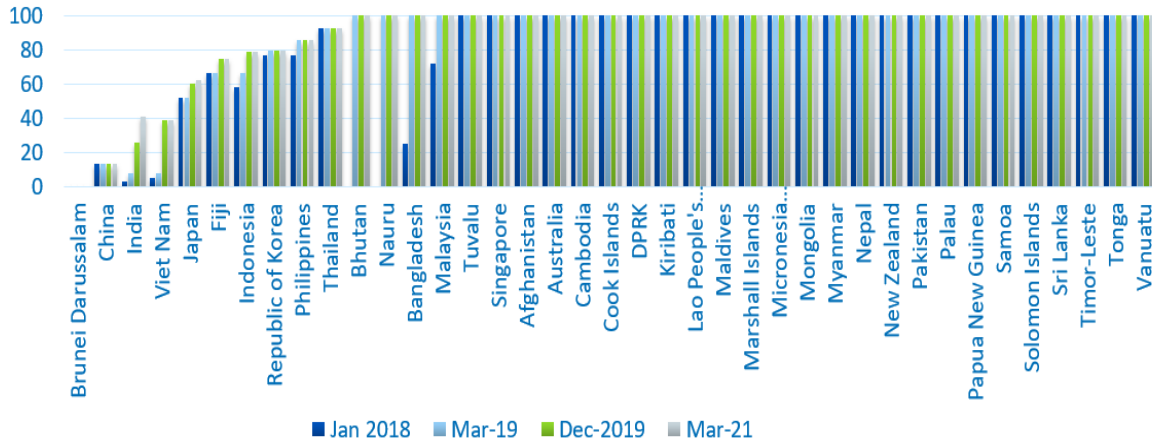
Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: PBN implementation”

Indicator: Percentage of PBN international runway ends.

Note: The Assembly Resolution A37-11 requests PBN procedures to be implemented on all IFR runway ends (both international and national) by 2016. As the Secretariat cannot get the data for all the national airports in APAC it was decided to only display the information for international aerodromes.

Source: iSTARS and Jeppesen (Jan 2018, Mar 2019, Dec 2019, Mar 2021). Some States have already reported to ICAO that the list of international airports needs to be updated. The reference will be the APAC ANP, thus States are encouraged to submit Proposal for Amendment (PfA) to amend APAC ANP to reflect all their international aerodromes.

Current implementation:



Analysis: The low percentage of PBN procedures on international aerodromes in some States can be explained by the fact that the ILS Cat I is the main navigation system for landing and no PBN procedures have been published as a backup yet. In addition, delays in PBN procedure approval, lack of resources and competency of procedure designers may be some reasons to explain some low PBN implementation status.

States should continue their efforts to use PBN for the creation of arrival/departure procedures and ATS routes, and improve coordination with their neighbors.

c) Ground telecommunication infrastructure

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: Common ground/ground telecommunication infrastructure to support ANS applications”

Indicator: Status of connection to Common Aeronautical VPN (CRV) and Aeronautical Message Handling System (AMHS) with File Transfer Body Parts (FTBP) function for IWXXM data

Source: CNS Meetings

Current implementation: 13 States/Administrations (compared to 11 last year) have joined CRV and implemented operations: Australia, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong China, Fiji, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, PNG, Republic of Korea, Singapore and USA.

27 States/Administrations have implemented AMHS.

Analysis: Needs to keep legacy circuits and CRV during initial period of transition which would cost more. Cybersecurity methods need to be implemented by States when FTBP function is introduced. Additional 6 States (France-New Caledonia and Polynesia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Russia, and Thailand) have plan to join CRV. 5 States/Administrations namely Brunei, France (Wallis and Futuna), Maldives, PNG, and Tonga are in process to implement AMHS.

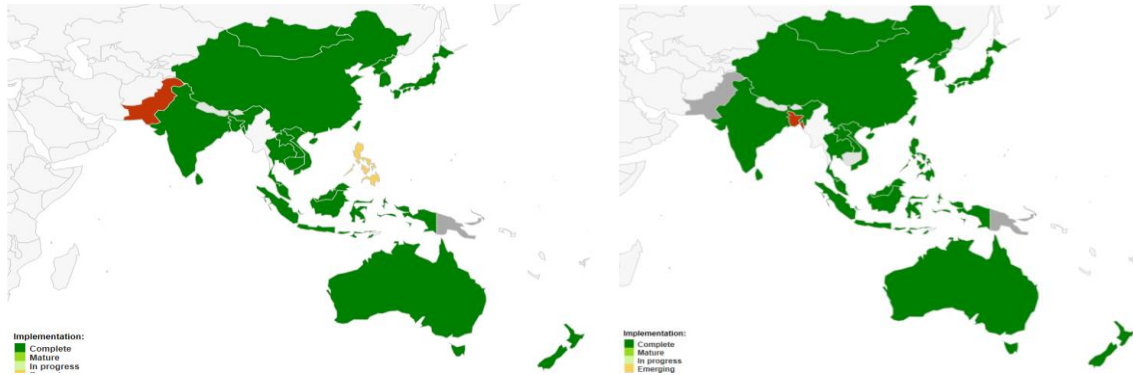
d) Civil Military cooperation

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: An enhanced level of civil/military cooperation”

Indicator: Among the ten civil/military elements, Strategic Civil Military coordination and Tactical Civil Military coordination have been put as Priority 1 for the APAC Region.

Source: Seamless ATM reporting

Current implementation: Same as last year in November 2020



Strategic and Tactical CIV/MIL Implementation Charts

Analysis: Despite most of the States have reported complete implementation of Strategic and Tactical Civil Military, effective implementation being the key, States need to minimize short-notice delays and disruption to civil air traffic. Smooth coordination between civil and military liaison officers needs to be demonstrably effective, so that major delays and disruptions are properly addressed and impacts on other parts of the Asia/Pacific Region are reduced.

Given that lack of civil/military cooperation is a significant factor in the Asia/Pacific’s relatively poor ATM efficiency compared to more developed areas of the world, the regional progress is well behind expectation for these elements. Therefore, all States and Administrations are reminded to complete their responses accurately for their own benefits, as much as affected service providers and neighboring States.

e) Surveillance capability

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: Enhanced surveillance capability including ADS- B technology”

Indicator: Number of States providing ADS-B based surveillance service either for separation or situation awareness

Source: CNS Meetings

Current implementation & analysis: 31 States/Administrations (compared to 30 last year) installed ADS-B ground stations and 12 States issued ADS-B mandate. 8 States (same last year) used ADS-B for separation and others for awareness, gap filling and redundancy.

Few areas for improvement: Abnormal avionics transmission have been observed from time to time; maintenance of ground equipment in some areas is challenging and no regional mandate; ADS-B data sharing among States is progressing slowly; alternate source of ADS-B data is being provided by commercial service provider which needs closely monitoring.

f) **Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) / Collaborative Decision Making (CDM)**

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: ATFM/CDM implementation for high density airports”

Indicator: Two indicators have been selected:

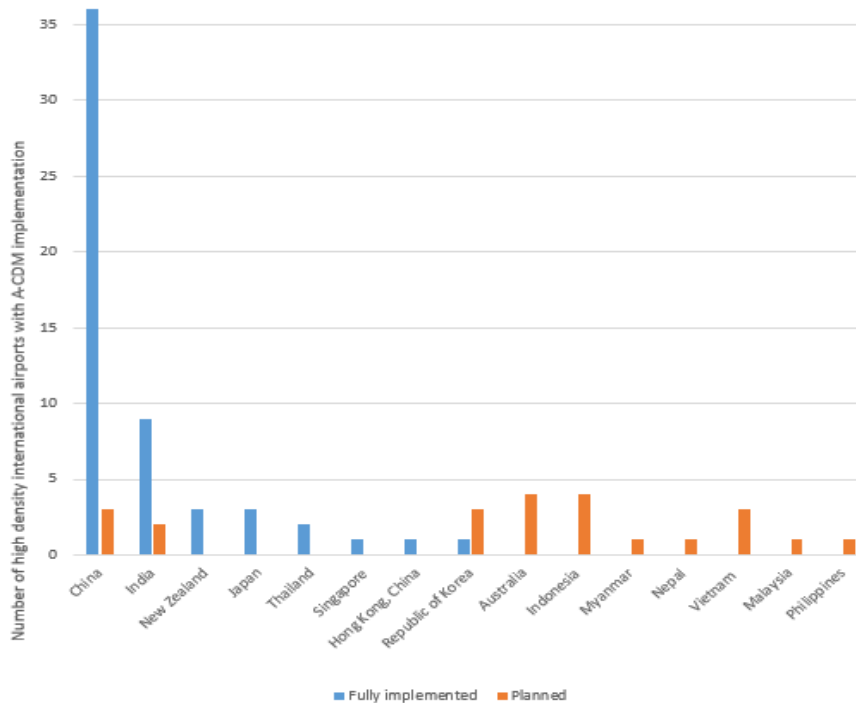
- Number of international high density airports with Airport-CDM implemented, and
- High density FIRs and FIRs supporting Major Traffic Flows and high density aerodromes with ATFM/CDM implemented

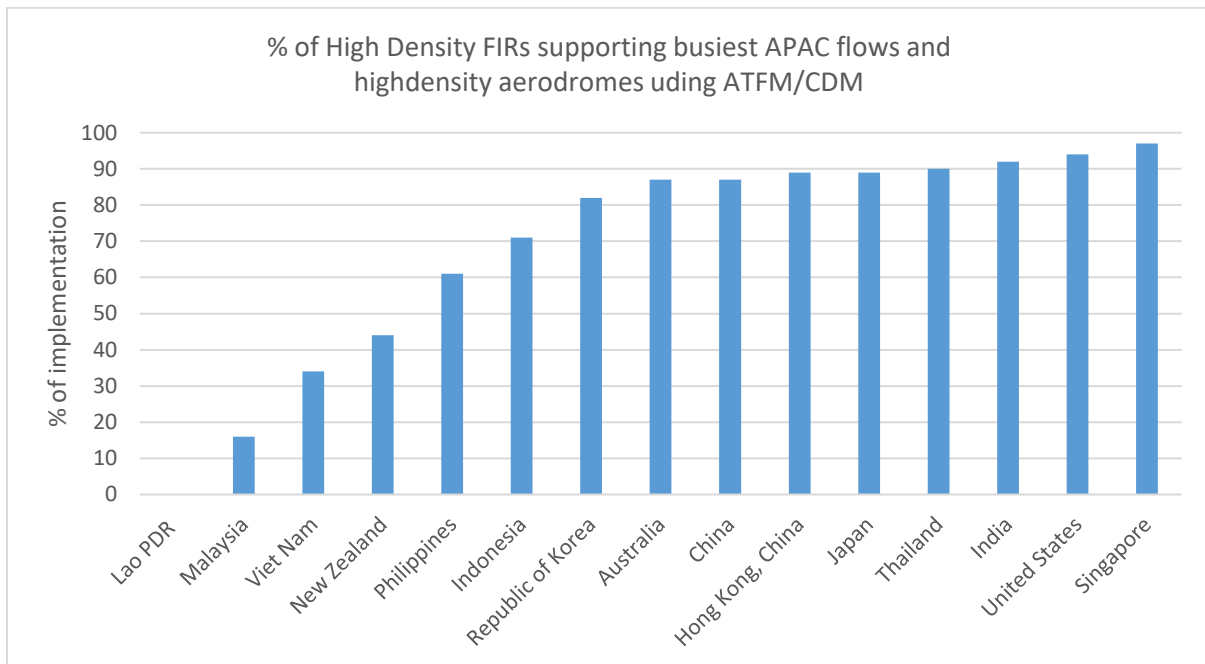
Source: Regional ATFM Plan Monitoring and Reporting, APAC A-CDM Implementation Survey and APA-CDM/TF/6 Meeting

Note: High Density airport = airport with 100,000 scheduled movements per annum or more (Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM plan, V2.0, September 2016)

According to the last version of the Asia/Pacific Seamless ANS Plan, V3.0, November 2019, A-CDM implementation criteria have changed. ICAO is working on the update of the online reporting facility. New implementation status measured against the new criteria will be reflected in future reports.

Current implementation:





Analysis: Among 73 international high density airports, 56 of them had implemented A-CDM in June 2021. Besides, 23 have planned to implement A-CDM.

ATFM implementation is progressing in APAC but much efforts and collaboration among States are expected. Sub regional ATFM initiatives need to be harmonized to ensure full benefits of ATFM in APAC.

g) National Air Navigation Plan

Commitment: “Commit to implementation by 2022: Include air navigation in national planning frameworks such as National Development Plans (NDPs) supported by National Air Navigation Plans.”

Current implementation: Few States have reported to the Regional Office having developed a National Air Navigation Plan (NANP): Indonesia, Lao PDR, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar Vietnam and Philippines.

Analysis: A template is now available on APAC e-Documents web-page, under the ATM section (Seamless ANS Plan sub-section). States are encouraged to develop their NANP by 2022.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The Meeting is invited to:

- a) Note the contents of the paper; and
- b) Collaborate and work towards achieving targets of the Beijing Declaration.