The New Reporting Format for Runway Surface Conditions

The new ICAO methodology for assessing and reporting runway surface conditions, commonly known as the Global Reporting Format (GRF), enables the harmonized assessment and reporting of runway surface conditions and a correspondingly improved flight crew assessment of take-off and landing performance.

The GRF, applicable on 5 November 2020, is described through amendment 13-B to Annex 14 — Aerodromes, Volume I — Aerodrome Design and Operations; Annex 3 — Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation; Annex 6 — Operation of Aircraft, Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes and Part II — International General Aviation — Aeroplanes; Annex 8 — Airworthiness of Aircraft; Annex 15 — Aeronautical Information Services and Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS) — Aerodromes (PANS-Aerodromes, Doc 9981), Aeronautical Information Management (PANS-AIM, Doc 10066) and Air Traffic Management (PANS-ATM, Doc 4444).

In addition, supporting material is available in Circular 355, Assessment, Measurement and Reporting of Runway Surface Conditions and in the Doc 10064 Aeroplane Performance Manual (in preparation).

All of the above reference documents are available through the ICAO publications portal.

Various activities are being conducted to raise awareness and support deployment of the GRF such as a global symposium and regional seminars that will take place between June 2019 and November 2020.

https://www.icao.int/Meetings/grf2019/Pages/default.aspx https://www.icao.int/APAC/Meetings/Pages/2019-AOP-SG3-GRF-Seminar.aspx https://www.icao.int/WACAF/Pages/GRF-2019.aspx

https://www.icao.int/training/Pages/training-catalogue-details.aspx?catid=2658&language=0®ion=&ITP=0

https://www.icao.int/safety/SiteAssets/Pages/GRF/GRF%20implementation%20check% 20list%20-%2011%20October%202019.pdf









New ICAO Methodology for Assessing and Reporting Runway Surface Conditions

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ICAO APAC Regional Seminar - Bangkok, Thailand, 27 - 28 June 2019





Introduction

- Runway Safety: A global safety priority (GASP)
- Runway excursions: highest risk category
- Poor braking action: a top contributing factor
- Mitigation by ICAO's new Global Reporting System and Format (GRF)
 - Applicability 5 November 2020
- Global Runway Safety Action Plan component
- www.icao.int/runwaysafety

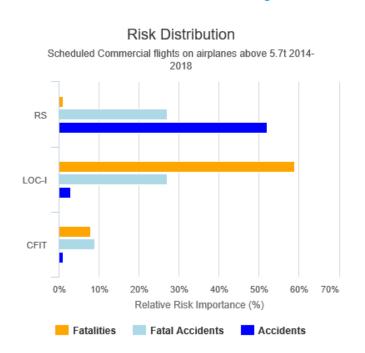


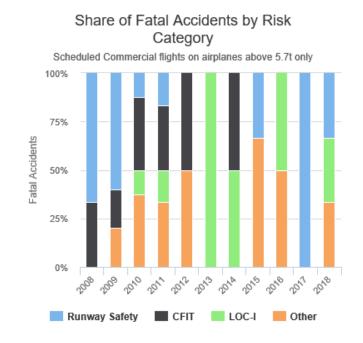






APAC Runway Safety: A Top 3 Priority











What is the GRF

- New ICAO methodology and terminology for assessing and reporting the runway surface conditions to improve safety in aircraft landing and take-off
- Includes standing water: water of depth greater than 3 mm
- New ICAO international & global requirements (similar objective to the existing US FAA TALPA)









Acronyms

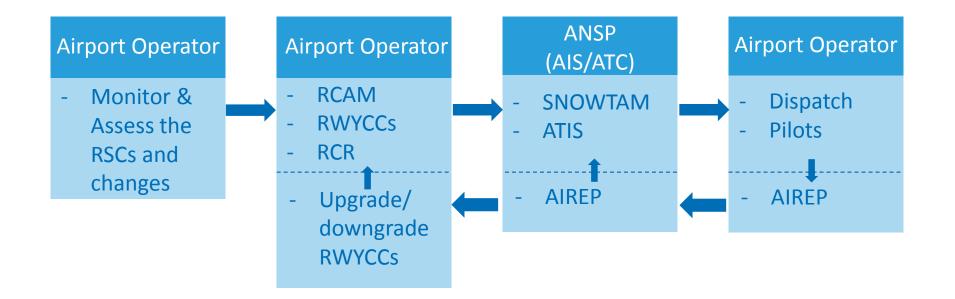
- Runway surface condition (RSC)
- Runway condition assessment matrix (RCAM)
- Runway condition code (RWYCC)
- Runway condition report (RCR)
- Runway safety team (RST)
- SNOWTAM special series NOTAM
- Automatic terminal information service (ATIS)
- AIREP (Air-report) report from an aircraft







GRF Information Flow









Challenges

- Global harmonised implementation required
- Simple concept but complex implementation
- Implementation by multiple stakeholders regulators, aerodrome operators, ANSPs, aircraft operators, manufacturers
- Insufficient awareness and common understanding
- Standardised and correct implementation essential for safety
- Local languages, work practices, seasons, MET conditions
- Lessons learnt from Canada and US confirm challenges







Roles

- ICAO: SARPs, PANS, guidance material, training, awareness, support to States
- State CAAs: Ensure awareness, training and deployment
- International Organisations: Provide training, support awareness and deployment
- Aerodromes, ANSPs, and aircraft operators: deployment, training
- Aircraft manufacturers: Provide training support, tools







Benefits

- Improved safety
 - Better understanding of runway conditions
 - Fewer runway excursions
- Improved efficiency
 - Better decision making
 - Fewer runway closures
- Reduced environmental impact
 - Better traffic management
 - Better management of de-icing products





GRF2019 Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



ICAO/ACI Global Symposium

(Montreal, 26 – 28 March 2019)

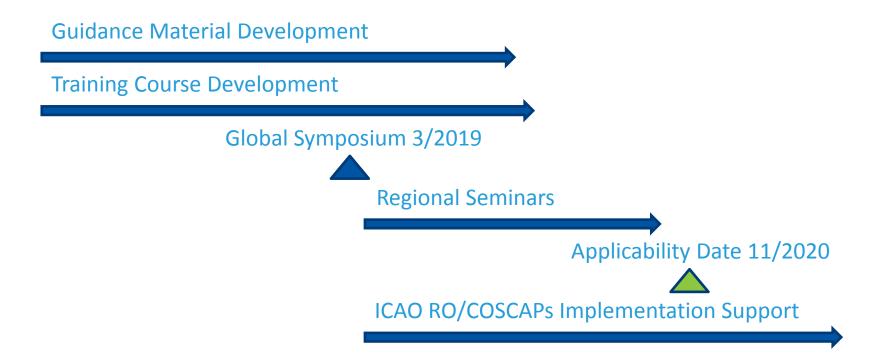
- Increased awareness and knowledge of requirements
- Understanding ICAO SARPs, PANS, training needs
- Awareness of implementation challenges
- Exchange of best practices
- http://www.icao.int/Meetings/grf2019







ICAO Implementation Support





GRF2019 Sym the M for R

Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



Regional Seminars

Dates	Location
June 2019	
27 - 28 Jun	Bangkok
July 2019	
2 - 3 Jul	Dakar
10 - 11 Jul	Paris
August 2019	
14 - 15 Aug	Nairobi
21 - 22 Aug	Lima
2019 – 2020	
Tbc	Accra, Astana, Beijing, Bogota, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Johannesburg, Madrid,
	Mexico City, MID region

#RunwaySafety







Background

- Runway Friction included in the ICAO Aerodromes Panel work programme in 2004;
- Questionnaire on Runway Surface Friction Characteristics sent to States (SL06/48) in 2006
- Friction task force (FTF) established in 2008
- Supported by other ICAO panels: METP, FLTOPS, AIRP, AIM-AIS SG, ATMOPSP
- Developed a globally-harmonized methodology for runway surface condition assessment and reporting







Development of GRF SARPs



Friction Task Force 10 Member States 7 IOs



ADOP/1
17 Member States
7 IOs



SL Replies 59 States 6 IOs



Approval by
ANC
19 Members



Adoption by
Council
36 Members States

Q1 2016

2008 Q1 2015 Q2 2015







Development of GRF SARPs (cont'd)

- Proposals for the amendment of Annexes 3;
 6, Parts I and II; 8; 14, Volume I; 15; PANS-Aerodromes; PANS-ATM and PANS-AIM
- States and International organizations consultation from May to August 2015
- Adoption of amendment during the 207th Session of the Council in February 2016
- Effective on 11 July 2016
- Applicable on 5 November 2020







ICAO Provisions on GRF

- Annex 14, Volume 1 and PANS-Aerodromes: fundamental provisions for assessing and reporting runway surface conditions
- Annex 6, Parts I and II: assessment by the pilot-in-command of the landing performance and report for commercial air transport operations
- Annex 8: nature of the information provided by the aircraft manufacturers;
- Annex 3: removal of the runway state group for METAR/SPECI
- Annex 15 and PANS-AIM: syntax and format used for dissemination;
- PANS-ATM: phraseology and communication of special air-reports concerning runway braking
- Guidance materials
 - Aeroplane Performance Manual (Doc 10064)
 - Circular 355 Assessment, Measurement and Reporting of Runway Surface Conditions







Stakeholder responsibilities

- Aerodromes assess the runway surface conditions, including contaminants, for each third of the runway length, and report them in a runway condition report (RCR)
- Air traffic services (ATS) convey the information received in the RCR and/or special air-reports (AIREP) to pilots (voice communications, ATIS, CPDLC)
- Aeronautical information services (AIS) provide the information received in the RCR to aircraft operators (SNOWTAM)
- Aircraft operators utilize the information in conjunction with the performance data
 provided by the aircraft manufacturers to determine if landing or take-off operations
 can be conducted safely and provide runway braking action special air-reports (AIREP)
- Aircraft Manufacturers provide the necessary performance data in the aeroplane flight manual







States Implementation Actions

- update State's regulatory framework;
- establishment of a national implementation plan;
- notification to aerodromes, ANSPs and aircraft operators of the new requirements;
- Safety risk assessment
- training of inspectors and oversight by the State of the implementation of regulations;
- encourage the establishment of an Implementation Team for planning and coordination at the State level.









Training is essential

- Aerodrome personnel
- Air traffic controllers
- AIS personnel
- Dispatchers
- Pilots



Highlights: ICAO

- ICAO regions should lead implementation
- International and regional organizations should support
- ICAO organise regional seminars (ROs)
- ICAO coordinate sub-regional workshops (COSCAPs & PASO)
- FTF will remain active during implementation



GRF2019 Symposium on Implementation of the New Global Reporting Format for Runway Surface Condition



Highlights: States

- Appoint implementation focal point
- Establish implementation team including regulator, service providers, industry/professional associations
- Develop national implementation plan
- Complete State level safety risk assessment
- Organise national workshop and safety promotion
- Conduct trial prior to applicability
- Update AIP in 2020

Highlights: Aerodrome Operators and ANSPs

- Commence implementation preparation
- Use airport Runway Safety Teams (RSTs) for implementation planning, coordination, support, follow-up, monitoring, reporting
- Complete airport level safety risk assessment under SMS
- Conduct airport level On-the-Job Training (OJT)

Highlights: Aircraft Operators

- Ensure training of crews and dispatchers (future IATA training)
- Harmonized timely implementation

Recommendations

- Commitment to timely implementation by all stakeholders
- Aerodromes to use Runway Safety Teams to implement GRF
- States and Aerodromes to complete safety risk assessments for the implementation of GRF
- Know the ICAO provisions and guidance (translate if needed)
- Complete the ICAO/ACI online training GRF course (https://www.icao.int/training/Pages/ACI-AND-ICAO-JOINT-COURSES.aspx)
- Assistance available from ICAO Runway Safety Go-Teams and ACI APEX Safety Reviews







Thank You

