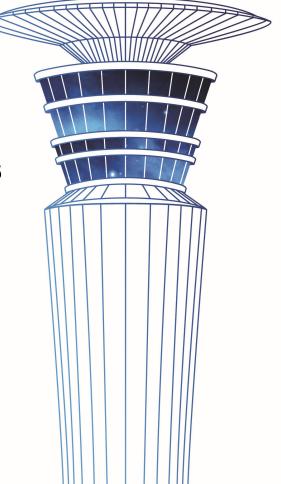


# Standardization of Arrival Procedures Based on Traffic Density

Saudi Future Airspace Concept – TMA System and Approach Procedures

ATM SG/11 Meeting (Abu Dhabi, UAE, 19 - 23 October 2025)



#### **SANS**

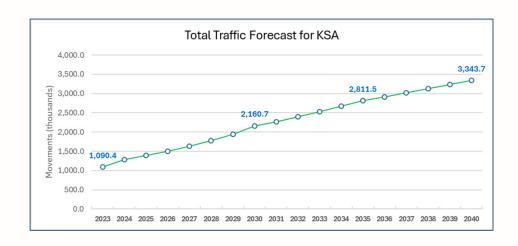
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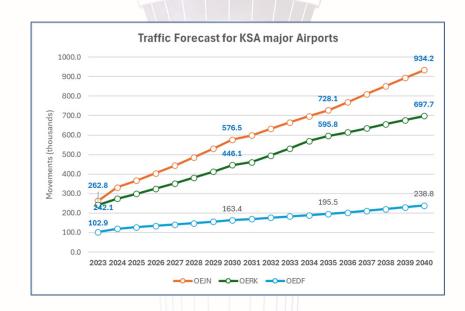
### **Background**

- The Saudi Future Airspace Concept (SFAC) is a comprehensive airspace modernization initiative under Vision 2030 to meet the demands of projected traffic growth through 2040.
- Under SFAC project, KSA Airspace will be redesigned (re-organized) with the goal of Enhancing:
  - Capacity,
  - Efficiency,
  - Positive impact on Environment
  - Flexibility
  - Safety
  - Access and Equity
  - Military Mission Effectiveness
  - Global interoperability

### **Background**

• The Saudi Future Airspace Concept (SFAC) is a comprehensive airspace modernization initiative under Vision 2030 to meet the demands of projected traffic growth through 2040.





### **Fundamental Challenge in KSA Airspace**

- 1. The primary driver for the Saudi Future Airspace Concept (SFAC) and the adoption of new Standard Instrument Arrival Routes (STARs) is the **massive projected air traffic growth** under Vision 2030.
- 2. The existing airspace structure is not scalable to handle this forecasted growth, leading to reliance on the new STAR systems to address the following specific operational challenges:

Rationale for New STARs (SFAC Objective)	Challenge
The new system (e.g., Point Merge System + Trombone) absorbs high traffic loads during peak hours, enabling efficient sequencing and significantly <b>Enhancing capacity</b> .	Capacity & Efficiency
The current system requires extensive radar vectoring; new structured STARs are designed for a <b>Reduction in vectoring</b> and improved predictability, thereby <b>Reducing ATC workload</b> .	Controller Workload
A key challenge is the lack of consistent arrival procedures across airports. The new STARs enforce a system based on traffic density ( <b>High: PMS + Trombone</b> , <b>Medium: Three-Base-Leg Trombone</b> , <b>Low: T-Bar Structure</b> ) to establish consistency and maintain a high level of standardization.	Lack of Standardization
The new concept enables better Integration with future <b>PBN/ATM</b> developments and supports environmental goals through <b>Continuous Descent Operations (CDO)</b> .	Future Integration

### Why we Develop our STARs?

- Establish consistent and efficient arrival procedures across airports.
- Optimize TMA design based on traffic density.
- Enhance predictability, safety, and controller workload management.
- Enable scalable solutions adaptable to future growth.

### **Traffic Density Categories**

Category	Daily Movements	Recommended Arrival Structure
High	> 200 (e.g., Riyadh, Jeddah)	Point Merge System (PMS) + Trombone
Medium	Up to 200	Three-Base-Leg Trombone
Low	Up to 50	T-Bar Structure

### **High Density Airports: PMS + Trombone**

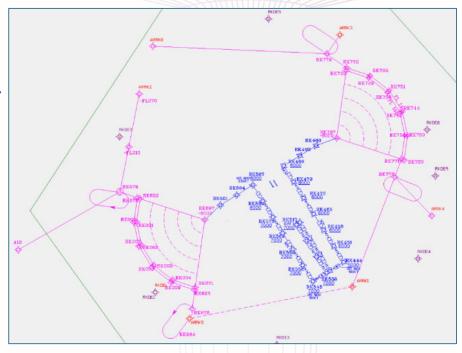
Airports: Riyadh (OERK) and Jeddah (OEJN)

#### **Design Considerations:**

- The traffic load during peak hours, is absorbed by trombones.
- Efficient sequencing of high arrival volumes
- · Reduction in vectoring, improved controller workload
- Flexibility for peak periods

#### **Benefits:**

- Continuous descent operations (CDO)
- · Standardized sequencing
- Integration with future PBN/ATM developments
- Reduced ATC workload



New STAR concept is designed to meet traffic forecasted till year 2040

### **Medium Density Airports: Three-Base-Leg Trombone**

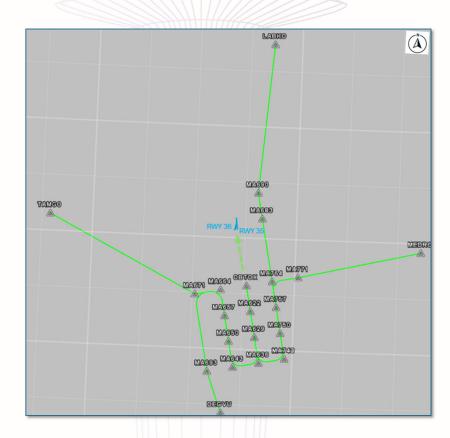
Applicable Airports: Daily movements up to 200

#### Design Features:

- Structured sequencing using three parallel base legs
- Efficient for moderate traffic while minimizing controller intervention

#### Advantages:

- Cost-effective
- Easier implementation than PMS
- Maintains high level of standardization



### **Low Density Airports: T-Bar Structure**

#### **Applicable Airports:**

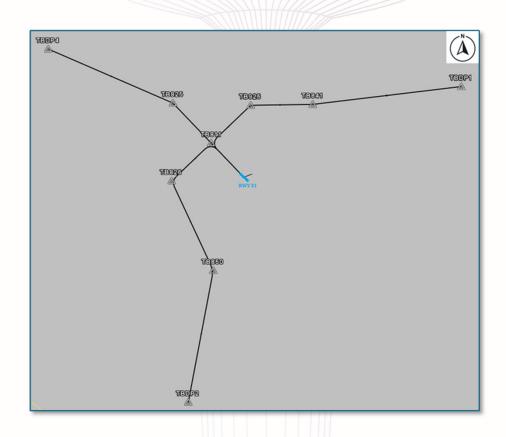
• Daily movements ~50

#### **Design Features:**

- Simple, structured arrival path
- Minimal complexity

#### **Advantages:**

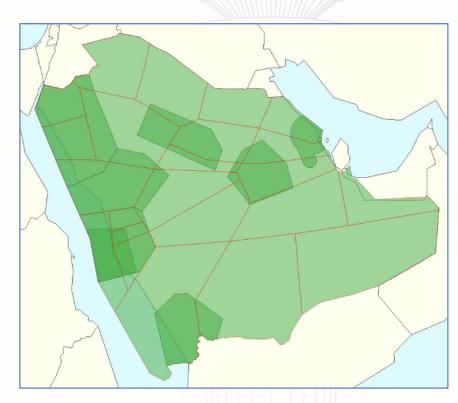
- Easy implementation
- Reduced training and operational impact
- Sufficient for low traffic levels



### **TMA System**

# The KSA TMA SYSTEM is composed of 7 TMA Systems:

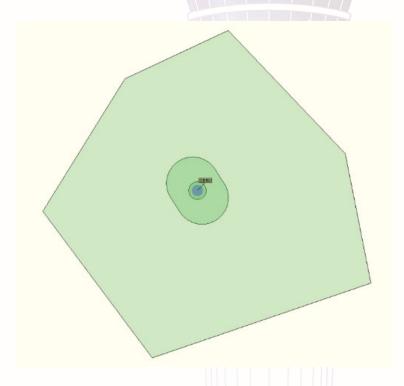
- Riyadh TMA
- Jeddah TMA
- Madinah TMA
- Red Sea TMA
- Hail TMA
- Dammam TMA
- Abah TMA



### **TMA System**

- A TMA may encompass more than one aerodrome
- The TMAs are redesigned to protect the plan / vertical profile of the SIDs / STARs

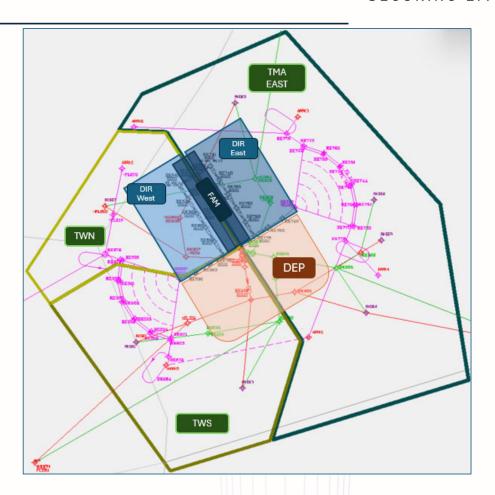




### **TMA System**

#### TMA sectorization:

 A combination of Geographical and Functional sectorization at the major airports (Eg: Riyadh TMA)



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### **Action by The Meeting**

- Take note of the information contained in this paper, particular the challenges to be tackled by new STARs in Saudia Arabia.
- Encourage ICAO MID States specifically focusing on the adoption of modern arrival procedures and Continuous Descent Operations (CDO)..



## Thank you