



IFP PROVISION AND SAFETY OVERSIGHT WORKSHOP

(Amman, Jordan, 7–9 December 2025)

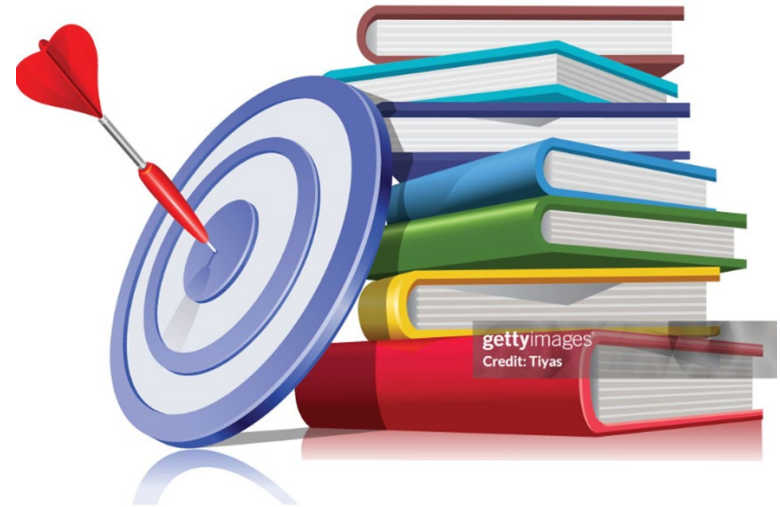


Oversight Context in IFPD



Objective

Establish a common understanding of USOAP
CEs and the alignment to the safety oversight
of IFP







CE-1 Primary Aviation Legislation

- States must promulgate a comprehensive and effective aviation law, commensurate with the size and complexity of their aviation activity and consistent with the requirements contained in the Convention on International Civil Aviation to enable the oversight and management of civil aviation safety and the enforcement of regulations through the relevant authorities or agencies established for that purpose.
- Primary aviation legislation should establish a safety oversight organization independent from air navigation service providers (ANSPs)
- It is recommended that a State provide a high-level statement in its legislation that clearly establishes the responsibility of the State for the safety of instrument flight procedures for the aerodromes and airspace under its authority.

**CE-2**

Specific Operating Regulations

- States must promulgate regulations to address, at a minimum, national requirements emanating from the primary aviation legislation for standardized operational procedures, products, services, equipment and infrastructures in conformity with the Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.
- States are encouraged to transpose SARPs and PANS (Annex 11, PANS-OPS, Volume II, Annex 4, Annex 15 and PANS-AIM and other provisions) into their regulatory framework to secure the highest degree of uniformity in regulations, standards and procedures in relation to the provision of FPD.

**CE-2**

Specific Operating Regulations

Key Elements of IFPDS Operating Regulations:

- Clear roles and responsibilities of the State authority and IFPDS providers, including the IFP approval process.
- Adoption of State-approved IFP design criteria (e.g., PANS-OPS Vol. II and any deviations).
- Criteria for establishing aerodrome operating minima (if applicable).
- Quality Management System (QMS) requirements in line with PANS-OPS and Doc 9906.
- Qualification and competency requirements for IFPDS providers and the Flight Procedure Inspectorate (FPI).
- Requirements for periodic review and continuous maintenance of IFPs.
- Requirements for ground and flight validations of IFPs.
- State surveillance processes (inspections, audits, monitoring) for oversight of IFPDS providers.

**CE-3**

State Aviation System and Safety Oversight Functions

- With respect to PANS-OPS, States must establish or designate an authority (FPI) for IFP oversight with adequate staffing and funding.
- The FPI can be internal or delegated to another State/group, with documented roles and accountability.
- FPI oversees IFP development, maintenance, and approval, ensuring compliance with national regulations.
- FPI responsibilities must be clearly defined, with official job descriptions and support resources.
- FPI may also perform regulatory functions under Annex 4 (Charts) and Annex 15 (AIS).

**CE-4**

Qualified technical personnel

- States must establish minimum qualifications and ensure FPI staff meet all required experience standards.
- A structured training programme must be in place, covering initial, advanced, recurrent, refresher, and OJT.
- Training must follow a formal plan with clear timelines and priorities.
- On-the-job training (OJT) is mandatory before task assignment and should be conducted by experienced FPI staff.
- The State must maintain a system for tracking and recording all training.
- FPI staff must demonstrate:
 - technical expertise as aviation safety inspectors;
 - specialized knowledge in IFP design for effective oversight.

**CE-5**

Technical Guidance, Tools and Provision

- States must provide FPI personnel with adequate facilities, tools, guidance material, safety-critical information, and, where necessary, transportation, to ensure effective and standardized oversight.
- States must issue technical guidance to the aviation industry for implementing relevant regulations.
- Guidance material should include:
 - Procedures and checklists for initial IFPDS acceptance or certification
 - Surveillance procedures (e.g. audits, inspections)
 - IFP approval procedures for publication
 - Implementation of regulations, directives, and safety instructions
- A dedicated FPI handbook should compile all relevant guidance and procedures.
- FPI personnel should have access to modern communication tools, office space, and internet to support their oversight duties.

**CE-6**

Licensing, Certification, Authorization And Approval Obligations

- States must have documented processes to ensure individuals and organizations meet all requirements before being granted any license, certificate, or authorization.
- While ICAO does not mandate certification of IFPDS providers, States must verify full compliance with applicable regulations before designation.
- IFPDS providers must undergo continuous surveillance to ensure ongoing compliance.
- Any deficiencies identified by the FPI must be addressed and corrected before approval is granted.
- States should establish competency standards for personnel involved in procedure design, flight validation, etc.
- IFPDS providers must have: Job descriptions, Training programmes and plans, Training records for flight procedure designers and flight validation pilots(Refer to Doc 9906 Vol. 2 & Vol. 6 for training guidance.)

**CE-7**

Surveillance Obligations

- States must implement continuous surveillance processes (audits, inspections, monitoring) to ensure IFPDS and personnel maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.
- The FPI must develop periodic surveillance plans using standardized procedures and checklists.

Key areas of surveillance include:

- **Design Criteria Compliance**
 - Ensure IFPs are designed in line with State-promulgated criteria.
 - Verify OCA/H and operating minima (e.g. MDA/H, DA/H) are properly established.
 - Use both process-based (e.g. document review) and output-based (e.g. flight validation) methods.
- **Quality Management System (QMS)**
 - Evaluate QMS effectiveness, including data quality, staff training, software validation, and systemic QA.
 - Ensure full retention of design documentation to support traceability and corrections.
- **Continuous Maintenance & Review**
 - Verify that published IFPs are regularly reviewed and updated to meet evolving criteria and operational needs.
- **Oversight of Validation Process**
 - Confirm both ground and flight validation are conducted as part of the IFP approval and QA process.



CE-8

Resolution Of Safety Issues

- States must implement a documented process to address and resolve identified safety issues, including enforcement when necessary.
- The process must include monitoring and tracking of safety issues until resolution, with documented corrective actions by involved personnel or organizations.
- **Corrective Action:** IFPDS develops, implements, and monitors corrective actions to identified deficiencies as a result of surveillance and analysis.
- **Follow-Up:** The regulatory authority must ensure that service providers resolve compliance and safety issues in a thorough and timely manner
- **Enforce policies and procedures :** The regulatory authority must take appropriate and progressive enforcement measures to promptly correct deficiencies.
- The regulatory framework should include:
 - A defined mechanism and timeline for eliminating deficiencies identified by the FPI.
 - Clear authority to suspend or revoke IFP design privileges if issues are not resolved within the prescribed timeframe.



CE-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish State responsibility for IFP safety in legislation.
CE-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">promulgate regulations to address, at a minimum, IFPD approval process. IFP design criteria , QMS in line with PANS-OPS and Doc 9906.competency for IFPDS periodic review and continuous maintenance
CE-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State system and functions for IFP oversight
CE-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Qualified technical personnel (IFP inspectors)

CE-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Technical guidance, processes, data, tools, and QMS supporting safe IFP design and oversight
CE-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Approval and certification of instrument flight procedures before publication
CE-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continuous surveillance of IFPDS providers and oversight of IFP lifecycle activities
CE-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Timely corrective actions, monitoring of deficiencies, management of safety risks, and ensuring that errors in IFP design, data, or publication are promptly identified and effectively corrected.



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SAFETY



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THANK YOU