Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka

Implementing Standards

(Issued under Sec. 120, Civil Aviation Act No. 14 of 2010)

Title : Compliance to Annex-11 –Air Traffic services

Reference No. : IS-11- all **S.N**. : 025 **Date:** 5th January 2017

Pursuant to Sec. 120 of the Civil Aviation Act No.14 of 2010, Director General of Civil Aviation shall have the power to issue, whenever he considers it necessary or appropriate to do so, such Implementing Standards for the purpose of giving effect to any of the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act, any regulations or rules made thereunder including the Articles of the Convention on International Civil Aviation which are specified in the Schedule to the Act.

Accordingly, the undersigned being the Director General of Civil Aviation do hereby issue the Implementing Standards as mentioned in the Attachment hereto (Ref: Attachment No. IS-11-Att.), for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions in the aforementioned Act and Standards & Procedures described under Article 37 of the Convention, which are specified in the Attachment.

These Implementing Standards shall come into force with immediate effect and remain in force unless revoked.

Attention is also drawn to sec. 103 of the Act, which states inter alia that failure to comply with Implementing Standard is an offence.

H.M.C. Nimalsiri
Director General of Civil Aviation and
Chief Executive Officer

Civil Aviation Authority of Sri Lanka
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Enclosure: Attachment No. IS-11-Att.

Implementing Standards

Title: Compliance to Annex-11- Air Traffic Services

GENERAL:

i. Requirements contained in this document are based on Fourteenth Edition of ICAO Annex 11 – "Air Traffic Services".

ii. The requirements contained in this document are applicable to Air Traffic Service Providers in Sri Lanka holding a licence or applying for a licence to provide Air Traffic Services in Sri Lanka.

iii. Air Traffic Services Providers in Sri Lanka shall strictly comply with the requirements published in this document.

iv. This document supersedes the Implementing Standard 025 dated 14 October 2013 issued by the DGCA which shall be treated as null and void.

v. This document may be amended from time to time and the amended text will be reflected with a vertical line on the right side of the text.

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES STANDARDS

RECORD OF AMMENDMENTS

Revision Number	Date	Entered by
2nd Edition	05.01.2017	**ANSI**

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CHAPTER 1- DEFINITIONS

Note 1: Throughout the text of this document the term "service" is used as an abstract noun to designate functions, or service rendered; the term "unit" is used to designate a collective body performing a service.

Note 2: The designation (RR) in these definitions indicates a definition which has been extracted from the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

When the following terms are used in the Standards for Air Traffic Services, they have the following meanings:

Accepting unit **–** Air traffic control unit next to take control of an aircraft.

Accident **–** An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which, in the case of a manned aircraft, takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, or in the case of an unmanned aircraft, takes place between the time the aircraft is ready to move with the purpose of flight until such time it comes to rest at the end of the flight and the primary propulsion system is shut down, in which:

(a) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of:
- being in the aircraft, or
- direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft, or
- direct exposure to jet blast, *except* when the injuries are from natural causes,
- self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or
- when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available
- to the passengers and crew; or

(b) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which:
- adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component, *except* for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to the engine, its cowlings or accessories; or for damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, tires, brakes, fairings, small dents or puncture holes in the aircraft skin; or

(c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

Note 1: For statistical uniformity only, an injury resulting in death within thirty days of the date of the accident is classified as a fatal injury by ICAO.

Note 2: An aircraft is considered to be missing when the official search has been terminated and the wreckage has not been located.

Accuracy **–** A degree of conformance between the estimated or measured value and the true value.

Note: For measured positional data the accuracy is normally expressed in terms of a distance from a stated position within which there is a defined confidence of the true position falling.

***ADS-C agreement* –** A reporting plan which establishes the conditions of ADS-C data reporting (i.e. data required by the air traffic services unit and frequency of ADS-C reports which have to be agreed to prior to using ADS-C in the provision of air traffic services).

Note: The terms of the agreement will be exchanged between the ground system and the aircraft by means of a contract, or a series of contracts.

***Advisory airspace* –** An airspace of defined dimensions, or designated route, within which air traffic advisory service is available.

***Advisory route* –** A designated route along which air traffic advisory service is available.

***Aerodrome* –** A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

***Aerodrome control service* –** Air traffic control service for aerodrome traffic.

***Aerodrome control tower* –** A unit established to provide air traffic control service to aerodrome traffic.

***Aerodrome traffic* –** All traffic on the maneuvering area of an aerodrome and all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

Note: An aircraft is in the vicinity of an aerodrome when it is in, entering or leaving an aerodrome traffic circuit.

***Aeronautical fixed service (AFS)* –** A telecommunication service between specified fixed points provided primarily for the safety of air navigation and for the regular, efficient and economical operation of air services.

***Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP)* –** A publication issued by or with the authority of a State and containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation.

***Aeronautical mobile service (RR S1.32)* –** A mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate; emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate in this service on designated distress and emergency frequencies.

***Aeronautical telecommunication station* –** A station in the aeronautical telecommunication service.

***Airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS)* –** An aircraft system based on secondary surveillance radar (SSR) transponder signals which operate independently of ground based equipment to provide advice to the pilot on potential conflicting aircraft that are equipped with SSR transponders.

***Aircraft* –** Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

Air ground communication – Two-way communication between aircraft and stations or locations on the surface of the earth.

AIRMET information – Information issued by a meteorological watch office concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather phenomena which may affect the safety of low-level aircraft operations and which was not already included in the forecast issued for low-level flights in the flight information region concerned or sub-area thereof.

Air taxiing – Movement of a helicopter/VTOL above the surface of an aerodrome, normally in ground effect and at a ground speed normally less than 37 km/h (20 kt).

Note: The actual height may vary, and some helicopters may require air-taxiing above 8 m (25 ft) AGL to reduce ground effect turbulence or provide clearance for cargo sling loads.

Air traffic - All aircraft in flight or operating on the maneuvering area of an aerodrome.

Air traffic advisory service – A service provided within advisory airspace to ensure separation, in so far as practical, between aircraft which are operating on IFR flight plans.

Air traffic control clearance – Authorization for an aircraft to proceed under conditions specified by an air traffic control unit.

Note 1: For convenience, the term "air traffic control clearance" is frequently abbreviated to "clearance" when used in appropriate contexts.

Note 2: The abbreviated term "clearance" may be prefixed by the words "taxi", "take-off", "departure", "en route", "approach" or "landing" to indicate the particular portion of flight to which the air traffic control clearance relates.

Air traffic control service – A service provided for the purpose of:

(a) preventing collisions:
  (1) between aircraft, and
  (2) on the maneuvering area between aircraft and obstructions; and
(b) expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic.

Air traffic control unit – A generic term meaning variously, area control centre, approach control unit or aerodrome control tower.

Air traffic flow management (ATFM) – A service established with the objective of contributing to a safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic by ensuring that ATC capacity is utilized to the maximum extent possible and that the traffic volume is compatible with the capacities declared by the appropriate ATS authority.

Air traffic service – A generic term meaning variously, flight information service, alerting service, air traffic advisory service, air traffic control service (area control service, approach control service or aerodrome control service).

Air traffic services airspaces – Airspaces of defined dimensions alphabetically designated, within which specific types of flights may operate and for which air traffic services and rules of operation are specified.

Note: ATS airspaces are classified as Class A to G as described in 2.6.

Air traffic services reporting office – A unit established for the purpose of receiving reports concerning air traffic services and flight plans submitted before departure.

Note: An air traffic services reporting office may be established as a separate unit or combined with an existing unit, such as another air traffic services unit, or a unit of the aeronautical information service.

Air traffic services unit – A generic term meaning variously, air traffic control unit, flight information centre or air traffic services reporting office.

Airway – A control area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor.

ALERFA – The code word used to designate an alert phase.

Alerting service – A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.

Alert phase – A situation wherein apprehension exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.

Alternate aerodrome – An aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to proceed to or to land at the aerodrome of intended landing. where the necessary services and facilities are available, where aircraft performance requirements can be met and which is operational at the expected time of use. Alternate aerodromes include the following:
Alternate aerodromes include the following:

Take-off alternate – An alternate aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land should this become necessary shortly after take-off and it is not possible to use the aerodrome of departure.

En-route alternate – An aerodrome at which an aircraft would be able to land in the event that a diversion becomes necessary while en route.

Destination alternate – An alternate aerodrome to which an aircraft would be able to land should it become either impossible or inadvisable to land at the aerodrome of intended landing.

Note: The aerodrome from which a flight departs may also be an en-route or a destination alternate aerodrome for that flight.

Altitude – The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level.

Approach control service – Air traffic control service for arriving or departing controlled flights.

Approach control unit – A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights arriving at, or departing from, one or more aerodromes.

Appropriate ATS authority – The relevant authority designated by the State responsible for providing air traffic services in the airspace concerned.(authority designated for the provision of air traffic services in Sri Lanka airspace is Airport & Aviation Services Sri Lanka(Ltd).

Apron - A defined area, on a land aerodrome, intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading passengers, mail or cargo, fuelling, parking or maintenance.

Apron management service – A service provided to regulate the activities and the movement of aircraft and vehicles on an apron.

Area control centre – A unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction.

Area control service - Air traffic control service for controlled flights in control areas.

Area navigation (RNAV) – A method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of station-referenced navigation aids or within the limits of the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these.

Note— Area navigation includes performance-based navigation as well as other operations that do not meet the definition of performance-based navigation

Area navigation route – An ATS route established for the use of aircraft capable of employing area navigation.

ATS route – A specified route designed for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of air traffic services.

Note 1: The term "ATS route" is used to mean variously, airway, advisory route, controlled or uncontrolled route, arrival or departure route, etc.

Note 2.— An ATS route is defined by route specifications which include an ATS route designator, the track to or from significant points (waypoints), distance between significant points, reporting requirements and, as determined by the appropriate ATS authority, the lowest safe altitude.

Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B) – A means by which aircraft, aerodrome vehicles and other objects can automatically transmit and/or receive data such as identification, position and additional data, as appropriate, in a broadcast mode via a data link.

Automatic Dependent Surveillance Contract (ADS-C) – A means by which the terms of an ADS-C agreement will be exchanged between the ground system and the aircraft, via a data link, specifying under what conditions ADS-C reports would be initiated, and what data would be contained in the reports.

Note: The abbreviated term "ADS contract" is commonly used to refer to ADS event contract, ADS demand contract, ADS periodic contract or an emergency mode.

Automatic terminal information service (ATIS) – The automatic provision of current, routine information to arriving and departing aircraft throughout 24 hours or a specified portion thereof:

Data link-automatic terminal information service (D-ATIS) – The provision of ATIS via data link.

Voice-automatic terminal information service (Voice-ATIS) - The provision of ATIS by means of continuous and repetitive voice broadcasts.

Base turn – A turn executed by the aircraft during the initial approach between the end of the outbound track and the beginning of the intermediate or final approach track. The tracks are not reciprocal.

Note: Base turns may be designated as being made either in level flight or while descending, according to the circumstances of each individual procedure.

Calendar – Discrete temporal reference system that provides the basis for defining temporal position to a resolution of one day (ISO 19108*).

Change-over point – The point at which an aircraft navigating on an ATS route segment defined by reference to very high frequency omnidirectional radio ranges is expected to transfer its primary navigational reference from the facility behind the aircraft to the next facility ahead of the aircraft.

Note: Change-over points are established to provide the optimum balance in respect of signal strength and quality between facilities at all levels to be used and to ensure a common source of azimuth guidance for all aircraft operating along the same portion of a route segment.

Clearance limit - The point to which an aircraft is granted an air traffic control clearance.

Conference communications – Communication facilities whereby direct speech conversation may be conducted between three or more locations simultaneously.

Control area – A controlled airspace extending upwards from a specified limit above the earth.

Controlled aerodrome – An aerodrome at which air traffic control service is provided to aerodrome traffic.

Note: The term "controlled aerodrome" indicates that air traffic control service is provided to aerodrome traffic but does not necessarily imply that a control zone exists.

Controlled airspace – An airspace of defined dimensions within which air traffic control service is provided in accordance with the airspace classification.

Note: Controlled airspace is a generic term which covers ATS airspace Classes A, B, C, D and E as described in 2.6.

Controlled flight – Any flight which is subject to an air traffic control clearance.

Controller-pilot data link communications (CPDLC) – A means of communication between controller and pilot, using data link for ATC communications.

Control zone – A controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified upper limit.

Cruising level – A level maintained during a significant portion of a flight.

Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) – A mathematical algorithm applied to the digital expression of data that provides a level of assurance against loss or alteration of data.

Danger area. An airspace of defined dimensions within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may exist at specified times

Data link communications – A form of communication intended for the exchange of messages via a data link.

Data quality – A degree or level of confidence that the data provided meets the requirements of the data user in terms of accuracy, resolution and integrity.

Datum - Any quantity or set of quantities that may serve as a reference or basis for the calculation of other quantities (ISO 19104*).

Declared capacity – A measure of the ability of the ATC system or any of its subsystems or operating positions to provide service to aircraft during normal activities. It is expressed as the number of aircraft entering a specified portion of airspace in a given period of time, taking due account of weather, ATC unit configuration, staff and equipment available, and any other factors that may affect the workload of the controller responsible for the airspace.

DETRESFA – The code word used to designate a distress phase.

Distress phase – A situation wherein there is reasonable certainty that an aircraft and its occupants are threatened by grave and imminent danger or require immediate assistance.

Downstream clearance – A clearance issued to an aircraft by an air traffic control unit that is not the current controlling authority of that aircraft.

Emergency phase – A generic term meaning, as the case may be, uncertainty phase, alert phase or distress phase.

Final approach – That part of an instrument approach procedure which commences at the specified final approach fix or point, or where such a fix or point is not specified,

a) at the end of the last procedure turn, base turn or inbound turn of a racetrack procedure, if specified; or

b) at the point of interception of the last track specified in the approach procedure; and ends at a point in the vicinity of an aerodrome from which:

1) a landing can be made; or

2) a missed approach procedure is initiated.

Flight crew member – A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during a flight duty period.

Flight information centre – A unit established to provide flight information service and alerting service.

Flight information region – An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service and alerting service are provided.

Flight information service – A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights.

Flight level – A surface of constant atmospheric pressure which is related to a specific pressure datum, 1 013.2 hectopascals (hPa), and is separated from other such surfaces by specific pressure intervals.

Note 1: A pressure type altimeter calibrated in accordance with the Standard Atmosphere:

a) when set to a QNH altimeter setting, will indicate altitude;
b) when set to a QFE altimeter setting, will indicate height above the QFE reference datum;

c) when set to a pressure of 1 013.2 hPa, may be used to indicate flight levels.

Note 2: The terms "height" and "altitude", used in Note 1 above, indicate altimetric rather than geometric heights and altitudes.

Flight plan – Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft.

Note: Specifications for flight plans are contained in ASN86. When the expression "flight plan form" is used it denotes the model flight plan form at Appendix 2 to the PANS-ATM.

Forecast – A statement of expected meteorological conditions for a specified time or period, and for a specified area or portion of airspace.

Geodetic datum – A minimum set of parameters required to define location and orientation of the local reference system with respect to the global reference system/frame.

Gregorian calendar – Calendar in general use; first introduced in 1582 to define a year that more closely approximates the tropical year than the Julian calendar (ISO 19108*).

Note – In the Gregorian calendar, common years have 365 days and leap years 366 days divided into twelve sequential months.

Height – The vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum.

Human Factors principles – Principles which apply to aeronautical design, certification, training, operations and maintenance and which seek safe interface between the human and other system components by proper consideration to human performance.

Human performance – Human capabilities and limitations which have an impact on the safety and efficiency of aeronautical operations.

IFR – The symbol used to designate the instrument flight rules.

IFR flight – A flight conducted in accordance with the instrument flight rules.

IMC – The symbol used to designate instrument meteorological conditions.

INCERFA – The code word used to designate an uncertainty phase.

Incident – An occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation.

Note: The types of incidents which are of main interest to the International Civil Aviation Organization for accident prevention studies are listed in Annex 13 Attachment C.

Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) – Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, less than the minima specified for visual meteorological conditions.
Note: The specified minima for visual meteorological conditions are contained in IS 026.

Instrument flight procedure design service. A service established for the design, documentation, validation, maintenance and periodic review of instrument flight procedures necessary for the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation.

Integrity (aeronautical data) – A degree of assurance that an aeronautical data and its value has not been lost nor altered since the data origination or authorized amendment.

Integrity classification (aeronautical data)- Classification based upon the potential risk resulting from the use of corrupted data. Aeronautical data is classified as:

a) *Routine data**:*** there is a very low probability when using corrupted routine data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastroph***e;***

b) *Essential data**:*** there is a low probability when using corrupted essential data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe; and

c) *Critical dat**a***: there is a high probability when using corrupted critical data that the continued safe flight and landing of an aircraft would be severely at risk with the potential for catastrophe**.**

International NOTAM office – An office designated by a State for the exchange of NOTAM internationally.

Level – A generic term relating to the vertical position of an aircraft in flight and meaning variously, height, altitude or flight level.

Maneuvering area – That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, excluding aprons.

Meteorological office – An office designated to provide meteorological service for international air navigation.

Movement area – That part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, consisting of the maneuvering area and the apron(s).

Navigation specification – A set of aircraft and flight crew requirements needed to support performance-based navigation operations within a defined airspace. There are two kinds of navigation specifications:

RNP specification: A navigation specification based on area navigation that includes the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNP, e.g. RNP 4, RNP APCH.

RNAV specification: A navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNAV, e.g. RNAV 5, RNAV 1.

Note. — The Performance-Based Navigation Manual *(Doc 9613), Volume I, contains detailed guidance on navigation specifications.*

NOTAM **–** A notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.

Obstacle **–** All fixed (whether temporary or permanent) and mobile objects, or parts thereof, that:

1) are located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft; or
2) extend above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight; or
3) stand outside those defined surfaces and that have been assessed as being a hazard to air navigation.

Operator **–** A person, organization or enterprise engaged in or offering to engage in an aircraft operation.

Performance-based communication (PBC). Communication based on performance specifications applied to the provision of air traffic services.

Note.— An RCP specification includes communication performance requirements that are allocated to system components in terms of the communication to be provided and associated transaction time, continuity, availability, integrity, safety and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Performance-based navigation (PBN)- Area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace.

Note.— Performance requirements are expressed in navigation specifications (RNAV specification, RNP specification) in terms of accuracy, integrity, continuity, availability and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Performance-based surveillance (PBS). Surveillance based on performance specifications applied to the provision of air traffic services.

Note.— An RSP specification includes surveillance performance requirements that are allocated to system components in terms of the surveillance to be provided and associated data delivery time, continuity, availability, integrity, accuracy of the surveillance data, safety and functionality needed for the proposed operation in the context of a particular airspace concept.

Pilot-in-command **–** The pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight.

Prohibited area. An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited

Printed communications **–** Communications which automatically provide a permanent printed record at each terminal of a circuit of all messages which pass over such circuit.

Radio navigation service. A service providing guidance information or position data for the efficient and safe operation of aircraft supported by one or more radio navigation aids.

Radiotelephony **–** A form of radio communication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

Reporting point **–** A specified geographical location in relation to which the position of an aircraft can be reported.

Required Communication Performance (RCP) **–** A set of requirements for air traffic service provision and associated ground equipment, aircraft capability, and operations needed to support performance-based communication.

Required surveillance performance (RSP) specification**.** A set of requirements for air traffic service provision and associated ground equipment aircraft capability, and operations needed to support performance-based surveillance

Rescue coordination centre **–** A unit responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and for coordinating the conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region.

Restricted area- An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of a State, within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.

Runway **–** A defined rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

Runway visual range (RVR) **–** The range over which the pilot of an aircraft on the centre line of a runway can see the runway surface markings or the lights delineating the runway or identifying its centre line.

Safety management system **–** A systematic approach to managing safety, including the necessary organizational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures.

SIGMET information **–** Information issued by a meteorological watch office concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere that may affect the safety of aircraft operations.

Significant point **–** A specified geographical location used in defining an ATS route or the flight path of an aircraft and for other navigation and ATS purposes.

Note — There are three categories of significant points: ground-based navigation aid, intersection and waypoint. In the context of this definition, intersection is a significant point expressed as radials, bearings and/or distances from ground-based navigation aids.

Special -VFR flight – A VFR flight cleared by air traffic control to operate within a control zone in meteorological conditions below VMC.

Station declination – An alignment variation between the zero degree radial of a VOR and true north, determined at the time the VOR station is calibrated.

Taxiing – Movement of an aircraft on the surface of an aerodrome under its own power, excluding take-off and landing.

Terminal control area – A control area normally established at the confluence of ATS routes in the vicinity of one or more major aerodromes.

Track – The projection on the earth's surface of the path of an aircraft, the direction of which path at any point is usually expressed in degrees from North (true, magnetic or grid).

Traffic avoidance advice – Advice provided by an air traffic services unit specifying maneuvers to assist a pilot to avoid a collision.

Traffic information – Information issued by an air traffic services unit to alert a pilot to other known or observed air traffic which may be in proximity to the position or intended route of flight and to help the pilot avoid a collision.

Transfer of control point – A defined point located along the flight path of an aircraft, at which the responsibility for providing air traffic control service to the aircraft is transferred from one control unit or control position to the next.

Transferring-unit – Air traffic control unit in the process of transferring the responsibility for providing air traffic control service to an aircraft to the next air traffic control unit along the route of flight.

Uncertainty-phase – A situation wherein uncertainty exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants.

VFR – The symbol used to designate the visual flight rules.

VFR flight – A flight conducted in accordance with the visual flight rules.

Visual meteorological conditions (VMC) – Meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling, equal to or better than specified minima.

Note: The specified minima are contained in Implementing Standard 026.

VMC – The symbol used to designate visual meteorological conditions.

Waypoint. A specified geographical location used to define an area navigation route or the flight path of an aircraft employing area navigation. Waypoints are identified as either:

Fly-by waypoint – A waypoint which requires turn anticipation to allow tangential interception of the next segment of a route or procedure, or

Fly-over waypoint – A waypoint at which a turn is initiated in order to join the next segment of a route or procedure.

CHAPTER 2 – GENERAL

2.1 Establishment of authority

2.1.1 The Airport & Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd shall be responsible for provision of Air Traffic Services within Sri Lanka, in compliance with the applicable Regulations, Rules and approved Procedures and any other requirements that may be specified by the Director General of Civil Aviation from time to time.

2.1.2 Airport & Aviation (Sri Lanka) Ltd. shall be responsible for provision of air traffic services to aircraft operating within the Colombo Flight Information Region on the basis of regional air navigation agreements, in accordance with requirements contained in this implementing standard and instructions issued separately from time to time. Information relating to provision of air traffic services shall be published in Sri Lanka Aeronautical Information Publication and associated documents to permit the utilization of such services.

2.1.3 Where air traffic services are established, information shall be published as necessary to permit the utilization of such services.

2.2 Objectives of the air traffic services

The objectives of the air traffic services shall be to:

(a) prevent collisions between aircraft;
(b) prevent collisions between aircraft on the maneuvering area and obstructions on that area;
(c) expedite and maintain an orderly flow of air traffic;
(d) provide advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights;
(e) notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.

2.3 Divisions of the air traffic services

The air traffic services shall comprise three services identified as follows.

2.3.1 The *air traffic control service*, to accomplish objectives a), b) and c) of 2.2, this service being divided in three parts as follows:

(a) *Area control service:* the provision of air traffic control service for controlled flights, except for those parts of such flights described in 2.3.1 b) and c), in order to accomplish objectives a) and c) of 2.2;

(b) *Approach control service:* the provision of air traffic control service for those parts of controlled flights associated with arrival or departure, in order to accomplish objectives a) and c) of 2.2;

(c) *Aerodrome control service:* the provision of air traffic control service for aerodrome traffic, except for those parts of flights described in 2.3.1 b), in order to accomplish objectives a), b) and c) of 2.2.

2.3.2 The *flight information service*, to accomplish objective d) of 2.2.

2.3.3 The *alerting service,* to accomplish objective e) of 2.2.

2.4 Determination of the need for air traffic services

2.4.1 The need for the provision of air traffic services shall be determined by consideration of the following:

(a) the types of air traffic involved;
(b) the density of air traffic;
(c) the meteorological conditions;
(d) such other factors as may be relevant.

Note: Due to the number of elements involved, it has not been possible to develop specific data to determine the need for air traffic services in a given area or at a given location. For example:

(a) a mixture of different types of air traffic with aircraft of varying speeds (conventional jet, etc.) might necessitate the provision of air traffic services, whereas a relatively greater density of traffic where only one type of operation is involved would not;

(b) meteorological conditions might have considerable effect in areas where there is a constant flow of air traffic (e.g. scheduled traffic), whereas similar or worse meteorological conditions might be relatively unimportant in an area where air traffic would be discontinued in such conditions (e.g. local VFR flights);

(c) open stretches of water, mountainous, uninhabited areas might necessitate the provision of air traffic services even though the frequency of operations is extremely low.

2.4.2 The carriage of airborne collision avoidance systems (ACAS) by aircraft in a given area shall not be a factor in determining the need for air traffic services in that area.

2.5 Designation of the portions of the airspace and controlled aerodromes where air traffic services will be provided

2.5.1 When it has been determined that air traffic services will be provided in particular portions of the airspace or at particular aerodromes, then those portions of the airspace or those aerodromes shall be designated in relation to the air traffic services that are to be provided.

2.5.2 The designation of the particular portions of the airspace or the particular aerodromes shall be as follows:

2.5.2.1 Flight information regions. Those portions of the airspace where it is determined that flight information service and alerting service will be provided shall be designated as flight information regions.

2.5.2.2 Control areas and control zones

2.5.2.2.1 Those portions of the airspace where it is determined that air traffic control service will be provided to IFR flights shall be designated as control areas or control zones.

Note - The distinction between control areas and control zones is made in 2.10.

2.5.2.2.1.1 Those portions of controlled airspace wherein it is determined that air traffic control service will also be provided to VFR flights shall be designated as Classes B, C, or D airspace.

2.5.2.2.2 Where designated within a flight information region, control areas and control zones shall form part of that flight information region.

2.5.2.3 *Controlled aerodromes.* Those aerodromes where it is determined that air traffic control service will be provided to aerodrome traffic shall be designated as controlled aerodromes.

2.6 Classification of airspaces

2.6.1 ATS airspaces shall be classified and designated in accordance with the following:

Class A. IFR flights only are permitted, all flights are provided with air traffic control service and are separated from each other.

Class B. IFR and VFR flights are permitted, all flights are provided with air traffic control service and are separated from each other.

Class C. IFR and VFR flights are permitted, all flights are provided with air traffic control service and IFR flights are separated from other IFR flights and from VFR flights. VFR flights are separated from IFR flights and receive traffic information in respect of other VFR flights.

Class D. IFR and VFR flights are permitted and all flights are provided with air traffic control service, IFR flights are separated from other IFR flights and receive traffic information in respect of VFR flights, VFR flights receive traffic information in respect of all other flights.

Class E. IFR and VFR flights are permitted, IFR flights are provided with air traffic control service and are separated from other IFR flights. All flights receive traffic information as far as is practical. Class E shall not be used for control zones.

Class F. IFR and VFR flights are permitted, all participating IFR flights receive an air traffic advisory service and all flights receive flight information service if requested.

Note – Where air traffic advisory service is implemented, this is considered normally as a temporary measure only until such time as it can be replaced by air traffic control. (See also PANS-ATM, Chapter 9.)

Class G. IFR and VFR flights are permitted and receive flight information service if requested.

2.6.2 Those airspace classes shall be selected appropriate to their needs.

2.6.3 The requirements for flights within each class of airspace shall be as shown in the table in Appendix 4.

Note – Where the ATS airspaces adjoin vertically, i.e. one above the other, flights at a common level would comply with requirements of, and be given services applicable to, the less

restrictive class of airspace. In applying these criteria, Class B airspace is therefore considered less restrictive than Class A airspace; Class C airspace less restrictive than Class B airspace, etc.

2.7 Performance-based navigation (PBN) operations

2.7.1 In applying performance-based navigation, navigation specifications shall be prescribed by Director General of Civil Aviation. When applicable, the navigation specification(s) for designated areas, tracks or ATS routes shall be prescribed on the basis of regional air navigation agreements. In designating a navigation specification, limitations may apply as a result of navigation infrastructure constraints or specific navigation functionality requirements.

2.7.2 Performance-based navigation operations should be implemented as soon as practicable.

2.7.3 The prescribed navigation specification shall be appropriate to the level of communications, navigation and air traffic services provided in the airspace concerned.

Note — Applicable guidance on performance-based navigation and implementation is published in the Performance-Based Navigation Manual *(Doc 9613).*

2.8 Performance-based communication (PBC) operations

2.8.1 In applying performance-based communication (PBC), RCP specifications shall be prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation. When applicable, the RCP specification(s) shall be prescribed on the basis of regional air navigation agreements.

Note - In prescribing an RCP specification, limitations may apply as a result of communication infrastructure constraints or specific communication functionality requirements.

2.8.2 The prescribed RCP specification shall be appropriate to the air traffic services provided.

Note - Information on the performance-based communication and surveillance (PBCS) concept and guidance material on its implementation are contained in the Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Manual (Doc 9869).

2.9 Performance-based surveillance (PBS) operations

2.9.1 In applying performance-based surveillance (PBS), RSP specifications shall be prescribed by Director General of Civil Aviation. When applicable, the RSP specification(s) shall be prescribed on the basis of regional air navigation agreements.

Note.- In prescribing an RSP specification, limitations may apply as a result of surveillance infrastructure constraints or specific surveillance functionality requirements.

2.9.2 The prescribed RSP specification shall be appropriate to the air traffic services provided

2.9.3. Where an RSP specification has been prescribed by the Director General of Civil Aviation for performance-based surveillance, ATS units shall be provided with equipment capable of performance consistent with the prescribed RSP specification(s).

Note.—Information on the PBCS concept and guidance material on its implementation are contained in the Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Manual (Doc 9869).

2.10 Establishment and designation of the units providing air traffic services

The air traffic services shall be provided by units established and designated as follows:

2.10.1 Flight information Centre's shall be established to provide to provide flight information service and alerting service within flight information regions, unless the responsibility of providing such services within a flight information region is assigned to an air traffic control unit having adequate facilities for the discharge of such facilities.

2.10.2 Air Traffic control units shall be established to provide air traffic control service flight information service and alerting service within control areas, control zones and controlled aerodromes.

2.11 Specifications for flight information regions, control areas and control zones

2.11.1 Delineation of airspace, wherein air traffic services are to be provided, should be related to the nature of the route structure and the need for efficient service rather than to national boundaries.

Note 1: Agreements to permit the delineation of airspace lying across national boundaries are advisable when such action will facilitate the provision of air traffic services (see 2.1.1). Agreements which permit delineation of airspace boundaries by straight lines will, for example, be most convenient where data processing techniques are used by air traffic services units.

Note 2: Where delineation of airspace is made by reference to national boundaries there is a need for suitably sited transfer points to be mutually agreed upon.

2.11.2 Flight information regions

2.11.2.1 Flight information regions shall be delineated to cover the whole of the air route structure to be served by such regions.

2.11.2.2 A flight information region shall include all airspace within its lateral limits, except as limited by an upper flight information region.

2.11.2.3 Where a flight information region is limited by an upper flight information region, the lower limit specified for the upper flight information region shall constitute the upper vertical limit of the flight information region and shall coincide with a VFR cruising level of the tables in Appendix 3 to Implementing Standard 026.

Note – In cases where an upper flight information region is established the procedures applicable therein need not be identical with those applicable in the underlying flight information region.

2.11.3 Control areas

2.11.3.1 Control areas including, *inter alia,* airways and terminal control areas shall be delineated so as to encompass sufficient airspace to contain the flight paths of those IFR flights or portions thereof to which it is desired to provide the applicable parts of the air traffic control service, taking into account the capabilities of the navigation aids normally used in that area.

Note: In a control area other than one formed by a system of airways, a system of routes may be established to facilitate the provision of air traffic control.

2.11.3.2 A lower limit of a control area shall be established at a height above the ground or water of not less than 200 m (700 ft).

Note: This does not imply that the lower limit has to be established uniformly in a given control area (see Figure A-5 of the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426), Part I, Section 2, Chapter 3).*

2.11.3.2.1 The lower limit of a control area should, when practicable and desirable in order to allow freedom of action for VFR flights below the control area, be established at a greater height than the minimum specified in 2.10.3.2.

2.11.3.2.2 When the lower limit of a control area is above 900 m (3 000 ft) MSL it should coincide with a VFR cruising level of the tables in Appendix 3.

Note: This implies that the selected VFR cruising level be such that expected local atmospheric pressure variations do not result in a lowering of this limit to a height of less than 200 m (700 ft) above ground or water.

2.11.3.3 An upper limit of a control area shall be established when either:

(a) air traffic control service will not be provided above such upper limit; or

(b) the control area is situated below an upper control area, in which case the upper limit shall coincide with the lower limit of the upper control area.

When established, such upper limit shall coincide with a VFR cruising level of the tables in Appendix 3 to Implementing Standard 026.

2.11.4 Flight information regions or control areas in the upper airspace

Where it is desirable to limit the number of flight information region or control area, as appropriate, should be delineated to include the upper airspace within the lateral limits of a number of lower flight information regions or control areas.

2.11.5 Control zones

2.11.5.1 The lateral limits of control zones shall encompass at least those portions of the airspace, which are not within control areas, containing the paths of IFR flights arriving at and departing from aerodromes to be used under instrument meteorological conditions.

Note: Aircraft holding in the vicinity of aerodromes are considered as arriving aircraft.

2.11.5.2 The lateral limits of a control zone shall extend to at least 9.3 km (5 NM) from the centre of the aerodrome or aerodromes concerned in the directions from which approaches may be made.

Note: A control zone may include two or more aerodromes situated close together.

2.10.5.3 If a control zone is located within the lateral limits of a control area, it shall extend upwards from the surface of the earth to at least the lower limit of the control area.

Note: An upper limit higher than the lower limit of the overlying control area may be established when desired.

2.11.5.4 If a control zone is located outside of the lateral limits of a control area, an upper limit shall be established.

2.11.5.5 If it is desired to establish the upper limit of a control zone at a level higher than the lower limit of the control area established above it, or if the control zone is located outside of the lateral limits of a control area, its upper limit should be established at a level which can easily be identified by pilots. When this limit is above 900 m (3 000 ft) MSL it should coincide with a VFR cruising level of the tables in Appendix 3 to Implementing Standard 026.

Note: This implies that, if used, the selected VFR cruising level be such that expected local atmospheric pressure variations do not result in a lowering of this limit to a height of less than 200 m (700 ft) above ground or water.

2.12 Identification of air traffic services units and airspaces

2.12.1 An area control centre or flight information centre shall be identified by the name of a nearby town or city or geographic feature.

2.12.2 An aerodrome control tower or approach control unit shall be identified by the name of the aerodrome at which it is located.

2.12.3 A control zone, control area or flight information region shall be identified by the name of the unit having jurisdiction over such airspace.

2.13 Establishment and identification of ATS routes

2.13.1 When ATS routes are established, a protected airspace along each ATS route and a safe spacing between adjacent ATS routes shall be provided.

2.13.2 when warranted by density, complexity or nature of the traffic, special routes should be established for use by low-level traffic, including helicopters operating to and from helidecks on the high seas. When determining the lateral spacing between such routes, account should be taken of the navigational means available and the navigation equipment carried on board helicopters.

2.13.3 ATS routes shall be identified by designators.

2.13.4 Designators for ATS routes other than standard departure and arrival routes shall be selected in accordance with the principles set forth in Appendix 1.

2.13.5 Standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures shall be identified in accordance with the principles set forth in Appendix 3.

Note 1: Guidance material relating to the establishment of ATS routes is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426)*.

Note 2: Guidance material relating to the establishment of ATS routes defined by VOR is contained in Attachment A.

Note 3: The spacing between parallel tracks or between parallel ATS route centre lines based on performance-based navigation will be dependent upon the relevant navigation specification required.

2.14 Establishment of change-over points

2.14.1 The change-over points shall be established on ATS route segments defined by reference to very high frequency Omni-directional radio ranges where this will assist accurate navigation along the route segments. The establishment of change-over points should be limited to route segments of 110 km (60 NM) or more, except where the complexity of ATS routes, the density of navigation aids or other technical and operational reasons warrant the establishment of change-over points on shorter route segments.

2.14.2 Unless otherwise established in relation to the performance of the navigation aids or frequency protection criteria, the change-over point on a route segment shall be the mid-point between the facilities in the case of a straight route segment or the intersection of radials in the case of a route segment which changes direction between the facilities.

Note: Guidance on the establishment of change-over points is contained in Attachment A.

2.15 Establishment and identification of significant points

2.15.1 Significant points shall be established for the purpose of defining an ATS route and/or in relation to the requirements of air traffic services for information regarding the progress of aircraft in flight.

2.5 2 Significant points shall be identified by designators.

2.15.3 Significant points shall be established and identified in accordance with the principles set forth in Appendix 2.

2.16 Establishment and identification of standard routes for taxiing aircraft

2.16.1 Where necessary, standard routes for taxiing aircraft shall be established on an aerodrome between runways, aprons and maintenance areas. Such routes should be direct, simple and where practicable, designed to avoid traffic conflicts.

2.16.2 Standard routes for taxiing aircraft shall be identified by designators distinctively different from those of the runways and ATS routes.

2.17 Coordination between the operator and air traffic services

2.17.1 Air traffic services units, in carrying out their objectives, shall have due regard for the requirements of the operators consequent on their obligations as specified in implementing Standard 012, and, if so required by the operators, shall make available to them or their designated

representatives such information as may be available to enable them or their designated representatives to carry out their responsibilities.

2.17.2 When so requested by an operator, messages (including position reports) received by air traffic services units and relating to the operation of the aircraft for which operational control service is provided by that operator shall, so far as practicable, be made available immediately to the operator or a designated representative in accordance with locally agreed procedures.

Note: For aircraft subjected to unlawful interference, see 2.23.3.

2.18 Coordination between military authorities and air traffic services

2.18.1 Air traffic services authorities shall establish and maintain close cooperation with military authorities responsible for activities that may affect flights of civil aircraft.

2.18.2 Coordination of activities potentially hazardous to civil aircraft shall be effected in accordance with 2.18.

2.18.3 Arrangements shall be made to permit information relevant to the safe and expeditious conduct of flights of civil aircraft to be promptly exchanged between air traffic services units and appropriate military units.

2.18.3.1 Air traffic services units shall, either routinely or on request, in accordance with locally agreed procedures, provide appropriate military units with pertinent flight plan and other data concerning flights of civil aircraft. In order to eliminate or reduce the need for interceptions, air traffic services authorities shall designate any areas or routes where the requirements of Implementing Standard 026 concerning flight plans,
two-way communications and position reporting apply to all flights to ensure that all pertinent data is available in appropriate air traffic services units specifically for the purpose of facilitating identification of civil aircraft.

Note - For aircraft subjected to unlawful interference, see 2.23.3 and 2.24.1.3.

2.18.3.2 Special procedures shall be established in order to ensure that:

(a) air traffic services units are notified if a military unit observes that an aircraft which is, or might be, a civil aircraft is approaching, or has entered, any area in which interception might become necessary;

(b) all possible efforts are made to confirm the identity of the aircraft and to provide it with the navigational guidance necessary to avoid the need for interception.

2.19 Coordination of activities potentially hazardous to civil aircraft

2.19.1 The arrangements for activities potentially hazardous to civil aircraft, whether over the territory of Sri Lanka or over the high seas, shall be coordinated with the appropriate air traffic services authorities. The coordination shall be effected early enough to permit timely promulgation of information regarding the activities in accordance with the provisions of Implementing Standard 028.

2.19.1.1 If the appropriate ATS authority is not that of the Sri Lanka where the organization planning the activities is located, initial coordination shall be effected through the ATS authority responsible for the airspace over the State where the organization is located.

2.19.2 The objective of the coordination shall be to achieve the best arrangements which will avoid hazards to civil aircraft and minimize interference with the normal operations of such aircraft.

2.19.2.1 In determining these arrangements the following should be applied:

(a) the locations or areas, times and durations for the activities should be selected to avoid closure or realignment of established ATS routes, blocking of the most economic flight levels, or delays of scheduled aircraft operations, unless no other options exist;

(b) the size of the airspace designated for the conduct of the activities should be kept as small as possible;

(c) direct communication between the air traffic services division or air traffic control unit and the organization or unit conducting the activities should be provided for use in the event that civil aircraft emergencies or other unforeseen circumstances require discontinuation of the activities.

2.19.3 The air traffic services division shall be responsible for initiating the promulgation of information regarding the activities.

2.19.4 If activities potentially hazardous to civil aircraft take place on a regular or continuing basis, special committees should be established as required to ensure that the requirements of all parties concerned are adequately coordinated.

2.19.5 Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent emission of laser beams from adversely affecting flight operations.

Note 1: Guidance material regarding the hazardous effects of laser emitters on flight operations is contained in the Manual on Laser Emitters and Flight Safety (*Doc 9815*).

Note 2: See also Implementing Standard 028 – Aerodrome Standards, Aerodrome Design and Operations, *Chapter 5.*

2.19.6 In order to provide added airspace capacity and to improve efficiency and flexibility of aircraft operations, DGCA should establish procedures providing for a flexible use of airspace reserved for military or other special activities. The procedures should permit all airspace users to have safe access to such reserved airspace.

2.20 Aeronautical data

2.20.1 Determination and reporting of air traffic services related aeronautical data shall be in accordance with the accuracy and integrity requirements set forth in Tables 1 to 5contained in Appendix 5 while taking into account the established quality system procedures. Accuracy requirements for aeronautical data are based upon a 95 per cent confidence level, and in that respect three types of positional data shall be identified: surveyed points (e.g. navigation aids positions), calculated points (mathematical calculations from the known surveyed points of points in space/fixes) and declared points (e.g. flight information region boundary points).

Note: Specifications governing the quality system are given in IS 028 Chapter 3.

2.20.2 DGCA shall ensure that integrity of aeronautical data is maintained throughout the data process from survey/origin to the next intended user. Based on the applicable integrity classification, the validation and verification procedures shall:

(a) for routine data: avoid corruption throughout the processing of the data;

(b) for essential data: assure corruption does not occur at any stage of the entire process and may include additional processes as needed to address potential risks in the overall system architecture to further assure data integrity at this level; and

(c) for critical data: assure corruption does not occur at any stage of the entire process and include additional integrity assurance procedures to fully mitigate the effects of faults identified by thorough analysis of the overall system architecture as potential data integrity risks.

2.20.3 Electronic aeronautical data sets shall be protected by the inclusion in the data sets of a 32-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) implemented by the application dealing with the data sets. This shall apply to the protection of all integrity levels of data sets as specified in 2.19.2.

Note 1—The requirement in 2.19.3 does not apply to the communications systems used for the transfer of data sets.

Note 2— Guidance material on the use of a 32-bit CRC algorithm to implement a protection of electronic aeronautical data sets is contained in the Aeronautical Information Services Manual *(Doc 8126).*

2.20.4 Geographical coordinates indicating latitude and longitude shall be determined and reported to the aeronautical information services authority in terms of the World Geodetic System – 1984 (WGS-84) geodetic reference datum, identifying those geographical coordinates which have been transformed into WGS-84 coordinates by mathematical means and whose accuracy of original field work does not meet the requirements in Appendix 5, Table 1.

2.20.5 The order of accuracy of the field work and determinations and calculations derived there from shall be such that the resulting operational navigation data for the phases of flight will be within the maximum deviations, with respect to an appropriate reference frame, as indicated in the tables contained in Appendix 5.

Note 1 – An appropriate reference frame is that which enables WGS-84 to be realized on a given position and with respect to which all coordinate data are related.

Note 2 – Specifications governing the publication of aeronautical data are given in Implementing Standard 031, Chapter 2 and Implementing Standard 028, Chapter 3.

Note 3 – For those fixes and points that are serving a dual purpose, e.g. holding point and missed approach point, the higher accuracy applies.

2.21 Coordination between meteorological and air traffic services authorities

2.21.1 To ensure that aircraft receive the most up-to-date meteorological information for aircraft operations, arrangements shall be made, where necessary, between meteorological and air traffic services authorities for air traffic services personnel:

(a) in addition to using indicating instruments, to report, if observed by air traffic services personnel or communicated by aircraft, such other meteorological elements as may be agreed upon;

(b) to report as soon as possible to the associated meteorological office meteorological phenomena of operational significance, if observed by air traffic services personnelor communicated by aircraft, which have not been included in the aerodrome meteorological report;

(c) to report as soon as possible to the associated meteorological office pertinent information concerning pre-eruption volcanic activity, volcanic eruptions and information concerning volcanic ash cloud. In addition, area control centres and flight information centres shall report the information to the associated meteorological watch office and volcanic ash advisory centres (VAACs).

Note 1 – VAACs are designated by regional air navigation agreements in accordance with Annex 3, Chapter 3, 3.5.1.

Note 2 – See 4.2.3 regarding transmission of special air-reports.

2.21.2 Close coordination shall be maintained between area control centres, flight information centres and associated meteorological watch offices to ensure that information on volcanic ash included in NOTAM and SIGMET messages is consistent.

2.22 Coordination between aeronautical information services and air traffic services authorities

2.22.1 To ensure that aeronautical information services units obtain information to enable them to provide up-to-date pre-flight information and to meet the need for in-flight information, arrangements shall be made between aeronautical information-

services and air traffic services authorities responsible for air traffic services to report to the responsible aeronautical information services unit, with a minimum of delay:

(a) information on aerodrome conditions;
(b) the operational status of associated facilities, services and navigation aids within their area of responsibility;

(c) the occurrence of volcanic activity observed by air traffic services personnel or reported by aircraft; and

(d) any other information considered to be of operational significance.

2.22.2 Before introducing changes to the air navigation system, due account shall be taken by the services responsible for such changes of the time needed by the aeronautical information service for the preparation, production and issuance of relevant material for promulgation. To ensure timely provision of the information to the aeronautical information service, close coordination between those services concerned is therefore required.

2.22.3 Of particular importance are changes to aeronautical information that affect charts and/or computer-based navigation systems which qualify to be notified by the Aeronautical Information Regulation and Control (AIRAC) system, as specified in implementing standard 028, Chapter 6 and Appendix 4. The predetermined, internationally agreed AIRAC effective dates in addition to 14 days postage time shall be observed by the responsible air traffic services when submitting the raw information/data to aeronautical information services.

2.22.4 The air traffic services responsible for the provision of raw aeronautical information/data to the aeronautical information services shall do so while taking into account accuracy and integrity requirements for aeronautical data as specified in Appendix 5 to this Implementing Standard.

Note 1 – Specifications for the issue of a NOTAM, SNOWTAM and ASHTAM are contained in Implementing Standard 028, Chapter 5.

Note 2 – AIRAC information is distributed by the aeronautical information service at least 42 days in advance of the AIRAC effective dates with the objective of reaching recipients at least 28 days in advance of the effective date.

Note 3 – The schedule of the predetermined, internationally agreed AIRAC common effective dates at intervals of 28 days, including 6 November 1997, and guidance for the AIRAC use are contained in the Aeronautical Information Services Manual *(Doc 8126, Chapter 2, 2.6).*

2.23 Minimum flight altitudes

Minimum flight altitudes shall be determined and promulgated by the air traffic services division for each ATS route and control area over its territory. The minimum flight altitudes determined shall provide a minimum clearance above the controlling obstacle located within the areas concerned.

Note – The requirements for publication by Sri Laka of minimum flight altitudes and of the criteria used to determine them are contained in ASN90, Appendix 1. Detailed obstacle clearance criteria are contained in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168), Volume II.

2.24 Service to aircraft in the event of an emergency

2.24.1 An aircraft known or believed to be in a state of emergency, including being subjected to unlawful interference, shall be given maximum consideration, assistance and priority over other aircraft as may be necessitated by the circumstances.

Note – To indicate that it is in a state of emergency, an aircraft equipped with an appropriate data link capability and/or an SSR transponder might operate the equipment as follows:

(a) on Mode A, Code 7700; or

(b) on Mode A, Code 7500, to indicate specifically that it is being subjected to unlawful interference; and/or

(c) activate the appropriate emergency and/or urgency capability of ADS-B or ADS-C; and/or

(d) transmit the appropriate emergency message via CPDLC.

2.24.1.1 In communications between ATS units and aircraft in the event of an emergency, Human Factors principles shall be observed.

Note: Guidance material on Human Factors principles can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual *(Doc 9683).*

2.24.2 When an occurrence of unlawful interference with an aircraft takes place or is suspected, ATS units shall attend promptly to requests by the aircraft. Information pertinent to the safe conduct

of the flight shall continue to be transmitted and necessary action shall be taken to expedite the conduct of all phases of the flight, especially the safe landing of the aircraft.

2.24.3 When an occurrence of unlawful interference with an aircraft takes place or is suspected, ATS units shall, in accordance with locally agreed procedures, immediately inform the Director General of Civil Aviation, Sri Lanka Air Force and exchange necessary information with the operator or its designated representative.

Note 1 – A strayed or unidentified aircraft may be suspected as being the subject of unlawful interference. See 2.24.1.3.

Note 2 – Procedures relating to the handling of strayed or unidentified aircraft are contained in 2.24.1.

Note 3 – PANS-ATM *(Doc 4444), Chapter 15, 15.1.3 contains more specific procedures related to unlawful interference.*

2.25 In-flight contingencies

2.25.1 Strayed or unidentified aircraft

Note 1 – The terms "strayed aircraft" and "unidentified aircraft" in this paragraph have the following meanings:

Strayed aircraft – *An aircraft which has deviated significantly from its intended track or which reports that it is lost.*

Unidentified aircraft – *An aircraft which has been observed or reported to be operating in a given area but whose identity has not been established.*

Note 2 – An aircraft may be considered, at the same time, as a "strayed aircraft" by one unit and as an "unidentified aircraft" by another unit.

Note 3 – A strayed or unidentified aircraft may be suspected as being the subject of unlawful interference.

2.25.1.1 As soon as an air traffic services unit becomes aware of a strayed aircraft it shall take all necessary steps as outlined in 2.24.1.1.1 and 2.24.1.1.2 to assist the aircraft and to safeguard its flight.

Note – Navigational assistance by an air traffic services unit is particularly important if the unit becomes aware of an aircraft straying, or about to stray, into an area where there is a risk of interception or other hazard to its safety.

2.25.1.1.1 If the aircraft's position is not known, the air traffic services unit shall:

(a) attempt to establish two-way communication with the aircraft, unless such communication already exists;

(b) use all available means to determine its position;

(c) inform other ATS units into whose area the aircraft may have strayed or may stray, taking into account all the factors which may have affected the navigation of the aircraft in the circumstances;

(d) inform, in accordance with locally agreed procedures, appropriate military units and provide them with pertinent flight plan and other data concerning strayed aircraft;

(e) request from the units referred to in c) and d) and from other aircraft in flight every assistance in establishing communication with the aircraft and determining its position.

Note – The requirements in d) and e) apply also to ATS units informed in accordance with c).

2.25.1.1.2 When the aircraft's position is established, the air traffic services unit shall:

(a) advise the aircraft of its position and corrective action to be taken; and

(b) provide, as necessary, other ATS units and appropriate military units with relevant information concerning the strayed aircraft and any advice given to that aircraft.

2.25.1.2 As soon as an air traffic services unit becomes aware of an unidentified aircraft in its area, it shall endeavor to establish the identity of the aircraft whenever this is necessary for the provision of air traffic services or required by the Sri Lanka Air Force in accordance with locally agreed procedures. To this end, the air traffic services unit shall take such of the following steps as are appropriate in the circumstances:

(a) attempt to establish two-way communication with the aircraft;

(b) inquire of other air traffic services units within the flight information region about the flight and request their assistance in establishing two-way communication with the aircraft;

(c) inquire of air traffic services units serving the adjacent flight information regions about the flight and request their assistance in establishing two-way communication with the aircraft;

(d) attempt to obtain information from other aircraft in the area.

2.25.1.2.1 The air traffic services unit shall, as necessary, inform the Sri Lanka Air Force as soon as the identity of the aircraft has been established.

2.25.1.3 Should the ATS unit consider that a strayed or unidentified aircraft may be the subject of unlawful interference, the Director General of Civil Aviation, SL Air Force shall immediately be informed, in accordance with locally agreed procedures.

2.25.2 Interception of civil aircraft

2.25.2.1 As soon as an air traffic services unit learns that an aircraft is being intercepted in its area of responsibility, it shall take such of the following steps as are appropriate in the circumstances:

(a) attempt to establish two-way communication with the intercepted aircraft via any means available, including the emergency radio frequency 121.5 MHz, unless such communication already exists;

(b) inform the pilot of the intercepted aircraft of the interception;

(c) establish contact with the intercept control unit maintaining two-way communication with the intercepting aircraft and provide it with available information concerning the aircraft;

(d) relay messages between the intercepting aircraft or the intercept control unit and the intercepted aircraft, as necessary;

(e) in close coordination with the intercept control unit take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the intercepted aircraft;

(f) inform ATS units serving adjacent flight information regions if it appears that the aircraft has strayed from such adjacent flight information regions.

2.25.2.2 As soon as an air traffic services unit learns that an aircraft is being intercepted outside its area of responsibility, it shall take such of the following steps as are appropriate in the circumstances:

(a) inform the ATS unit serving the airspace in which the interception is taking place, providing this unit with available information that will assist in identifying the aircraft and requesting it to take action in accordance with 2.24.2.1;

(b) relay messages between the intercepted aircraft and the appropriate ATS unit, the intercept control unit or the intercepting aircraft.

2.26 Time in air traffic services

2.26.1 Air traffic services units shall use Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and shall express the time in hours and minutes and, when required, seconds of the 24-hour day beginning at midnight.

2.26.2 Air traffic services units shall be equipped with clocks indicating the time in hours, minutes and seconds, clearly visible from each operating position in the unit concerned.

2.26.3 Air traffic services unit clocks and other time recording devices shall be checked as necessary to ensure correct time to within plus or minus 30 seconds of UTC. Wherever data link communications are utilized by an air traffic services unit, clocks and other time-recording devices shall be checked as necessary to ensure correct time to within 1 second of UTC.

2.26.4 The correct time shall be obtained from a standard time station or, if not possible, from another unit which has obtained the correct time from such station.

2.26.5 Aerodrome control towers shall, prior to an aircraft taxiing for take-off, provide the pilot with the correct time, unless arrangements have been made for the pilot to obtain it from other sources. Air traffic services units shall, in addition, provide aircraft with the correct time on request. Time checks shall be given to the nearest half minute.

2.27 Establishment of requirements for carriage and operation of pressure-altitude reporting transponders

Director General of Civil Aviation shall establish requirements for carriage and operation of pressure-altitude reporting transponders within defined portions of airspace.

Note – This provision is intended to improve the effectiveness of air traffic services as well as airborne collision avoidance systems.

2.28 Safety management

2.28.1 The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) shall establish a safety programme, in order to achieve an acceptable level of safety in the provision of ATS.

Note - A framework for the implementation and maintenance of a State safety program is contained in Attachment D, and guidance on a State safety program is contained in the Safety Management Manual (SMM) (Doc 9859).

2.28.2 The acceptable level of safety to be achieved shall be established by the DGCA.

Note — Guidance on defining an acceptable level of safety is contained in the Safety Management Manual (SMM) Doc 9859).

2.28.3 The Director General of Civil Aviation shall require, as part of their State safety program, that an air traffic services provider implement a safety management system acceptable to Sri Lanka that, as a minimum:

(a) identifies safety hazards;

(b) ensures the implementation of remedial action necessary to maintain agreed safety performance;

(c) provides for continuous monitoring and regular assessment of the safety performance; and

(d) aims at a continuous improvement of the overall performance of the safety management system.

2.28.4 A safety management system shall clearly define lines of safety accountability throughout the air traffic services provider, including a direct accountability for safety on the part of senior management.

2.28.5 Any significant safety-related change to the ATS system, including the implementation of a reduced separation minimum or a new procedure, shall only be effected after a safety assessment has demonstrated that an acceptable level of safety will be met and users have been consulted. When appropriate, the responsible authority shall ensure that adequate provision is made for post-implementation monitoring to verify that the defined level of safety continues to be met.

Note – When, due to the nature of the change, the acceptable level of safety cannot be expressed in quantitative terms, the safety assessment may rely on operational judgment

2.29 Common reference systems

2.29.1 Horizontal reference system

World Geodetic System — 1984 (WGS-84) shall be used as the horizontal (geodetic) reference system for air navigation. Reported aeronautical geographical coordinates (indicating latitude and longitude) shall be expressed in terms of the WGS-84 geodetic reference datum.

Note - Comprehensive guidance material concerning WGS-84 is contained in the World Geodetic System — 1984 (WGS-84) Manual (Doc 9674).

2.29.2 Vertical reference system

Mean sea level (MSL) datum, which gives the relationship of gravity-related height (elevation) to a surface known as the geoid, shall be used as the vertical reference system for air navigation.

Note - The geoid globally most closely approximates MSL. It is defined as the equipotential surface in the gravity field of the Earth which coincides with the undisturbed MSL extended continuously through the continents.

2.29.3 Temporal reference system

2.29.3.1 The Gregorian calendar and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) shall be used as the temporal reference system for air navigation.

2.29.3.2 When a different temporal reference system is used, this shall be indicated in GEN 2.1.2 of the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP).

2.30 Language proficiency

2.30.1 An air traffic services provider shall ensure that air traffic controllers speak and understand the language(s) used for radiotelephony communications as specified in ASN101.

2.30.2 Except when communications between air traffic control units are conducted in a mutually agreed language, the English language shall be used for such communications.

2.31 Contingency arrangements

Air traffic services provider shall develop and promulgate contingency plans for implementation in the event of disruption, or potential disruption, of air traffic services and related supporting services in the airspace for which they are responsible for the provision of such services. Such contingency plans shall be developed with the assistance of International Civil Aviation Organization as necessary, in close coordination with the air traffic services authorities responsible for the provision of services in adjacent portions of airspace and with airspace users concerned.

Note 1 – Guidance material relating to the development, promulgation and implementation of contingency plans is contained in Attachment C.

Note 2 – Contingency plans may constitute a temporary deviation from the approved regional air navigation plans; such deviations are approved, as necessary, by the President of the ICAO Council on behalf of the Council.

2.32 Identification and delineation of prohibited, restricted and danger areas

2.32.1 Each prohibited area, restricted area, or danger area established by a Sri Lanka shall, upon initial establishment, be given an identification and full details shall be promulgated.

2.32.2 The identification so assigned shall be used to identify the area in all subsequent notifications pertaining to that area.

2.32.3 The identification shall be composed of a group of letters and figures as follows:

(a) nationality letters for location indicators assigned to Sri Lanka which has established the airspace;

(b) a letter P for prohibited area, R for restricted area and D for danger area as appropriate; and

(c) a number, unduplicated within the Sri Lanka.

2.32.4 To avoid confusion, identification numbers shall not be reused for a period of at least one year after cancellation of the area to which they refer.

2.32.5 When a prohibited, restricted or danger area is established, the area should be as small as practicable and be contained within simple geometrical limits, so as to permit ease of reference by all concerned.

2.33. Instrument flight procedure design service

The Director General of Civil Aviation shall ensure that an instrument flight procedure design service is in place in accordance with Appendix 6.

CHAPTER 3 – AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SERVICE

3.1 Application

Air traffic control service shall be provided:

(a) to all IFR flights in airspace Classes A, B, C, D and E;

(b) to all VFR flights in airspace Classes B, C and D;

(c) to all special VFR flights;

(d) to all aerodrome traffic at controlled aerodromes.

3.2 Provision of air traffic control service

The parts of air traffic control service described in 2.3.1 shall be provided by the various units as follows:

(a) Area control service:

(1) by an area control centre; or

(2) by the unit providing approach control service in a control zone or in a control area of limited extent which is designated primarily for the provision of approach control service and where no area control centre is established.

(b) Approach control service:

(1) by an aerodrome control tower or area control centre when it is necessary or desirable to combine under the responsibility of one unit the functions of the approach control service with those of the aerodrome control service or the area control service;

(2) by an approach control unit when it is necessary or desirable to establish a separate unit.

(c) *Aerodrome control service:* by an aerodrome control tower.

Note – The task of providing specified services on the apron, e.g. apron management service, may be assigned to an aerodrome control tower or to a separate unit.

3.3 Operation of air traffic control service

3.3.1 In order to provide air traffic control service, an air traffic control unit shall:

(a) be provided with information on the intended movement of each aircraft, or variations there from, and with current information on the actual progress of each aircraft;

(b) determine from the information received, the relative positions of known aircraft to each other;

(c) issue clearances and information for the purpose of preventing collision between aircraft under its control and of expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of traffic;

(d) coordinate clearances as necessary with other units:

(1) whenever an aircraft might otherwise conflict with traffic operated under the control of such other units;

(2) before transferring control of an aircraft to such other units.

3.3.2 Information on aircraft movements, together with a record of air traffic control clearances issued to such aircraft, shall be so displayed as to permit ready analysis in order to maintain an efficient flow of air traffic with adequate separation between aircraft.

3.3.3 Air traffic control units shall be equipped with devices that record background communication and the aural environment at air traffic controller work stations, capable of retaining the information recorded during at least the last twenty-four hours of operation.

3.3.4 Clearances issued by air traffic control units shall provide separation:

(a) between all flights in airspace Classes A and B;
(b) between IFR flights in airspace Classes C, D and E;
(c) between IFR flights and VFR flights in airspace Class C;
(d) between IFR flights and special VFR flights;
(e) between special VFR flights.

except that, when requested by an aircraft and if so prescribed by the appropriate air traffic control unit for the cases listed under b) above in airspace Classes D and E, a flight may be cleared without separation being so provided in respect of a specific portion of the flight conducted in visual meteorological conditions.

3.3.5 Separation by an air traffic control unit shall be obtained by at least one of the following:

(a) vertical separation, obtained by assigning different levels selected from:
(1) the table of cruising levels in Appendix 3 of Implementing Standard 026;

(2) a modified table of cruising levels, when so prescribed in accordance with Appendix 3 of implementing standard 026 for flight above FL 410,

except that the correlation of levels to track as prescribed therein shall not apply whenever otherwise indicated in appropriate aeronautical information publications or air traffic control clearances;

(b) horizontal separation, obtained by providing:
(1) longitudinal separation, by maintaining an interval between aircraft operating along the same, converging or reciprocal tracks, expressed in time or distance; or
(2) lateral separation, by maintaining aircraft on different routes or in different geographical areas;

(c) composite separation, consisting of a combination of vertical separation and one of the other forms of separation contained in b) above, using minima for each which may be lower than, but not less than half of, those used for each of the combined elements when applied individually. Composite separation shall only be applied on the basis of regional air navigation agreements.

Note— Guidance material relating to the implementation of composite lateral/vertical separation is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426).*

3.3.5.1 For all airspace where a reduced vertical separation minimum of 300 m (1 000 ft) is applied between FL 290 and FL 410 inclusive, a programme shall be instituted, on a regional basis, for

monitoring the height-keeping performance of aircraft operating at these levels, in order to ensure that the implementation and continued application of this vertical separation minimum meets the safety objectives. The scope of regional monitoring programs shall be adequate to conduct analyses of aircraft group performance and evaluate the stability of altimetry system error.

Note – Guidance material relating to vertical separation and monitoring of height-keeping performance is contained in the Manual on Implementation of a 300 m (1 000 ft) Vertical Separation Minimum between FL 290 and FL 410 Inclusive (Doc 9574).

3.3.5.2 Where RCP/RSP specifications are applied, programmes shall be instituted for monitoring the performance of the infrastructure and the participating aircraft against the appropriate RCP and/or RSP specifications, to ensure that operations in the applicable airspace continue to meet safety objectives. The scope of monitoring programmes shall be adequate to evaluate communication and/or surveillance performance, as applicable.

Note: Guidance material relating to RCP and RSP specifications and monitoring of communication and surveillance performance is contained in the Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Manual (Doc 9869).

3.3.5.3 Arrangements should be put in place through interregional agreement for the sharing between regions of data and/or information from the monitoring programs.

3.4 Separation minima

3.4.1 The selection of separation minima for application within a given portion of airspace shall be as follows:

(a) the separation minima shall be selected from those prescribed by the provisions of the PANS-ATM and the *Regional Supplementary Procedures* as applicable under the prevailing circumstances except that, where types of aids are used or circumstances prevail which are not covered by current ICAO provisions, other separation minima shall be established as necessary by:

(1) the Air Traffic services, following consultation with operators, for routes or portions of routes contained within the sovereign airspace of Sri Lanka;
(2) regional air navigation agreements for routes or portions of routes contained within airspace over the high seas or over areas of undetermined sovereignty.

Note – Details of current separation minima prescribed by ICAO are contained in the PANS-ATM (Doc 4444) and Part 1 of the Regional Supplementary Procedures *(Doc 7030).*

(b) the selection of separation minima shall be made in consultation between the Air traffic services authorities responsible for the provision of air traffic services in neighboring airspace when:

(1) traffic will pass from one into the other of the neighboring airspaces;

(2) routes are closer to the common boundary of the neighboring airspaces than the separation minima applicable in the circumstances.

Note – The purpose of this provision is to ensure, in the first case, compatibility on both sides of the line of transfer of traffic, and, in the other case, adequate separation between aircraft operating on both sides of the common boundary.

3.4.2 Details of the selected separation minima and of their areas of application shall be notified:

(a) to the ATS units concerned; and

(b) to pilots and operators through aeronautical information publications, where separation is based on the use by aircraft of specified navigation aids or specified navigation techniques.

3.5 Responsibility for control

3.5.1 Responsibility for control of individual flights

A controlled flight shall be under the control of only one air traffic control unit at any given time.

3.5.2 Responsibility for control within a given block of airspace

Responsibility for the control of all aircraft operating within a given block of airspace shall be vested in a single air traffic control unit. However, control of an aircraft or groups of aircraft may be delegated to other air traffic control units provided that coordination between all air traffic control units concerned is assured.

3.6 Transfer of responsibility for control

3.6.1 Place or time of transfer

The responsibility for the control of an aircraft shall be transferred from one air traffic control unit to another as follows:

3.6.1.1 *between two units providing area control service.*

The responsibility for the control of an aircraft shall be transferred from a unit providing area control service in a control area to the unit providing area control service in an adjacent control area at the time of crossing the common control area boundary as estimated by the area control centre having control of the aircraft or at such other point or time as has been agreed between the two units.

3.6.1.2 *Between a unit providing area control service and a unit providing approach control service.*

The responsibility for the control of an aircraft shall be transferred from a unit providing area control service to a unit providing approach control service, and vice versa, at a point or time agreed between the two units.

3.6.1.3 *Between a unit providing approach control service and an aerodrome control tower*

3.6.1.3.1 *Arriving aircraft.* The responsibility for the control of an arriving aircraft shall be transferred from the unit providing approach control service to the aerodrome control tower, when the aircraft:

(a) is in the vicinity of the aerodrome, and:

(1) it is considered that approach and landing will be completed in visual reference to the ground, or

(2) it has reached uninterrupted visual meteorological conditions, or

(b) is at a prescribed point or level, as specified in letters of agreement or ATS unit instructions; or

(c) has landed.

Note – Even though there is an approach control unit, control of certain flights may be transferred directly from an area control centre to an aerodrome control tower and vice versa, by prior arrangement between the units concerned for the relevant part of approach control service to be provided by the area control centre or the aerodrome control tower, as applicable.

3.6.1.3.2 *Departing aircraft.* The responsibility for control of a departing aircraft shall be transferred from the aerodrome control tower to the unit providing approach control service:

(a) when visual meteorological conditions prevail in the vicinity of the aerodrome:

(1) prior to the time the aircraft leaves the vicinity of the aerodrome, or

(2) prior to the aircraft entering instrument meteorological conditions, or

(3) at a prescribed point or level, as specified in letters of agreement or ATS unit instructions;

(b) hen instrument meteorological conditions prevail at the aerodrome:

(1) immediately after the aircraft is airborne, or

(2) at a prescribed point or level, as specified in letters of agreement or ATS unit instructions.

Note – See Note following 3.6.1.3.1.

3.6.1.4 between control sectors/positions within the same air traffic control unit

The responsibility for control of an aircraft shall be transferred from one control sector/position to another control sector/position within the same air traffic control unit at a point, level or time, as specified in ATS unit instructions.

3.6.2 Coordination of transfer

3.6.2.1 Responsibility for control of an aircraft shall not be transferred from one air traffic control unit to another without the consent of the accepting control unit, which shall be obtained in accordance with 3.6.2.2, 3.6.2.2.1, 3.6.2.2.2 and 3.6.2.3.

3.6.2.2 The transferring control unit shall communicate to the accepting control unit the appropriate parts of the current flight plan and any control information pertinent to the transfer requested.

3.6.2.2.1 Where transfer of control is to be effected using radar or ADS-B data, the control information pertinent to the transfer shall include information regarding the position and, if required, the track and speed of the aircraft, as observed by radar or ADS-B immediately prior to the transfer.

3.6.2.2.2 Where transfer of control is to be effected using ADS-C data, the control information pertinent to the transfer shall include the four-dimensional position and other information as necessary.

3.6.2.3 The accepting control unit shall:

(a) indicate its ability to accept control of the aircraft on the terms specified by the transferring control unit, unless by prior agreement between the two units concerned, the absence of any such indication is understood to signify acceptance of the terms specified, or indicate any necessary changes thereto; and

(b) specify any other information or clearance for a subsequent portion of the flight, which it requires the aircraft to have at the time of transfer.

3.6.2.4 The accepting control unit shall notify the transferring control unit when it has established two-way voice and/or data link communications with and assumed control of the aircraft concerned, unless otherwise specified by agreement between the two control units concerned.

3.6.2.5 Applicable coordination procedures, including transfer of control points, shall be specified in letters of agreement and ATS unit instructions as appropriate.

3.7 Air traffic control clearances

Air traffic control clearances shall be based solely on the requirements for providing air traffic control service.

3.7.1 Contents of clearances

3.7.1.1 An air traffic control clearance shall indicate:

(a) aircraft identification as shown in the flight plan;
(b) clearance limit;
(c) route of flight;
(d) level(s) of flight for the entire route or part thereof and changes of levels if required;

Note.— If the clearance for the levels covers only part of the route, it is important for the air traffic control unit to specify a point to which the part of the clearance regarding levels applies whenever necessary to ensure compliance with 3.6.5.2.2 a) of Implementing Standard 026.

(e) any necessary instructions or information on other matters such as approach or departure maneuvers, communications and the time of expiry of the clearance.

Note – The time of expiry of the clearance indicates the time after which the clearance will be automatically cancelled if the flight has not been commenced.

3.7.1.2 Standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures shall be established when necessary to facilitate:

(a) the safe, orderly and expeditious flow of air traffic;

(b) the description of the route and procedure in air traffic control clearances.

Note – Material relating to the establishment of standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426). The design criteria are contained in PANS-OPS, Volume II (Doc 8168).*

3.7.2 Clearances for transonic flight

3.7.2.1 The air traffic control clearance relating to the transonic acceleration phase of a supersonic flight shall extend at least to the end of that phase.
3.7.2.2 The air traffic control clearance relating to the deceleration and descent of an aircraft from supersonic cruise to subsonic flight shall provide for uninterrupted descent, at least during the transonic phase.

3.7.3 Read-back of clearances and safety-related information

3.7.3.1 The flight crew shall read back to the air traffic controller safety-related parts of ATC clearances and instructions which are transmitted by voice. The following items shall always be read back:

(a) ATC route clearances;

(b) clearances and instructions to enter, land on, take off from, hold short of, cross and backtrack on any runway; and

(c) Runway-in-use, altimeter settings, SSR codes, level instructions, heading and speed instructions and, whether issued by the controller or contained in ATIS broadcasts, transition levels.

3.7.3.1.1 Other clearances or instructions, including conditional clearances, shall be read back or acknowledged in a manner to clearly indicate that they have been understood and will be complied with.

3.7.3.1.2 The controller shall listen to the read-back to ascertain that the clearance or instruction has been correctly acknowledged by the flight crew and shall take immediate action to correct any discrepancies revealed by the read-back.

3.7.3.2 Voice read-back of CPDLC messages shall not be required.

Note – The procedures and provisions relating to the exchange and acknowledgement of CPDLC messages are contained in Annex 10, Volume II, and PANS-ATM, Chapter 14.

3.7.4 Coordination of clearances

An air traffic control clearance shall be coordinated between air traffic control units to cover the entire route of an aircraft or a specified portion thereof as follows.

3.7.4.1 An aircraft shall be cleared for the entire route to the aerodrome of first intended landing:

(a) when it has been possible, prior to departure, to coordinate the clearance between all the units under whose control the aircraft will come; or

(b) when there is reasonable assurance that prior coordination will be effected between those units under whose control the aircraft will subsequently come.

Note – Where a clearance is issued covering the initial part of the flight solely as a means of expediting departing traffic, the succeeding en-route clearance will be as specified above even though the aerodrome of first intended landing is under the jurisdiction of an area control centre other than the one issuing the en-route clearance.

3.7.4.2 When coordination as in 3.7.4.1 has not been achieved or is not anticipated, the aircraft shall be cleared only to that point where coordination is reasonably assured; prior to reaching such

point, or at such point, the aircraft shall receive further clearance, holding instructions being issued as appropriate.

3.7.4.2.1 When appropriate air traffic control unit advice aircraft to do so, aircraft shall contact a downstream air traffic control unit, for the purpose of receiving a downstream clearance prior to the transfer of control point.

3.7.4.2.1.1 Aircraft shall maintain the necessary two-way communication with the current air traffic control unit whilst obtaining a downstream clearance.

3.7.4.2.1.2 A clearance issued as a downstream clearance shall be clearly identifiable as such to the pilot.

3.7.4.2.1.3 Unless coordinated, downstream clearances shall not affect the aircraft's original flight profile in any airspace, other than that of the air traffic control unit responsible for the delivery of the downstream clearance.

Note – Requirements relating to the application of downstream clearance delivery service are specified in Annex 10, Volume II. Guidance material is contained in the Manual of Air Traffic Services Data Link Applications *(Doc 9694)*.

3.7.4.2.1.4 Where practicable, and where data link communications are used to facilitate downstream clearance delivery, it is recommended that two-way voice communications between the pilot and the air traffic control unit providing the downstream clearance shall be available.

3.7.4.3 When an aircraft intends to depart from an aerodrome within a control area to enter another control area within a period of thirty minutes, or such other specific periodof time as has been agreed between the area control centres concerned, coordination with the subsequent area control centre shall be effected prior to issuance of the departure clearance.

3.7.4.4 When an aircraft intends to leave a control area for flight outside controlled airspace, and will subsequently re-enter the same or another control area, a clearance from point of departure to the aerodrome of first intended landing may be issued. Such clearance or revisions thereto shall apply only to those portions of the flight conducted within controlled airspace.

3.7.5 Air traffic flow management

3.7.5.1 Air traffic flow management (ATFM) shall be implemented for airspace where air traffic demand at times exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the declared capacity of the air traffic control services concerned.

Note — The capacity of the air traffic control services concerned will normally be declared by the appropriate Air Traffic Services Division.

3.7.5.2 ATFM shall be implemented on the basis of regional air navigation agreements or, if appropriate, through multilateral agreements. Such agreements shall make provision for common procedures and common methods of capacity determination.

3.7.5.3 When it becomes apparent to an air traffic control unit that traffic additional to that already accepted cannot be accommodated within a given period of time at a particular location or in a particular area, or can only be accommodated at a given rate, that unit shall so advise the ATFM unit, when such is established, as well as, when appropriate, air traffic services units concerned.

Flight crews of aircraft destined to the location or area in question and operators concerned shall also be advised of the delays expected or the restrictions that will be applied.

Note – Operators concerned will normally be advised, in advance where possible, of restrictions imposed by the air traffic flow management unit when such is established.

3.8 Control of persons and vehicles at aerodromes

3.8.1 The movement of persons or vehicles including towed aircraft on the maneuvering area of an aerodrome shall be controlled by the aerodrome control tower as necessary to avoid hazard to them or to aircraft landing, taxiing or taking off.

3.8.2 In conditions where low visibility procedures are in operation:

(a) persons and vehicles operating on the maneuvering area of an aerodrome shall be restricted to the essential minimum, and particular regard shall be given to the requirements to protect the ILS/MLS sensitive area(s) when Category II or Category III precision instrument operations are in progress;

(b) subject to the provisions in 3.8.3, the minimum separation between vehicles and taxiing aircraft shall be as prescribed by the appropriate ATS authority taking into account the aids available;

(c) when mixed ILS and MLS Category II or Category III precision instrument operations are taking place to the same runway continuously, the more restrictive ILS or MLS critical and sensitive areas shall be protected.

Note – The period of application of low visibility procedures is determined in accordance with ATS unit instructions. Guidance on low visibility operations on an aerodrome is contained in the Manual of Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems (SMGCS) *(Doc 9476).*

3.8.3 Emergency vehicles proceeding to the assistance of an aircraft in distress shall be afforded priority over all other surface movement traffic.

3.8.4 Subject to the provisions in 3.8.3, vehicles on the maneuvering area shall be required to comply with the following rules:

(a) vehicles and vehicles towing aircraft shall give way to aircraft which are landing, taking off or taxiing;

(b) vehicles shall give way to other vehicles towing aircraft;

(c) vehicles shall give way to other vehicles in accordance with air traffic control unit instructions;

(d) notwithstanding the provisions of a), b) and c), vehicles and vehicles towing aircraft shall comply with instructions issued by the aerodrome control tower.

3.9 Provision of radar and ADS-B

Radar and ADS-B ground systems should provide for the display of safety-related alerts and warnings, including conflict alert, conflict prediction, minimum safe altitude warning and unintentionally duplicated SSR codes.

3.10 Use of surface movement radar (SMR)

In the absence of visual observation of all or part of the maneuvering area or to supplement visual observation, surface movement radar (SMR) provided in accordance with the provisions of implementing Standard 030, or other suitable surveillance equipment, should be utilized to:

(a) monitor the movement of aircraft and vehicles on the maneuvering area;

(b) provide directional information to pilots and vehicle drivers as necessary; and

(c) provide advice and assistance for the safe and efficient movement of aircraft and vehicles on the maneuvering area.

CHAPTER 4. FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE

4.1 Application

4.1.1 Flight information service shall be provided to all aircraft which are likely to be affected by the information and which are:

(a) provided with air traffic control service; or

(b) otherwise known to the relevant air traffic services units.

Note – Flight information service does not relieve the pilot-in-command of an aircraft of any responsibilities and the pilot-in-command has to make the final decision regarding any suggested alteration of flight plan.

4.1.2 Where air traffic services units provide both flight information service and air traffic control service, the provision of air traffic control service shall have precedence over the provision of flight information service whenever the provision of air traffic control service so requires.

Note – It is recognized that in certain circumstances aircraft on final approach, landing, take-off and climb may require to receive without delay essential information other than that pertaining to the provision of air traffic control service.

4.2 Scope of flight information service

4.2.1 Flight information service shall include the provision of pertinent:

(a) SIGMET and AIRMET information;
(b) information concerning pre-eruption volcanic activity, volcanic eruptions and volcanic ash clouds;
(c) information concerning the release into the atmosphere of radioactive materials or toxic chemicals;
(d) information on changes in the serviceability of navigation aids;
(e) information on changes in condition of aerodromes and associated facilities, including information on the state of the aerodrome movement areas when they are affected by snow, ice or significant depth of water;
(f) information on unmanned free balloons; and of any other information likely to affect safety.

4.2.2 Flight information service provided to flights shall include, in addition to that outlined in 4.2.1, the provision of information concerning:

(a) weather conditions reported or forecast at departure, destination and alternate aerodromes;

(b) collision hazards, to aircraft operating in airspace Classes C, D, E, F and G;

(c) for flight over water areas, in so far as practicable and when requested by a pilot, any available information such as radio call sign, position, true track, speed, etc., of surface vessels in the area.

Note 1 – The information in b), including only known aircraft the presence of which might constitute a collision hazard to the aircraft informed, will sometimes be incomplete and air traffic services cannot assume responsibility for its issuance at all times or for its accuracy.

Note 2 – When there is a need to supplement collision hazard information provided in compliance with b), or in case of temporary disruption of flight information service, traffic information broadcasts by aircraft may be applied in designated airspaces. Guidance on traffic information broadcasts by aircraft and related operating procedures is contained in Attachment B.

4.2.3 ATS units should transmit, as soon as practicable, special air-reports to other aircraft concerned, to the associated meteorological office, and to other ATS units concerned. Transmissions to aircraft shall be continued for a period to be determined by agreement between the meteorological and air traffic services authorities concerned.

4.2.4 Flight information service provided to VFR flights shall include, in addition to that outlined in 4.2.1, the provision of available information concerning traffic and weather conditions along the route of flight that are likely to make operation under the visual flight rules impracticable.

4.3 Operational flight information service broadcasts

4.3.1 Application

4.3.1.1 The meteorological information and operational information concerning navigation aids and aerodromes included in the flight information service shall, whenever available, be provided in an operationally integrated form.

4.3.1.2 Where integrated operational flight information messages are to be transmitted to aircraft, they shall be transmitted with the content and, where specified, in the sequence indicated, for the various phases of flight.

4.3.1.3 Operational flight information service broadcasts, when provided, shall consist of messages containing integrated information regarding selected operational and meteorological elements appropriate to the various phases of flight. These broadcasts shall be of three major types, i.e. HF, VHF and ATIS.

4.3.1.4 Use of the OFIS messages in directed request/reply transmissions

When requested by the pilot, the applicable OFIS message(s) shall be transmitted by the appropriate air traffic control unit.

4.3.2 HF operational flight information service (OFIS) broadcasts

4.3.2.1 HF operational flight information service (OFIS) broadcasts should be provided when it has been determined by regional air navigation agreements that a requirement exists.

4.3.2.2 Whenever such broadcasts are provided:

(a) the information shall be in accordance with 4.3.2.5, as applicable, subject to regional air navigation agreements;

(b) the aerodromes for which reports and forecasts are to be included shall be as determined by regional air navigation agreements;

(c) the time-sequencing of stations participating in the broadcast shall be as determined by regional air navigation agreements;

(d) the HF OFIS broadcast message shall take into consideration human performance. The broadcast message shall not exceed the length of time allocated for it by regional air navigation agreements, care being taken that the readability is not impaired by the speed of the transmission;

Note – Guidance material on human performance can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual *(Doc 9683).*

(e) each aerodrome message shall be identified by the name of the aerodrome to which the information applies;

(f) when information has not been received in time for a broadcast, the latest available information shall be included together with the time of that observation;

(g) the full broadcast message shall be repeated if this is feasible within the remainder of the time allotted to the broadcasting station;

(h) the broadcast information shall be updated immediately a significant change occurs; and

(i) the HF OFIS message shall be prepared and disseminated by the most appropriate unit(s) as designated by CAASL.

4.3.2.3 Pending the development and adoption of a more suitable form of speech for universal use in aeronautical radiotelephony communications, HF OFIS broadcasts concerning aerodromes designated for use by international air services shall be available in the English language.

4.3.2.4 Where HF OFIS broadcasts are available in more than one language, it is recommended that a discrete channel shall be used for each language.

4.3.2.5 HF operational flight information service broadcast messages shall contain the following information in the sequence indicated or as determined by regional air navigation agreements:

(a) En-route weather information on significant en-route weather phenomena shall be in the form of available SIGMET as prescribed in Annex 3.

(b) Aerodrome information including:

(1) name of aerodrome;
(2) time of observation;
(3) essential operational information;
(4) surface wind direction and speed; if appropriate, maximum wind speed;
(5) *visibility and, when applicable, runway visual range (RVR);
(6) *present weather;
(7) *cloud below 1 500 m (5 000 ft) or below the highest minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater; cumulonimbus; if the sky is obscured, vertical visibility when available; an
(8) aerodrome forecast.

4.3.3 VHF operational flight information service (OFIS) broadcasts

4.3.3.1 VHF operational flight information service broadcasts should be provided as determined by regional air navigation agreements.

4.3.3.2 Whenever such broadcasts are provided:

(a) the aerodromes for which reports and forecasts are to be included shall be as determined by regional air navigation agreements;
(b) each aerodrome message shall be identified by the name of the aerodrome to which the information applies;
(c) when information has not been received in time for a broadcast, the latest available information shall be included together with the time of that observation;
(d) the broadcasts shall be continuous and repetitive;
(e) The VHF OFIS broadcast message shall take into consideration human performance. The broadcast message shall, whenever practicable, not exceed five minutes, care being taken that the readability is not impaired by the speed of the transmission;

Note - Guidance material on human performance can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).

(f) the broadcast message shall be updated on a scheduled basis as determined by regional air navigation agreements. In addition it should be expeditiously updated immediately a significant change occurs; and

(g) the VHF OFIS message should be prepared and disseminated by the most appropriate unit(s) as designated by CAASL.

4.3.3.3 Pending the development and adoption of a more suitable form of speech for universal use in aeronautical radiotelephony communications, VHF OFIS broadcasts concerning aerodromes designated for use by international air services shall be available in the English language.

4.3.3.4 where VHF OFIS broadcasts are available in more than one language, a discrete channel shall be used for each language.

4.3.3.5 VHF operational flight information service broadcast messages should contain the following information in the sequence indicated:

(a) name of aerodrome;
(b) time of observation;
(c) landing runway;
(d) significant runway surface conditions and, if appropriate, braking action;
(e) changes in the operational state of the navigation aids, if appropriate;
(f) holding delay, if appropriate;
(g) surface wind direction and speed; if appropriate, maximum wind speed;
(h) *h) visibility and, when applicable, runway visual range (RVR);
(i) *i) present weather;
(j) *j) cloud below 1 500 m (5 000 ft) or below the highest minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater; cumulonimbus; if the sky is obscured, vertical visibility, when available;
(k) †air temperature;
(l) †dew point temperature;
(m) †QNH altimeter setting;
(n) supplementary information on recent weather of operational significance and, where necessary, wind shear;
(o) trend forecast, when available; and
(p) notice of current SIGMET messages.

4.3.4 Voice-automatic terminal information service (Voice-ATIS) broadcasts

4.3.4.1 Voice-automatic terminal information service (Voice-ATIS) broadcasts shall be provided at aerodromes where there is a requirement to reduce the communication load on the ATS VHF air-ground communication channels. When provided, they shall comprise:

(a) one broadcast serving arriving aircraft; or
(b) one broadcast serving departing aircraft; or
(c) one broadcast serving both arriving and departing aircraft; or
(d) two broadcasts serving arriving and departing aircraft respectively at those aerodromes where the length of a broadcast serving both arriving and departing aircraft would be excessively long.

4.3.4.2 A discrete VHF frequency shall, whenever practicable, be used for Voice-ATIS broadcasts. If a discrete frequency is not available, the transmission may be made on the voice channel(s) of the most appropriate terminal navigation aid(s), preferably a VOR, provided the range and readability are adequate and the identification of the navigation aid is sequenced with the broadcast so that the latter is not obliterated.

4.3.4.3 Voice-ATIS broadcasts shall not be transmitted on the voice channel of an ILS.

4.3.4.4 Whenever Voice-ATIS is provided, the broadcast shall be continuous and repetitive.

4.3.4.5 The information contained in the current broadcast shall immediately be made known to the ATS unit(s) concerned with the provision to aircraft of information relating to approach, landing and take-off, whenever the message has not been prepared by that (those) unit(s).

Note - The requirements for the provision of ATIS that applies to both Voice-ATIS and D-ATIS are contained in 4.3.6 below.

4.3.4.6 Voice-ATIS broadcasts provided at designated aerodromes for use by international air services shall be available in the English language as a minimum.

4.3.4.7 Where Voice-ATIS broadcasts are available in more than one language, a discrete channel shall be used for each language.

4.3.4.8 Voice-ATIS broadcast message shall, whenever practicable, not exceed 30 seconds, care being taken that the readability of the ATIS message is not impaired by the speed of the transmission or by the identification signal of a navigation aid used for transmission of ATIS. The ATIS broadcast message shall take into consideration human performance.

4.3.5 Data link-automatic terminal information service (D-ATIS)

4.3.5.1 Where a D-ATIS supplements the existing availability of Voice-ATIS, the information shall be identical in both content and format to the applicable Voice-ATIS broadcast.

4.3.5.1.1 Where real-time meteorological information is included but the data remains within the parameters of the significant change criteria, the content, for the purpose of maintaining the same designator, shall be considered identical.

Note- Significant change criteria are specified in 2.3.2 of Appendix 3 to Annex 3.

4.3.5.2 Where a D-ATIS supplements the existing availability of Voice-ATIS and the ATIS requires updating, Voice-ATIS and D-ATIS shall be updated simultaneously.

Note-Guidance material relating to D-ATIS is contained in the Manual of Air Traffic Services Data Link Applications *(Doc 9694). The technical requirements for the D-ATIS application are contained in Annex 10, Volume III, Part I, Chapter 3.*

4.3.6 Automatic terminal information service (voice and/or data link)

4.3.6.1 Whenever Voice-ATIS and/or D-ATIS is provided:

(a) the information communicated shall relate to a single aerodrome;
(b) the information communicated shall be updated immediately a significant change occurs;
(c) the preparation and dissemination of the ATIS message shall be the responsibility of the air traffic services;
(d) individual ATIS messages shall be identified by a designator in the form of a letter of the ICAO spelling alphabet. Designators assigned to consecutive ATIS messages shall be in alphabetical order;

(e) aircraft shall acknowledge receipt of the information upon establishing communication with the air traffic control unit providing approach control service or the aerodrome control tower, as appropriate;
(f) the appropriate air traffic control unit shall, when replying to the message in e) above or, in the case of arriving aircraft, at such other time as may be prescribed by the air traffic services division , provide the aircraft with the current altimeter setting; and
(g) the meteorological information shall be extracted from the local meteorological routine or special report.

Note- In accordance with Sections 4.1 and 4.3 of Appendix 3 to Annex 3, the surface wind direction and speed and runway visual range (RVR) are to be averaged over 2 minutes and 1 minute, respectively; and the wind information is to refer to conditions along the runway for departing aircraft and to conditions at the touchdown zone for arriving aircraft. A template for the local meteorological report, including the corresponding ranges and resolutions of each element, are in Appendix 3 to Annex 3. Additional criteria for the local meteorological report are contained in Chapter 4 of, and in Attachment D to, Annex 3.

4.3.6.2 When rapidly changing meteorological conditions make it inadvisable to include a weather report in the ATIS, the ATIS messages shall indicate that the relevant weather information will be given on initial contact with the appropriate ATS unit.

4.3.6.3 Information contained in a current ATIS, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by the aircraft concerned, need not be included in a directed transmission to the aircraft, with the exception of the altimeter setting, which shall be provided in accordance with 4.3.6.1 f).

4.3.6.4 If an aircraft acknowledges receipt of an ATIS that is no longer current, any element of information that needs updating shall be transmitted to the aircraft without delay.

4.3.6.5 The contents of ATIS shall be kept as brief as possible. Information additional to that specified in 4.3.7 to 4.3.9, for example information already available in aeronautical information publications (AIPs) and NOTAM, shall only be included when justified in exceptional circumstances.

4.3.7 ATIS for arriving and departing aircraft

ATIS messages containing both arrival and departure information shall contain the following elements of information in the order listed:

(a) name of aerodrome;
(b) arrival and/or departure indicator;
(c) contract type, if communication is via D-ATIS;
(d) designator;
(e) time of observation, if appropriate;
(f) type of approach(es) to be expected;
(g) the runway(s) in use; status of arresting system constituting a potential hazard, if any;
(h) significant runway surface conditions and, if appropriate, braking action;
(i) holding delay, if appropriate;
(j) transition level, if applicable;

(k) other essential operational information;
(l) surface wind direction and speed, including significant variations and, if surface wind sensors related specifically to the sections of runway(s) in use are available and the information is required by operators, the indication of the runway and the section of the runway to which the information refers;
(m) *visibility and, when applicable, RVR;
(n) *present weather;
(o) *cloud below 1 500 m (5 000 ft) or below the highest minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater; cumulonimbus; if the sky is obscured, vertical visibility when available;
(p) air temperature;
(q) †dew point temperature;
(r) altimeter setting(s);
(s) any available information on significant meteorological phenomena in the approach and climb-out areas including wind shear, and information on recent weather of operational significance;
(t) trend forecast, when available; and
(u) specific ATIS instructions.

4.3.8 ATIS for arriving aircraft

ATIS messages containing arrival information only shall contain the following elements of information in the order listed:

(a) name of aerodrome;
(b) arrival indicator;
(c) contract type, if communication is via D-ATIS;
(d) designator;
(e) time of observation, if appropriate;
(f) type of approach(es) to be expected;
(g) main landing runway(s); status of arresting system constituting a potential hazard, if any;
(h) significant runway surface conditions and, if appropriate, braking action;
(i) holding delay, if appropriate;
(j) transition level, if applicable;
(k) other essential operational information;
(l) surface wind direction and speed, including significant variations and, if surface wind sensors related specifically to the sections of runway(s) in use are available and the information is required by operators, the indication of the runway and the section of the runway to which the information refers;
(m) *visibility and, when applicable, RVR;
(n) *present weather;
(o) *cloud below 1 500 m (5 000 ft) or below the highest minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater; cumulonimbus; if the sky is obscured, vertical visibility when available;
(p) air temperature;
(q) †dew point temperature;
(r) altimeter setting(s);

(s) any available information on significant meteorological phenomena in the approach area including wind shear, and information on recent weather of operational significance;
(t) trend forecast, when available; and
(u) specific ATIS instructions.

4.3.9 ATIS for departing aircraft

ATIS messages containing departure information only shall contain the following elements of information in the order listed:

(a) name of aerodrome;

(b) departure indicator;

(c) contract type, if communication is via D-ATIS;

(d) designator;

(e) time of observation, if appropriate;

(f) runway(s) to be used for take-off; status of arresting system constituting a potential hazard, if any;

(g) significant surface conditions of runway(s) to be used for take-off and, if appropriate, braking action;

(h) departure delay, if appropriate;

(i) transition level, if applicable;

(j) other essential operational information;

(k) surface wind direction and speed, including significant variations and, if surface wind sensors related specifically to the sections of runway(s) in use are available and the information is required by operators, the indication of the runway and the section of the runway to which the information refers;

(l) visibility and, when applicable, RVR;

(m) present weather;

(n) cloud below 1 500 m (5 000 ft) or below the highest minimum sector altitude, whichever is greater; cumulonimbus; if the sky is obscured, vertical visibility when available;

(o) air temperature;

(p) dew point temperature;

(q) altimeter setting(s);

(r) any available information on significant meteorological phenomena in the climb-out area including wind shear;

(s) trend forecast, when available; and

(t) specific ATIS instructions.

4.4 VOLMET broadcasts and D-VOLMET service

4.4.1 HF and/or VHF VOLMET broadcasts and/or D-VOLMET service should be provided when it has been determined by regional air navigation agreements that a requirement exists.

Note – Annex 3, 11.5 and 11.6 provide details of VOLMET broadcasts and D-VOLMET service.

4.4.2 VOLMET broadcasts should use standard radiotelephony phraseologies.

Note – Guidance on standard radiotelephony phraseologies to be used in VOLMET broadcasts is given in the Manual on Coordination between Air Traffic Services, Aeronautical Information Services and Aeronautical Meteorological Services *(Doc 9377), Appendix 1.*

CHAPTER 5 – ALERTING SERVICE

5.1 Application

5.1.1 Alerting service shall be provided:

(a) for all aircraft provided with air traffic control service;
(b) in so far as practicable, to all other aircraft having filed a flight plan or otherwise known to the air traffic services; and
(c) to any aircraft known or believed to be the subject of unlawful interference.

5.1.2 Flight information centre or area control centre shall serve as the central point for collecting all information relevant to Sri Lanka of emergency of an aircraft operating within the flight information region or control area concerned and for forwarding such information to the appropriate rescue coordination centre.

5.1.3 In the event of a state of emergency arising to an aircraft while it is under the control of an aerodrome control tower or approach control unit, such unit shall notify immediately the flight information centre or area control centre which shall in turn notify the rescue coordination centre, except that notification of the area control centre, flight information centre, or rescue coordination centre shall not be required when the nature of the emergency is such that the notification would be superfluous.

5.1.3.1 Nevertheless, whenever the urgency of the situation so requires, the aerodrome control tower or approach control unit responsible shall first alert and take other necessary steps to set in motion all appropriate local rescue and emergency organizations which can give the immediate assistance required.

5.2 Notification of rescue coordination centres

5.2.1 Without prejudice to any other circumstances that may render such notification advisable, air traffic services units shall, except as prescribed in 5.5.1, notify rescue coordination centre immediately an aircraft is considered to be in a state of emergency in accordance with the following:

(a) *Uncertainty phase* when:
  (1) no communication has been received from an aircraft within a period of thirty minutes after the time a communication should have been received, or from the time an unsuccessful attempt to establish communication with such aircraft was first made, whichever is the earlier, or when

  (2) an aircraft fails to arrive within thirty minutes of the estimated time of arrival last notified to or estimated by air traffic services units, whichever is the later, except when no doubt exists as to the safety of the aircraft and its occupants.

(b) *Alert phase* when:
  (1) following the uncertainty phase, subsequent attempts to establish communication with the aircraft or inquiries to other relevant sources have failed to reveal any news of the aircraft, or when

  (2) an aircraft has been cleared to land and fails to land within five minutes of the estimated time of landing and communication has not been re-established with the aircraft, or when

(3) information has been received which indicates that the operating efficiency of the aircraft has been impaired, but not to the extent that a forced landing is likely, except when evidence exists that would allay apprehension as to the safety of the aircraft and its occupants, or when

(4) an aircraft is known or believed to be the subject of unlawful interference.

(c) *Distress phase* when:

(1) following the alert phase, further unsuccessful attempts to establish communication with the aircraft and more widespread unsuccessful inquiries point to the probability that the aircraft is in distress, or when

(2) the fuel on board is considered to be exhausted, or to be insufficient to enable the aircraft to reach safety, or when

(3) information is received which indicates that the operating efficiency of the aircraft has been impaired to the extent that a forced landing is likely, or when

(4) information is received or it is reasonably certain that the aircraft is about to make or has made a forced landing, except when there is reasonable certainty that the aircraft and its occupants are not threatened by grave and imminent danger and do not require immediate assistance.

5.2.2 The notification shall contain such of the following information as is available in the order listed:

(a) INCERFA, ALERFA or DETRESFA, as appropriate to the phase of the emergency;
(b) agency and person calling;
(c) nature of the emergency;
(d) significant information from the flight plan;
(e) unit which made last contact, time and means used;
(f) last position report and how determined;
(g) colour and distinctive marks of aircraft;
(h) dangerous goods carried as cargo;
(i) any action taken by reporting office; and
(j) other pertinent remarks.

5.2.2.1 Information specified in 5.2.2, which is not available at the time notification is made to a rescue coordination centre, shall be sought by an air traffic services unit prior to the declaration of a distress phase, if there is reasonable certainty that this phase will eventuate.

5.2.3 Further to the notification in 5.2.1, the rescue coordination centre shall, without delay, be furnished with:

(a) any useful additional information, especially on the development of the state of emergency through subsequent phases; or

(b) information that the emergency situation no longer exists.

Note – The cancellation of action initiated by the rescue coordination centre is the responsibility of that centre.

5.3 Use of communication facilities

Air traffic services units shall, as necessary, use all available communication facilities to endeavor to establish and maintain communication with an aircraft in a state of emergency, and to request news of the aircraft.

5.4 Plotting aircraft in a state of emergency

When a state of emergency is considered to exist, the flight of the aircraft involved shall be plotted on a chart in order to determine the probable future position of the aircraft and its maximum range of action from its last known position. The flights of other aircraft known to be operating in the vicinity of the aircraft involved shall also be plotted in order to determine their probable future positions and maximum endurance.

5.5 Information to the operator

5.5.1 When an area control or a flight information centre decides that an aircraft is in the uncertainty or the alert phase, it shall, when practicable, advise the operator prior to notifying the rescue coordination centre.

Note – If an aircraft is in the distress phase, the rescue coordination centre has to be notified immediately in accordance with 5.2.1.

5.5.2 All information notified to the rescue coordination centre by an area control or flight information centre shall, whenever practicable, also be communicated, without delay, to the operator.

5.6 Information to aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aircraft in a state of emergency

5.6.1 When it has been established by an air traffic services unit that an aircraft is in a state of emergency, other aircraft known to be in the vicinity of the aircraft involved shall, except as provided in 5.6.2, be informed of the nature of the emergency as soon as practicable.

5.6.2 When an air traffic services unit knows or believes that an aircraft is being subjected to unlawful interference, no reference shall be made in ATS air-ground communications to the nature of the emergency unless it has first been referred to in communications from the aircraft involved and it is certain that such reference will not aggravate the situation.

CHAPTER 6 – AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

6.1 Aeronautical mobile service (air-ground communications)

6.1.1 General

6.1.1.1 Radiotelephony and/or data link shall be used in air-ground communications for air traffic services purposes.

Note – Requirements for ATS units to be provided with and to maintain guard on the emergency channel 121.5 MHz are specified in IS 028 and IS 044.

6.1.1.2 Where an RCP specification has been prescribed by Director General of Civil Aviation for performance-based communication, ATS units shall, in addition to the requirements specified in 6.1.1.1, be provided with communication equipment which will enable them to provide ATS in accordance with the prescribed RCP specification(s).

Note.: Information on the performance-based communication and surveillance (PBCS) concept and guidance material on its implementation are contained in the Performance-based Communication and Surveillance (PBCS) Manual (Doc 9869).

6.1.1.3 When direct pilot-controller two-way radiotelephony or data link communications are used for the provision of air traffic control service, recording facilities shall be provided on all such air-ground communication channels.

Note – Requirements for retention of all automatic recordings of communications in ATC are specified in Annex 10, Volume II, 3.5.1.5.

6.1.1.4 Recordings of communications channels as required in paragraph 6.1.1.3 shall be retained for a period of at least thirty days.

6.1.2 For flight information service

6.1.2.1 Air-ground communication facilities shall enable two-way communications to take place between a unit providing flight information service and appropriately equipped aircraft flying anywhere within the flight information region.

6.1.2.2 whenever practicable, air-ground communication facilities for flight information service shall permit direct, rapid, continuous and static-free two-way communications.

6.1.3 For area control service

6.1.3.1 Air-ground communication facilities shall enable two-way communications to take place between a unit providing area control service and appropriately equipped aircraft flying anywhere within the control area(s).

6.1.3.2 whenever practicable, air-ground communication facilities for area control service shall permit direct, rapid, continuous and static-free two-way communications.

6.1.3.3 Where air-ground voice communication channels are used for area control service and are worked by air-ground communicators, it is recommended that suitable arrangements should be made to permit direct pilot-controller voice communications, as and when required.

6.1.4 For approach control service

6.1.4.1 Air-ground communication facilities shall enable direct, rapid, continuous and static-free two-way communications to take place between the unit providing approach control service and appropriately equipped aircraft under its control.

6.1.4.2 Where the unit providing approach control service functions as a separate unit, air-ground communications shall be conducted over communication channels provided for its exclusive use.

6.1.5 For aerodrome control service

6.1.5.1 Air-ground communication facilities shall enable direct, rapid, continuous and static-free two-way communications to take place between an aerodrome control tower and appropriately equipped aircraft operating at any distance within 45 km (25 NM) of the aerodrome concerned.

6.1.5.2 where conditions warrant, separate communication channels shall be provided for the control of traffic operating on the maneuvering area.

6.2 Aeronautical fixed service (ground-ground communications)

6.2.1 General

6.2.1.1 Direct-speech and/or data link communications shall be used in ground-ground communications for air traffic services purposes.

Note 1 – indication by time of the speed with which the communication should be established is provided as a guide to communication services, particularly to determine the types of communication channels required, e.g. that "instantaneous" is intended to refer to communications which effectively provide for immediate access between controllers; "fifteen seconds" to accept switchboard operation and "five minutes" to mean methods involving retransmission.

Note 2 – Requirements for retention of all automatic recordings of communications in ATC are specified in Annex 10, Volume II, 3.5.1.5.

6.2.2 Communications within a flight information region

6.2.2.1 *Communications between air traffic services units*

6.2.2.1.1 A flight information centre shall have facilities for communications with the following units providing a service within its area of responsibility:

(a) the area control centre, unless collocated;
(b) approach control units;
(c) aerodrome control towers.

6.2.2.1.2 An area control centre, in addition to being connected to the flight information centre as prescribed in

6.2 2.1.1, shall have facilities for communications with the following units providing a service within its area of responsibility:

(a) approach control units;
(b) aerodrome control towers;
(c) air traffic services reporting offices, when separately established.

6.2.2.1.3 An approach control unit, in addition to being connected to the flight information centre and the area control centre as prescribed in 6.2.2.1.1 and 6.2.2.1.2, shall have facilities for communications with the associated aerodrome control tower(s) and, when separately established, the associated air traffic services reporting office(s).

6.2.2.1.4 An aerodrome control tower, in addition to being connected to the flight information centre, the area control centre and the approach control unit as prescribed in 6.2.2.1.1, 6.2.2.1.2 and 6.2.2.1.3, shall have facilities for communications with the associated air traffic services reporting office, when separately established.

6.2.2.2 Communications between air traffic services units and other units

6.2.2.2.1 A flight information centre and an area control centre shall have facilities for communications with the following units providing a service within their respective area of responsibility:

(a) appropriate military units;

(b) the meteorological office serving the centre;

(c) the aeronautical telecommunications station serving the centre;

(d) appropriate operator's offices;

(e) the rescue coordination centre or, in the absence of such centre, any other appropriate emergency service;

(f) the international NOTAM office serving the centre.

6.2.2.2.2 An approach control unit and an aerodrome control tower shall have facilities for communications with the following units providing a service within their respective area of responsibility:

(a) appropriate military units;

(b) rescue and emergency services (including ambulance, fire, etc.);

(c) the meteorological office serving the unit concerned;

(d) the aeronautical telecommunications station serving the unit concerned;

(e) the unit providing apron management service, when separately established.

6.2.2.2.3 The communication facilities required under 6.2.2.2.1 a) and 6.2.2.2.2 a) shall include provisions for rapid and reliable communications between the air traffic services unit concerned and the military unit(s) responsible for control of interception operations within the area of responsibility of the air traffic services unit.

6.2.2.3 Description of communication facilities

6.2.2.3.1 The communication facilities required under 6.2.2.1, 6.2.2.2.1 a) and 6.2.2.2.2 a), b) and c) shall include provisions for:

(a) communications by direct speech alone, or in combination with data link communications, whereby for the purpose of transfer of control using radar or ADS-B, the communications can be established instantaneously and for other purposes the communications can normally be established within fifteen seconds; and

(b) printed communications, when a written record is required; the message transit time for such communications being no longer than five minutes.

6.2.2.3.2 In all cases not covered by 6.2.2.3.1, the communication facilities should include provisions for:

(a) communications by direct speech alone, or in combination with data link communications, whereby the communications can normally be established within fifteen seconds; and

(b) printed communications, when a written record is required; the message transit time for such communications being no longer than five minutes.

6.2.2.3.3 In all cases where automatic transfer of data to and/or from air traffic services computers is required, suitable facilities for automatic recording shall be provided.

6.2.2.3.4 The communication facilities required in accordance with 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2 should be supplemented, as and where necessary, by facilities for other forms of visual or audio communications, for example, closed circuit television or separate information processing systems.

6.2.2.3.5 The communication facilities required under 6.2.2.2.2 a), b) and c) shall include provisions for communications by direct speech arranged for conference communications.

6.2.2.3.6 The communication facilities required under 6.2.2.2.2 d) should include provisions for communications by direct speech arranged for conference communications, whereby the communications can normally be established within fifteen seconds.

6.2.2.3.7 All facilities for direct-speech or data link communications between air traffic services units and between air traffic services units and other units described under 6.2.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2.2 shall be provided with automatic recording.

6.2.2.3.8 Recordings of data and communications as required in 6.2.2.3.3 and 6.2.2.3.7 shall be retained for a period of at least thirty days.

6.2.3 Communications between flight information regions

6.2.3.1 Flight information centres and area control centres shall have facilities for communications with all adjacent flight information centres and area control centres.

6.2.3.1.1 These communication facilities shall in all cases include provisions for messages in a form suitable for retention as a permanent record, and delivery in accordance with transit times specified by regional air navigation agreements.

6.2.3.1.2 Unless otherwise prescribed on the basis of regional air navigation agreements, facilities for communications between area control centres serving contiguous control areas shall, in addition, include provisions for direct speech and, where applicable, data link communications, with automatic recording, whereby for the purpose of transfer of control using radar, ADS-B or ADS-C data, the communications can be established instantaneously and for other purposes the communications can normally be established within fifteen seconds.

6.2.3.1.3 When so required by agreement between the States concerned in order to eliminate or reduce the need for interceptions in the event of deviations from assigned track, facilities for communications between adjacent flight information centres or area control centres other than those mentioned in 6.2.3.1.2 shall include provisions for direct speech alone, or in combination with data link communications. The communication facilities shall be provided with automatic recording.

6.2.3.1.4 The communication facilities in 6.2.3.1.3 should permit communications to be established normally within fifteen seconds.

6.2.3.2 Adjacent ATS units should be connected in all cases where special circumstances exist.

Note – Special circumstances may be due to traffic density, types of aircraft operations and/or the manner in which the airspace is organized and may exist even if the control areas and/or control zones are not contiguous or have not (yet) been established.

6.2.3.3 Wherever local conditions are such that it is necessary to clear aircraft into an adjacent control area prior to departure, an approach control unit and/ or aerodrome control tower should be connected with the area control centre serving the adjacent area.

6.2.3.4 The communication facilities in 6.2.3.2 and 6.2.3.3 should include provisions for communications by direct speech alone, or in combination with data link communications, with automatic recording, whereby for the purpose of transfer of control using radar, ADS-B or ADS-C data, the communications can be established instantaneously and for other purposes the communications can normally be established within fifteen seconds.

6.2.3.5 In all cases where automatic exchange of data between air traffic services computers is required, suitable facilities for automatic recording shall be provided.

6.2.3.6 Recordings of data and communications as required in 6.2.3.5 shall be retained for a period of at least thirty days.

6.2.4 Procedures for direct-speech communications

The appropriate procedures for direct speech communications shall be developed to permit immediate connections to be made for very urgent calls concerning the safety of aircraft, and the interruption, if necessary, of less urgent calls in progress at the time.

6.3 Surface movement control service

6.3.1 Communications for the control of vehicles other than aircraft on maneuvering areas at controlled aerodromes

6.3.1.1 Two-way radiotelephony communication facilities shall be provided for aerodrome control service for the control of vehicles on the maneuvering area, except where communication by a system of visual signals is deemed to be adequate.

6.3.1.2 Where conditions warrant, separate communication channels shall be provided for the control of vehicles on the maneuvering area. Automatic recording facilities shall be provided on all such channels.

6.3.1.3 Recordings of communications as required in 6.3.1.2 shall be retained for a period of at least thirty days.

6.4 Aeronautical radio navigation service

6.4.1 Automatic recording of surveillance data

6.4.1.1 Surveillance data from primary and secondary radar equipment or other systems (e.g. ADS-B, ADS-C), used as an aid to air traffic services, shall be automatically recorded for use in accident and incident investigations, search and rescue, air traffic control and surveillance systems evaluation and training.

6.4.1.2 Automatic recordings shall be retained for a period of at least thirty days. When the recordings are pertinent to accident and incident investigations, they shall be retained for longer periods until it is evident that they will no longer be required.

CHAPTER 7 – AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION

7.1 Meteorological information

7.1.1 General

7.1.1.1 Air traffic services units shall be supplied with up-to-date information on existing and forecast meteorological conditions as necessary for the performance of their respective functions. The information shall be supplied in such a form as to require a minimum of interpretation on the part of air traffic services personnel and with a frequency which satisfies the requirements of the air traffic services units concerned.

7.1.1.2 Air traffic services units should be supplied with available detailed information on the location, vertical extent, direction and rate of movement of meteorological phenomena in the vicinity of the aerodrome, and particularly in the climb-out and approach areas, which could be hazardous to *aircraft operations.*

Note – The meteorological phenomena are listed in ASN 105, Chapter 4, 4.6.8.

7.1.1.3, When computer-processed upper air data are made available to air traffic services units in digital form for use by air traffic services computers, the contents, format and transmission arrangements should be as agreed between the meteorological authority and the appropriate air traffic services division.

7.1.2 Flight information centres and area control centres

7.1.2.1 Flight information centres and area control centres shall be supplied with meteorological information as described in ASN 105, Appendix 9, 1.3, particular emphasis being given to the occurrence or expected occurrence of weather deterioration as soon as this can be determined. These reports and forecasts shall cover the flight information region or control area and such other areas as may be determined on the basis of regional air navigation agreements.

Note – For the purpose of this provision, certain changes in meteorological conditions are construed as deterioration in a weather element, although they are not ordinarily considered as such. An increase in temperature may, for example, adversely affect the operation of certain types of aircraft.

7.1.2.2 Flight information centres and area control centres shall be provided, at suitable intervals, with current pressure data for setting altimeters, for locations specified by the flight information centre or area control centre concerned.

7.1.3 Units providing approach control service

7.1.3.1 Units providing approach control service shall be supplied with meteorological information as described in ASN 105, Appendix 9, 1.2 for the airspace and the aerodromes with which they are concerned. Special reports and amendments to forecasts shall be communicated to the units providing approach control service as soon as they are necessary in accordance with established criteria, without waiting for the next routine report or forecast. Where multiple anemometers are used, the indicators to which

they are related shall be clearly marked to identify the runway and section of the runway monitored by each anemometer.

Note – See Note following 7.1.2.1.

7.1.3.2 Units providing approach control service shall be provided with current pressure data for setting altimeters, for locations specified by the unit providing approach control service.

7.1.3.3 Units providing approach control service for final approach, landing and take-off shall be equipped with surface wind display(s). The display(s) shall be related to the same location(s) of observation and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding display(s) in the aerodrome control tower and in the meteorological station, where such a station exists.

7.1.3.4 Units providing approach control service for final approach, landing and take-off at aerodromes where runway visual range values are assessed by instrumental means shall be equipped with display(s) permitting read-out of the current runway visual range value(s). The display(s) shall be related to the same location(s) of observation and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding displays in the aerodrome control tower and in the meteorological station, where such a station exists.

7.1.3.5 Units providing approach control service for final approach, landing and take-off at aerodromes where the height of cloud base is assessed by instrumental means should be equipped with display(s) permitting read-out of the current value(s) of the height of cloud base. The displays should be related to the same location(s) of observations and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding display(s) in the aerodrome control tower and in the meteorological station, where such a station exists.

7.1.3.6 Units providing approach control service for final approach, landing and take-off shall be supplied with information on wind shear which could adversely affect aircraft on the approach or take-off paths or during circling approach.

Note – Provisions concerning the issuance of wind shear warnings and alerts and ATS requirements for meteorological information are given in IS 042, Chapter 7 and Appendices 6 and 9.

7.1.4 Aerodrome control towers

7.1.4.1 Aerodrome control towers shall be supplied with meteorological information as described in IS 049, Appendix 9, 1.1 for the aerodrome with which they are concerned. Special reports and amendments to forecasts shall be communicated to the aerodrome control towers as soon as they are necessary in accordance with established criteria, without waiting for the next routine report or forecast.

Note – See Note following 7.1.2.1.

7.1.4.2 Aerodrome control towers shall be provided with current pressure data for setting altimeters for the aerodrome concerned.

7.1.4.3 Aerodrome control towers shall be equipped with surface wind display(s). The display(s) shall be related to the same location(s) of observation and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding display(s) in the meteorological station, where such a station exists. Where multiple

sensor(s) are used, the displays to which they are related shall be clearly marked to identify the runway and section of the runway monitored by each sensor.

7.1.4.4 Aerodrome control towers at aerodromes where runway visual range values are measured by instrumental means shall be equipped with display(s) permitting read-out of the current runway visual range value(s). The display(s) shall be related to the same location(s) of observation and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding display(s) in the meteorological station, where such a station exists.

7.1.4.5 Aerodrome control towers at aerodromes where the height of cloud base is assessed by instrumental means should be equipped with display(s) permitting read-out of the current value(s) of the height of cloud base. The displays should be related to the same location(s) of observations and be fed from the same sensor(s) as the corresponding display(s) in the meteorological station, where such a station exists.

7.1.4.6 Aerodrome control towers shall be supplied with information on wind shear which could adversely affect aircraft on the approach or take-off paths or during circling approach and aircraft on the runway during the landing roll or take-off run.

7.1.4.7 Aerodrome control towers and/or other appropriate units shall be supplied with aerodrome warnings.

Note – The meteorological conditions for which aerodrome warnings are issued are listed in ASN 105, Appendix 6, 5.1.3.

7.1.5 Communication stations

Where necessary for flight information purposes, current meteorological reports and forecasts shall be supplied to communication stations. A copy of such information shall be forwarded to the flight information centre or the area control centre.

7.2 Information on aerodrome conditions and the operational status of associated facilities

Aerodrome control towers and units providing approach control service shall be kept currently informed of the operationally significant conditions of the movement area, including the existence of temporary hazards, and the operational status of any associated facilities at the aerodrome(s) with which they are concerned.

7.3 Information on the operational status of navigation services

7.3.1 ATS units shall be kept currently informed of the operational status of non-visual navigation aids, and those visual aids essential for take-off, departure, approach and
landing procedures within their area of responsibility and those visual and non-visual aids essential for surface movement.

7.3.2 Information on the operational status, and any changes thereto, of visual and non-visual navigational aids as referred to in 7.3.1 shall be received by the appropriate ATS unit(s) on a timely basis consistent with the use of the aid(s) involved.

Note.— Guidance material regarding the provision of information to ATS units in respect to visual and non-visual navigation aids is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual (Doc 9426). Specifications for monitoring visual aids are contained in implementing Standard 030, and related guidance material is in the Aerodrome Design Manual(Doc 9157), Part 5. Specifications for monitoring non-visual aids are contained in annex 10 Volume 1.

7.4 Information on unmanned free balloons

Operators of unmanned free balloons shall keep the appropriate air traffic services units informed of details of flights of unmanned free balloons in accordance with the provisions contained in Implementing Standard 026.

7.5 Information concerning volcanic activity

7.5.1 ATS units shall be informed, in accordance with local agreement, of pre-eruption volcanic activity, volcanic eruptions and volcanic ash cloud which could affect airspace used by flights within their area of responsibility.

7.5.2 Area control centres and flight information centres shall be provided with volcanic ash advisory information issued by the associated VAAC.

Note – VAACs are designated by regional air navigation agreements in accordance with Annex 3, 3.5.1.

7.6 Information concerning radioactive materials and toxic chemical "clouds"

ATS units shall be informed, in accordance with local agreement, of the release into the atmosphere of radioactive materials or toxic chemicals which could affect airspace used by flights within their area of responsibility.

APPENDIX 1 – PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF NAVIGATION SPECIFICATIONS AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF ATS ROUTES OTHER THAN STANDARD DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL ROUTES

(Chapter 2, Sections 2.7 and 2.12 refer)

Note – See Appendix 3 concerning the identification of standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures. Guidance material on the establishment of these routes and procedures is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426).*

1. Designators for ATS routes and navigation specifications

1.1 The purpose of a system of route designators and navigation specification(s) applicable to specified ATS route segment(s), route(s) or area is to allow both pilots and ATS, taking into account automation requirements:

(a) to make unambiguous reference to any ATS route without the need to resort to the use of geographical coordinates or other means in order to describe it;

(b) to relate an ATS route to a specific vertical structure of the airspace, as applicable;

(c) to indicate a required level of navigation performance accuracy, when operating along an ATS route or within a specified area; and

(d) to indicate that a route is used primarily or exclusively by certain types of aircraft.

Note 1— Specifications governing the publication of navigation specifications are given in Implementing Standard 04.

Note 2— In relation to this appendix and for flight planning purposes, a prescribed navigation specification is not considered an integral part of the ATS route designator.

1.2 In order to meet this purpose, the designation system shall:

(a) permit the identification of any ATS route in a simple and unique manner;
(b) avoid redundancy;
(c) be usable by both ground and airborne automation systems;
(d) permit utmost brevity in operational use; and
(e) provide sufficient possibility of extension to cater for any future requirements without the need for fundamental changes.

1.3 Controlled, advisory and uncontrolled ATS routes, with the exception of standard arrival and departure routes, shall therefore be identified as specified hereafter.

2. Composition of designator

2.1 The ATS route designator shall consist of a basic designator supplemented, if necessary, by:

(a) one prefix as prescribed in 2.3; and

(b) one additional letter as prescribed in 2.4

2.1.1 The number of characters required to compose the designator shall not exceed six characters.

2.1.2 The number of characters required to compose the designator should, whenever possible, be kept to a maximum of five characters.

2.2 The basic designator shall consist of one letter of the alphabet followed by a number from 1 to 999.

2.2.1 Selection of the letter shall be made from those listed hereunder:

(a) A, B, G, R for routes which form part of the regional networks of ATS routes and are not area navigation routes;
(b) L, M, N, P for area navigation routes which form part of the regional networks of ATS routes;
(c) H, J, V, W for routes which do not form part of the regional networks of ATS routes and are not area navigation routes;
(d) Q, T, Y, Z for area navigation routes which do not form part of the regional networks of ATS routes.

2.3 Where applicable, one supplementary letter shall be added as a prefix to the basic designator in accordance with the following:

(a) K to indicate a low-level route established for use primarily by helicopters;

(b) U to indicate that the route or portion thereof is established in the upper airspace;
(c) S to indicate a route established exclusively for use by supersonic aircraft during acceleration, deceleration and while in supersonic flight.

2.4 When prescribed by the appropriate Air traffic Services Unit or on the basis of regional air navigation agreements, a supplementary letter may be added after the basic designator of the ATS route in question in order to indicate the type of service provided or the turn performance required on the route in question in accordance with the following:

(a) the letter F to indicate that on the route or portion thereof advisory service only is provided;
(b) the letter G to indicate that on the route or portion thereof flight information service only is provided.

Note 1— Due to limitations in the display equipment on board aircraft, the supplementary letters "F" or "G "may not be displayed to the pilot.

Note 2- Implementation of a route or a portion there of as controlled route, advisory route or flight information route is indicated in aeronautical charts and aeronautical information publications in accordance with the provisions in IS 041.

3. Assignment of basic designators

3.1 Basic ATS route designators shall be assigned in accordance with the following principles.

3.1.1 The same basic designator shall be assigned to a main trunk route throughout its entire length, irrespective of terminal control areas, States or regions traversed.

Note – This is of particular importance where automated ATS data processing and computerized airborne navigation equipment is used.

3.1.2 Where two or more trunk routes have a common segment, the segment in question shall be assigned each of the designators of the routes concerned, except where this would present difficulties in the provision of air traffic service, in which case, by common agreement, one designator only shall be assigned.

3.1.3 A basic designator assigned to one route shall not be assigned to any other route.

3.1.4 Sri Lankas' requirements for designators shall be notified to the Regional Offices of ICAO for coordination.

4. Use of designators in communications

4.1 In printed communications, the designator shall be expressed at all times by not less than two and not more than six characters.

4.2 In voice communications, the basic letter of a designator shall be spoken in accordance with the ICAO spelling alphabet.

4.3 Where the prefixes K, U or S specified in 2.3 are used, they shall, in voice communications, be spoken as follows:

K — KOPTER, U — UPPER, S — SUPERSONIC
The word "kopter" shall be pronounced as in the word "helicopter" and the words "upper" and "supersonic" as in the English language.

4.4 Where the letters "F", "G", specified in 2.4 above are used, the flight crew should not be required to use them in voice communications.

APPENDIX 2 – PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT POINTS

(Chapter 2, Section 2.14 refers)

1. Establishment of significant points

1.1 Significant points should, whenever possible, be established with reference to ground-based radio navigation aids, preferably VHF or higher frequency aids.

1.2 Where such ground-based radio navigation aids do not exist, significant points shall be established at locations which can be determined by self-contained airborne navigation aids, or, where navigation by visual reference to the ground is to be effected, by visual observation. Specific points may be designated as ‘‘transfer of control’’ points by agreement between adjacent air traffic control units or control positions concerned.

2. Designators for significant points marked by the site of a radio navigation aid

2.1 Plain language name for significant points marked by the site of a radio navigation aid

2.1.1 Whenever practicable, significant points shall be named with reference to an identifiable and preferably prominent geographical location.

2.1.2 In selecting a name for the significant point, care shall be taken to ensure that the following conditions are met:

(a) the name shall not create difficulties in pronunciation for pilots or ATS personnel when speaking in the language used in ATS communications. Where the name of a geographical location in the national language selected for designating a significant point gives rise to difficulties in pronunciation, an abbreviated or contracted version of this name, which retains as much of its geographical significance as possible, shall be selected;

Example: FUERSTENFELDBRUCK = FURSTY

(b) the name shall be easily recognizable in voice communications and shall be free of ambiguity with those of other significant points in the same general area. In addition, the name shall not create confusion with respect to other communications exchanged between air traffic services and pilots;

(c) the name should, if possible, consist of at least six letters and form two syllables and preferably not more than three;

(d) the selected name shall be the same for both the significant point and the radio navigation aid marking it.

2.2 Composition of coded designators for significant points marked by the site of a radio navigation aid

2.2.1 The coded designator shall be the same as the radio identification of the radio navigation aid. It shall be so composed, if possible, as to facilitate association with the name of the point in plain language.

2.2.2 Coded designators shall not be duplicated within 1 100 km (600 NM) of the location of the radio navigation aid concerned, except as noted hereunder.

Note.— When two radio navigation aids operating in different bands of the frequency spectrum are situated at the same location, their radio identifications are normally the same.

2.3 Sri Lankas requirements for coded designators shall be notified to the Regional Offices of ICAO for coordination.

3. Designators for significant points not marked by the site of a radio navigation aid

3.1 Where a significant point is required at a position not marked by the site of a radio navigation aid, and is used for ATC purposes, it shall be designated by a unique five-letter pronounceable "name-code" This name-code designator then serves as the name as well as the coded designator of the significant point.

Note.— The principles governing the use of alphanumeric name-codes in support of RNAV SIDs, STARs and instrument approach procedures are detailed in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168).

3.2 The name-code designator shall be selected so as to avoid any difficulties in pronunciation by pilots or ATS personnel when speaking in the language used in ATS communications.

Examples: ADOLA, KODAP

3.3 The name-code designator shall be easily recognizable in voice communications and shall be free of ambiguity with those used for other significant points in the same general area.

3.4 The unique five letter pronounceable name-code designator assigned to a significant point shall not be assigned to any other significant point. When there is a need to relocate a significant point, a new name-code designator shall be chosen. In cases when Sri Lanka wishes to keep the allocation of specific name-codes for re-use at a different location, such name-codes shall not be used until after a period of at least six months.

3.5 Sri Lankas requirements for name-code designators shall be notified to the Regional Offices of ICAO for coordination.

3.6 In areas where no system of fixed routes is established or where the routes followed by aircraft vary depending on operational considerations, significant points shall be determined and reported in terms of World Geodetic System — 1984 (WGS-84) geographical coordinates, except that permanently established significant points serving as exit and/or entry points into such areas shall be designated in accordance with the applicable provisions in 2 or 3.

4. Use of designators in communications

4.1 Normally the name selected in accordance with 2 or 3 shall be used to refer to the significant point in voice communications. If the plain language name for a significant point marked by the site of a radio navigation aid selected in accordance with 2.1 is not used, it shall be replaced by the coded designator which, in voice communications, shall be spoken in accordance with the ICAO spelling alphabet.

4.2 In printed and coded communications, only the coded designator or the selected name-code shall be used to refer to a significant point.

5. Significant points used for reporting purposes

5.1 In order to permit ATS to obtain information regarding the progress of aircraft in flight, selected significant points may need to be designated as reporting points.

5.2 In establishing such points, consideration shall be given to the following factors:

(a) the type of air traffic services provided;
(b) the amount of traffic normally encountered;
(c) the accuracy with which aircraft are capable of adhering to the current flight plan;
(d) the speed of the aircraft;
(e) the separation minima applied;
(f) the complexity of the airspace structure;
(g) the control method(s) employed;
(h) the start or end of significant phases of a flight (climb, descent, change of direction, etc.);
(i) transfer of control procedures;
(j) safety and search and rescue aspects;
(k) the cockpit and air-ground communication workload.

5.3 Reporting points shall be established either as “compulsory” or as “on-request”.

5.4 In establishing “compulsory” reporting points the following principles shall apply:

(a) compulsory reporting points shall be limited to the minimum necessary for the routine provision of information to air traffic services units on the progress of aircraft in flight, bearing in mind the need to keep cockpit and controller workload and air-ground communications load to a minimum;

(b) the availability of a radio navigation aid at a location should not necessarily determine its designation as a compulsory reporting point;

(c) compulsory reporting points should not necessarily be established at flight information region or control area boundaries.

5.5 “On-request” reporting points may be established in relation to the requirements of air traffic services for additional position reports when traffic conditions so demand.

5.6 The designation of compulsory and on-request reporting points shall be reviewed regularly with a view to keeping the requirements for routine position reporting to the minimum necessary to ensure efficient air traffic services.

5.7 Routine reporting over compulsory reporting points should not systematically be made mandatory for all flights in all circumstances. In applying this principle, particular attention shall be given to the following:

(a) high-speed, high-flying aircraft should not be required to make routine position reports over all reporting points established as compulsory for low-speed, low-flying aircraft;

(b) aircraft transiting through a terminal control area should not be required to make routine position reports as frequently as arriving and departing aircraft.

5.8 In areas where the above principles regarding the establishment of reporting points would not be practicable, a reporting system with reference to meridians of longitude or parallels of latitude expressed in whole degrees may be established.

APPENDIX 3 – PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF STANDARD DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL ROUTES AND ASSOCIATED PROCEDURES

(See Chapter 2, 2.12.3)

Note – Material relating to the establishment of standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures is contained in the Air Traffic Services Planning Manual *(Doc 9426).*

1. Designators for standard departure and arrival routes and associated procedures

Note – In the following text the term "route" is used in the meaning of "route and associated procedures".

1.1 The system of designators shall:

(a) permit the identification of each route in a simple and unambiguous manner;

(b) make a clear distinction between:
- departure routes and arrival routes;
- departure or arrival routes and other ATS routes;
- routes requiring navigation by reference to ground based radio aids or self-contained airborne aids, and routes requiring navigation by visual reference to the ground;

(c) be compatible with air traffic services and aircraft data processing and display requirements;

(d) be of utmost brevity in its operational application;

(e) avoid redundancy;

(f) provide sufficient possibility for extension to cater for any future requirements without the need for fundamental changes.

1.2 Each route shall be identified by a plain language designator and a corresponding coded designator.

1.3 The designators shall, in voice communications, be easily recognizable as relating to a standard departure or arrival route and shall not create any difficulties in pronunciation for pilots and air traffic services personnel.

2. Composition of designators

2.1 Plain language designator

2.1.1 The plain language designator of a standard departure or arrival route shall consist of:

(a) a basic indicator; followed by

(b) a validity indicator; followed by

(c) a route indicator, where required; followed by

(d) the word "departure" or "arrival"; followed by

(e) the word "visual", if the route has been established for use by aircraft operating in accordance with the visual flight rules (VFR).

2.1.2 The basic indicator shall be the name or name-code of the significant point where a standard departure route terminates or a standard arrival route begins.

2.1.3 The validity indicator shall be a number from 1 to 9.

2.1.4 The route indicator shall be one letter of the alphabet. The letters “I” and “O” shall not be used.

2.2 Coded designator

The coded designator of a standard departure or arrival route, instrument or visual, shall consist of:

(a) the coded designator or name-code of the significant point described in 2.1.1 a); followed by
(b) the validity indicator in 2.1.1 b); followed by
(c) the route indicator in 2.1.1 c), where required.

Note— Limitations in the display equipment on board aircraft may require shortening of the basic indicator, if that indicator is a five-letter name-code, e.g. KODAP. The manner in which such an indicator is shortened is left to the discretion of operators.

3. Assignment of designators

3.1 Each route shall be assigned a separate designator.

3.2 To distinguish between two or more routes which relate to the same significant point (and therefore are assigned the same basic indicator), a separate route indicator as described in 2.1.4 shall be assigned to each route.

4. Assignment of validity indicators

4.1 A validity indicator shall be assigned to each route to identify the route which is currently in effect.

4.2 The first validity indicator to be assigned shall be the number “1”.

4.3 Whenever a route is amended, a new validity indicator, consisting of the next higher number, shall be assigned. The number “9” shall be followed by the number “1”.

5. Examples of plain language and coded designators

5.1 *Example 1*: Standard departure route — instrument:

(a) Plain language BRECON ONE designator: DEPARTURE

(b) Coded designator: BCN 1

5.1.1 *Meaning*: The designator identifies a standard instrument departure route which terminates at the significant point BRECON (basic indicator). BRECON is a radio navigation facility with the identification BCN (basic indicator of the coded designator). The validity indicator ONE (1 in the coded designator) signifies either that the original version of the route is still in effect or that

a change has been made from the previous version NINE (9) to the now effective version ONE (1) (see 4.3). The absence of a route indicator (see 2.1.4 and 3.2) signifies that only one route, in this case a departure route, has been established with reference to BRECON.

5.2 *Example 2*: Standard arrival route - instrument:

(a) Plain language KODAP TWO ALPHA designator: ARRIVAL
(b) Coded designator: KODAP 2 A

5.2.1 *Meaning*: This designator identifies a standard instrument arrival route which begins at the significant point KODAP (basic indicator). KODAP is a significant point not marked by the site of a radio navigation facility and therefore assigned a five-letter name-code in accordance with Appendix 2. The validity indicator TWO (2) signifies that a change has been made from the previous version ONE (1) to the now effective version TWO (2). The route indicator ALPHA (A) identifies one of several routes established with reference to KODAP and is a specific character assigned to this route.

5.3 *Example 3*: Standard departure route - visual:

(a) Plain language ADOLA FIVE BRAVO designator DEPARTURE VISUAL
(b) Coded designator: ADOLA 5 B

5.3.1 *Meaning*: This designator identifies a standard departure route for controlled VFR flights which terminates at ADOLA, a significant point not marked by the site of a radio navigation facility. The validity indicator FIVE (5) signifies that a change has been made from the previous version FOUR (4) to the now effective version FIVE (5). The route indicator BRAVO (B) identifies one of several routes established with reference to ADOLA.

6. Composition of designators for MLS/RNAV approach procedures

6.1 Plain language designator

6.1.1 The plain language designator of an MLS/RNAV approach procedure shall consist of:
(a) “MLS”; followed by
(b) a basic indicator; followed by
(c) a validity indicator; followed by
(d) a route indicator; followed by
(e) the word “approach”; followed by
(f) the designator of the runway for which the procedure is designed.

6.1.2 The basic indicator shall be the name or name-code of the significant point where the approach procedure begins.

6.1.3 The validity indicator shall be a number from 1 to 9.

6.1.4 The route indicator shall be one letter of the alphabet. The letters “I” and “O” shall not be used.

6.1.5 The designator of the runway shall be in accordance with IS 030, 5.2.2.

6.2 Coded designator

6.2.1 The coded designator of an MLS/RNAV approach procedure shall consist of:

(a) "MLS"; followed by

(b) the coded designator or name-code of the significant point described in 6.1.1 b); followed by

(c) the validity indicator in 6.1.1 c); followed by

(d) the route indicator in 6.1.1 d); followed by

(e) the runway designator in 6.1.1 f).

6.3 Assignment of designators

6.3.1 The assignment of designators for MLS/RNAV approach procedures shall be in accordance with paragraph 3. Procedures having identical tracks but different flight profiles shall be assigned separate route indicators.

6.3.2 The route indicator letter for MLS/RNAV approach procedures shall be assigned uniquely to all approaches at an airport until all the letters have been used. Only then shall the route indicator letter be repeated. The use of the same route indicator for two routes using the same MLS ground facility shall not be permitted.

6.3.3 The assignment of validity indicator for approach procedures shall be in accordance with paragraph 4.

6.4 Example of plain language and coded designators

6.4.1 *Example:*

(a) Plain language MLS HAPPY ONE ALPHA designator: APPROACH RUNWAY ONE EIGHT LEFT

(b) Coded designator: MLS HAPPY 1 A 18L

6.4.2 *Meaning:* The designator identifies an MLS/RNAV approach procedure which begins at the significant point HAPPY (basic indicator). HAPPY is a significant point not marked by the site of a radio navigation facility and therefore assigned a five-letter name-code in accordance with Appendix 2. The validity indicator ONE (1) signifies that either the original version of the route is still in effect or a change has been made from the previous version NINE (9) to the now effective version ONE (1). The route indicator ALPHA (A) identifies one of several routes established with reference to HAPPY and is a specific character assigned to this route.

7. Use of designators in communications

7.1 In voice communications, only the plain language designator shall be used.

Note – For the purpose of identification of routes, the words "departure", "arrival" and "visual" described in 2.1.1 d) and 2.1.1 e) are considered to be an integral element of the plain language designator.

7.2 In printed or coded communications, only the coded designator shall be used.

8. Display of routes and procedures to air traffic control

8.1 A detailed description of each currently effective standard departure and/or arrival route/approach procedure, including the plain language designator and the coded designator, shall be displayed at the working positions at which the routes/procedures are assigned to aircraft as part of an Air Traffic Control clearance, or are otherwise of relevance in the provision of air traffic control services.

8.2 Whenever possible, a graphic portrayal of the routes/ procedures shall also be displayed.

APPENDIX 4 – ATS AIRSPACE CLASSES — SERVICES PROVIDED AND FLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

(Chapter 2, 2.6 refers)

Class	*Type of flight*	*Separation provided*	*Service provided*	*Speed limitation**	*Radio communication requirement*	*Subject to an ATC clearance*
A	IFR only	All aircraft	Air traffic control service	Not applicable	Continuous two-way	Yes
B	IFR	All aircraft	Air traffic control service	Not applicable	Continuous two-way	Yes
	VFR	All aircraft	Air traffic control service	Not applicable	Continuous two-way	Yes
C	IFR	IFR from IFR IFR from VFR	Air traffic control service	Not applicable	Continuous two-way	Yes
	VFR	VFR from IFR	1) Air traffic control service for separation from IFR; 2) VFR/VFR traffic information (and traffic avoidance advice on request)	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	Yes
D	IFR	IFR from IFR	Air traffic control service, traffic information about VFR flights (and traffic avoidance advice on request)	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	Yes
	VFR	Nil	IFR/VFR and VFR/VFR traffic information (and traffic avoidance advice on request)	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	Yes
E	IFR	IFR from IFR	Air traffic control service and, as far as practical, traffic information about VFR flights	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	Yes
	VFR	Nil	Traffic information as far as practical	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	No	No
F	IFR	IFR from IFR as far as practical	Air traffic advisory service; flight information service	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	No
	VFR	Nil	Flight information service	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	No	No
G	IFR	Nil	Flight information service	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	Continuous two-way	No
	VFR	Nil	Flight information service	250 kt IAS below 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL	No	No

* When the height of the transition altitude is lower than 3 050 m (10 000 ft) AMSL, FL 100 should be used in lieu of 10 000 ft.

APPENDIX 5 - AERONAUTICAL DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

Table 1. Latitude and longitude

Latitude and longitude	*Accuracy Data type*	*Integrity Classification*
Flight information region boundary points	2 km declared	routine
P, R, D area boundary points (outside CTA/CTR boundaries)	2 km declared	routine
P, R, D area boundary points (inside CTA/CTR boundaries)	100 m calculated	essential
CTA/CTR boundary points	100 m calculated	essential
En-route navaids and fixes, holding, STAR/SID points	100 m surveyed/calculated	essential
Obstacles in Area 1 (the entire State territory)	50 m surveyed	routine
Obstacles in Area 2 (the part outside the aerodrome/heliport boundary)	5 m surveyed	essential
Final approach fixes/points and other essential fixes/points comprising the instrument approach procedure	3 m surveyed/calculated	essential

Note 1 – See Implementing Standard 028, Appendix 1 for graphical illustrations of obstacle data collection surfaces and criteria used to identify obstacles in the defined areas.

Note 2 – In those portions of Area 2 where flight operations are prohibited due to very high terrain or other local restrictions and/or regulations, obstacle data are to be collected in accordance with the Area 1 numerical requirements specified in Implementing Standard 028 Appendix 1, Table A8-2.

Table 2 – Elevation/altitude/height

Table 2. Elevation/altitude/height

Elevation/altitude/height	*Accuracy Data type*	*Integrity Classification*
Threshold crossing height (Reference datum height), precision approaches	0.5 m calculated	critical
Obstacle clearance altitude/height (OCA/H)	as specified in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168)	essential
Obstacles in Area 1 (the entire State territory), elevations	30 m surveyed	routine
Obstacles in Area 2 (the part outside the aerodrome/heliport boundary)	3 m surveyed	essential
Distance measuring equipment (DME), elevation	30 m (100 ft) surveyed	essential
Instrument approach procedures altitude	as specified in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168)	essential
Minimum altitudes	50 m calculated	routine

Note 1 – See Implementing Standard 028 Appendix 1 for graphical illustrations of the obstacle data collection surfaces and criteria used to identify obstacles in the defined areas.

Note 2 – In those portions of Area 2 where flight operations are prohibited due to very high terrain or other local restrictions and/or regulations, obstacle data are to be collected in accordance with the Area 1 numerical requirements specified in Implementing Standard 028 Appendix 1, Table A8-2.

Table 3 – Declination and magnetic variation

Table 3. Declination and magnetic variation

Declination/variation	*Accuracy Data type*	*Integrity Classification*
VHF NAVAID station declination used for technical line-up	1 degree surveyed	essential
NDB NAVAID magnetic variation	1 degree surveyed	routine

Table 4 – Bearing

Table 4. Bearing

Bearing	*Accuracy Data type*	*Integrity Classification*
Airway segments	1/10 degree calculated	routine
Bearing used for the formation of an en-route and of a terminal fix	1/10 degree calculated	routine
Terminal arrival/departure route segments	1/10 degree calculated	routine
Bearing used for the formation of an instrument approach procedure fix	1/100 degree calculated	essential

Table 5. Length/distance/dimension

Length/distance/dimension	*Accuracy Data type*	*Integrity Classification*
Airway segments length	1/10 km calculated	routine
Distance used for the formation of an en-route fix.....	1/10 km calculated	routine
Terminal arrival/departure route segments length	1/100 km calculated	essential
Distance used for the formation of a terminal and instrument approach procedure fix	1/100 km calculated	essential

APPENDIX 6. INSTRUMENT FLIGHT PROCEDURE DESIGN SERVICE PROVIDER RESPONSIBILITIES CONCERNING AN INSTRUMENT FLIGHT PROCEDURE DESIGN SERVICE

(Chapter 2, 2.33 refers)

(1) Air Navigation Services Provider shall:

(a) provide an instrument flight procedure design service; and/or

(b) agree with one or more Contracting State(s) to provide a joint service; and/or

(c) delegate the provision of the service to external agency(ies).

(2) In all cases in paragraph 1 above, Director General of Civil Aviation shall approve and remain responsible for all instrument flight procedures for aerodromes and airspace under the authority of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(3) Instrument flight procedures shall be designed in accordance with DGCA-approved design criteria.

(4) Director General of Civil Aviation shall ensure that an instrument flight procedure design service provider intending to design an instrument flight procedure for aerodromes or airspace under the authority of the Director General of Civil Aviation meets the requirements established by that State's regulatory framework.

Note.— Guidance material for regulatory framework for the oversight of instrument flight procedure design service is contained in the Manual on the Development of a Regulatory Framework for Instrument Flight Procedure Design Service (Doc 10068).

(5) Director General of Civil Aviation shall ensure that an instrument flight procedure design service provider utilizes a quality management system at each stage of the instrument flight procedure design process.

Note.— This requirement can be met by means of a quality assurance methodology, such as that described in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168), Volume II. Guidance for implementing such a methodology is contained in the Quality Assurance Manual for Flight Procedure Design (Doc 9906).

(6) Director General of Civil Aviation shall ensure that maintenance and periodic review of instrument flight procedures for aerodromes and airspace under the authority of the Director General of Civil Aviation are conducted. Director General of Civil Aviation shall establish an interval for periodic review of instrument flight procedures not exceeding five years.

Note.— Guidance on maintenance and periodic review is contained in the Quality Assurance Manual for Flight Procedure Design (Doc 9906).

ATTACHMENT A – MATERIAL RELATING TO A METHOD OF ESTABLISHING ATS ROUTES DEFINED BY VOR

(Paragraph 2.7.1 and Section 2.12 refer)

1. Introduction

1.1 The guidance material in this Attachment results from comprehensive studies, carried out in Europe in 1972 and the United States in 1978, which were in general agreement.

Note— Details of the European studies are contained in Circular 120 — Methodology for the Derivation of Separation Minima Applied to the Spacing between Parallel Tracks in ATS Route Structures.

1.2 In applying the guidance material in 3 and 4, it should be recognized that the data on which it is based are generally representative of navigation using VOR meeting the full requirements of Doc 8071 — *Manual on Testing of Radio Navigation Aids*, Volume I. Any additional factors, such as those due to particular operational requirements, frequency of aircraft passings or information available regarding the actual track-keeping performance of aircraft within a given portion of airspace should be taken into account.

1.3 Attention is also invited to the basic assumptions in 4.2 and to the fact that the values given in 4.1 represent a conservative approach. Before applying these values, account should therefore be taken of any practical experience gained in the airspace under consideration, as well as the possibility of achieving improvements in the overall navigation performance of aircraft.

1.4 States are encouraged to keep ICAO fully informed of the results of the application of this guidance material.

2. Determination of VOR system performance values

The large variability of the values which are likely to be associated with each of the factors that make up the total VOR system, and the limitation of presently available methods to measure all these effects individually with the required precision, have led to the conclusion that an assessment of the total system error provides a more realistic method for determining the VOR system performance. The material contained in 3 and 4 should be applied only after study of Circular 120 especially with respect to the environmental conditions.

Note – Guidance material on overall VOR system accuracy is also contained in Annex 10, Volume I, and Attachment C.

3. Determination of protected airspace along VOR-defined routes

Note 1 – The material of this section has not been derived by means of the collision-risk/target level of safety method.

Note 2 – The word "containment" as used in this section is intended to indicate that the protected airspace provided will contain the traffic for 95 per cent of the total flying time (i.e. accumulated over all aircraft) for which the traffic operates along the route in question. Where,

for example 95 per cent containment is provided, it is implicit that for 5 per cent of the total flying time traffic will be outside *the protected airspace. It is not possible to quantify the maximum distance which such traffic is likely to deviate beyond the protected airspace.*

3.1 For VOR-defined routes where radar or ADS-B is not used to assist aircraft in remaining within the protected airspace, the following guidance is provided. However, when the lateral deviations of aircraft are being controlled with the aid of radar or ADS-B monitoring, the size of the protected airspace required may be reduced, as indicated by practical experience gained in the airspace under consideration.

3.2 As a minimum, protection against activity in airspace adjacent to the routes should provide 95 per cent containment.

3.3 The work described in Circular 120 indicates that a VOR system performance based on the probability of 95 per cent containment would require the following protected airspace around the centre line of the route to allow for possible deviations:

- VOR routes with 93 km (50 NM) or less between VORs: ±7.4 km (4 NM);

- VOR routes with up to 278 km (150 NM) between VORs: ±7.4 km (4 NM) up to 46 km (25 NM) from the VOR then expanding protected airspace up to ±11.1 km (6 NM) at 139 km (75 NM) from the VOR.

Figure A-1

3.4 If the appropriate air traffic service provider considers that a better protection is required, e.g. because of the proximity of prohibited, restricted or danger areas, climb or descent paths of military aircraft, etc., it may decide that a higher level of containment should be provided. For delineating the protected airspace the following values should then be used:

- for segments with 93 km (50 NM) or less between VORs, use the values in line A of the table below;

- for segments with more than 93 km (50 NM) and less than 278 km (150 NM) between the VORs use the values given in line A of the table up to 46 km (25 NM), then expand linearly to the value given in line B at 139 km (75 NM) from the VOR.

	Percentage containment					
	95	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*99.5*
A (km)	±7.4	±7.4	±8.3	±9.3	±10.2	±11.1
(NM)	±4.0	±4.0	±4.5	±5.0	±5.5	±6.0
B (km)	±11.1	±11.1	±12.0	±12.0	±13.0	±15.7
(NM)	±6.0	±6.0	±6.5	±6.5	±7.0	±8.5

For example, the protected area for a route of 222 km (120 NM) between VORs and for which 99.5 per cent containment is required should have the following shape:

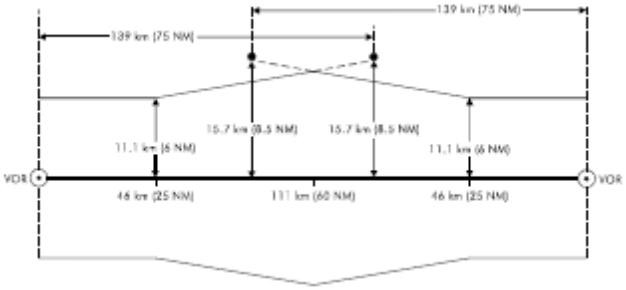

Figure A-2

3.5 If two segments of a VOR-defined ATS route intersect at an angle of more than 25 degrees, additional protected airspace should be provided on the outside of the turn and also on the inside of the turn as necessary. This additional space is to act as a buffer for increased lateral displacement of aircraft, observed in practice, during changes of direction exceeding 25 degrees. The amount of airspace added varies with the angle of intersection. The greater the angle, the greater the additional airspace to be used. Guidance is provided for protected airspace required at turns of no more than 90 degrees. For the exceptional circumstances which require an ATS route with a turn of more than 90 degrees, CAASL should ensure that adequate protected airspace is provided on both the inside and outside of such turns.

3.6 The following examples have been synthesized from the practices of two States which use templates to facilitate the diagramming of airspace for planning purposes. Design of the turning area templates took into account factors such as aircraft speed, bank angle in turns, probable wind velocity, position errors, pilot delays and an intercept angle of at least 30 degrees to achieve the new track, and provides at least 95 per cent containment.

3.7 A template was used to establish the additional airspace required on the outside of turns to contain aircraft executing turns of 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 degrees. The simplified figures below represent the outer limits of this airspace with the fairing curves removed to allow easy construction. In each case, the additional airspace is shown for aircraft flying in the direction of the large arrow. Where routes are used in both directions, the same additional airspace should be provided on the other outside boundary.

3.8 Figure A-3 illustrates the application of two segments intersecting at a VOR, at an angle of 60 degrees.

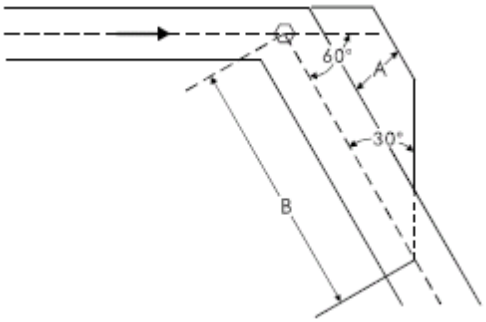

Figure A-3

3.9 Figure A-4 illustrates the application for two segments meeting at a VOR intersection at an angle of 60 degrees beyond the point where boundary splay is required in order to comply with 3.3 and Figure A-1.

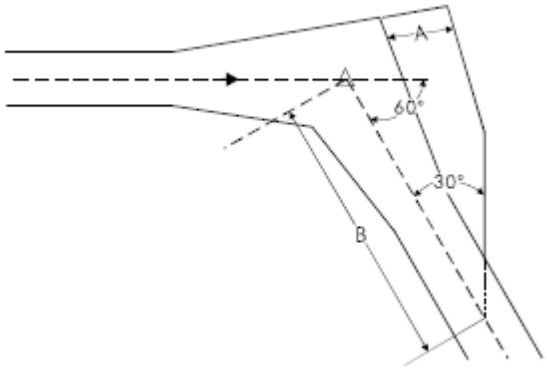

Figure A-4

3.10 The following table outlines the distances to be used in sample cases when providing additional protected airspace for route segments at and below FL 450, intersecting at a VOR or meeting at a VOR intersection not more than 139 km (75 NM) from each VOR.

Note – Refer to Figures A-3 and A-4.

Angle of intersection	*30°*	*45°*	*60°*	*75°*	*90°*
VOR					
*Distance "A" (km)	5	9	13	17	21
(NM)	3	5	7	9	11
*Distance "B" (km)	46	62	73	86	92
(NM)	25	34	40	46	50
Intersection					
*Distance "A" (km)	7	11	17	23	29
(NM)	4	6	9	13	16
*Distance "B" (km)	66	76	88	103	111
(NM)	36	41	48	56	60

*Distances are rounded up to the next whole kilometre/nautical mile.

3.11 Figure A-5 illustrates a method to construct the required additional protected airspace on the inside of turns for turns of 90 degrees or less:

Locate a point on the airway centre line, equal to the radius of turn plus the along-track tolerance prior to the nominal turning point.

From this point, drop a perpendicular line to intersect the edge of the airway on the inside of the turn. From this point on the inner edge of the airway, construct a line to intersect the airway centre line beyond the turn at an angle of half of the angle of turn.

The resulting triangle on the inside of the turn depicts the additional airspace which should be protected for the change of direction. For any turn of 90 degrees or less, the extra space on the inside will serve for aircraft approaching the turn from either direction.

Note 1 – Criteria for the calculation of the along-track tolerance are contained in PANS-OPS (Doc 8168), Volume II, Part III, Appendix to Chapter 31.

Note 2 – Guidance on the calculation of radius of turn is provided in Section 7.

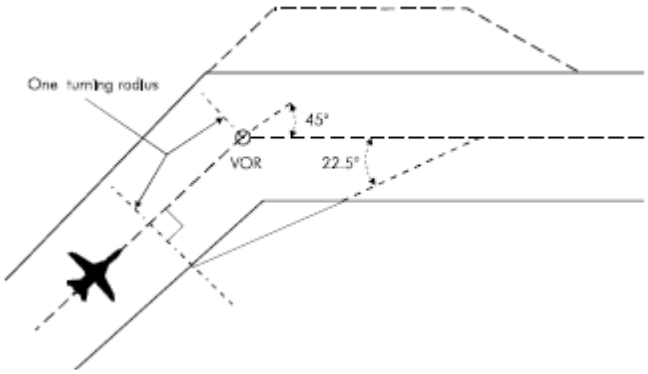

Figure A-5

3.12 For turns at VOR intersections, the principles of construction for extra airspace on the inside of a turn as described in 3.11 can be applied. Depending on the distance of the intersection from one or both VORs, one or both airways may have a splay at the intersection. Depending upon the situation, the extra airspace may be inside, partially inside, or outside of the 95 per cent containment. If the route is used in both directions, the construction should be completed separately for each direction.

3.13 Measured data for routes longer than 278 km (150 NM) between VORs are not yet available. To determine protected airspace beyond 139 km (75 NM) from the VOR, the use of an angular value of the order of 5 degrees as representing the probable system performance would appear satisfactory. The following figure illustrates this application.

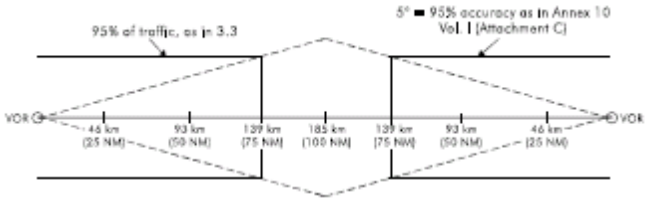

Figure A-6

4. Spacing of parallel routes defined by VORs

Note – The material of this section has been derived from measured data using the collision-risk/target level of safety method.

4.1 The collision risk calculation, performed with the data of the European study mentioned in 1.1 indicates that, in the type of environment investigated, the distance between route centre lines (S in Figure A-7) for distances between VORs of 278 km (150 NM) or less should normally be a minimum of:

(a) 33.3 km (18 NM) for parallel routes where the aircraft on the routes fly in opposite direction; and

(b) 30.6 km (16.5 NM) for parallel routes where the aircraft on the two routes fly in the same direction.

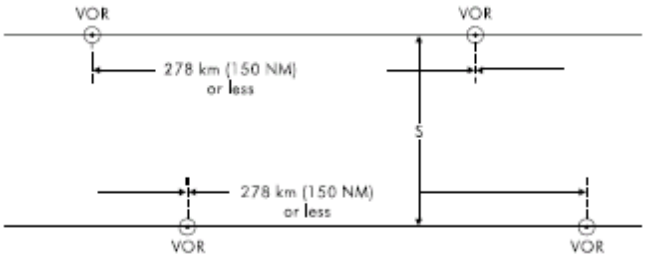

Figure A-7

Note – Two route segments are considered parallel when:

- *they have about the same orientation, i.e. the angular difference does not exceed 10 degrees;*
- *they are not intersecting, i.e. another form of separation must exist at a defined distance from the intersection;*
- *traffic on each route is independent of traffic on the other route, i.e. it does not lead to restrictions on the other route.*

4.2 This spacing of parallel routes assumes:

(a) aircraft may either during climb or descent or during level flight be at the same flight levels on the two routes;
(b) traffic densities of 25 000 to 50 000 flights per busy two-month period;
(c) VOR transmissions which are regularly flight checked in accordance with Doc 8071 - *Manual on Testing of Radio Navigation Aids*, Volume I, and have been found to be satisfactory in accordance with the procedures in that document for navigational purposes on the defined routes; and
(d) no real-time radar or ADS-B monitoring or control of the lateral deviations is exercised.

4.3 Preliminary work indicates that, in the circumstances described in a) to c) below, it may be possible to reduce the minimum distance between routes. However, the figures given have not been precisely calculated and in each case a detailed study of the particular circumstances is essential:

(a) if the aircraft on adjacent routes are not assigned the same flight levels, the distance between the routes may be reduced; the magnitude of the reduction will depend on the vertical separation between aircraft on the adjacent tracks and on the percentage of climbing and descending traffic, but is not likely to be more than 5.6 km (3 NM);

(b) if the traffic characteristics differ significantly from those contained in Circular 120, the minima contained in 4.1 may require adjustment. For example, for traffic densities of about 10 000 flights per busy two-month period a reduction of 900 to 1 850 m (0.5 to 1.0 NM) may be possible;

(c) the relative locations of the VORs defining the two tracks and the distance between the VORs will have an effect on the spacing, but this has not been quantified.

4.4 Application of radar or ADS-B monitoring and control of the lateral deviations of the aircraft may have a large effect on the minimum allowable distance between routes. Studies on the effect of radar monitoring indicate that:

- further work is necessary before a fully satisfactory mathematical model can be developed;
- any reduction of separation is closely related to:
- traffic (volume, characteristics);
- coverage and data processing, availability of an automatic alarm;
- monitoring continuity;
- sector workload; and
- radiotelephony quality.

According to these studies and taking into account the experience some States have accumulated over many years with parallel route systems under continuous radar control, it can be expected that a reduction to the order of 15 to 18.5 km (8 to 10 NM), but most probably not less than 13 km (7 NM), may be possible as long as radar monitoring workload is not increased substantially by that reduction. Actual operations of such systems using reduced lateral spacing have shown that:

- it is very important to define and publish change-over points (see also 6);
- large turns should be avoided when possible; and
- where large turns cannot be avoided, required turn profiles should be defined for turns larger than 20 degrees.

Even where the probability of total radar or ADS-B failure is very small, procedures to cover that case should be considered.

5. Spacing of adjacent VOR-defined routes that are not parallel

Note 1 – The material of this section is intended to provide guidance for situations where non-intersecting VOR-defined routes are adjacent and have an angular difference exceeding 10 degrees.

Note 2 – The material of this section has not been derived by means of the collision-risk/target level of safety method.

5.1 For adjacent non-intersecting VOR-defined routes that are not parallel, the collision-risk/target level of safety method is not, at its present state of development, fully appropriate. For this reason use should be made of the material in 3.

5.2 The protected airspace between such routes should not be less than that which will provide, without overlap, the 99.5 per cent containment values given in the table in 3.4 (see example in Figure A-8).

5.3 Where there is an angular difference of more than 25 degrees between route segments, additional protected airspace, as indicated in 3.5 to 3.10, should be provided.

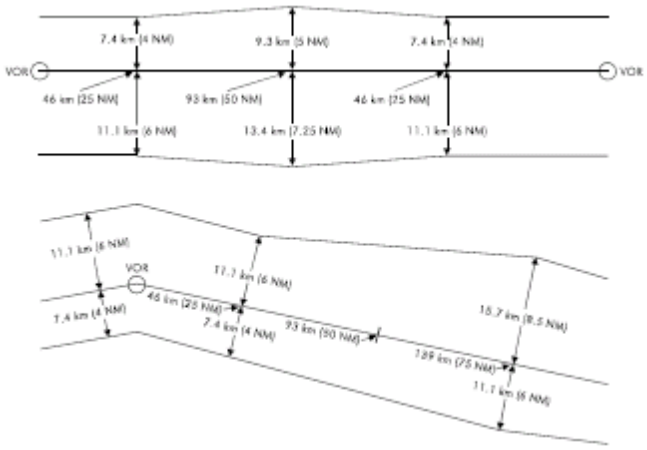

Figure A-8

6. Change-over points for VORs

6.1 When considering the establishment of points for changeover from one VOR to another for primary navigational guidance on VOR-defined ATS routes, CAASL should bear in mind that:

(a) the establishment of change-over points should be made on the basis of performance of the VOR stations concerned, including an evaluation of the interference protection criteria. The process should be verified by flight checking (see Doc 8071, Volume I, Part II);

(b) where frequency protection is critical, flight inspection should be undertaken at the highest altitudes to which the facility is protected.

6.2 Nothing in 6.1 should be interpreted as placing a restriction on the service ranges of VOR installations meeting the specifications in Annex 10, Volume I, 3.3.

7. Calculation of radius of turn

7.1 The method used to calculate turn radii and the turn radii indicated below are applicable to aircraft performing a constant radius turn. The material has been derived from the turn performance criteria developed for RNP 1 ATS routes and can be used in the construction of the required additional protected airspace on the inside of turns also for ATS routes other than those defined by VOR.

7.2 Turn performance is dependent on two parameters – ground speed and bank angle. Due to the effect of the wind component changing with the change of heading, the ground speed and hence bank angle will change during a constant radius turn. However, for turns not greater than approximately 90 degrees and for the speed values considered below, the following formula can be used to calculate the achievable constant radius of turn, where the ground speed is the sum of the true airspeed and the wind speed:

$$\text{Radius of turn} = \frac{(\text{Ground speed})^2}{\text{Constant 'G'} \times \text{Tan (bank angle)}}$$

7.3 The greater the ground speed, the greater will be the required bank angle. To ensure that the turn radius is representative for all foreseeable conditions, it is necessary to consider extreme parameters. A true airspeed of 1 020 km/h (550 kt) is considered probably the greatest to be encountered in the upper levels. Combined with maximum anticipated wind speeds in the medium and upper flight levels of 370 km/h (200 kt) [99.5 per cent values based on meteorological data], a maximum ground speed of 1 400 km/h (750 kt) should be considered. Maximum bank angle is very much a function of individual aircraft. Aircraft with high wing loadings flying at or near their maximum flight level are highly intolerant of extreme angles. Most transport aircraft are certified to fly no slower than 1.3 times their stall speed for any given configuration. Because the stall speed rises with TAN(bank angle), many operators try not to cruise below 1.4 times the stall speed to protect against gusts or turbulence. For the same reason, many transport aircraft fly at reduced maximum angles of bank in cruise conditions. Hence, it can be assumed that the highest bank angle which can be tolerated by all aircraft types is in the order of 20 degrees.

7.4 By calculation, the radius of turn of an aircraft flying at 1 400 km/h (750 kt) ground speed, with a bank angle of 20 degrees, is 22.51 NM (41.69 km). For purposes of expediency, this has been reduced to 22.5 NM (41.6 km). Following the same logic for the lower airspace, it is considered that up to FL 200 (6 100 m) the maximum figures to be encountered are a true airspeed of 740 km/h (400 kt), with a tailwind of 370 km/h (200 kt). Keeping the maximum bank angle of 20 degrees, and following the same formula, the turn would be defined along a radius of 14.45 NM (26.76 km). For expediency, this figure may be rounded up to 15 NM (27.8 km).

7.5 Given the above, the most logical break point between the two ground speed conditions is between FL 190 (5 800 m) and FL 200 (6 100 m). In order to encompass the range of turn anticipation algorithms used in current flight management systems (FMS) under all foreseeable conditions, the turn radius at FL 200 and above should be defined as 22.5 NM (41.6 km) and at FL 190 and below as 15 NM (27.8 km).

ATTACHMENT B – TRAFFIC INFORMATION BROADCASTS BY IRCRAFT (TIBA) AND RELATED OPERATING PROCEDURES

(See Chapter 4, 4.2.2, Note 2)

1. Introduction and applicability of broadcasts

1.1 Traffic information broadcasts by aircraft are intended to permit reports and relevant supplementary information of an advisory nature to be transmitted by pilots on a designated VHF radiotelephone (RTF) frequency for the information of pilots of other aircraft in the vicinity.

1.2 TIBAs should be introduced only when necessary and as a temporary measure.

1.3 The broadcast procedures should be applied in designated airspace where:

(a) there is a need to supplement collision hazard information provided by air traffic services outside controlled airspace; or
(b) there is a temporary disruption of normal air traffic services.

1.4 Such airspaces should be identified by AASL responsible for provision of air traffic services within these airspaces, if necessary with the assistance of the appropriate ICAO Regional Office(s), and duly promulgated in aeronautical information publications or NOTAM, together with the VHF RTF frequency, the message formats and the procedures to be used. Where, in the case of 1.3 a), more than one State is involved, the airspace should be designated on the basis of regional air navigation agreements and promulgated in Doc 7030.

1.5 When establishing a designated airspace, dates for the review of its applicability at intervals not exceeding 12 months should be agreed by the appropriate ATS authority (ies).

2. Details of broadcasts

2.1 VHF RTF frequency to be used

2.1.1 The VHF RTF frequency to be used should be determined and promulgated on a regional basis. However, in the case of temporary disruption occurring in controlled airspace, the CAASL may promulgate, as the VHF RTF frequency to be used within the limits of that airspace, a frequency used normally for the provision of air traffic control service within that airspace.

2.1.2 Where VHF is used for air-ground communications with ATS and an aircraft has only two serviceable VHF sets, one should be tuned to the appropriate ATS frequency and the other to the TIBA frequency.

2.2 Listening watch A listening watch should be maintained on the TIBA frequency 10 minutes before entering the designated airspace until leaving this airspace. For an aircraft taking off from an aerodrome located within the lateral limits of the designated airspace listening watch should start as soon as appropriate after take-off and be maintained until leaving the airspace.

2.3 Time of broadcasts

A broadcast should be made:

(a) 10 minutes before entering the designated airspace or, for a pilot taking off from an aerodrome located within the lateral limits of the designated airspace, as soon as appropriate after take-off;
(b) 10 minutes prior to crossing a reporting point;
(c) 10 minutes prior to crossing or joining an ATS route;
(d) at 20-minute intervals between distant reporting points;
(e) 2 to 5 minutes, where possible, before a change in flight level;
(f) at the time of a change in flight level; and
(g) at any other time considered necessary by the pilot.

2.4 Forms of broadcast

2.4.1 The broadcasts other than those indicating changes in flight level, i.e. the broadcasts referred to in 2.3 a), b), c), d) and g), should be in the following form:

ALL STATIONS (necessary to identify a traffic information broadcast)

(call sign)

FLIGHT LEVEL (number) (or CLIMBING* TO FLIGHT LEVEL (number))

(direction)

(ATS route) (or DIRECT FROM (position) TO (position))

POSITION (position**) AT (time)

ESTIMATING (next reporting point, or the point of crossing or joining a designated ATS route) AT (time)

(call sign)

FLIGHT LEVEL (number)

(direction)

Fictitious example:

"ALL STATIONS WINDAR 671 FLIGHT LEVEL 350 NORTHWEST BOUND DIRECT FROM PUNTA SAGA TO PAMPA POSITION 5040 SOUTH 2010 EAST AT 2358 ESTIMATING CROSSING ROUTE LIMA THREE ONE AT 4930 SOUTH 1920 EAST AT 0012 WINDAR 671 FLIGHT LEVEL 350 NORTHWEST BOUND OUT"

2.4.2 Before a change in flight level, the broadcast (referred to in 2.3 e)) should be in the following form:

ALL STATIONS

(call sign)

(direction)

(ATS route) (or DIRECT FROM (position) TO (position))

LEAVING FLIGHT LEVEL (number) FOR FLIGHT LEVEL (number) AT (position and time)

2.4.3 Except as provided in 2.4.4, the broadcast at the time of a change in flight level (referred to in 2.3 f)) should be in the following form:

ALL STATIONS

(call sign)
(direction)

(ATS route) (or DIRECT FROM (position) TO (position))

LEAVING FLIGHT LEVEL (number) NOW FOR FLIGHT LEVEL (number)

followed by:

ALL STATIONS

(call sign)

MAINTAINING FLIGHT LEVEL (number)

2.4.4 Broadcasts reporting a temporary flight level change to avoid an imminent collision risk should be in the following form:

ALL STATIONS

(call sign)

LEAVING FLIGHT LEVEL (number) NOW FOR FLIGHT LEVEL (number)

followed as soon as practicable by:

ALL STATIONS

(call sign)

RETURNING TO FLIGHT LEVEL (number) NOW

2.5 Acknowledgement of the broadcasts

The broadcasts should not be acknowledged unless a potential collision risk is perceived.

3. Related operating procedures

3.1 Changes of cruising level

3.1.1 Cruising level changes should not be made within the designated airspace, unless considered necessary by pilots to avoid traffic conflicts, for weather avoidance or for other valid operational reasons.

* For the broadcast referred to in 2.3 a) in the case of an aircraft taking off from an aerodrome located within the lateral limits of the designated airspace.

** For broadcasts made when the aircraft is not near an ATS significant point, the position should be given as accurately as possible and in any case to the nearest 30 minutes of latitude and longitude.

3.1.2 When cruising level changes are unavoidable, all available aircraft lighting which would improve the visual detection of the aircraft should be displayed while changing levels.

3.2 Collision avoidance

If, on receipt of a traffic information broadcast from another aircraft, a pilot decides that immediate action is necessary to avoid an imminent collision risk, and this cannot be achieved in accordance with the right-of-way provisions of Annex 2, the pilot should:

(a) unless an alternative maneuver appears more appropriate, immediately descend 150 m (500 ft), or 300 m (1 000 ft) if above FL 290 in an area where a vertical separation minimum of 600 m (2 000 ft) is applied;

(b) display all available aircraft lighting which would improve the visual detection of the aircraft;

(c) as soon as possible, reply to the broadcast advising action being taken;

(d) notify the action taken on the appropriate ATS frequency; and

(e) as soon as practicable, resume normal flight level, notifying the action on the appropriate ATS frequency.

3.3 Normal position reporting procedures

Normal position reporting procedures should be continued at all times, regardless of any action taken to initiate or acknowledge a traffic information broadcast.

ATTACHMENT C – MATERIAL RELATING TO CONTINGENCY PLANNING

(see 2.29)

1. Introduction

1.1 Guidelines for contingency measures for application in the event of disruptions of air traffic services and related supporting services were first approved by the Council on 27 June 1984 in response to Assembly Resolution A23-12, following a study by the Air Navigation Commission and consultation with States and international organizations concerned, as required by the Resolution. The guidelines were subsequently amended and amplified in the light of experience gained with the application of contingency measures in various parts of the world and in differing circumstances.

1.2 The purpose of the guidelines is to assist in providing for the safe and orderly flow of international air traffic in the event of disruptions of air traffic services and related supporting services and in preserving the availability of major world air routes within the air transportation system in such circumstances.

1.3 The guidelines have been developed in recognition of the fact that circumstances before and during events causing disruptions of services to international civil aviation vary widely and that contingency measures, including access to designated aerodromes for humanitarian reasons, in response to specific events and circumstances must be adapted to these circumstances. They set forth the allocation of responsibility among States and ICAO for the conduct of contingency planning and the measures to be taken into consideration in developing, applying and terminating the application of such plans.

1.4 The guidelines are based on experience which has shown, inter alia, that the effects of disruption of services in particular portions of airspace are likely to affect significantly the services in adjacent airspace, thereby creating a requirement for international coordination, with the assistance of ICAO as appropriate. Hence, the role of ICAO in the field of contingency planning and coordination of such plans is described in the guidelines. They also reflect the experience that ICAO's role in contingency planning must be global and not limited to airspace over the high seas and areas of undetermined sovereignty, if the availability of major world air routes within the air transportation system is to be preserved. Finally, they further reflect the fact that international organizations concerned, such as the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations (IFALPA), are valuable advisers on the practicability of overall plans and elements of such plans.

2. Status of contingency plans

Contingency plans are intended to provide alternative facilities and services to those provided for in the regional air navigation plan when those facilities and services are temporarily not available. Contingency arrangements are therefore temporary in nature, remain in effect only until the services and facilities of the regional air navigation plan are reactivated and, accordingly, do not constitute amendments to the regional plan requiring processing in accordance with the "Procedure for the Amendment of Approved Regional Plans". Instead, in cases where the contingency plan would temporarily deviate from the approved regional air navigation plan, such deviations are approved, as necessary, by the President of the ICAO Council on behalf of the Council.

3. Responsibility for developing, promulgating and implementing contingency plans

3.1 The AASL responsible for providing air traffic services and related supporting services in particular portions of airspace is (are) also responsible, in the event of disruption or potential disruption of these services, for instituting measures to ensure the safety of international civil aviation operations and, where possible, for making provisions for alternative facilities and services. To that end the Sri Lanka should develop, promulgate and implement appropriate contingency plans. Such plans should be developed in consultation with other States and airspace users concerned and with ICAO, as appropriate, whenever the effects of the service disruption(s) are likely to affect the services in adjacent airspace.

3.2 The responsibility for appropriate contingency action in respect of airspace over the high seas continues to rest with the AASL normally responsible for providing the services until, and unless, that responsibility is temporarily reassigned by ICAO to (an)other State(s).

3.3 Similarly, the responsibility for appropriate contingency action in respect of airspace where the responsibility for providing the services has been delegated by another State continues to rest with the State providing the services until, and unless, the delegating State terminates temporarily the delegation. Upon termination, the delegating State assumes responsibility for appropriate contingency action.

3.4 ICAO will initiate and coordinate appropriate contingency action in the event of disruption of air traffic services and related supporting services affecting international civil aviation operations provided by a State wherein, for some reason, the authorities cannot adequately discharge the responsibility referred to in 3.1. In such circumstances, ICAO will work in coordination with States responsible for airspace adjacent to that affected by the disruption and in close consultation with international organizations concerned. ICAO will also initiate and coordinate appropriate contingency action at the request of States.

4. Preparatory action

4.1 Time is essential in contingency planning if hazards to air navigation are to be reasonably prevented. Timely introduction of contingency arrangements requires decisive initiative and action, which again presupposes that contingency plans have, as far as practicable, been completed and agreed among the parties concerned before the occurrence of the event requiring contingency action, including the manner and timing of promulgating such arrangements.

4.2 For the reasons given in 4.1, AASL should take preparatory action, as appropriate, for facilitating timely introduction of contingency arrangements. Such preparatory action should include:

(a) preparation of general contingency plans for introduction in respect of generally foreseeable events such as industrial action or labour unrest affecting the provision of air traffic services and/or supporting services. In recognition of the fact that the world aviation community is not party to such disputes, States providing services in airspace over the high seas or of undetermined sovereignty should take appropriate action to ensure that adequate air traffic services will continue to be provided to international civil aviation operations in non-sovereign airspace. For the same reason, States providing air traffic services in their own airspace or, by delegation, in the airspace of (an)other State(s) should take appropriate action to ensure that

adequate air traffic services will continue to be provided to international civil aviation operations concerned, which do not involve landing or take-off in the State(s) affected by industrial action;

(b) assessment of risk to civil air traffic due to military conflict or acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation as well as a review of the likelihood and possible consequences of natural disasters. Preparatory action should include initial development of special contingency plans in respect of natural disasters, military conflicts or acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation that are likely to affect the availability of airspace for civil aircraft operations and/or the provision of air traffic services and supporting services. It should be recognized that avoidance of particular portions of airspace on short notice will require special efforts by States responsible for adjacent portions of airspace and by international aircraft operators with regard to planning of alternative routings and services, and the air traffic services authorities of AASL should therefore, as far as practicable, endeavour to anticipate the need for such alternative actions;

(c) monitoring of any developments that might lead to events requiring contingency arrangements to be developed and applied. DGCA should consider designating persons/ administrative units to undertake such monitoring and, when necessary, to initiate effective follow-up action; and

(d) designation/establishment of a central agency which, in the event of disruption of air traffic services and introduction of contingency arrangements, would be able to provide, 24 hours a day, up-to-date information on the situation and associated contingency measures until the system has returned to normal. A coordinating team should be designated within, or in association with, such a central agency for the purpose of coordinating activities during the disruption.

4.3 ICAO will be available for monitoring developments that might lead to events requiring contingency arrangements to be developed and applied and will, as necessary, assist in the development and application of such arrangements. During the emergence of a potential crisis, a coordinating team will be established in the Regional Office(s) concerned and at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal, and arrangements will be made for competent staff to be available or reachable 24 hours a day. The tasks of these teams will be to monitor continuously information from all relevant sources, to arrange for the constant supply of relevant information received by the State aeronautical information service at the location of the Regional Office and Headquarters, to liaise with international organizations concerned and their regional organizations, as appropriate, and to exchange up-to-date information with States directly concerned and States which are potential participants in contingency arrangements. Upon analysis of all available data, authority for initiating the action considered necessary in the circumstances will be obtained from the State(s) concerned.

5. Coordination

5.1 A contingency plan should be acceptable to providers and users of contingency services alike, i.e. in terms of the ability of the providers to discharge the functions assigned to them and in terms of safety of operations and traffic handling capacity provided by the plan in the circumstances.

5.2 Accordingly, CAASL which anticipate or experience disruption of air traffic services and/or related supporting services should advise, as early as practicable, the ICAO Regional Office accredited to them, and other States whose services might be affected. Such advice should include information on associated contingency measures or a request for assistance in formulating contingency plans.

5.3 Detailed coordination requirements should be determined by States and/or ICAO, as appropriate, keeping the above in mind. In the case of contingency arrangements not appreciably affecting airspace users or service provided outside the airspace of the (single) State involved, coordination requirements are naturally few or non-existent. Such cases are believed to be few.

5.4 In the case of multi-State ventures, detailed coordination leading to formal agreement of the emerging contingency plan should be undertaken with each State which is to participate. Such detailed coordination should also be undertaken with those States whose services will be significantly affected, for example by re-routing of traffic, and with international organizations concerned who provide invaluable operational insight and experience.

5.5 Whenever necessary to ensure orderly transition to contingency arrangements, the coordination referred to in this section should include agreement on a detailed, common NOTAM text to be promulgated at a commonly agreed effective date.

6. Development, promulgation and application of contingency plans

6.1 Development of a sound contingency plan is dependent upon circumstances, including the availability, or not, of the airspace affected by the disruptive circumstances for use by international civil aviation operations. Sovereign airspace can be used only on the initiative of, or with the agreement or consent of, the authorities of the State concerned regarding such use. Otherwise, the contingency arrangements must involve bypassing the airspace and should be developed by adjacent States or by ICAO in cooperation with such adjacent States. In the case of airspace over the high seas or of undetermined sovereignty, development of the contingency plan might involve, depending upon circumstances, including the degree of erosion of the alternative services offered, temporary reassignment by ICAO of the responsibility for providing air traffic services in the airspace concerned.

6.2 Development of a contingency plan presupposes as much information as possible on current and alternative routes, navigational capability of aircraft and availability or partial availability of navigational guidance from ground-based aids, surveillance and communications capability of adjacent air traffic services units, volume and types of

aircraft to be accommodated and the actual status of the air traffic services, communications, meteorological and aeronautical information services. Following are the main elements to be considered for contingency planning depending upon circumstances:

(a) re-routing of traffic to avoid the whole or part of the airspace concerned, normally involving establishment of additional routes or route segments with associated conditions for their use;

(b) establishment of a simplified route network through the airspace concerned, if it is available, together with a flight level allocation scheme to ensure lateral and vertical

separation, and a procedure for adjacent area control centres to establish longitudinal separation at the entry point and to maintain such separation through the airspace;

(c) reassignment of responsibility for providing air traffic services in airspace over the high seas or in delegated airspace;

(d) provision and operation of adequate air-ground communications, AFTN and ATS direct speech links, including reassignment, to adjacent States, of the responsibility for providing meteorological information and information on status of navigation aids;

(e) special arrangements for collecting and disseminating in-flight and post-flight reports from aircraft;

(f) a requirement for aircraft to maintain continuous listening watch on a specified pilot-pilot VHF frequency in specified areas where air-ground communications are uncertain or non-existent and to broadcast on that frequency, preferably in English, position information and estimates, including start and completion of climb and descent;

(g) a requirement for all aircraft in specified areas to display navigation and anti-collision lights at all times;

(h) a requirement and procedures for aircraft to maintain an increased longitudinal separation that may be established between aircraft at the same cruising level;

(i) a requirement for climbing and descending well to the right of the centre line of specifically identified routes;

(j) establishment of arrangements for controlled access to the contingency area to prevent overloading of the contingency system; and

(k) a requirement for all operations in the contingency area to be conducted in accordance with IFR, including allocation of IFR flight levels, from the

(l) relevant Table of Cruising Levels in Appendix 3 of ASN 86, to ATS routes in the area.

6.3 Notification, by NOTAM, of anticipated or actual disruption of air traffic services and/or related supporting services should be dispatched to users of air navigation services as early as practicable. The NOTAM should include the associated contingency arrangements. In the case of foreseeable disruption, the advance notice should in any case not be less than 48 hours.

6.4 Notification by NOTAM of discontinuance of contingency measures and reactivation of the services set forth in the regional air navigation plan should be dispatched as early as practicable to ensure an orderly transfer from contingency conditions to normal conditions.

ATTACHMENT D. FRAMEWORK FOR THE SAFETY PROGRAMME (SSP)

This attachment introduces a framework for the implementation and maintenance of a State safety programme (SSP) by a State. An SSP is a management system for the management of safety by the State. The framework contemplates four components and eleven elements, outlined hereunder. The implementation of an SSP is commensurate with the size and complexity of the State's aviation system, and may require coordination among multiple authorities responsible for individual elements of civil aviation functions in the State. The SSP framework introduced in this attachment, and the safety management system (SMS) framework specified in Appendix 6, must be viewed as complementary, yet distinct, frameworks. This attachment also includes a brief description of each element of the framework.

1. State safety policy and objectives
1.1 State safety legislative framework
1.2 State safety responsibilities and accountabilities
1.3 Accident and incident investigation
1.4 Enforcement policy
2. State safety risk management
2.1 Safety requirements for the service provider's SMS
2.2 Agreement on the service provider's safety performance

3. State safety assurance

3.1 Safety oversight
3.2 Safety data collection, analysis and exchange
3.3 Safety-data-driven targeting of oversight of areas of greater concern or need

4. State safety promotion

4.1 Internal training, communication and dissemination of safety information
4.2 External training, communication and dissemination of safety information

Note— within the context of this attachment the term "service provider" refers to any organization providing aviation services. The term includes approved training organizations that are exposed to safety risks during the provision of their services, aircraft operators, and approved maintenance organizations, organizations responsible for type design and/or manufacture of aircraft, air traffic services providers and certified aerodromes, as applicable.

1. State safety policy and objectives

1.1 State safety legislative framework The State has promulgated a national safety legislative framework and specific regulations, in compliance with international and national standards, that define how the State will conduct the management of safety in the State. This includes the participation of State