

**58th CONFERENCE OF
DIRECTORS GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION
ASIA AND PACIFIC REGIONS**

*Dhaka, Bangladesh
15 to 19 October 2023*

AGENDA ITEM 9B: UPDATES

**WHERE DOES APAC STAND WITH THE BEIJING
DECLARATION COMMITMENTS?**

(Presented by International Civil Aviation Organization)

SUMMARY

At the first ICAO APAC Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation in Beijing, China, in 2018, the APAC Ministers in charge of civil aviation formalized their shared commitments to high-priority aviation safety and efficiency objectives. This paper shares a snapshot of the current implementation progress of the APAC Member States' commitments outlined in the Beijing Declaration.

WHERE DOES APAC STAND WITH THE BEIJING DECLARATION COMMITMENTS?

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 At the first ICAO APAC Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation in Beijing, China, from 31 January to 1 February 2018, the Ministers in charge of civil aviation endorsed the Declaration of Asia/Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation (Beijing), also known as the Beijing Declaration, formalizing their shared commitments to high-priority aviation safety and efficiency objectives.

1.2 The Ministers agreed to pursue cooperative progress on goals relating to aviation safety oversight, State Safety Programme (SSP) implementation, airport certification, independence of accident investigation authority, the timely implementation of the Asia/Pacific Seamless Air Traffic Management Plan, and the sharing of information and best practices for air navigation and search and rescue services.

1.3 This paper shares the current implementation status of the APAC States' commitments to the Beijing declaration, based on data collected by the ICAO Secretariat up to July 2023 in the area of Safety and Air Navigation Services.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 The objectives of the Beijing Declaration were to assist the Civil Aviation Authorities to demonstrate to their Ministers the current challenges and needs for resources, including human resources and funding to cope with the traffic growth. It also established a high-level commitment to the public, industry, and investors. **Appendix A** of this paper provides the latest progress on the commitments of the Beijing Declaration on various obligations in Aviation Safety and Air Navigation Services.

2.2 After analyzing the progress, it can be observed that significant achievement has been demonstrated in some areas, such as in certifying all aerodromes used for international operations, which success can be credited to the Beijing Declaration.

2.3 For example, as per the Aerodromes Operations and Planning Sub-Group (AOP/SG/7) meeting, by July 2023, 325 out of 354 aerodromes used for international operations were certified, which corresponds to 91.81 % of aerodromes used for international operations in the Asia & Pacific region.

2.4 However, for some other commitments in the Beijing Declaration, progress has been limited and continued effort is needed to reach a satisfactory level of achievement.

2.5 The Conference is encouraged to take necessary action to progress the commitments of the Beijing declaration and share updates with the ICAO APAC Office well before the Second Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation (APACMC/2) planned to be held in Delhi, India, in 2024.

3. ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE

3.1

The Conference is invited to encourage States/Administrations to:

- a) collaborate and work towards achieving the commitments of the Beijing Declaration; and
- b) share their latest implementation status of Beijing's declaration commitments with the ICAO APAC Office so that the progress can be tracked and the status reported accurately to the Second Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Civil Aviation to be held in India in 2024.

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Appendix A

THE LATEST STATUS OF THE BEIJING DECLARATION COMMITMENTS

1. Aviation Safety

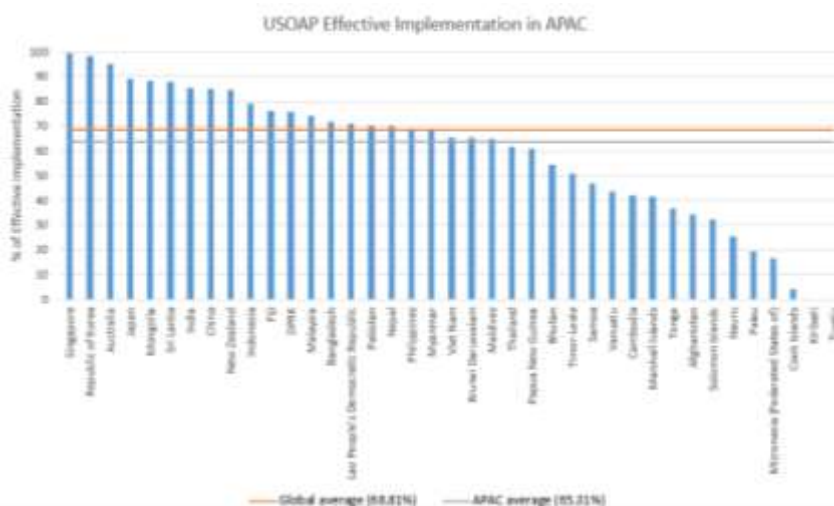
a) USOAP Effective Implementation (EI)

Commitment: “Progressively enhance safety oversight capability to achieve a USOAP EI score higher or equal to the global average by 2022.”

Indicator: National Effective Implementation percentage

Source: iSTARS (USOAP Data Tables Implementation Indicators)

Current implementation:



Analysis:

Since July 2022, the Global EI Average has decreased from 69.3% to 68.8%, whereas the APAC EI has increased from 63.6% to 65.3%. The overall decrease can be attributable to the reduction of Protocol Questions adopted in 2020 and applicable since June 2021. The APAC region is still below the global average, which means that the commitment is not met.

The last recent USOAP audits have shown the following progress:

State / EI %	Before	After	USOAP conducted	Trend
India	72.93	85.65	2022	↑
Myanmar	71.06	68.44	2022	↑
Nepal	66.76	70.1	2022	↑

Philippines	70.52	68.99	2022	↓
Singapore	98.6	99.69	2022	↑

States are reminded to continue their efforts to achieve greater EI scores. Special attention should be put on the part of the eight audit areas that have not been recently audited to prevent a reduction of the EI score at the next audit.

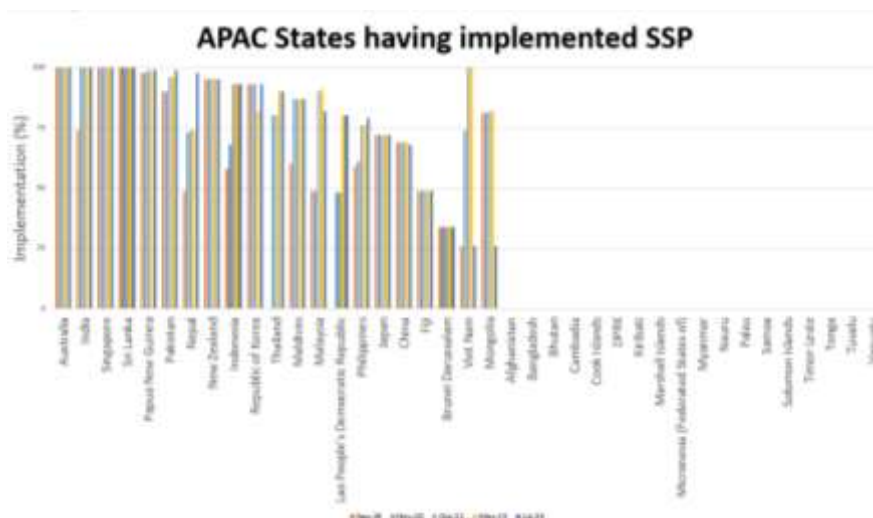
b) State Safety Programme (SSP)

Commitment: “Implement an effective SSP by 2025.”

Indicator: National effective SSP implementation

Source: iSTARS (SSP Gap Analysis - SMM 4th Ed.)

Current implementation:



Analysis: Five States in APAC have completed their SSP implementation. Fifteen States are progressing on their SSP implementation. The States populate the SSP Gap analysis tool independently and are not being verified by ICAO through an SSP Implementation Assessment (SSPIA). Only Singapore and Australia have been subjected to an SSPIA in the APAC region. The percentage reduction for the Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam may be considered a State initiative or change of assessment criteria by the State. The other States are invited to take action so that all States have implemented SSP by 2025.

c) Significant Safety Concerns (SSCs)

Commitment: “Endeavour not to have any Significant Safety Concerns (SSCs) under the USOAP Continuous Monitoring Approach (CMA), and to resolve any future SSCs within the time frame agreed with ICAO.”

Current implementation: One APAC State has one SSC in Air Navigation.

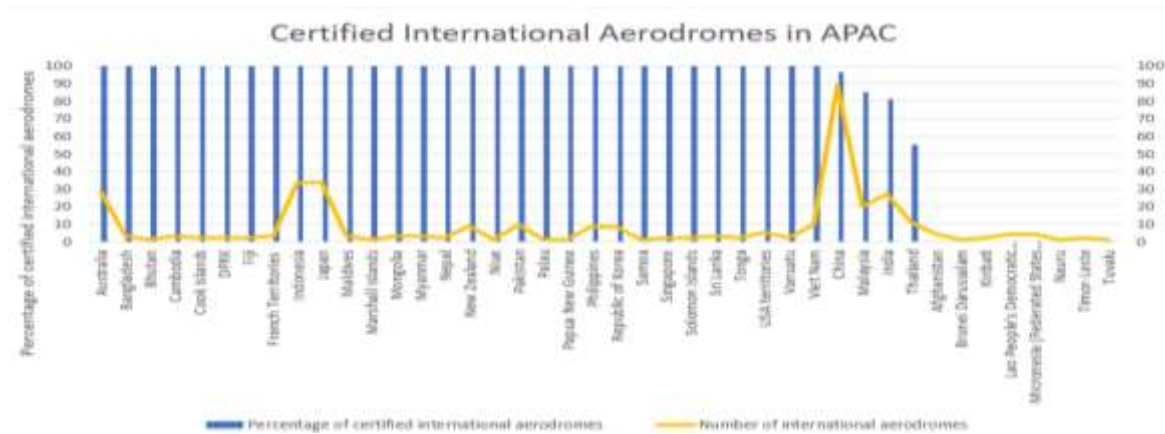
d) Certification of international aerodromes

Commitment: “Certify all aerodromes used for international operations by 2020.”

Indicator: Number of international aerodromes and percentage of certified international aerodromes

Source: Aerodromes Operations and Planning Sub-Group (AOP/SG/7)

Current implementation:



Analysis:

By July 2023, 325 out of 354 aerodromes used for international operations (one aerodrome was withdrawn by the State from international status) were certified, which corresponds to 91.81 % of aerodromes used for international operations in the Asia & Pacific regions. However, only 79.66 % of these aerodromes are listed in the APAC Air Navigation Plan (ANP). States are encouraged to expedite the certification of international aerodromes as the target date was the end of 2020 and to submit a Proposal for Amendment (PfA) to amend APAC ANP.

States needing technical assistance in aerodrome certification are encouraged to contact the ICAO APAC Office or its corresponding COSCAPs and PASO.

e) Accident Investigation

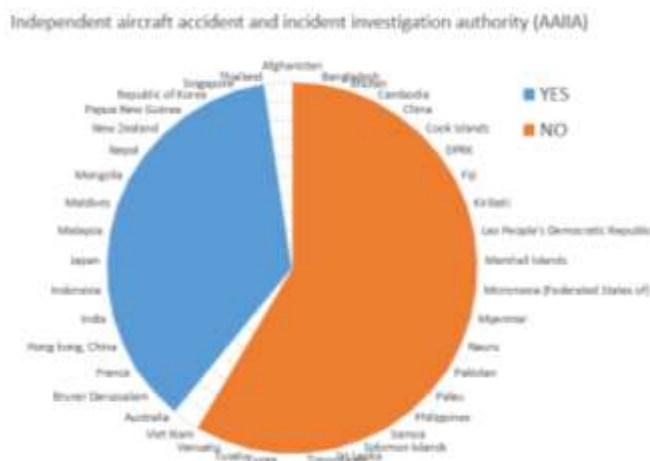
Commitment: “Commit to establishing an accident investigation authority that is independent of State aviation authorities and other entities that could interfere with the conduct or objectivity of an investigation or where appropriate, develop a bilateral, sub-regional or regional partnership to support the establishment of accident investigation capabilities to serve the region or sub-region.”

The inclusion of the following target date has been added to the Asia Pacific Regional Aviation Safety Plan (AP-RASP) 2020-2022: “States should establish an independent aircraft accident and incident investigation authority (AIIA) as required by Annex 13, as well as related investigation system and procedures by 2022”

Indicator: Independent aircraft accident and incident investigation authority (AAIIA)

Source: RASG-APAC monitoring mechanism and 10th Meeting of the Asia Pacific Accident Investigation Group (APAC AIG -16/17 August 2023)

Current implementation:



Analysis:

As of August 2023, 40% of APAC States/Administrations have established an independent aircraft accident and incident investigation authority (AAIIA). APAC States/Administrations are reminded to provide, through the RASG-APAC monitoring mechanism, updates on their plan and progress pertaining to the establishment of an independent aircraft accident and incident investigation authority (AAIIA) to meet the 2022 target.

2. Air Navigation Services

a) Aeronautical Information Management (AIM)

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

Source: Regional AIM Plan Monitoring and Reporting

Current implementation:

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

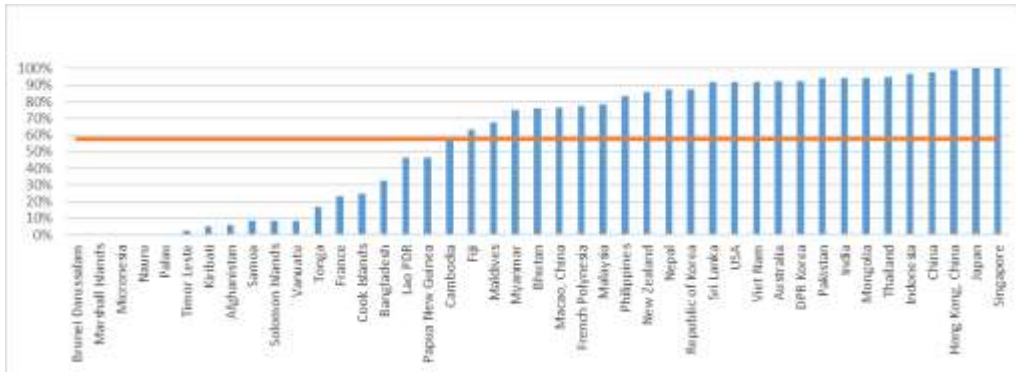
- Phase I: Consolidation of existing SARPS, expected to be implemented immediately,
- Phase II: Going Digital, expected to be implemented by 7 November 2019, and
- Phase III: Including SWIM-dependent AIM elements, expected to be implemented by 27 November 2025, in accordance with the GANP.

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

As of June 2023, the status of Phase I & Phase II implementation is 51%.

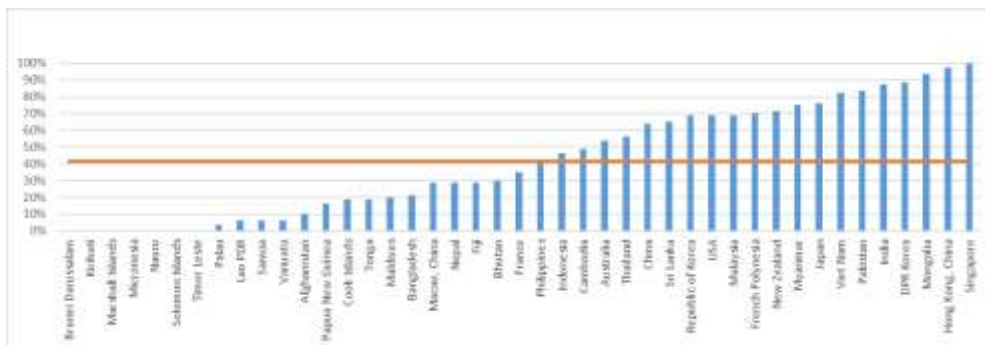
Phase I (Consolidation existing SARPS)

- Immediate implementation
- Current status = 58% (55% in 2022)



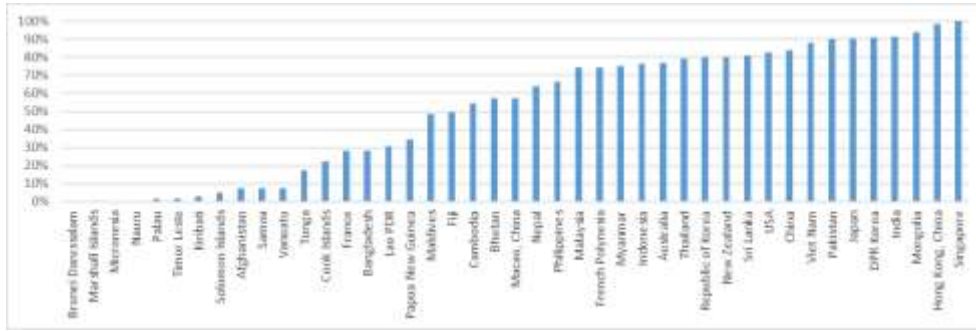
Phase II (Going Digital)

- Target November 2019
- Current status = 42% (40% in 2022)



Phase III (including SWIM-dependent AIM)

- Target November 2025
- Current status = 15% (12% in 2022)



Analysis: The current situation reflects generally poor implementation of AIM across the APAC Region. Whereas the overall Phase I & II implementation should be all implemented by the end of 2022, today, the current implementation is only 51%. ICAO APAC Regional Office remains very concerned by the widespread lack of State and ANSP organizational understanding of the safety-critical need for robust, quality-managed AIS/AIM implementation.

b) Performance Based Navigation (PBN)

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

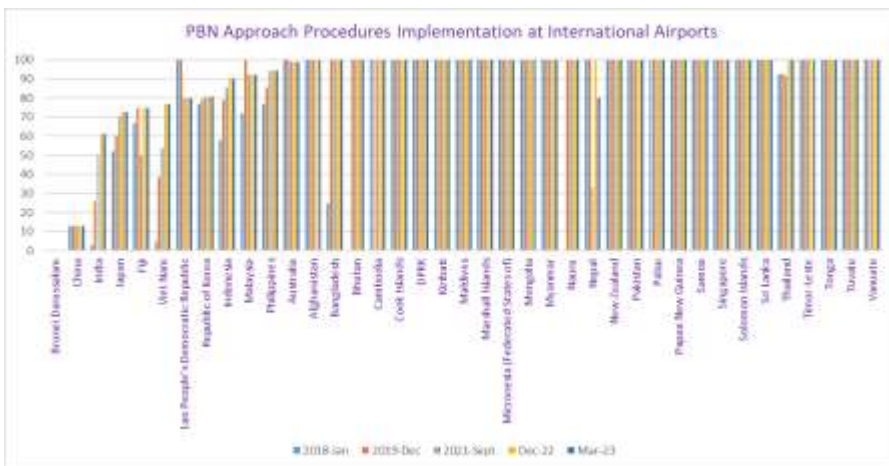
Indicators :

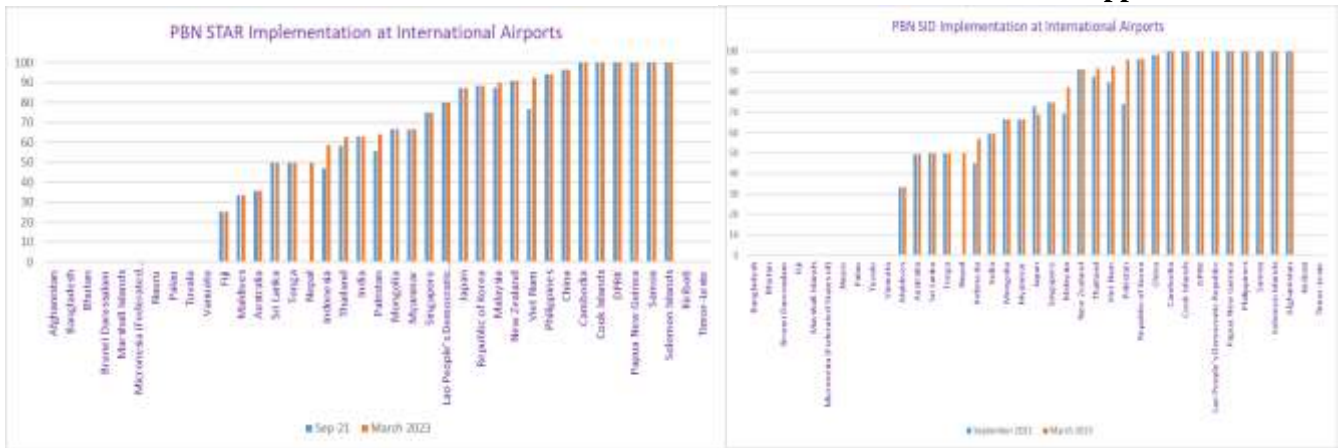
1. Percentage of PBN Approach procedures on international runway ends.
2. Percentage of PBN SIDs/STARs on international runway ends.

Note: The Assembly Resolution A37-11 urges States to implement PBN Approach procedures and PBN SIDs/STARs at all IFR runway ends by 2016. As the Secretariat uses the ICAO official data from iSTARS, the information for international aerodromes is only displayed.

Source: iSTARS (Integrated Safety Trend Analysis and Reporting System)

Current implementation:





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

States should continue their efforts to use PBN for Approach procedures, arrival/departure procedures and ATS routes to harvest the optimum benefits from this technology, which may result in the reduction of operating costs due to the probable rationalization of navigation aids.

c) Ground telecommunication infrastructure

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

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

Source: CNS contributory bodies Meetings (CRV OG/ACSICG)

Current implementation:

- 18 States/Administrations (compared to 14 last year) have joined CRV and implemented operations: Australia, Bhutan, China, Hong Kong China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, PNG, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Singapore and USA. 4 States/Administrations namely French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Pakistan, and Vietnam are under provision to join CRV. However, 3 States, namely Macau, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka are in the process of joining CRV.
- 28 States/Administrations have implemented AMHS.

Analysis: To take full utilization of CRV capabilities, it is essential that all Member States join CRV as soon as practicable.

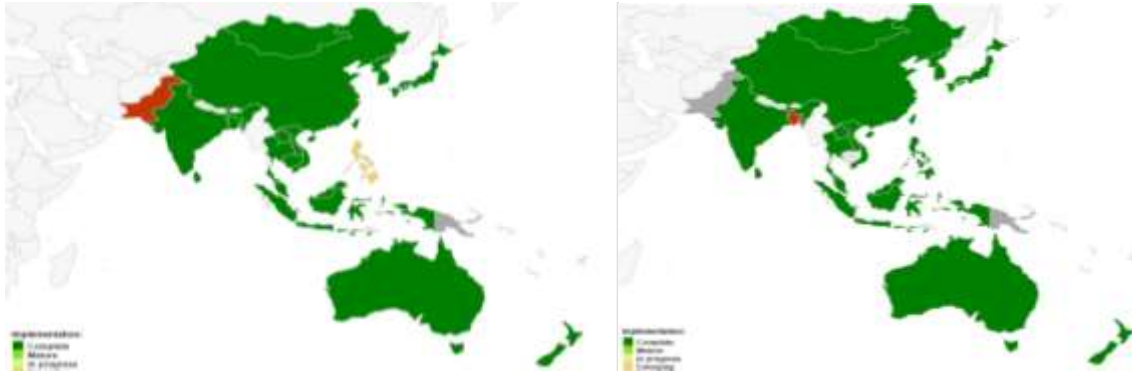
d) Civil Military cooperation

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

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

Source: Seamless ATM reporting

Current implementation: Same as in Nov 2020



Strategic and Tactical CIV/MIL Implementation Charts

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

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

e) **Surveillance capability**

Commitment: "Commit to implementation by 2022: Enhanced surveillance capability including ADS- B technology."

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

Source: CNS contributory bodies Meetings (SURICG)

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

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

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

Indicator: Two indicators have been selected:

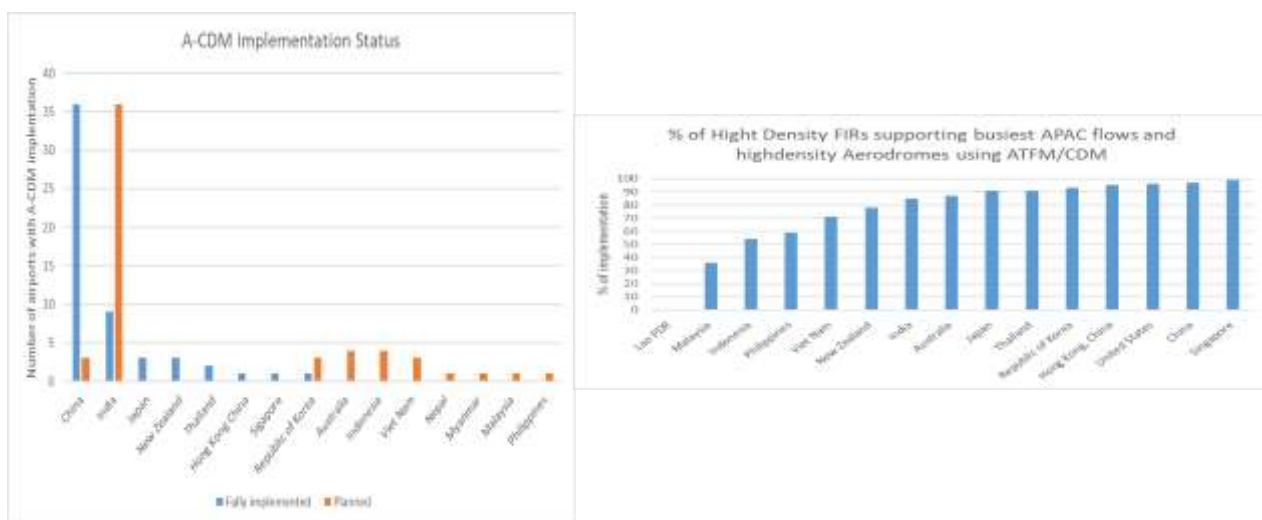
- Number of international high density airports with Airport-CDM implemented, and
- High density FIRs and FIRs supporting Major Traffic Flows , and high density aerodromes with ATFM/CDM implemented

Source: Regional ATFM Plan Monitoring and Reporting,

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

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

Current implementation:



Analysis: Among 73 international high-density airports, 56 of them had implemented A-CDM in September 2023.

ATFM implementation is progressing in APAC but much efforts and collaboration among States are expected. Sub regional ATFM initiatives need to be harmonized to ensure full benefits of ATFM in APAC. While current traffic levels may have eased the immediate requirement for ATFM in some parts of the region, expected resumption of pre-2020 traffic levels and growth will demand increased effort in this area.

g) National Air Navigation Plan

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

Indicator: Number of States reporting National Air Navigation Plan (NANP)

Current implementation: Few States have reported to the Regional Office having developed or commenced development of a National Air Navigation Plan (NANP).

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

— END —