



# HOW TO

## Become compliant with European requirements for RNP APCH operations to LPV minima

Photo by Dassault Aviation



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The following document provides a set of simple guidelines for Aircraft Operators within the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) looking to comply with the current operational requirements to perform RNP APCH operations down to Localizer Performance with Vertical guidance (LPV).

This version corresponds to an update of the guidelines released in November 2016 which have been modified to reflect the regulatory changes introduced during the last years. It has been prepared by European Satellite Services Provider S.A.S. (ESSP SAS) under its EGNOS Service Provision contract with the European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency (GSA).

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**Released:** August 2020

For questions and further information

**EGNOS HELPDESK**

**+34 911 236 555**

[egnos-helpdesk@essp-sas.eu](mailto:egnos-helpdesk@essp-sas.eu)

<http://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/>

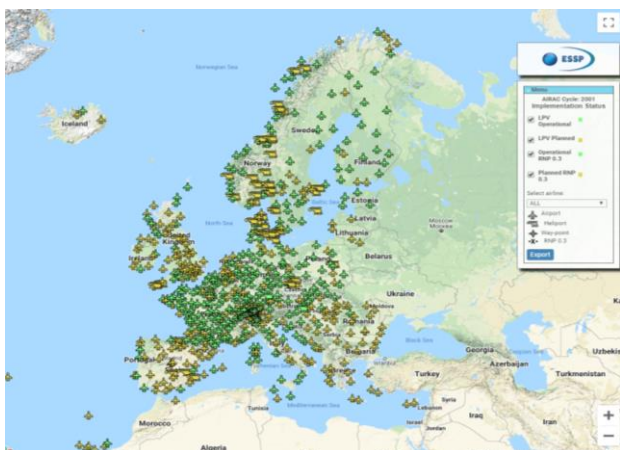
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# 1 SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

## What are LPV approaches?

Technically known as RNP Approach (RNP APCH) procedures down to LPV minima, LPVs were introduced within the PBN concept as new approach operations based on SBAS, a technology providing augmentation to GNSS systems like GPS. This type of approaches allows for ILS look-alike instrument approach procedures down to a decision height as low as 200 ft without the need of any radio-navigation ground infrastructure installation. As of July 2020, there are more than 500 LPV procedures published in Europe, with plans for more than 250 additional ones by the end of 2020 (see map below, available at [EGNOS User Support Web](#)).



In addition, a Commission Implementing Rule [RD-20], or the 'PBN IR' as known to most, was published in 2018 to support the implementation of LPV approaches to all instrument runway ends. You can find more details on this rule and LPVs characteristics and main benefits in [Section 2](#).

## Do I need a Specific Approval to fly them?

Today, European operators no longer need to apply for a specific approval (SPA) to their competent authority for the majority of PBN specifications, including RNP APCH. However, they still need to provide the appropriate training to their crew, update their procedures and operational manuals accordingly and inform their authority of these changes. In addition, as a prerequisite, the aircraft and its navigation system shall have received the corresponding airworthiness certification.

## What regulatory changes made that possible?

Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/539 of 6 April 2016 introduced the necessary changes to Air Crew regulations so as to incorporate PBN in the regular training and checking requirements for pilots. Such regulation also requested all ATOs to introduce PBN privileges to their IR courses by 25 August 2020 at the latest, date from which PBN privileges will become mandatory to all IR pilots.

Shortly after, Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1199 of 22 July 2016 laid down the corresponding changes to the Air Operations regulations, introducing PBN as standard procedures for authorities and operators, which eliminated the burden to apply for an SPA.

[Section 8](#) provides more insight to the recent changes to regulation, which are endorsed by the latest ICAO Annex 6 update [RD-2].

## What shall I then do to be entitled to fly LPVs?

In the case of commercial operators (CAT), although a formal SPA application is no longer required, certain modifications brought by LPV to key elements like training programmes shall be first checked and approved by the competent authority. Also, operational documentation and procedures shall be modified accordingly and notified to authority in advance.

In the case of NCC/NCO, there is no prior notification to the authority required but they will be subject to regular inspections and audits where to ensure that the appropriate training has been undertaken.

AMC 20-28 used to be EASA's reference on airworthiness and operational requirements for the use of LPVs. All the operational aspects were already moved to the corresponding Air Ops sections back in 2016. And more recently, in April 2019, airworthiness requirements were also moved to Issue 2 of CS-ACNS.

Indeed, by including all PBN certification requirements in CS-ACNS Issue 2, AMC 20-28 as well as AMC 20-4A, AMC 20-5, AMC 20-12, AMC 20-26 and AMC 20-27A became cancelled for new applications.

Check [Section 3](#) for more details.



To summarise, there are four main set of actions that the operator must complete to be entitled to perform RNP APCH down to LPV minima:

1. First, ensure that the aircraft **airworthiness requirements** for these operations are met.

If the aircraft is not designed and type-certified for RNP APCH down to LPV minima operations (documented in the AFM or TC) the operator should seek for applicable EASA approved SBs or STCs for that particular aircraft model and variant or liaise with a design organisation for the development of one if there are no solutions available.

You can find more details in [Section 4](#).

2. Second, **amend the operational procedures and corresponding manuals** to account for this type of operations.

As it happens with other approach procedures which are operated under IFR, there are certain operational criteria which apply to the use of LPVs. The way the installed equipment is operated must be in accordance with the AFM or POH. For example, the MEL might have to be amended to identify the minimum equipment necessary to satisfy these LPV approach operations and the operator should determine the operational characteristics of the procedure to be flown, which must be reflected on the Operational Manual.

[Section 5](#) provides guidance on the update of these operational procedures and the corresponding aircraft documentation, including the specific chapters, sections and subsections which should be amended in the Operational Manual.

3. Third, **update the training** and checking programs and **train the crew** accordingly.

As it was previously mentioned, PBN is becoming mandatory to all IR pilots by August 2020. From that date onwards, all ATOs shall be offering PBN privileges to new pilots while existing IR license holders are required to

demonstrate PBN theoretical knowledge and skills at the first proficiency check.

Until that happens, operators willing to make use of LPVs will need to provide the necessary training, briefings and guidance material to their flight crew.

The training program should be structured to provide sufficient theoretical and practical training using a simulator, training device, or line training in an aircraft, in the concept of RNAV GNSS and RNP approaches and the use of the aircraft's approach system in such operations.

[Section 6](#) provides more details on the different aspects that should be added to the regular training program as it is currently set by Air Crew regulations.

4. Fourth and final, **notify all changes to the competent authority (CAT operators only)**.

Once all previous actions are completed, the operator must elaborate a written "application for change" to the NSA with evidences of these changes.

These evidences are normally extracts from the AFM and STC or SB documentation for the airworthiness part and extracts from the Operational Manuals and copies of ATOs training for the operational part.

The review process with the NSA could take several iterations until the evidences submitted by the operator for all previous requirements are considered sufficient and the changes are therefore authorised.

Some NSA have published notification forms and guidance material to assist the operator during this process.

More details on the notification process are given in [Section 7](#).

### **Reference documentation and acronyms**

Documentation of reference and a list of acronyms can be found in [Appendix E](#).

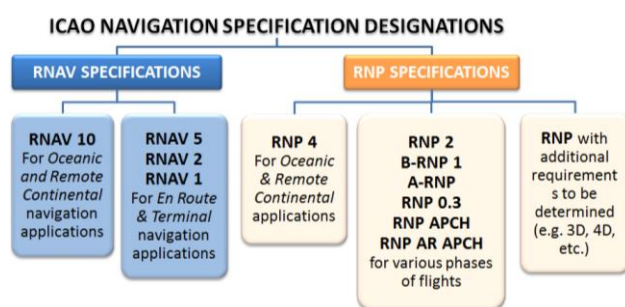
## 2 WHAT ARE LPV PROCEDURES?

### LPV within the PBN concept

The PBN concept, published within the Performance-Based Navigation Manual (Doc 9613) - 4th edition, 2013 [RD-3], defines performance requirements for aircraft navigating on an ATS route, terminal procedure or in a designated airspace.

Through the application of Area Navigation (RNAV) and Required Navigation Performance (RNP) specifications, PBN provides the means for flexible routes and terminal procedures helping the global aviation community to reduce aviation congestion, save fuel, protect the environment and maintain reliable, all-weather operations, even at the most challenging airports. It provides ANSP and operators with greater airspace design flexibility and better operating returns while increasing the safety of regional and national airspace systems.

GNSS is identified as a key enabler for most of the navigation specifications defined. Notably SBAS and therefore EGNOS is a key enabler for procedures based on the RNP APCH Navigation Specification. The following figure shows in a schematic way the ICAO PBN Navigation Specification classification included in the PBN manual.

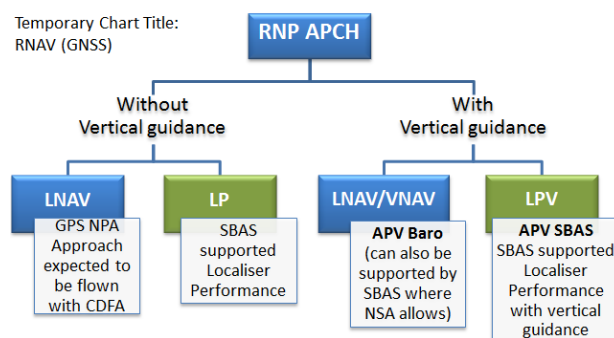


Source: Adapted from Eurocontrol

RNP APCH procedures allow four lines of minima: LP, LNAV, LNAV/VNAV and LPV. Flight charts depicting RNP APCH procedures have to be published as RNP RWY XX from 1st December 2022, as established in the new charting convention [RD-21]. However, a transition period is established until 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022,

allowing charts to remain titled as RNAV (GNSS) RWY XX.

The following figure shows the different RNP APCH procedures included within the RNP APCH navigation specification:



Within the ECAC area, EGNOS is the main driver for RNP APCH procedures down to LPV minima, allowing for Decision Heights as low as 200 ft.

### LPV benefits

LPV approaches enabled by the EGNOS Safety-of-Life (SoL) service provide the following general benefits compared to conventional non-precision approaches (NPAs):

- Minima reduction, currently down to 200 ft when based on the LPV-200 Service Level, which allow successful approaches and increase accessibility in conditions that would otherwise disrupt operations compared to conventional NPAs.
- Safety increase thanks to temperature and barometric independent vertical guidance provided to the aircrew during the approach. This makes the approach easier to fly and reduces the risk of controlled flight into terrain (CFIT).
- Operational Benefits:
  - Reduces trajectory dispersion (predictability and noise footprint reduction);
  - CDO techniques (fuel consumption reduction and noise footprint reduction);
  - More flexible use of airspace;
  - Improved situational awareness;
  - LPVs offer straight-in approaches in some cases where this is not otherwise possible with conventional NPAs and

they also allow the offset (angle) as in some ILS approaches;

- LPVs offer the potential to remove circling approaches.
- Infrastructure rationalization:
  - LPV approaches will be most beneficial at runway-ends where there is no ILS already available;
  - Enabling VOR, NDB and ILS Cat I removal, in accordance with the PBN IR, reducing the associated installation and maintenance costs.

The number of LPV publications has rapidly increased in Europe since the declaration of the SoL service on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2011, counting on more than 700 procedures available as of July 2020. The current implementation status and future trends, which plan for having more than 200 additional LPVs by the end of 2020, can be checked in the EGNOS User Support website (<http://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/>).

### Implementing Rule

In July 2018, with the support from EASA and with the aim of addressing safety, interoperability, proportionality and coordination issues related to the implementation of PBN within European airspace, the European Commission published its **PBN Implementing Rule**, formally *Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1048 of 18 July 2018, laying down airspace usage requirements and operating procedures concerning performance-based navigation* [RD-20].

The rule mandates RNP APCH implementation (including LNAV, LNAV/VNAV and LPV lines of minima) by 2020 to instrument RWY ends served by non-precision approaches, and by 2024 to RWY ends served by precision approach procedures.

Therefore, operators wishing to operate these routes and procedures will be required to ensure that their aircraft and flight crew are suitable for PBN operations.

## 3 CURRENT MEANS TO OBTAIN LPV AUTHORISATION

As with any instrument operation, performing LPV approaches requires that the aircraft meets certain airworthiness certification standards, including the necessary navigation system performance and functionality, and that the operator has received the approval from an appropriate regulatory body before the system can be operated.

However, while conventional procedures (VOR, DME,...) have been part of the pilot's Instrument Rating license and standard operating procedures for a long time, LPVs are relatively new and, as other PBN concepts, require appropriate training and authorisation from the competent authority of the State of Registry.

Thanks to changes introduced in certain regulations some years ago, as described in [Section 8](#), operators wishing to perform RNP APCH operations down to LPV minima do not longer have to apply for specific approvals (SPA) to their competent authority, but they still need to ensure that the aircraft is compliant with the relevant airworthiness standard and that the continued airworthiness and flight operations requirements are satisfied.

As previously mentioned, the reference material for LPV in Europe was originally laid down in EASA AMC 20-28 "Airworthiness Approval and Operational Criteria related to Area Navigation for GNSS approach operation to Localiser Performance with Vertical guidance minima using Satellite Based Augmentation System" [RD-4]. However, back in 2016, all the operational aspects were moved to the corresponding Air Operations annexes (Parts ARO, ORO, CAT, SPA, NCC, NCO and SPO). Airworthiness certification requirements, on the other hand, were moved in April 2019 into Issue 2 of CS-ACNS, BOOK 1, Subpart C, Navigation (NAV).

Equivalent US references would be Advisory Circulars AC 20-138 [RD-5] "Airworthiness Approval of Positioning and Navigation Systems" and AC 90-107 [RD-6] "Guidance for Localizer

*Performance with Vertical Guidance and Localizer Performance without Vertical Guidance Approach Operations in the U.S. National Airspace System*” published by the FAA. The former provides the airworthiness requirements while the latter covers the operational aspects.

Private operators do not need to notify the authority of the changes but, in any case, they must ensure that the aircraft has got suitably approved equipment (if eligible), the navigation database is valid, the pilot is suitably qualified and current with respect to the equipment, and adequate procedures and checklists are in place. All these aspects will be subject to regular authorities’ inspections and audits.

The following sections provide a set of common guidelines based on current Air Ops, Air Crew and CS-ACNS regulations, complemented by ICAO Doc 9997 [RD-7]:

- [Section 4](#) provides a set of preliminary requirements like the airworthiness certification of the aircraft for this type of operations;
- [Section 5](#) describes the necessary amendments to the operational procedures and manuals;
- [Section 6](#) provides a series of necessary amendments to the Syllabus training programme;
- [Section 7](#) elaborates on the notification process to the competent authority.

## 4 PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The airworthiness certification of the aircraft to conduct RNP APCH procedures down to LPV minima is a prerequisite for the operation authorisation. Operators seeking information on how to achieve this airworthiness certification are encouraged to review the “*LPV Implementation Guidelines for Airports and Operators developed by ESSP*” [RD-8]. The document is publicly available in the EGNOS User Support website (<http://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/>).

Although the present guidelines do not deepen in this preliminary step, some clarifications on this matter are given below.

For starters, the equipment of the aircraft navigation system must be approved against EASA ETSO-C145 [RD-23] or ETSO-C146 [RD-24] to be able to properly receive and process the SBAS correction messages. There are numerous devices from Bendix King, Avidyne, CMC Electronics, Garmin, Honeywell, Collins Aerospace, Thales Avionics or Universal Avionics which have received such authorisation<sup>1</sup>. On top of it, the complete aircraft installation must be compliant with the airworthiness requirements stated in CS-ACNS.

There are different ways to demonstrate the eligibility or airworthiness certification of an aircraft for LPV operation:

### a) Through its original Type Certificate (TC)

The TC is the approved standard for the production of a specified type/series of aircraft. The aircraft specification for that type/series, as part of the TC, will generally include a navigation standard. The aircraft documentation (AFM, AMM) for that type/series will define the system use, operational limitations, equipment fitted and the maintenance practices and procedures.

There is a large number of new manufactured aircraft which offer SBAS certification for commercial aviation, either by default as the Airbus A220 family, or as an option as the Airbus A350, Boeing 777X & 737MAX and ATR 600 models. Most new business and general aviation models from Bombardier, Cessna, Embraer, Gulfstream, Hawker, Pilatus, Dassault, Piper, Cirrus or Diamond are certified for the use of LPVs too.

It is important to highlight that, for recently manufactured aircraft, where the PBN capability is approved under the TC, there should be a statement in the AFM limitations section

<sup>1</sup> Not exhaustive list. A detailed EASA list of ETSO authorisations can be found at: <https://www.easa.europa.eu/download/etso/etsoa.pdf>



identifying the operations for which the aircraft is approved.

For those aircraft which are not certified from factory (via TC), certain retrofitting or forward fitting modifications are needed, as explained below.

**b) Through a Supplemental Type Certificate (STC)**

EASA can approve aircraft changes through a modification approval process or STC. Although airworthiness certification via STC is granted by EASA, the operator will use it as proof of aircraft eligibility in front of the corresponding NSA, responsible of granting the authorisation for that type of operation. STCs are developed by Part 21 Approved Organisation which design the necessary changes to the aircraft equipment and its configuration and must achieve certification of the first conversion aircraft by EASA.

There are several examples of STCs available for different aircraft models like the Boeing 737 CL/NG, Airbus 300, De Havilland Dash 8-400, legacy ATR 42/72 or Fokker 50. In the case of business and general aviation, Applicable Model List (AML) STCs exist for Garmin and Avidyne avionics covering a wide range of aircraft models.

**c) Through a Service Bulletin (SB):**

The SB, issued by the aircraft manufacturer, is a document approved by the State of Design (EASA or, by delegation, DOA with valid privileges) to enable changes to the specified aircraft type, and the modification then becomes part of the type design of the aircraft.

The State of Registry accepts the application of a SB and changes to the maintenance programme, while the State of the Operator accepts changes to the maintenance programme and approves changes to the MEL, training programmes and operations specifications. A SB may be obtained for current-production or out-of-production aircraft.

For example, SBs are available to Airbus 350, ATR 42-600 and 72-600, Bombardier CRJ and

Dash 8 models, Embraer E-Jets, Piaggio, Gulfstream, Pilatus and Dassault Falcon models.

**d) Through a compliance statement from the manufacturer**

EASA used to consider statements of compliance with AMC 20-28, FAA AC 20-138 and FAA AC 90-107 in documents like the AFM, FCOM, TC, SB, Service Letters or Compliance Statements approved by the State of Design as proof of aircraft eligibility for LPV airworthiness certification. In fact, this is still reflected in GM2 CAT.IDE.A.345 (I) *RNP APCH — LPV minima*, see [RD-26] .

This should have been approved by the State of Design (EASA) and accepted by the State of Registry or the State of the Operator, if different. The aircraft manufacturer may elect to issue a SB with an appropriate AFM update or instead may publish a compliance statement in the form of a letter, for simple changes, or a detailed aircraft-type-specific document for more complex changes. The State of Registry may determine that an AFM change is not required if it accepts the OEM documentation.

However, new applications require compliance with Subpart C of CS-ACNS [RD-26], which also involves providing the list of aircraft capabilities for which the aircraft is certified in accordance with the CS within the aircraft flight manual (AFM), or similar documentation approved by EASA<sup>2</sup>. More information in Appendix D.

To summarise, if the aircraft is designed and certified for LPV operations there is no action required by the operator but to attach the necessary evidences to the notification of change to their NSA.

**If the aircraft is not LPV certified, the operator should seek for applicable SBs or STCs** from the manufacturer or DOAs for that particular aircraft model and variant and perform the necessary aircraft modifications. If there are not EASA approved SBs/STCs solutions, the operator will

<sup>2</sup> CS ACNS.A.GEN.015 Aircraft Documentation

then have to pursue the development of a new one liaising with a design organisation, implementing the corresponding changes to the aircraft and achieving the necessary STC certification.

In addition, years ago EASA accepted applications for aircraft that did not have the TAWS coupled with the SBAS/GNSS receiver, with the operational limitation whereby the decision height (DH) was limited to 250 ft. The situation has changed, as explained in [RD-26], and today aircraft equipped with Class A TAWS are required to provide an alert for excessive deviation below the glide path (the so-called Mode-5 protection) as per CS ACNS.C.PBN.550 *Glide path alerting*.

Finally, it is worth noting that limitations such as “within the US National Airspace” found in some AFM can be ignored.

## 5 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND OPERATIONAL MANUAL

As it happens with other approach procedures which are operated under IFR, there are certain operational criteria which apply to their use and that should be properly documented in the operational manuals.

CR (EU) 2016/1199 [RD-9] lays down the general requirements set for PBN operations such as LPV where the operator (for CAT) or pilot in command (for NCC/NCO) shall ensure that:

- Relevant PBN navigation specification is stated in the AFM and the aircraft is operated according to it<sup>3</sup>;
- Space-based facilities are adequate for the planned operation during flight preparation<sup>4</sup>;
- Any navigational database required for performance-based navigation is suitable and current<sup>5</sup>;

<sup>3</sup> CAT.OP.MPA.126, NCC.OP.116, NCO.OP.116 and SPO.OP.116

<sup>4</sup> CAT.OP.MPA.135(a)(1), CAT.OP.MPA.175 (b), NCC.OP.145, NCO.OP.135 and SPO.OP.140

- Databases shall be adequate and meet quality requirements. Operator shall ensure timely distribution and report occurrences<sup>6</sup>; and
- Sufficient means are available to navigate and land at the destination or at any alternate aerodrome in the case of loss of capability<sup>7</sup>.

EASA Decisions 2016-014/R to 2016-021/R [RD-10] provide the corresponding Guidance Material (GM) and Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC) associated to this regulation, covering aspects such as:

- Normal, abnormal and contingency procedures during pre-flight, departure, arrival and approach;
- Vectoring and Positioning;
- Alerting and abort;
- Electronic navigation database management;
- Minimum Equipment List (MEL);
- Displays and automation; and
- Flight crew qualification and proficiency constrains;

[Appendix A](#) provides detailed information on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) introduced by these new EASA GMs and AMCs.

The relevant parts and sections of the Operations Manual (e.g. Aircraft Operations Manual, check lists, training of crew) should be revised to take account of the operating procedures detailed above. The operator should make timely amendments to the Operations Manual to reflect relevant procedure and data base checking strategies. Manuals and check lists may need to be submitted for review by the competent authority as part of the notification process.

<sup>5</sup> CAT.OP.MPA.175(b)(7), NCC.GEN.106, NCO.GEN.105 and SPO.GEN.107

<sup>6</sup> CAT.IDE.A/H.355, NCC.IDE.A/H.260, NCO.IDE.A/H.205 and SPO.IDE.A/H.230

<sup>7</sup> CAT.OP.MPA.182, NCC.OP.153, NCO.OP.142 and SPO.OP.152

The following table provides a non-exhaustive list of parts, chapters and sections of a standard<sup>8</sup> Operational Manual that shall be amended.

The details of the specific paragraphs in new Air-Crew and Air-Ops regulations requesting such amendments can be found in [Appendix C](#).

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<sup>8</sup> According to the content and structure given in AMC to Part ORO, Initial issue dated 25/10/12: AMC3 ORO.MLR.100 Operations manual – general CONTENTS – COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

Table 5-1—Operational Manual impacted parts chapter and sections.

Chapter		Section	Subsection	Amendments
<b>Part A. General/Basic</b>				
OM-A	0. Administration and control of OM	0.1 Introduction	(d) Explanations and definitions of terms	New RNP definitions and abbreviations
		0.2 System of amendment and revision		Revision update
	1. Organisation and responsibilities	1.3 Responsibilities and Duties		Potential new functions/responsible (See <a href="#">Appendix A</a> ): - NAV data handling, quality and control - Routes, flight plans, NOTAM check and occurrence reporting
	2. Operational control and supervision	2.2 System and responsibility for promulgation of additional operational instructions and information		NOTAMs, AIPs and AICs related information
		2.3 Operational control		- RNP APCH related information distribution process for safe operation. - Aerodrome categorisation
	3 Management system	Quality System – duties and responsibilities		NAV data handling, quality and control processes
	5 Qualification requirements	5.1 A description of the required licence, rating(s), qualification/competency (e.g. for routes and aerodromes), experience, training, checking and recently for operations personnel to conduct their duties.		Crew Authorisation required/validation (See <a href="#">Section 6</a> ).
	8. Operating Procedures	8.1 Flight preparation instructions.	8.1.2 Criteria and responsibilities for determining the adequacy of aerodromes to be used	- RNP procedure operational evaluation - Use of NOTAM/RAIM to select destination / alternate aerodrome
			8.1.3 Methods and responsibilities for establishing aerodrome operating minima.	Calculations for RNP APCH operations (e.g. RVR and DA(H))
			8.1.5 Presentation/application of aerodrome operating minima	APCH charts presentation, i.e. RNAV (GNSS)
			8.1.9 ATS flight plan	Explanation on ATS flight plans submission (state RNP APCH capability <sup>9</sup> ).
			8.1.10 Operational flight plan	Procedures for elaboration and submission of operational flight plans for RNP APCH.
OM-A	8. Operating Procedures	8.3 Flight Procedures	8.3.2 Navigation Procedures. A description of all navigation procedures, relevant to the type(s) and area(s) of operation. Special consideration given to: a. standard navigational procedures; and b. RNP and Minimum Navigation Performance Specification c. in-flight re-planning; d. procedures in the event of system degradation;	Update (see <a href="#">Appendix A</a> ): - RNAV/RNP concepts including NOTAM; - Crew qualification - Database (Type 2 DAT provider or equivalent) - Normal and abnormal procedures - Radiotelephony, RTF phraseology - Navigation accuracy assessment at dispatch, for destination and alternates;

<sup>9</sup> Eurocontrol Flight Plan Guide (online version of the IFPS Users Manual). <https://contentzone.eurocontrol.int/fpl/>



Chapter	Section	Subsection	Amendments
		<b>8.6</b> Use of the minimum equipment and configuration deviation list(s).	MEL handling (if changes are necessary).
	<b>11.</b> Handling and reporting occurrences	Procedures for handling, notifying and reporting accidents, incidents and occurrences.	Include procedures for RNP issues reporting (See <a href="#">Section Appendix A.6</a> )
<b>B. Aircraft Operating Matters – Type Related</b>			
<b>OM-B</b>	<b>1.</b> Limitations	Description of the certified limitations and the applicable operational limitations: Certification status - EASA (S)TC, Types of approved operations (RNP APCH) and Navigation System limitations	Update STC/TC certification and approved operations
	<b>2.</b> Normal procedures		See <a href="#">Appendix A</a>
	<b>3.</b> Abnormal and/or emergency procedures		See <a href="#">Appendix A</a>
	<b>9.</b> Minimum Equipment List (MEL)		Include MMEL dispatch conditions for RNP APCH.
	<b>12.</b> Aircraft Systems		Update on RNP APCH navigation capability
<b>Part C. Route/Role/Area and Aerodrome/Operating Site Instructions</b>			
<b>OM-C</b>	<b>1</b> Instructions and information relating to communications, navigation and aerodromes/operating sites including minimum flight levels and altitudes for each route to be flown and operating minima for each aerodrome/operating site planned to be used, including the following		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operating minima</li> <li>- Navigation aids and Communications</li> <li>- Charts description</li> </ul>
<b>Part D. Training</b>			
<b>OM-D</b>	<b>1</b> Description of scope: Training syllabi and checking programmes for all operations personnel assigned to operational duties in connection with the preparation and/or conduct of a flight.		Setup training program (modules): purpose, scope, requirements, conditions, instructors, etc. (See <a href="#">Section 6</a> and <a href="#">Appendix B</a> ).
	<b>2</b> Training syllabi and checking programmes	<b>2.1</b> for flight crew, all relevant items prescribed in Annex IV (Part-CAT), Annex V (Part-SPA) and ORO.FC;	Ground and FSTD/Airplane practical training and checking.
		<b>2.5</b> for operations personnel other than crew members (e.g. dispatcher, handling personnel etc.)	RNP APCH training for supervisors and other than crew personnel
	<b>3</b> Procedures	<b>3.1</b> Procedures for training and checking.	Include RNP APCH procedures and simulator/training devices selection criteria

## 6 CREW TRAINING AND TRAINING PACKAGE UPDATE

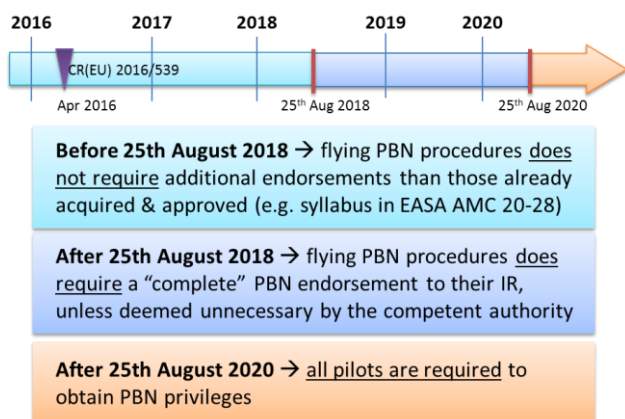
As it was mentioned earlier, CR (EU) 2016/539 [RD-11] introduced the necessary changes to Air Crew regulations as to incorporate PBN in the regular training and checking requirements for pilots.

Such regulation is requesting **all ATOs to introduce PBN privileges to their IR courses by 25 August 2020 at the latest, date from which PBN will become mandatory to all IR pilots.**

Therefore, IR licenses granted after that date will be automatically entitled to fly LPVs, among other PBN operations, while existing IR holders will need to update their TK/PS on PBN at the first proficiency check.

In the meantime, operators willing to make use of LPV approach procedures before that date will have to provide equivalent training to their flight crew in advance.

Those who already acquired such privileges for certain PBN specifications required a “complete” PBN endorsement by 2018.



EASA introduced a new set of Learning Objectives (LOs) for PBN in Annex I to their Decision 2016/008/R [RD-12], with further updates contained in Appendix to Annex I to ED Decision 2018/001/R [RD-28]. They can be found in [Appendix B](#) to these guidelines.

As for the exams, 5 questions from EASA examination procedures correspond to the

“PERFORMANCE-BASED NAVIGATION” chapter of the Radionavigation subject<sup>10</sup>.

In what regards to skill tests and training, the EC regulation also introduced the following main changes to Part-FCL:

- Content of IR Skill test (Appendix 7): identification of required navaids for approach procedures, check that the correct PBN procedure has been loaded in the navigation system and cross-check it with the departure and arrival charts.
- Cross-crediting (Appendix 8): flying at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach in the preceding 12 months will be sufficient to pass Section 6 (Abnormal and Emergency procedures) of the skill test<sup>11</sup>.
- Training (Appendix 9): specific requirements for single and multi-pilot set that, to establish or maintain PBN privileges, one approach shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD. Also, references to ILS are replaced by 3D operations.

[Appendix B](#) deepens into these training requirements and provides further guidance. In addition, ESSP and PPL/IR have developed training material covering EASA LOs as reference which can be found here:

- EGNOS website: [Training Material](#)<sup>12</sup>
- PPL/IR website: [PBN Manual](#)<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> AMC2 ARA.FCL.300(b)

<sup>11</sup> On an SP class or type of airplane in SP operations or, for multi-engine, other than HP complex airplanes. The same applies for Helicopters PinS procedures in SP operations.

<sup>12</sup> [https://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/new\\_egnos\\_ops/?q=content/training-material](https://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/new_egnos_ops/?q=content/training-material)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.pplir.org/latest-news/1038-pbn-manual-published-2>

## 7 NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY

Before the changes introduced by Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1199 [RD-9], LPV and other PBN specifications required a Specific Approval (SPA) from the corresponding NSA prior to their operation.

The regulation eliminated the burden for most PBN specifications, including RNP APCH.

Still, operators wishing to obtain PBN privileges are required to establish the necessary operational procedures in place, amend their operational manuals and other documentation accordingly and provide training to their crew<sup>14</sup>.

While a formal SPA application is no longer necessary, **CAT operators shall notify important changes** to the scope of the certificate or the operations specifications like these to their authority in advance<sup>15</sup>.

As it was noted before, CS-ACNS provides the comprehensive certification basis including the requirements to be used by the operator to obtain airworthiness certification for their aircraft, which is granted by EASA, while [RD-10] provides acceptable means and guidance material to become operationally eligible.

In the past, the requirements imposed to non-AOC operators when SPAs were still necessary for PBN operations differed from country to country. Some required the same process than for AOC (i.e. a full SPA), others undertaking specific training while others, nothing at all.

Fortunately, [RD-9] homogenised the approach by eliminating the burden to apply for SPA not only for non-commercial but also for commercial operators. Today, **non-commercial operators no longer need to notify their authority, although they will be subject to regular inspections and audits** where to ensure that the appropriate training has been undertaken.

<sup>14</sup> ORO.GEN.110 Operator responsibilities

<sup>15</sup> ORO.GEN.130 and GM3 ORO.GEN.130(b) Changes related to an AOC holder

In the case of commercial operators, they are required to establish appropriate procedures in their Operating Manuals and to provide the necessary training to their flight crews. Then, a notification to the authority should suffice. This might (or not) lead to discussions between the operator and the NSA until all evidences are found satisfactory and the changes are accepted. The important difference is that the NSA has 10 working days to provide feedback. Otherwise, the changes are considered satisfactory.

## 8 RECENT EC REGULATORY CHANGES ON PBN

The introduction of PBN in Air Crew and Air Ops regulation was set as the main goal of EASA Rule Making Tasks (RMT) 0256 and 0257, whose first Terms of Reference (ToR) were published in July 2012 as it is shown in the Figure 8-1 below.

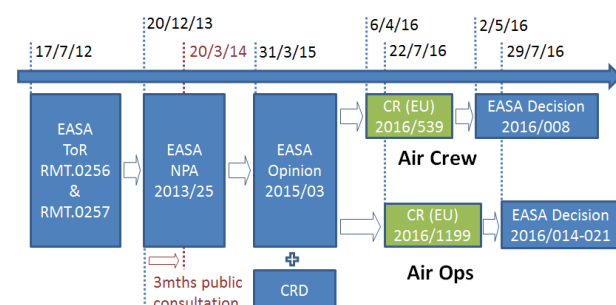


Figure 8-1 PBN introduction into regulations (1/2)

The Notice of Proposed Amendment with the proposed changes, NPA 2013-25 [RD-13], was released by EASA on the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 2013. The subsequent EASA Opinion 03/2015 [RD-14] and the associated Comments Review Document (CRD) 2015-25 were published on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2015.

The Opinion was then addressed to the European Commission, which used it as a technical basis to prepare the amendments to Air Crew [RD-11] and Air Ops [RD-9] Commission Regulations, published on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April and 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 2016 respectively.

Soon after, Decisions containing the corresponding amendments to the Certification Specification (CS), Acceptable Means of

Compliance (AMC) and Guidance Material (GM) were published by the Agency on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of May [RD-12] and 29<sup>th</sup> [RD-10] of July respectively.

Figure 8-3 below shows EASA Basic regulation and the Annexes which were impacted by these amendments.

The Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) included in the NPA concluded that removing the obligation for SPA was possible for the majority of PBN specifications provided that, in order to maintain safety, PBN elements were included into pilot training and checking for IR.

The main changes brought by these amendments to regulation were the following:

- **SPAs were removed**<sup>16</sup> for all PBN specifications except RNP 0.3 and RNP AR APCH. That included not only RNP APCH but also RNAV 1, 2, 5 and 10 and RNP 1, 2 and 4;
- **PBN operational aspects** such as navigation database management, displays and monitoring, occurrence reporting, NOTAMs checking and missed approaches **were introduced to Parts CAT, NCC, NCO and SPO.**
- **Part FCL rules** on training and checking were adapted to reflect the changed requirements in Theoretical Knowledge (TK) and Practical Skills (PS) in order to cover PBN;
- PBN elements were added for the **initial qualification of the IR pilots from the 25<sup>th</sup> of August 2020 onwards.** Existing **IR holders** were mandated to update their TK on PBN while PS shall be demonstrated in courses or at the first periodic check<sup>17</sup> after that date;
- **Approved Training Organisations** (ATOs) shall introduce PBN privileges to their courses by 25 August 2020 also and notify the competent authority;

[Appendix C](#) provides more details on the specific requirements introduced to Air Crew and Air Ops regulations as well as their associated EASA AMCs and GMs.

On the other hand, when it comes to airworthiness requirements, the introduction of these into Certification Specifications and Acceptable Means of Compliance for Airborne Communications, Navigation and Surveillance (CS-ACNS) was the main purpose of EASA RMT.0519, whose Terms of Reference (ToR) were published in September 2016.

The Notice of Proposed Amendment with the proposed changes, NPA 2018-02 [RD-29], was released by EASA on the 22nd of February 2018. A year later, on the 26th of April 2019, an ED Decision [RD-25] was published along with a Comment-Response Document (CRD) 2018-02 [RD-30].

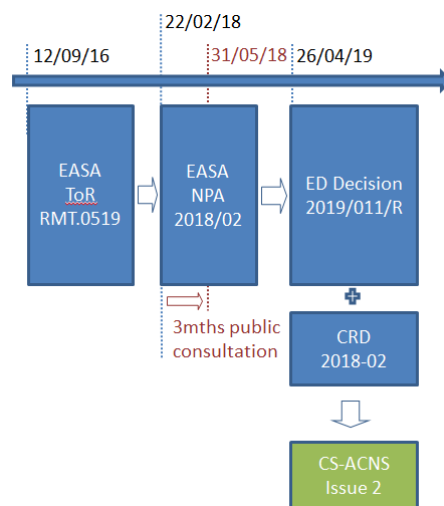


Figure 8-2 PBN introduction into regulations (2/2)

The above-mentioned ED Decision included Issue 2 of CS-ACNS as its Annex I, which became the only EASA reference for PBN certification of aircraft, and cancellation of the pre-existing PBN-related AMC-20s in Annex II.

[Appendix D](#) provides more details on the specific requirements that have been introduced to CS-ACNS as well as their associated EASA AMCs and GMs.

<sup>16</sup> SPA.PBN.100 and ARO.OPS.240

<sup>17</sup> According to EC 1178/2011, Subpart G, FCL.625 “IR — Validity, revalidation and renewal From”, an IR shall be valid for 1 year and it shall be revalidated within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating



	IR: Implementing regulation DR: Delegated regulation	Annexes
<a href="#">Basic Regulation</a>	IR: (EU) 2018/1139	
<a href="#">Initial Airworthiness</a>	IR: (EU) No 748/2012	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-21</a>
<a href="#">Additional airworthiness specifications for operations</a>	IR: (EU) 2015/640	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-26</a>
<a href="#">Continuing airworthiness</a>	IR: (EU) No 1321/2014	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-M</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-145</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Part-66</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part-147</a> <a href="#">Annex Va: Part-T</a>
<a href="#">Aircrew</a>	IR: (EU) No 1178/2011	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-FCL</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Conversion of non-EU licences</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Licences of non-EU states</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part-MED</a> <a href="#">Annex V: Part-CC</a> <a href="#">Annex VI: Part-ARA</a> <a href="#">Annex VII: Part-ORA</a> <a href="#">Annex VIII: Part-DTO</a>
<a href="#">Air operations</a>	IR: (EU) No 965/2012	<a href="#">Annex I: Definitions</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-ARO</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Part-ORO</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part-CAT</a> <a href="#">Annex V: Part-SPA</a> <a href="#">Annex VI: Part-NCC</a> <a href="#">Annex VII: Part-NCO</a> <a href="#">Annex VIII: Part-SPO</a>
<a href="#">Balloons - Air Operations</a>	IR: (EU) 2018/395	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-DEF</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-BOP</a>
<a href="#">Third country operators</a>	IR: (EU) No 452/2014	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-TCO</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-ART</a>
<a href="#">ATM/ANS</a>	IR: (EU) 2017/373	<a href="#">Annex I: Definitions</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-ATM/ANS.AR</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Part-ATM/ANS.OR</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part-ATS</a> <a href="#">Annex V: Part-MET</a> <a href="#">Annex VI: Part-AIS</a> <a href="#">Annex VII: Part-DAT</a> <a href="#">Annex VIII: Part-CNS</a> <a href="#">Annex IX: Part-ATFM</a> <a href="#">Annex X: Part-ASM</a> <a href="#">Annex XI: Part-ASD</a> <a href="#">Annex XII: Part-NM</a> <a href="#">Annex XIII: Part-PERS</a>
<a href="#">ATCO</a>	IR: (EU) 2015/340	<a href="#">Annex I: Part ATCO</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part ATCO.AR</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Part ATCO.OR</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part ATCO.MED</a>
<a href="#">Airspace usage requirements (ACAS II)</a>	IR: (EU) No 1332/2011	<a href="#">Annex: ACAS</a>
<a href="#">Airspace usage requirements (PBN)</a>	IR: (EU) 2018/1048	<a href="#">Annex: Subpart PBN</a>
<a href="#">SERA</a>	IR: (EU) No 923/2012	<a href="#">Annex: Standardised European rules of the air</a>
<a href="#">Aerodromes</a>	IR: (EU) No 139/2014	<a href="#">Annex I: Definitions</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-ADR.AR</a> <a href="#">Annex III: Part-ADR.OR</a> <a href="#">Annex IV: Part-ADR.OPS</a>
<a href="#">SKPI - Safety Key Performance Indicators</a>	IR: (EU) 2019/317	
<a href="#">Sailplanes – Air Operations</a>	IR: (EU) 2018/1976	<a href="#">Annex I: Part-DEF</a> <a href="#">Annex II: Part-SAO</a>
<a href="#">Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (Rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft)</a>	IR: (EU) 2019/947	<a href="#">Annex: UAS ops in the 'Open' and 'Specific' categories</a>
<a href="#">Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) (Rules for design and manufacture of Unmanned aircraft systems and rules for third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems)</a>	DR: (EU) 2019/945	<a href="#">Annex: Annex</a>

Figure 8-3 EASA regulation Annexes impacted by Opinion 03/2015 (updated to April 2020)

### More on the PBN Implementing Rule

As already introduced in chapter 2, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1048 [RD-20] was published in July 2018 setting a mandate for the implementation of Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes and Instrument Approach Procedures (IAPs) in accordance with a harmonised and agreed set of PBN specifications and functionalities.

In the specific case of IAPs, the requirement is for airports and air navigation service providers to implement Required Navigation Performance (RNP) approach to Lateral Navigation (LNAV), LNAV/Vertical Navigation (VNAV), and Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance (LPV) minima at all instrument runway ends, or RNP Authorization Required (AR) as required by obstacles. The deadline is set for 3 December 2020, and extended to 25 January 2024 in case of instrument runway ends already served by other Precision Approach means like ILS.

users have to be PBN, leaving conventional-based procedures (ATS routes and IAPs) as contingency mode operations only. The exceptions are CAT II and CAT III landing systems, which can remain in service, unaffected by the regulation.

An evident consequence is that **by 2030 all 'normal' CAT I approaches will be based on PBN, being LPV approach procedures**, for the time being, the only ones giving such level of performance.

For all operators<sup>18</sup> (being EU<sup>19</sup> or TCO<sup>20</sup>), this means an **obligation to equip and be approved for LPV approaches**, should they want to still execute CAT I approaches by 2030.

The following figure shows the milestones related to EGNOS concerning the PBN IR.

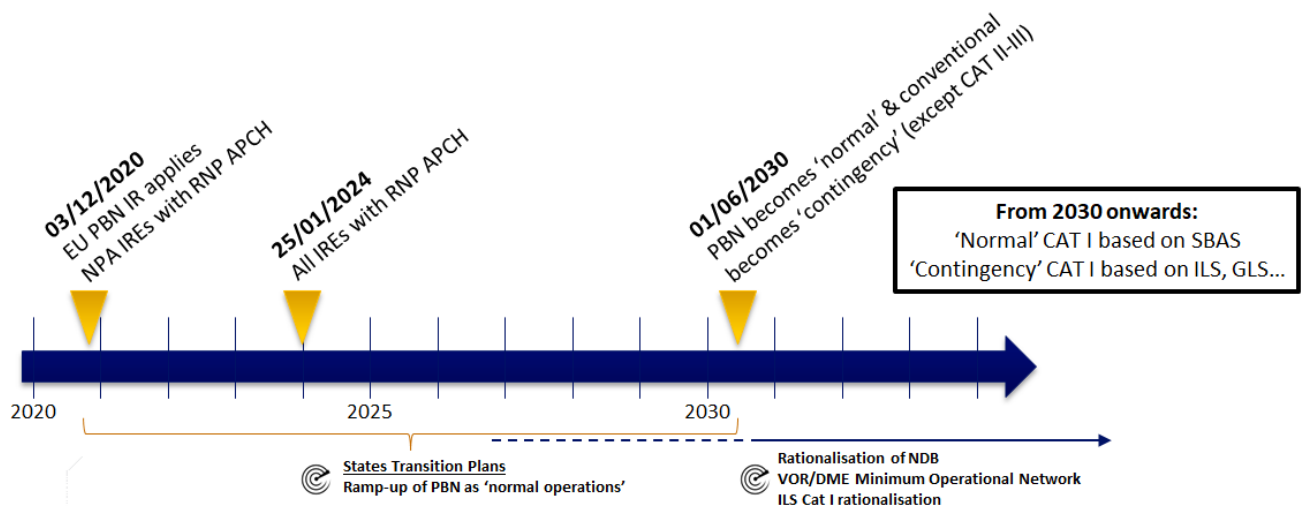


Figure 8-4 EGNOS in the PBN IR

The Implementing Rule also states that *by 6 June 2030, the normal procedures offered to airspace*

<sup>18</sup> SERA.5015 (a)

<sup>19</sup> ORO.GEN110 (d)

<sup>20</sup> TCO.205

## APPENDIX A STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS)

EASA AMC and GM were amended by [RD-10] in response to the changes introduced to Air Ops regulations [RD-9] so as to establish the standard operating procedures for PBN specifications, including RNP APCH to LPV minima.

Generally speaking, most of these SOPs were already contained in former AMC20-XX and were introduced in the corresponding Parts ORO, CAT, NCC, NCO, SPO and SPA from Air Ops and even in Part-FCL from Air Crew. [Appendix C](#) below provides details on the items or requirements above mentioned but, for further clarification, these are presented now aggregated per topic or time of applicability during the flight.

### Appendix A.1 Airworthiness certification requirements or aircraft eligibility

According to Air Ops, the aircraft shall meet the airworthiness certification requirements for the PBN navigation specification in question, which for new airworthiness applications has to be stated in the AFM according to Issue 2 of CS-ACNS [RD-26], and the Operator shall ensure that the aircraft is operated according to it. In the past, where such a reference could not be found in the AFM, other information provided by Service Bulletins, Supplemental Type Certificates, FCOM or similar documents could be sufficient.

In the case of RNP APCH to LPV minima, a statement of compliance with any of the following specifications or standards in such documentation is acceptable: AMC 20-28, FAA AC 20-138 and FAA AC 90-107.

It is important to highlight that, following the publication of CS-ACNS, applicants do not need to recertify their systems if they were already certified with the abovementioned references.

Also, for aircraft that have TAWS Class A installed and do not provide Mode-5 protection (excessive deviation below glideslope) on an LPV approach, the DH is limited to 250 ft.

Additionally, any limitation such as 'within the US National Airspace' may be ignored since RNP APCH procedures are assumed to meet the same ICAO criteria around the world.

### Appendix A.2 Management of navigation database

Existing Air Ops regulation (CAT.IDE.A.355) set the operator requirements to manage electronic navigation data products. It is prohibited for the flight crew to either insert or modify waypoints by manual entry into a procedure (departure, arrival or approach) that has been retrieved from the database. User-defined data may be entered and used for waypoint altitude/speed constraints on a procedure where said constraints are not included in the navigation database coding.

From 1st January 2019, aircraft operators using an aeronautical database on certified aircraft system applications should ensure that the database provider is a Type 2 DAT provider<sup>21</sup> certified by EASA or equivalent to a certified 'Type 2 DAT provider'.

The certification of DAT providers is a mandatory requirement. Accordingly, operators can use the DAT certificate as evidence that their aeronautical databases meet the Data Quality Requirements (DQRs). The operator must in addition continuously monitor their integrity and to ensure the timely distribution and insertion of current and unaltered electronic navigation data to all aeroplanes that require it.

<sup>21</sup> With the publication of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/373 on 1st March 2017, the practice on issuing voluntary Letters of Acceptance (LOA) was replaced by the introduction of certification by EASA as competent authority for the providers of data services (DAT).

LPV approaches are characterised in the navigation database by the so called FAS Data Block. Each FAS Data Block contains the lateral and vertical parameters, which define the approach to be flown and that have been calculated, validated and promulgated by the Air Navigation Service Provider. In addition, each FAS Data Block ends with a CRC, which wraps around the approach data to guarantee integrity.

### Appendix A.3 Recurrent training and checking

Operator proficiency checks at recurrent checking requirements are amended to replace the terms “precision instrument approach” and “non-precision approach” by “3D approach operation” and “2D approach operation”, providing a new classification which naturally accommodates the new concepts brought by PBN.

Even more, it is actually mandated that at least one of the 3D or 2D approach operations during the proficiency check should be an RNP APCH (or RNP AR APCH) operation.

### Appendix A.4 Normal procedures

The following operational requirements are introduced for flight preparation and execution:

#### Flight preparation

##### 1. Navigation systems, NOTAM and RAIM checking

- The flight crew should verify that the navigation systems required for the intended operation are operational.
- The flight crew should check that the navigation aids critical to the operation of the intended PBN procedure are available. Therefore they should take account of any NOTAMs or operator briefing material that could adversely affect the aircraft system operation along its flight plan including any alternate aerodromes.
- The flight crew should confirm the navigation aids that should be excluded from the operation, if any.
- The flight crew should ensure that RNAV 1, RNAV 2, RNP 1 RNP 2, and RNP APCH routes or procedures to be used for the intended flight, including for any alternate aerodromes, are selectable from the navigation database and are not prohibited by NOTAM.
- When PBN relies on GNSS systems for which RAIM is required for integrity, its availability should be verified during the pre-flight planning. In the event of a predicted continuous loss of fault detection of more than five minutes, the flight planning should be revised to reflect the lack of full PBN capability for that period.

##### 2. Database suitability

- The flight crew should check that any navigational database required for PBN operations includes the routes and procedures required for the flight.
- At navigation system initialisation, the flight crew should confirm that the navigation database is current (AIRAC cycle) and verify that the aircraft position has been entered correctly, if required. The active flight plan, if applicable, should be checked by comparing the charts or other applicable documents with navigation equipment and displays. This includes confirmation of the departing runway and the waypoint sequence, reasonableness of track angles and distances, any altitude or speed constraints, and, where possible, which waypoints are fly-by and which are fly-over. Where relevant, the RF leg arc radii should be confirmed.
- Navigation databases should be current for the duration of the flight. If the AIRAC cycle is due to change during flight, the flight crew should follow procedures established by the operator to ensure the accuracy of navigation data, including the suitability of navigation facilities used to define the routes and procedures for the flight.



- An expired database may only be used if the following conditions are satisfied:
  - the operator has confirmed that the parts of the database which are intended to be used during the flight and any contingencies that are reasonable to expect are not changed in the current version;
  - any NOTAMs associated with the navigational data are taken into account;
  - maps and charts corresponding to those parts of the flight are current and have not been amended since the last cycle;
  - any MEL limitations are observed; and
  - the database has expired by no more than 28 days.
- 3. Selection of destination and alternate aerodromes
  - The pilot-in-command should only select an aerodrome as a destination alternate aerodrome if an instrument approach procedure that does not rely on GNSS is available either at that aerodrome or at the destination aerodrome.
  - The limitation applies only to destination alternate aerodromes for flights when a destination alternate aerodrome is required. A take-off or en route alternate aerodrome with instrument approach procedures relying on GNSS may be planned without restrictions. A destination aerodrome with all instrument approach procedures relying solely on GNSS may be used without a destination alternate aerodrome if the conditions for a flight without a destination alternate aerodrome are met.
  - The term 'available' means that the procedure can be used in the planning stage and complies with planning minima requirements.

## Departure

- Prior to commencing a take-off on a PBN procedure, the flight crew should check that the indicated aircraft position is consistent with the actual aircraft position at the start of the take-off roll (aeroplanes) or lift-off (helicopters).
- Where GNSS is used, the signal should be acquired before the take-off roll (aeroplanes) or lift-off (helicopters) commences.
- Unless automatic updating of the actual departure point is provided, the flight crew should ensure initialisation on the runway or FATO by means of a manual runway threshold or intersection update, as applicable. This is to preclude any inappropriate or inadvertent position shift after take-off.

## Prior to commencing the procedure

- For multi-sensor systems, the flight crew should verify, prior to approach, that the GNSS sensor is used for position computation.
- Flight crew of aircraft with RNP input selection capability should confirm that the indicated RNP value is appropriate for the PBN operation.
- The flight crew should verify that the navigation system is operating correctly and the correct arrival procedure and runway (including any applicable transition) are entered and properly depicted.
- Any published altitude and speed constraints should be observed.
- The flight crew should check approach procedures (including alternate aerodromes if needed) as extracted by the system (e.g. CDU flight plan page) or presented graphically on the moving map, in order to confirm the correct loading and the reasonableness of the procedure content.
- Prior to commencing the approach operation (before the IAF), the flight crew should verify the correctness of the loaded procedure by comparison with the appropriate approach charts. This check should include:

- the waypoint sequence;
- reasonableness of the tracks and distances of the approach legs and the accuracy of the inbound course; and
- the vertical path angle, if applicable.

*Note: requirements for altimetry settings and temperature compensation for RNP APCH operations using Baro VNAV set by the new regulation are not included here as they are not applicable to LPV approaches.*

- ATC tactical interventions in the terminal area may include radar headings, 'direct to' clearances which bypass the initial legs of an approach procedure, interceptions of an initial or intermediate segments of an approach procedure or the insertion of additional waypoints loaded from the database.
- In complying with ATC instructions, the flight crew should be aware of the implications for the navigation system.
- 'Direct to' clearances may be accepted to the IF provided that it is clear to the flight crew that the aircraft will be established on the final approach track at least 2 NM before the FAF.
- 'Direct to' clearance to the FAF should not be acceptable. Modifying the procedure to intercept the final approach track prior to the FAF should be acceptable for radar-vectorred arrivals or otherwise only with ATC approval.
- The final approach trajectory should be intercepted no later than the FAF in order for the aircraft to be correctly established on the final approach track before starting the descent (to ensure terrain and obstacle clearance).
- 'Direct to' clearances to a fix that immediately precede an RF leg should not be permitted.
- For parallel offset operations en route in RNP 4 and A-RNP, transitions to and from the offset track should maintain an intercept angle of no more than 45° unless specified otherwise by ATC.

### During the procedure

- For RNAV 1, RNP 1, and RNP APCH operations, the flight crew should use a lateral deviation indicator, and where available, flight director and/or autopilot in lateral navigation mode.
- The appropriate displays should be selected so that the following information can be monitored:
  - (1) the computed desired path;
  - (2) aircraft position relative to the lateral path (cross-track deviation) for FTE monitoring;
  - (3) aircraft position relative to the vertical path (for a 3D operation).
- The flight crew of an aircraft with a lateral deviation indicator (e.g. CDI) should ensure that lateral deviation indicator scaling (full-scale deflection) is suitable for the navigation accuracy associated with the various segments of the procedure.
- The flight crew should maintain procedure centrelines unless authorised to deviate by air traffic control (ATC) or demanded by emergency conditions.
- Cross-track error/deviation (the difference between the area-navigation-system-computed path and the aircraft-computed position) should normally be limited to  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  time the RNAV/RNP value associated with the procedure. Brief deviations from this standard (e.g.

overshoots or undershoots during and immediately after turns) up to a maximum of 1 time the RNAV/RNP value should be allowable.

- For a 3D approach operation, the flight crew should use a vertical deviation indicator and, where required by AFM limitations, a flight director or autopilot in vertical navigation mode.
- Deviations below the vertical path should not exceed 75ft at any time, or half-scale deflection where angular deviation is indicated, and not more than 75ft above the vertical profile, or half-scale deflection where angular deviation is indicated, at or below 1,000ft above aerodrome level. The flight crew should execute a missed approach if the vertical deviation exceeds this criterion, unless the flight crew has in sight the visual references required to continue the approach.
- Unless the flight crew has sufficient visual reference to continue the approach operation to a safe landing, an RNP APCH operation should be discontinued if:
  - (1) navigation system failure is annunciated (e.g. warning flag);
  - (2) lateral or vertical deviations exceed the tolerances;
  - (3) loss of the on-board monitoring and alerting system.
- Discontinuing the approach operation may not be necessary for a multi-sensor navigation system that includes demonstrated RNP capability without GNSS in accordance with the AFM.
- Where vertical guidance is lost while the aircraft is still above 1,000ft AGL, the flight crew may decide to continue the approach to LNAV minima, when supported by the navigation system.

## Appendix A.5 Contingency procedures

The flight crew should make the necessary preparation to revert to a conventional arrival procedure where appropriate. The following conditions should be considered:

- failure of the navigation system components including navigation sensors, and a failure effecting flight technical error (e.g. failures of the flight director or autopilot);
- multiple system failures affecting aircraft performance;
- coasting on inertial sensors beyond a specified time limit; and
- RAIM (or equivalent) alert or loss of integrity function.

In the event of loss of PBN capability, the flight crew should notify ATC and invoke contingency procedures and navigate using an alternative means of navigation.

In the event of communication failure, the flight crew should continue with the operation in accordance with published lost communication procedures.

## Appendix A.6 Occurrence reporting

Part ORO is modified to lay down the requirements for the reporting of occurrences or anomalies associated with PBN operations.

A reportable event is understood as anything that adversely affects the safety of the operation and may be caused by actions or events external to the functioning of the aircraft navigation system such as:

- significant navigation errors attributed to incorrect data or a database coding error;
- unexpected deviations in lateral/vertical flight path not caused by flight crew input or erroneous operation of equipment;
- significant misleading information without a failure warning;

- total loss or multiple navigation equipment failure; and
- loss of integrity, e.g. RAIM function, whereas integrity was predicted to be available during pre-flight planning.

The operator should have in place a system for investigating a reportable event to determine if it is due to an improperly coded procedure or a navigation database error and should also initiate corrective actions for such an event.



## APPENDIX B FLIGHT CREW TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

EASA introduced a new set of **Learning Objectives (LOs)** for PBN in Annex I to ED Decision 2016/008/R [RD-12] and in Appendix to Annex I to ED Decision 2018/001/R [RD-28]. These LOs incorporated the flight crew training syllabus amendments provided in Appendix 4 to former AMC 20-28 which were used as reference in the past.

The PBN LOs were introduced to EASA Part-FCL within AMC7 FCL.615(b) “*IR — Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction*” in [RD-12]. These LOs, referred as 062 07 “PBN”, substituted the first three chapters of former 062 05 “AREA NAVIGATION SYSTEMS, RNAV/FMS”:

- 062 05 01 “General philosophy and definitions”
- 062 05 02 “Simple 2D RNAV”
- 062 05 03 “4D RNAV”

The current list of PBN LOs found in is copied below:

### **062 07 00 00 PBN**

#### **062 07 01 00 PBN concept (as described in ICAO doc 9613)**

##### **062 07 01 01 PBN principles**

- (01) List the factors used to define area navigation (RNAV) or required navigation performance (RNP) system performance requirements (accuracy, integrity and continuity).
- (02) State that these RNAV and RNP systems are necessary to optimise the utilisation of available airspace.
- (03) State that it is necessary for flight crew and air traffic controllers to be aware of the on-board RNAV or RNP system capabilities in order to determine whether the performance of the RNAV or RNP system is appropriate for the specific airspace requirements.
- (04) Define accuracy as the conformance of the true position and the required position.
- (05) Define continuity as the capability of the system to perform its function without unscheduled interruptions during the intended operation.
- (06) Define integrity as a measure of the trust that can be placed in the correctness of the information supplied by the total system. Integrity includes the ability of a system to provide timely and valid alerts to the user.
- (07) State that, unlike conventional navigation, PBN is not sensor-specific.
- (08) Explain the difference between raw data and computed data.
- (09) Define availability as the percentage of time (annually) during which the system is available for use.

##### **062 07 01 02 PBN components**

- (01) List the components of PBN as navigational aid (NAVAID) infrastructure, navigation specification and navigation application.

##### **062 07 01 03 PBN scope**

- (01) State that in oceanic/remote, en-route and terminal phases of flight, PBN is limited to operations with linear lateral performance requirements and time constraints.
- (02) State that in the approach phases of flight, PBN accommodates both linear and angular laterally guided operations, and explain the difference between the two.

### **062 07 02 00 Navigation Specifications**

#### **062 07 02 01 Area Navigation (RNAV) and Required Navigation Performance (RNP)**

- (01) State the difference between RNAV and RNP in terms of the requirement for on-board performance monitoring and alerting.

#### **062 07 02 02 Navigation functional requirements**

- (01) List the basic functional requirements of RNAV and RNP specifications (continuous indication of lateral deviation, distance/bearing to active waypoint, g/s or time to active waypoint, navigation data storage and failure indication).

### **062 07 02 03 Designation of RNP and RNAV specifications**

- (01) Interpret “X” in RNAV X or RNP X as the lateral navigation accuracy (total system error) in nautical miles, which is expected to be achieved at least 95 per cent of the flight time by the population of aircraft operating within the airspace, route or procedure.
- (02) State that aircraft approved to the more stringent accuracy requirements may not necessarily meet some of the functional requirements of the navigation specification having a less stringent accuracy requirement.
- (03) State that RNAV10 and RNP4 are used in the oceanic/remote phase of flight.
- (04) State that RNAV5 is used in the en-route and arrival phase of flight.
- (05) State that RNAV2 and RNP2 are also used as navigation specifications.
- (06) State that RNP2 is used in the en-route, and oceanic/remote phases of flight.
- (07) State that RNAV2 might be used in the en-route continental, arrival and departure phases of flight.
- (08) State that RNAV1 and RNP1 are used in the arrival and departure phases of flight.
- (09) State that the required navigation performance approach (RNP APCH) is used in the approach phase of flight.
- (10) State that the required navigation performance authorisation required approach (RNP AR APCH) is used in the approach phase of flight.
- (11) State that RNP 0.3 navigation specification is used in all phases of flight except for oceanic/remote and final approach, primarily for helicopters.
- (12) State that RNAV 1, RNP 1 and RNP 0.3 may also be used in en-route phases of low-level instrument flight rule (IFR) helicopter flights.

### **062 07 03 00 Use of performance-based navigation (PBN)**

#### **062 07 03 03 Specific RNAV and RNP system functions**

- (01) Recognise the definition of radius to fix (RF) leg.
- (02) Recognise the definition of a fixed radius transition (FRT).
- (03) State the importance of respecting the flight director guidance and the speed constraints associated with an RF procedure.
- (04) Explain the difference between a fly-by turn and a fly-over.
- (05) State that the Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated (ARINC) 424 path terminators set the standards for coding the SIDs, STARs and instrument approach procedures (IAPs) from the official published government source documentation into the ARINC navigation database format.
- (06) State that the path terminators define a specific type of termination of the previous flight path.
- (07) Define the term ‘offset flight path’

### **062 07 04 00 Performance-based navigation (PBN) operations**

#### **062 07 04 01 Performance-based navigation (PBN) principles**

- (01) Define ‘path definition error’ (PDE).
- (02) Define ‘flight technical error’ (FTE) and state that the FTE is the error in following the prescribed path, either by the auto-flight system or by the pilot.
- (03) Define ‘navigation system error’ (NSE) and state that the geometric sum of the PDE, FTE and NSE equals the TSE.
- (04) State that navigation accuracy depends on the TSE.

#### **062 07 04 02 On-board performance monitoring and alerting**

- (01) State that on board performance monitoring and alerting of flight technical errors is managed by on board systems or flight crew procedures.
- (02) State that on board performance monitoring and alerting of navigation system errors is a requirement of on-board equipment for RNP.
- (03) State that, dependent on the navigation sensor, the estimated position error (EPE) is compared with the required navigation specification.
- (04) Explain how a navigation systems assesses the EPE.
- (05) Give an example of how the loss of the ability to operate in RNP airspace may be indicated by the navigation system.
- (06) State that on-board performance monitoring and alerting of path definition error is managed by gross reasonableness checks of navigation data.

#### **062 07 04 03 Abnormal situations**

- (01) State that abnormal and contingency procedures are to be used in case of the loss of PBN capability.

#### **062 07 04 04 Database management**

- (01) State that, unless otherwise specified in operations documentation or acceptable means of compliance (AMC), the navigational database must be valid for the current aeronautical information regulation and control (AIRAC) cycle.

#### **062 07 05 00 Requirements of specific RNAV and RNP specifications**

##### **062 07 05 01 RNAV10**

- (01) State that RNAV 10 requires that aircraft operating in oceanic and remote areas be equipped with at least two independent and serviceable LRNSs comprising an INS, an IRS FMS or a GNSS,
- (02) State that operators may extend their RNAV10 navigation capability time by updating.

##### **062 07 05 02 RNAV5**

- (01) State that manual data entry is acceptable for RNAV5

##### **062 07 05 03 RNAV 1/ RNAV 2/ RNP 1/ RNP2**

- (01) State that pilots must not fly an RNAV 1, RNAV 2, RNP 1 or RNP 2 standard instrument departure (SID) or standard instrument arrival (STAR) unless it is retrievable by route name from the on-board navigation database and conforms to the charted route.
- (02) State that the route may subsequently be modified through the insertion (from the database) or deletion of specific waypoints in response to ATC clearances.
- (03) State that the manual entry, or creation of new waypoints by manual entry, of either latitude and longitude or place/bearing/distance values is not permitted.

##### **062 07 05 05 Required navigation performance approach (RNP APCH)**

- (01) State that pilots must not fly an RNP APCH unless it is retrievable by procedure name from the on-board navigation database and conforms to the charted procedure.
- (02) State that an RNP APCH to LNAV minima is a non-precision IAP designed for two-dimensional approach operations.
- (03) State that an RNP APCH to LNAV/vertical navigation (VNAV) minima has lateral guidance based on GNSS and vertical guidance based on either SBAS or barometric vertical navigation (Baro-VNAV).
- (04) State that an RNP APCH to LNAV/VNAV minima may only be conducted with vertical guidance certified for the purpose.
- (05) Explain why an RNP APCH to LNAV/VNAV minima based on Baro-VNAV may only be conducted when the aerodrome temperature is within a promulgated range if the barometric input is not automatically temperature-compensated.
- (06) State that the correct altimeter setting is critical for the safe conduct of an RNP APCH using Baro-VNAV.
- (07) State that an RNP APCH to LNAV/VNAV minima is a three-dimensional operation.
- (08) State that an RNP APCH to localiser performance with vertical guidance (LPV) minima is a three-dimensional operation.
- (09) State that RNP APCH to LPV minima requires a final approach segment (FAS) data block
- (10) State that RNP approaches to LPV minima require SBAS.
- (11) State that the FAS data block is a standard data format to describe the final approach path.

##### **062 07 05 06 Required navigation performance authorisation required approach (RNP AR APCH)**

- (01) State that RNP AR APCH requires authorisation.

##### **062 07 05 07 Advanced required navigation performance (A-RNP)**

- (01) State that A-RNP incorporates the navigation specifications RNAV 5, RNAV 2, RNAV 1, RNP 2, RNP 1 and RNP APCH.

##### **062 07 05 08 PBN point-in-space (PinS) departure**

- (01) State that a PinS departure is a departure procedure designed for helicopter only.
- (02) State that a PinS departure procedure includes either a 'proceed VFR' or a 'proceed visually' instruction from landing location to the initial departure fix (IDF).
- (03) Recognise the differences in the instructions 'proceed VFR' and 'proceed visually'.

##### **062 07 05 09 PBN point-in-space (PinS) approach**

- (01) State that a PinS approach procedure is an instrument RNP APCH procedure designed for helicopters only, and that it may be published with LNAV minima or LPV minima.
- (02) State that a PinS approach procedure includes either a 'proceed VFR' or a 'proceed visually' instruction from the missed approach point (MAPt) to a landing location.
- (03) Recognise the differences between 'proceed VFR' and 'proceed visually'.

ESSP and PPL/IR have developed training material based on the above listed EASA LOs to be used as reference to operators, pilots or ATOs. Such material can be found here:

- [EGNOS Training Material](https://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/new_egnos_ops/?q=content/training-material) at [https://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/new\\_egnos\\_ops/?q=content/training-material](https://egnos-user-support.essp-sas.eu/new_egnos_ops/?q=content/training-material)

This training package is focussed in covering the theoretical knowledge syllabus for RNP APCH to LPV minima for an Instrument Rated pilot in accordance with **Appendix to Annex I to ED Decision 2018/001/R** “Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMCs) and Guidance Material (GM) to Part-FCL Amendment 4”.

This package can be used by Approved Training Organisations (ATOs) to develop Theoretical knowledge on RNP APCH within the ATO Training Manual.

- [PPL/IR PBN Manual](https://pplir.org/pbn_manual/) at [https://pplir.org/pbn\\_manual/](https://pplir.org/pbn_manual/)

*“A complete reference to PBN and GNSS for General Aviation non-commercial fixed wing pilots using GNSS for IFR”*

In relation to skill tests and training, the following main changes were introduced to Part-FCL:

- Content of IR Skill test (Appendix 7):
  - identification of required nav aids for departure, arrival and approach procedures,
  - check that the correct PBN procedure has been loaded in the navigation system and
  - cross-check it with the departure chart<sup>22</sup>.
- Cross-crediting (Appendix 8):
  - Flying at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach in the preceding 12 months, will be sufficient to pass Section 6 (Abnormal and Emergency procedures) of the skill test<sup>23</sup>.
- Training (Appendix 9):
  - Specific requirements for single and multi-pilot set that, to establish or maintain PBN privileges, one approach in either Section 4 [3D operations] or Section 5 [2D operations] shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.
  - Also, references to ILS are replaced by 3D operations.

Additionally, regulations require in Part-ORA that the ATO shall use an adequate fleet of training aircraft or FSTDs appropriate equipped for the [PBN] training courses provided.

<sup>22</sup> This is replicated in the pre-flight, arrival procedures, 3D operations and 2D operations sections.

<sup>23</sup> On an SP class or type of airplane in SP operations or, for multi-engine, other than HP complex airplanes. The same applies for Helicopters PinS procedures in SP operations.

## APPENDIX C CHANGES TO AIR CREW AND AIR OPS REGULATIONS

The following figure provides an overview of the annexes of the AIR-CREW and AIR-OPS Regulations and the Commission Regulation which introduced them from 2011 to 2014, [RD-15] to [RD-19]:

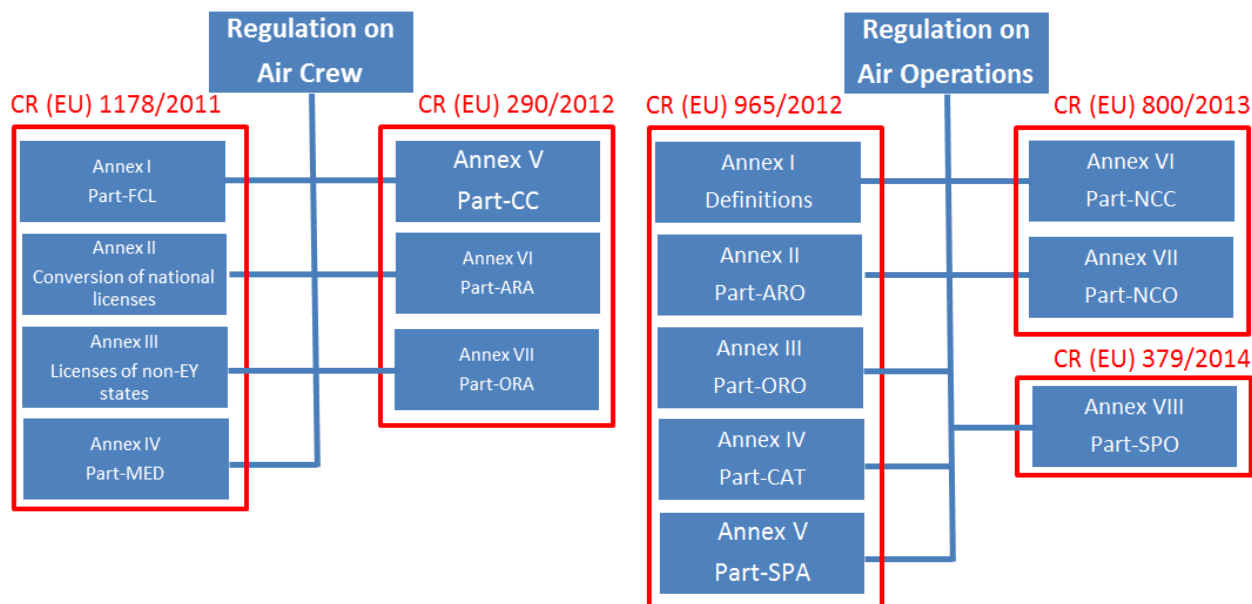


Figure 1-1 Air Crew and Air Operations Regulation Annexes

These annexes have been amended ever since their publication by other Commission Regulations (CR) following the process described in Section 8 above, where EASA NPAs and Opinions were issued prior to the CR and followed by the corresponding Decisions afterwards.

As commented before, the introduction of PBN in Air Crew and Air Ops regulation was set as the main goal of EASA RMTs 0256 and 0257. The proposed changes were first introduced in NPA 2013-25 [RD-13] and consolidated in Opinion 03/2015 [RD-14] on March 2015.

The corresponding Commission Regulations amendments to Air Crew [RD-11] and Air Ops [RD-9] were published on April and July 2016 respectively, followed by the resultant EASA Decisions [RD-12] and [RD-10] containing the amendments to existing AMC and GM.

The main changes introduced to Air-Crew were:

- PBN elements were added for the **initial qualification of the IR pilots from the 25<sup>th</sup> of August 2020 onwards**. Existing **IR holders** are mandated to update their TK on PBN while PS shall be demonstrated in courses or at the first periodic check after that date;
- **Approved Training Organisations (ATOs)** shall introduce PBN privileges to their courses by 25 August 2020 also and notify the competent authority;
- **Part FCL rules** on training and checking were adapted to reflect the changed requirements in Theoretical Knowledge (TK) and Practical Skills (PS) in order to cover PBN;

The following table provide details on the specific articles or requirements that were introduced or modified in the existing Air-Crew regulation and the corresponding changes to EASA AMC and GM as well as a brief description of them.



Table 1-1– Introduced changes to Air Crew regulation and related EASA AMC & GM.

Changes introduced by CR (EU) 2016/539				Modified AMC & GM by EASA Decision 2016/008/R			
Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary	Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary
<b>Regulation</b>							
New	Article 4a	PBN IR privileges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot needs to undertake TK (FCL.615) + Training (FCL.615) + skill test (appendix 7) or proficiency check (Appendix 9)• IR pilots without PBN may only fly on non-PBN routes and APCHs. No PBN items shall be required for the renewal of their IR, until 25 August 2020; after that date, PBN privileges shall be required for every IR.'</li> </ul>				
New	Article 10a	ATOs	ATOs to introduce PBN privileges to IR courses compliant with Annex I (Part-FCL) by 25 August 2020 at the latest.				
<b>Annex I - Part FCL</b>							
New	FCL.010	Definitions	Angular & linear operation, LNAV, LPV, PBN, RNP APCH, RNP APCH to LNAV – LNAV/VNAV –LPV, RNP AR APCH, 3D and 2D instrument approach operations and VNAV	Mod.	GM2 FCL.010 Definitions	Lateral and vertical navigation guidance	It refers to the guidance provided either by: (a) a ground-based radio navigation aid; or (b) computer-generated navigation data from ground-based, space-based, self-contained navigation aids or a combination of these.'
Mod.	FCL.600.IR	IR - General	"an IR appropriate to the category of aircraft" replaced by "an IR with privileges appropriate to the applicable airspace requirements"				
Mod.	FCL.605.IR	IR - Privileges	The privileges of a holder of an IR are to fly aircraft under IFR, <b>including PBN operations</b> , with a minimum decision height of no less than 200 feet (60 m)				
				Mod.	AMC7 FCL.615(b) IR	IR Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction: PBN LOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete '062 05 01', '062 05 02', '062 05 03', '': AREA NAVIGATION SYSTEMS AND RNAV OR FMS and</li> <li>Insert '062 07 00 00' "PBN" when applicable</li> </ul>
Mod.	Appendix 7 - IR skill test. Point 1		An applicant for an IR shall have received instruction on the same class or type of aircraft to be used in the test which shall be appropriately equipped for the training and testing purposes				
Mod.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appendix 7 - IR skill test Point 11</li> <li>Appendix 9 -Training Section B Point 4 and Section C Point 4a</li> </ul>	PA replaced by "Angular deviations"	Half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path (e.g. LPV, ILS, MLS, GLS)				
New		2D (LNAV) and 3D (LNAV/VNAV) "linear" lateral deviations	Cross-track error limited to $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ the RNP value.				
New		3D linear vertical deviations (e.g. RNP APCH (LNAV/VNAV) using BaroVNAV)	< 75 feet below the vertical profile at any time, < + 75 feet above the vertical profile at or below 1 000 feet above aerodrome level.				
New	Appendix 7 - IR skill test. Content of test	SECTION 1 - PRE-FLIGHT (only shown the new entries d, h and k)	d) Identification of required navaids for departure, arrival and approach procedures h) PBN departure (if applicable): - Check correct procedure loaded in the navigation system; - Cross-check navigation system display and the departure chart. k) Instrument departure procedures, including PBN departures, and altimeter setting				
New		SECTION 3a - ARRIVAL PROCEDURES	a) Setting and checking of navigational aids b) Arrival procedures, altimeter checks c) Altitude and speed constraints d) PBN arrival (if applicable): - Check correct procedure loaded in the navigation system; - Cross-check navigation system display and the arrival chart.				
New		SECTION 4 - 3D OPERATIONS(++)	a) Setting and checking navigational aids. Check Vertical Path angle For RNP APCH: - Check correct procedure loaded in the navigation system; - Cross-check navigation system display and the approach chart.				

New		SECTION 5 - 2D OPERATIONS(++)	a) Setting and checking of navigational aids For RNP APCH: - Check correct procedure loaded in the navigation system; - Cross-check the navigation system display and the approach chart. f) Altitude/Distance to MAPT, speed, heading control (stabilised approach), Stop Down Fixes (SDF(s)), if applicable				
New		Notes (++)	<b>To establish or maintain PBN privileges one approach in either Section 4 or Section 5 shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.</b>				
Mod.	Appendix 8 - Cross-crediting	Footnote to Table in Section A: Revalidating IR privileges: planes	<b>'Provided that within the preceding 12 months the applicant has flown at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach ...'</b>				
Mod.	Appendix 8 - Cross-crediting	Footnote to Table in Section B: revalidating IR privileges: helicopters	<b>Provided that within the preceding 12 months at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach (could be a Point in Space (PinS) approach), have been performed on a SP type of helicopter in SP operations</b>				
New	Appendix 9 - Training	Point 5 (Single-pilot) and 6 (Multi-pilot) of Section B	'(h/j) To establish or maintain PBN privileges one approach shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.'				
Mod.	Appendix 9 - Training	point 5 (Single-pilot) of Section B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.B.5* "Non-Precision Approach" replaced by "2D operations"</li> <li>"P" = Trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as Pilot Flying (PF) and Pilot Not Flying (PNF) moved from FTD to FFS.</li> </ul>				
New	Appendix 9 - Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Point 6 (Multi-pilot) of Section B Row 3.9.3</li> <li>Point 12 of Section C (helicopter) row 5.4.2</li> </ul>	Note: "According to the AFM, RNP APCH procedures may require the use of autopilot or Flight director. The procedure to be flown manually shall be chosen taking into account such limitations (for example, choose an ILS for 3.9.3.1 in case of such AFM limitation)."				
Mod.	Appendix 9 - Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Point 6 (Multi-pilot) of Section B Row 3.9.3.4</li> <li>Point 12 of Section C row 5.4.4</li> </ul>	"outer marker (OM)" replaced by "1 000 feet above aerodrome level"				
Mod.	Appendix 9 - Training	Point 6 (Multi-pilot) of Section B Row 5.1	"also after an ILS approach with transition to visual flight" replaced by "on with visual reference established when" ... "DH" replaced by "DA/H following an instrument approach operation"				
Mod.	Appendix 9 - Training	Point 12 of Section C row 5.4.2	Manually, with or without Flight Director				
				Mod.	AMC2 ARA.FCL.300(b)	Examination procedures. Subject 062 table	5 new PBN questions are added (062 07). The number of "Area Navigation Systems and RNAV or FMS" (062 05) questions is reduced by 5 to maintain the total number.
<b>Annex VI - Part ARA</b>							
				Mod.	AMC5 ARA.FSTD.100(a)(1)	Initial evaluation procedure	"FSTD EVALUATION REPORT FOR INITIAL AND RECURRENT EVALUATION" FORM replaces the line referred as "GPS" by three other lines: "RNP APCH LNAV", "RNP APCH LNAV/VNAV", "RNP APCH LPV" and "RNP AR APCH".
<b>Annex VII - Part ORA</b>							
Mod.	ORA.ATO.135	Annex VII, point (a)	a) The ATO shall use an adequate fleet of training aircraft or FSTDs appropriately equipped for the training courses provided				

The main changes introduced to Air-Ops are:

- **SPAs were removed** for all PBN specifications except RNP 0.3 and RNP AR APCH. That includes not only RNP APCH but also RNAV 1, 2, 5 and 10 and RNP 1, 2 and 4;
- **PBN operational aspects** such as navigation database management, displays and monitoring, occurrence reporting, NOTAMs checking and missed approaches **were introduced to Parts CAT, NCC, NCO and SPO**.

The following table provide details on the specific articles or requirements that were introduced or modified in the existing Air-Ops regulation and the corresponding changes to EASA AMC and GM as well as a brief description of them.

Table 1-2– Introduced changes to Air Ops regulation and related EASA AMC & GM.

Changes introduced by CR (EU) 2016/1199				Modified AMC & GM by EASA Decisions 2016/014/R to 021/R			
Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary	Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary
Annex I - Definitions							
New	103a	RNP term introduced		New	GM1 Annex I	New definitions	Accuracy, ABAS, RNAV, Availability, Continuity of function, Integrity, Lateral navigation, RAIM, SBAS (EGNOS) and Vertical navigation
Annex II - Part ARO							
New	ARO.OPS.240	Specific approval of RNP AR APCH	Refers to RNP AR APCH from SPA.PBN.105	New	GM1 ARO.OPS.240	Specific approval of RNP AR APCH	TEMPORARY LIMITATION ON RVR
				New	GM2 ARO.OPS.240	Specific approval of RNP AR APCH	References to ICAO PBN Ops Approval Manual
Mod.	Appendix II	Air Ops Specs template	EASA Form 139 issue 1 replaced by issue 2. New wording: "Complex navigation specifications for PBN"	-			
Mod.	Appendix V	Note 6 to FORM 140: "PBN" replaces "RNP"	"Special Operations" form for "Non-commercial operations"	-			
Annex III - Part ORO							
				New	AMC2 ORO.GEN.160	Occurrence reporting	REPORTABLE EVENTS OF PBN OPERATIONS
				Mod.	AMC1 ORO.FC.230	Recurrent training and checking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "precision instrument approach" and "non-precision approach" replaced by "3D approach operation" and "2D approach operation"</li><li>• New: "at least one of the 3D or 2D approach operations should be an RNP APCH or RNP AR APCH operation;"</li></ul>
Annexes IV - Part CAT, VI - Part NCC, VII - Part NCO and VIII - Part SPO							
New	CAT.OP.MPA.126 NCC.OP.116 NCO.OP.116 SPO.OP.116	Performance-based navigation	Operator shall ensure that relevant PBN navigation specification is stated in the AFM and the aircraft is operated according to it.	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AMC1 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li><li>• AMC1 NCC.OP.116</li><li>• AMC1 NCO.OP.116</li><li>• AMC1 SPO.OP.116</li></ul>	PBN OPERATIONS	For PBN operations not included in SPA, the operator should establish operating procedures (normal, abnormal, contingency, database management, MEL entries), specify flight crew qualification and training, ensure continued airworthiness.
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AMC2 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li><li>• AMC2 NCC.OP.116</li><li>• AMC2 NCO.OP.116</li><li>• AMC2 SPO.OP.116</li></ul>	MONITORING AND VERIFICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-flight and general considerations</li><li>• Departure</li><li>• Arrival and approach</li><li>• Altimetry settings (Baro VNAV)</li><li>• Sensor and lateral navigation accuracy selection</li></ul>
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AMC3 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li><li>• AMC3 NCC.OP.116</li><li>• AMC3 NCO.OP.116</li><li>• AMC3 SPO.OP.117</li></ul>	MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION DATABASE	flight crew should neither insert nor modify waypoints by manual entry into a procedure been retrieved from the database
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AMC4 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li><li>• AMC4 NCC.OP.116</li><li>• AMC4 NCO.OP.116</li><li>• AMC4 SPO.OP.116</li></ul>	DISPLAYS AND AUTOMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use a lateral deviation indicator, FD or Autopilot in lateral navigation.</li><li>• Monitor desired path, a/c position relative to lateral and vertical paths.</li><li>• Suitable full-scale deflection</li><li>• Keep deviations within 1/2 time RNAV/RNP value</li><li>• Vertical deviation indicator, FD or Autopilot for 3D</li><li>• Below vertical path deviation within 75ft</li></ul>

Changes introduced by CR (EU) 2016/1199				Modified AMC & GM by EASA Decisions 2016/014/R to 021/R			
Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary	Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary
							or half scale deflection for angular
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC5 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li> <li>• AMC5 NCC.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC5 NCO.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC5 SPO.OP.116</li> </ul>	VECTORIZING AND POSITIONING	In complying with ATC instructions, the flight crew should be aware of the implications for the navigation system when executing radar headings, "direct-to", initial or intermediate fixes interceptions. Some of these operations have special conditions (see AMC for more details)
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC6 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li> <li>• AMC6 NCC.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC6 NCO.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC6 SPO.OP.116</li> </ul>	ALERTING AND ABORT	Discontinue RNP APCH if navigation system failure, excessive lateral/vertical deviation, loss of on-board monitoring and alerting. LNAV is acceptable if vertical guidance is lost with aircraft above 1,00ft AGL.
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC7 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li> <li>• AMC7 NCC.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC7 NCO.OP.116</li> <li>• AMC7 SPO.OP.116</li> </ul>	CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES	flight crew should make the necessary preparation to revert to a conventional arrival
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GM1 CAT.OP.MPA.126</li> <li>• GM1 NCC.OP.116</li> <li>• GM1 NCO.OP.116</li> <li>• GM1 SPO.OP.116</li> </ul>	DESCRIPTION	RNP X and RNAV X designations
Mod.	CAT.OP.MPA.135(a)(1) CAT.OP.MPA.175 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routes and areas of operation</li> <li>• Flight Preparation</li> </ul>	operator shall ensure that <u>space-based facilities</u> are adequate for the planned operation.	New	AMC1 CAT.OP.MPA.135	RNAV 10	N/A
New	CAT.OP.MPA.175(b)(7) NCC.GEN.106 NCO.GEN.105 SPO.GEN.107	Flight preparation	"any navigational database required for performance-based navigation is suitable and current"	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC1 CAT.OP.MPA.175</li> <li>• AMC1 NCC.GEN.106</li> <li>• AMC1 NCO.GEN.105</li> <li>• AMC1 SPO.GEN.107</li> </ul>	FLIGHT PREPARATION FOR PBN OPERATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RNP APCH procedures selectable from the navigation database and are not prohibited by NOTAM.</li> <li>• If RAIM is required for integrity, its availability should be verified during the pre-flight</li> </ul>
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC2 CAT.OP.MPA.175</li> <li>• AMC2 NCC.GEN.106</li> <li>• AMC2 NCO.GEN.105</li> <li>• AMC2 SPO.GEN.107</li> </ul>	DATABASE SUITABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• database required for PBN operations includes the routes and procedures required for the flight</li> <li>• database validity (current AIRAC cycle)</li> </ul>
Mod.	NCC.OP.145 NCO.OP.135 SPO.OP.140	Flight preparation	'(a) Before commencing a flight, the pilot-in-command shall ascertain that <u>space-based facilities</u> ... (etc).. are adequate for the type of operation under which the flight is to be conducted.'				
New	CAT.OP.MPA.182 NCC.OP.153 NCO.OP.142 SPO.OP.152	Destination aerodromes - instrument approach operations	sufficient means are available to navigate and land at the destination or at any alternate aerodrome in the case of loss of capability	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC1 CAT.OP.MPA.182</li> <li>• AMC1 NCC.OP.153</li> <li>• AMC1 NCO.OP.142</li> <li>• AMC1 SPO.OP.152</li> </ul>	PBN OPERATIONS	The pilot-in-command should ("may" in NCO) only select an aerodrome as a destination alternate aerodrome if an instrument approach procedure that does not rely on GNSS is available either at that aerodrome or at the destination aerodrome.
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GM1 CAT.OP.MPA.182</li> <li>• GM1 NCC.OP.153</li> <li>• GM1 SPO.OP.152</li> </ul>	INTENT OF AMC1	<p>(a) The limitation applies only to destination alternate aerodromes for flights when a destination alternate aerodrome is required. A take-off or en route alternate aerodrome with instrument approach procedures relying on GNSS may be planned without restrictions. A destination aerodrome with all instrument approach procedures relying solely on GNSS may be used without a destination alternate aerodrome if the conditions for a flight without a destination alternate aerodrome are met.</p> <p>(b) The term 'available' means that the procedure can be used in the planning stage and complies with planning minima requirements.</p>
New	CAT.IDE.A.345 CAT.IDE.H.345 NCC.IDE.A.250 NCC.IDE.H.250 NCO.IDE.A.195 NCO.IDE.H.195 SPO.IDE.A.220 SPO.IDE.H.220	Communication and navigation equipment for operations under IFR or under VFR over routes not navigated by reference to	For PBN operations the aircraft shall meet the airworthiness certification requirements for the appropriate navigation specification	New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GM2 CAT.IDE.A.345</li> <li>• GM2 CAT.IDE.H.345</li> <li>• GM1 NCC.IDE.A.250</li> <li>• GM1 NCC.IDE.H.250</li> <li>• GM1 NCO.IDE.A.195</li> <li>• GM1 NCO.IDE.H.195</li> <li>• GM1 SPO.IDE.A.220</li> <li>• GM1 SPO.IDE.H.220</li> </ul>	AIRCRAFT ELIGIBILITY FOR PBN SPECIFICATION NOT REQUIRING SPECIFIC APPROVAL	<p>Appropriate references in AFM or other applicable documents (FCOM, TC, STC, AMC, AC, etc).</p> <p>LPV; AMC 20-28; FAA AC 20-138 and FAA AC 90-107</p> <p>For aircraft that have a TAWS Class A installed and do not provide Mode-5 protection on an LPV approach, the DH is</p>

Changes introduced by CR (EU) 2016/1199				Modified AMC & GM by EASA Decisions 2016/014/R to 021/R			
Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary	Type	Item / Req.	Title	Summary
		visual landmarks					limited to 250ft
				New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GM3 CAT.IDE.A.345</li> <li>• GM3 CAT.IDE.H.345</li> <li>• GM2 NCC.IDE.A.250</li> <li>• GM2 NCC.IDE.H.250</li> <li>• GM2 NCO.IDE.A.195</li> <li>• GM3 NCO.IDE.H.195</li> <li>• GM2 SPO.IDE.A.220</li> <li>• GM2 SPO.IDE.H.220</li> </ul>	GENERAL	Aircraft approved for one RNP or RNAV specification is not automatically approved for others.
Mod.	CAT.IDE.A.355 CAT.IDE.H.355 NCC.IDE.A.260 NCC.IDE.H.260 NCO.IDE.A.205 NCO.IDE.H.205 SPO.IDE.A.230 SPO.IDE.H.230	Management of aeronautical databases	Databases shall be adequate and meet quality requirements. Operator shall ensure timely distribution and report occurrences.				
<b>Annex V - Part SPA</b>							
Mod.	SPA.PBN.100	PBN operations	SPA limited to RNP AR APCH and RNP 0.3. RNP AR APCH is not necessarily airport specific (see CR (EU) for more details)	Mod.	GM1 SPA.PBN.100	PBN operations	GENERAL
Mod.	SPA.PBN.105	PBN operational approval	Airworthiness, training program, safety assessment, operating procedures (MEL, crew, database, normal, abnormal and contingency, reportable events)	Mod.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMC1 SPA.PBN.105(b)</li> <li>• AMC1 SPA.PBN.105(c)</li> <li>• GM1 SPA.PBN.105(c)</li> <li>• AMC1 SPA.PBN.105(d)</li> <li>• AMC2 SPA.PBN.105(d)</li> <li>• AMC3 SPA.PBN.105(d)</li> <li>• AMC1 SPA.PBN.105(e)</li> <li>• AMC1 SPA.PBN.105(f)</li> </ul>	PBN operational approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLIGHT CREW TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS — GENERAL PROVISIONS</li> <li>• FLIGHT OPERATIONAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT (FOSA)</li> <li>• FLIGHT OPERATIONAL SAFETY ASSESSMENT (FOSA)</li> <li>• OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR RNP AR APCH</li> <li>• FLIGHT CONSIDERATIONS</li> <li>• NAVIGATION DATABASE MANAGEMENT</li> <li>• REPORTABLE EVENTS</li> <li>• RNP MONITORING PROGRAMME</li> </ul>



## APPENDIX D CHANGES TO CS ACNS – AIRBORNE COMMUNICATIONS, NAVIGATION AND SURVEILLANCE

As already introduced in Chapter 8, Issue 2 of CS-ACNS was published in April 2019 as Annex I of ED Decision 2019/011/R 'Provision of airworthiness requirements in support of global performance-based navigation (PBN)'.

CS-ACNS issue 2 thus became the only EASA reference for PBN certification of aircraft, as the ED decision also cancelled the pre-existing PBN-related AMC-20s. It is the new Certification Basis for PBN.

In practice, this second issue incorporates a new section on performance-based navigation (PBN) within Subpart C – Navigation (NAV) and includes minor amendments to part of the existing requirements.

In relation to the requirements LPV certification requirements, the main changes introduced are the following:

- **Aircraft documentation (CS ACNS.A.GEN.015):** as most PBN operations do not anymore require a SPA, the list of PBN aircraft capabilities has now to be provided in the aircraft flight manual (AFM), or similar. In the past, commercial operators used to list these in their AOC;
- **Granting of RNAV certifications:** as virtually all new aircraft are equipped with GNSS receivers and provide on-board performance monitoring and alerting capability, the subpart added for PBN is based on RNP specifications. In this way, recognition of aircraft eligibility for RNAV operations is based on compliance with the RNP criteria, and AMC on how to automatically obtain certification for RNAV specifications when applying for RNP certification have been added.
- **RNP APCH and RNP 1 certification:** the requirements for RNP APCH certification encompass those established for RNP 1 certification. Therefore, a RNP APCH capable aircraft becomes automatically certified for RNP 1 operations when based on GNSS.
- **TAWS requirements:** it is now a requirement that, *“for approaches to LPV minima, aircraft equipped with a Class A TAWS provide an alert for excessive deviation below the glide path”*. This requirement is more restrictive than FAA AC 20-138D, where applicants are highly recommended, but not required, to install this function;
- **Display of the GNSS core constellations and the SBAS provider in use:** the requirement to provide this information in flight was deleted, except during the FAS on an LPV approach.

The following table indicates the applicable airworthiness requirements to be met by the airborne RNP system installation in order to obtain airworthiness approval for the RNP specifications addressed in this CS. The term 'Required' refers to compliance with the navigation specification.

	Basic criteria	Supplementary criteria							
PBN specification	Subsections 1 & 2 LNAV	Subsection 3 LNAV in final approach	Subsection 4 VNAV	Subsection 5 VNAV in final approach	Subsection 6 RNP AR	Subsection 7 Advanced-RNP	Subsection 8 RF	Subsection 9 FRT	Subsection 10 Parallel offset
<b>RNP 4</b>	Required							<i>Optional</i>	Required
<b>RNP 2</b>	Required							<i>Optional</i>	<i>Optional</i>
<b>RNP 1</b>	Required		<i>Optional</i>				<i>Optional</i>		
<b>RNP 0.3</b>	Required		<i>Optional</i>				<i>Optional</i>		
<b>RNP APCH</b>	Required	Required	<i>Optional</i>	Required			<i>Optional</i>		
<b>RNP AR</b>	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required		Required		
<b>A-RNP</b>	Required	Required	<i>Optional</i>	Required		Required	Required	<i>Optional</i>	Required

#### PBN specifications —Mandatory and optional airworthiness requirements

In the case of LPV approaches, as they are found within the RNP APCH specification, compliance with Subsections 1, 2, 3 and 5 is required. It is optional, however, to comply with Subsections 4 and 8:

- **Optional compliance with Subsection 4:** this one is related to the use of Baro-VNAV outside the final approach, hence not directly applicable to LPV approaches.
- **Optional compliance with Subsection 8:** the RF functionality can be optionally associated with RNP APCH. For example, a RF leg in the initial or intermediate approach segment.

## APPENDIX E REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND ACRONYMS

### Appendix E.1 Reference documentation

- [RD-1] EASA Opinion 2016-10 “Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) implementation in the European Air Traffic Management Network (EATMN)”
- [RD-2] ICAO Annex 6, Part I, 10<sup>th</sup> edition published on 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2016.
- [RD-3] Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) Manual (Doc 9613). - 4th edition, 2013
- [RD-4] EASA AMC 20-28 - Airworthiness Approval and Operational Criteria for RNAV GNSS approach operation to LPV minima using SBAS
- [RD-5] FAA AC 20-138 Airworthiness Approval of Positioning and Navigation Systems
- [RD-6] FAA AC 90-107 Guidance for Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance and Localizer Performance without Vertical Guidance Approach Operations in the U.S. National Airspace System
- [RD-7] ICAO PBN Operational Approval Manual, Doc 9997, 2013
- [RD-8] LPV Implementation Guidelines for Airports and Operators developed by ESSP on behalf of GSA, 31 July 2014
- [RD-9] Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1199 of 22 July 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 as regards operational approval of performance-based navigation, certification and oversight of data services providers and helicopter offshore operations, and correcting that Regulation
- [RD-10] EASA Decisions 2016/014/R, 15/R, 16/R, 17/R, 18/R, 19/R, 20/R, 021/R Revision of operational approval criteria for performance-based navigation — Air operations
- [RD-11] Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/539 of 6 April 2016 amending Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011 as regards pilot training, testing and periodic checking for performance-based navigation
- [RD-12] EASA Decision 2016/008/R amending the AMC & GM to Part-FCL and Part-ARA of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011, as amended, and the AMC & GM to Part-ORO and Part-ARO of Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, as amended
- [RD-13] EASA NPA 2013-25 Revision of operational approval criteria for performance-based navigation
- [RD-14] EASA Opinion 3/2015 Revision of operational approval criteria for Performance-Based Navigation (PBN)
- [RD-15] Commission Regulations (EU) No. 1178/2011 (Part FCL)
- [RD-16] Commission Regulations (EU) No. 290/2012 (Part ARA and ORA)
- [RD-17] Commission Regulations (EU) No. 965/2012 (AIR-OPS)
- [RD-18] Commission Regulations (EU) No. 800/2013 (Parts NCC and NCO)

- [RD-19] Commission Regulation (EU) No 245/2014 (Part SPO)
- [RD-20] COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2018/1048 of 18 July 2018, laying down airspace usage requirements and operating procedures concerning performance-based navigation
- [RD-21] ICAO Circular 353-AN/209, *Transition Planning for Change to Instrument Flight Procedure Approach Chart Identification from RNAV to RNP*
- [RD-22] FAA, Navigation Accuracy Category for position and Navigation Integrity Category Exemption (12555)
- [RD-23] EASA, ETSO-C145, AIRBORNE NAVIGATION SENSORS USING THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) AUGMENTED BY THE WIDE AREA AUGMENTATION SYSTEM (WAAS), 24/10/03
- [RD-24] EASA, ETSO-C146, STAND-ALONE AIRBORNE NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT USING THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) AUGMENTED BY THE WIDE AREA AUGMENTATION SYSTEM (WAAS), 24/10/03
- [RD-25] EASA, ED Decision 2019/011/R of 26 April 2019 issuing Certification Specifications for Airborne Communications Navigation and Surveillance (CS-ACNS) and amending General Acceptable Means of Compliance for airworthiness of products, parts and appliances (AMC-20)
- [RD-26] EASA, Certification Specifications and Acceptable Means of Compliance for Airborne Communications, Navigation and Surveillance, CS-ACNS, Issue 2, 26 April 2019
- [RD-27] EASA, Explanatory Note to Decision 2019/011/R
- [RD-28] EASA ED Decision 2018/001/R, AMCs & GM to Part-FCL and Part-ORA of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011, as amended, as regards the theoretical knowledge syllabi and learning objectives for ATPL, MPL, CPL, and instrument ratings (IRs) for aeroplanes (A) and helicopters (H)
- [RD-29] EASA NPA 2018-02 Provision of airworthiness requirements in support of global performance-based navigation operations
- [RD-30] EASA CRD 2018-02 Appendix to ED Decision 2019/011/R

## Appendix E.2 Acronyms

Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description
AC	Advisory Circular	CS-FSTD (A)	Certification Specifications for Flight Simulation Training Devices (Aircraft/Helicopter)
AFM	Aircraft Flight Manual	(H)	
AGL	Above Ground Level	DA(H)	Decision Altitude/Height
AIRAC	Aeronautical Information Regulation And Control	DF	Direct to Fix
AIR-OPS	Air Operations	DOA	Design Organisation Approval
AMC	Acceptable Means of Compliance	EASA	European Aviation Safety Agency
AML	Applicable Model List	EATMN	European Air Traffic Management Network
AMM	Aircraft Maintenance Manual	EC	European Commission
ANSP	Air Navigation Service Provider	ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
AOC	Air Operator Certificate		European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service
AOC	Air Operator Certificate	EGNOS	
AOM	Aircraft Operations Manual	EIR	En-route Instrument Rating
APCH	Approach	ESSP	European Satellite Services Provider S.A.S.
APV	Approach with Vertical guidance	ETSOs	European Technical Standard Orders
ARA	Authority Requirements for Aircrew	EU	European Union
ARINC	Aeronautical Radio Inc.	EWA	EGNOS Working Agreement
ARO	Authority Requirements for Air Operations	FA	Fix to Altitude
ATC	Air Traffic Control	FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
ATOs	Approved Training Organisations	FAF	Final Approach Fix
ATPL	Airline Transport Pilot License	FAS	Final Approach Segment
ATS	Air Traffic Service	FATO	Final Approach and Take Off
ATSP	Air Traffic Service Providers	FCL	Flight Crew License
CA	Course to Altitude	FCOM	Flight Crew Operating Manual
CAT	Commercial Air Transport	FD	Flight Display
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis	FFS	Full Flight Simulator
CDFA	Continuous Descent Final Approach	FG	Flight Guidance
CDI	Course Deviation Indicator	FMS	Flight Management System
CDO	Continuous Descent Operations	FNPT	Flight and Navigation Procedures Trainer
CDU	Control/Display Unit	FRT	Fixed Radius Transition
CF	Course to Fix	FSTD	Flight Simulation Training Device
CFIT	Controlled Flight Into Terrain	FTE	Flight Technical Error
CNS	Communication Navigation and Surveillance	GA	General Aviation
CofA	certificate of airworthiness	GLS	GBAS Landing System
CPL	Commercial Pilot Licence	GM	Guidance Material
CR	Commission Regulation	GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
		GPS	Global Positioning System
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check	GSA	European GNSS Agency
CRD	Comments Review Document	HAL	Horizontal Alert Limit
CS	Certification Specification Certification Specification - Airborne	IAF	Initial Approach Fix
	Communication, Navigation and	IAP	Instrument Approach Procedure
CS-ACNS	Surveillance	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
		IF	Intermediate Fix



Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules	PPL	Private Pilot License
ILS	Instrument Landing System	PS	Practical Skills
IMC	instrument meteorological conditions	PTO	Pilot Training Organisation
INS	Inertial Navigation System	RAIM	Receiver Autonomous Integrity Monitoring
IR	Instrument Rating	RF	Radius to Fix
IRS	Inertial Reference System	RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
IRU	Inertial Reference Unit	RMT	Rule Making Tasks
LNAV	Lateral Navigation	RNAV	Area Navigation
LO	Learning Objective	RNAV	Area Navigation
LOA	Letter Of Authorization	RNP	Required Navigation Performance
LOI	Loss Of Integrity	RTCA	Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics
LP	Localiser Performance	RTF	Radiotelephony
LPV	Localiser Performance with Vertical guidance	RVR	Runway Visual Range
LRNS	Long-Range Navigation Systems	RVSM	Reduced Vertical Separation Minima
MAPt	Missed Approach Point	RWY	Runway
MCC	Multi Crew Cooperation	SB	Service Bulletin
MEL	Minimum Equipment List	SBAS	Satellite Based Augmentation System
MLS	Microwave Landing System	SDD	Service Definition Document
MMEL	Master Minimum Equipment List	SDF	Stop Down Fix
NAVAID	Navigation Aid	SES	Single European Sky
NCC	Non-Commercial Operations with Complex Motor-Powered Aircraft	SID	Standard Instrument Departure
NCO	Non-Commercial Operations with Other-Than-Complex Motor-Powered Aircraft	SoL	Safety of Life
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
NOTAMs	Notice To Airmen	SPA	Specific Approval
NPA	Non Precision Approach	SPO	Specialised Operations
NPA	Notice of Proposed Amendment	STAR	Standard Instrument Arrival
NSA	National Supervisory Authority	STC	Supplemental Type Certificate
OCA(H)	Obstacle Clearance Altitude (Height)	TAWS	Terrain Awareness and Warning System
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer	TC	Type certificate
OM	Operations Manual	TF	Track to Fix
OM	Outer Marker	TGL	Temporary Guidance Leaflet
ORA	Authorities and Organizations Approvals	TK	Theoretical Knowledge
ORO	Organisation Requirements for Air Operations	ToR	Terms of Reference
PANS OPS	Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Aircraft Operations	US	United States
PBN	Performance Based Navigation	VAL	Vertical Alert Limit
PIC	Pilot In Command	VFR	Visual Flight Rules
PinS	Point in Space	VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions
PNF	Pilot Not Flying	VNAV	Vertical Navigation
PoC	Point of Contact	VOR	VHF Omnidirectional Range
POH	Pilot's Operating Handbook	VTF	Vector To Final
		WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System