

Introducing CANSO

- **▼CANSO** the Civil Air Navigation Services
 Organisation is the global voice of air traffic management (ATM) worldwide
- **▼CANSO Members support over 85% of world air traffic**
- **▼CANSO's objectives in Europe are: to deliver a safe,** efficient and sustainable ATM system across Europe; and strengthen ATM performance
- **▼CANSO** Europe represents and advocates for 32 European ANSPs
- **7**26 million flights transited the airspace of CANSO Europe members in 2015



ANSP VIEWS on EGNOS

- ✓ GNSS is the core technology that has led to the development of Performance Based Navigation (PBN). It is also the basis for future improvements in navigation services.
 - → EGNOS is an enabler for safety improvements by introduction of Localizer Performance with Vertical guidance (LPV) procedures in replacement of Non Precision Approaches (NPA) currently supported by NDBs and VORs
 - → Cost-effectiveness by introduction of LPV enabling rationalization of ILS Cat I ground stations
- ▼ In consistency with the up to come PBN Implementing Rule, Europe is now clearly engaged in taking advantage of satellite technology for approach and landing operations.
- **▼ ANSPs** are committed to implement the requirements for safety and efficiency of operations while improving the service area.
 - ▼ Indeed, each ANSP will be able to expand precision approach cat I network by LPV, and even replace ILS cat I by SBAS. (rationalisation)



ANSP VIEWS on EGNOS

- ✓ CANSO believes that GNSS augmented by EGNOS represents the most performant technology supporting 3D type A approaches in Europe (vertical guidance down to 250ft)
- ▼ The elaboration of a European Air Navigation Strategy for the long term needs to consider the reliability of new GNSS technologies (in particular dual-frequency multi-constellation (DFMC) architectures) for which getting enough confidence is necessary. In addition the potential issue of access to all airspace users needs to be addressed. (European vs non European)

CANSO VIEWS on EGNOS

Extracts from CANSO slide to EU NAV STRATEGY WORKSHOP (2016)

- CANSO agrees to build a "3D approaches everywhere, every time" network for Europe as far as practicable. Such network should be composed of ILS on main airports (and/or GBAS where supported by a local business case and/or according to local performance needs) and LPV and APV Baro everywhere it is feasible. Priority should be given to those airports with instrument runways, but no precision approach capabilities.
- ✓ CANSO urges to find a way forward for implementing a smooth and prompt transition to dual-frequency multi-constellation (DFMC) avionics including Galileo by means of suitable forward-fit mandates and adequate incentives.
- ▼ For CAT II/III landing capabilities CANSO recommends the continued use of ILS and the installation of GBAS where supported by local business case and/or according to local performance needs.

Note: The comment on DFMC and forward-fit mandates in point 2) applies here as well.

CANSO stresses out the importance of having a high percentage of aircraft operators capable of flying the published routes to obtain benefits.



Perspectives – new challenges

- ▼ Now that it has been proven that LPV supported by SBAS/EGNOS is a fully feasible alternative to ILS Cat I, it is also important to assess some additional operational benefits that LPV can bring:
 - Multiple glide paths to minimise further wake vortex constraints or to reduce fuel consumption
 - ▼Tight coordination with airspace users and European Institutions to facilitate airborne equipage implementation
 - ▼increased robustness to external events of EGNOS V3
- **✓ CANSO** recommends to improve the alignment with ICAO Annex 10 vol.I. requirements: E.g. continuity requirements defined for the signal in space performances.

Many thanks to all of you!



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