



International Civil Aviation Organization

Regional Aviation Safety Group - Middle East

Fourth Meeting (RASG-MID/4)
(Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 30 March - 1 April 2015)

Agenda Item 3: Regional Performance Framework for Safety

**UPDATE ON DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF
SEIs & DIPs RELATED TO LOC-I**

(Presented by LOC-I Coordinator)

SUMMARY

This paper provides updates on the development and implementation of Safety Enhancement Initiative (SEI) and presents the Detailed Implementation Plans (DIPs) to mitigate risks of LOC-I. The paper highlights in particular the progress achieved to address LOC-I/1 DIP related to Airplane State Awareness –Low speed alerting.

Action by the meeting is at paragraph 3.

REFERENCES

- MID States Airlines & Fleet Tracking Sheet
- RAST-MID/LOC-1/1,/2,/3

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Loss of Control In-flight was identified as a high risk category for MID Region to be addressed within the framework of RASG-MID due to its high non-survivability.

1.2 The RASG-MID Steering Committee (RSC/3) meeting reviewed a revised set of SEIs and DIPs which were developed by LOC/I coordinator based on the outcome of LOC-I symposium and the latest developments of ICAO related SARPs and guidance material and agreed to include the initiatives presented during the meeting in the revised DIPs.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 To help the Airline Industry in implementing existing best practices in pilot training and in raising industry awareness. IATA in collaboration with the industry has developed a LOC-I tool kit.

2.2 The toolkit will collate existing guidance material and best practices regarding Loss of Control training and prevention. It will assemble, in a single publication, a set of documents, analysis, recommended best practices, example case studies, policies and procedures recommended by the Industry for the operators.

2.3 IATA MENA and Boeing Co. will organize a Seminar to promote and roll out the LOC-I Tool Kit (LOC-I/3 output 1). The tentative date of the Seminar will be Fourth Quarter 2015- First Quarter 2016.

2.4 Revised DIPs along with SEIs that reflect the RSC/3 suggestions are at **Appendix A**.

2.5 One of the precursors for Loss of Control – In-flight was identified as low airspeed alert (LOC-I/1) refers. “Low airspeed alerting” activities were launched further to the Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST) Aircraft State Awareness (ASA) studies.

2.6 The purpose of flight crew alerts on airplanes is to attract the attention of the Flight crew and to inform them of specific abnormal airplane system conditions or certain abnormal operational events that require their awareness, and, in modern alerting systems, to advise them of possible actions to address these conditions.

2.7 To help avoid loss of control, the manufacturers have developed and implemented on new generation airplanes a flight envelope protection system that alerts flight crews when airplane reaches its minimum maneuvering speed.

2.8 To gauge the status of MID operators, IATA consulted with manufacturers of Boeing, Airbus, and Embraer aircraft to determine the status of their fleet with regards to low airspeed alert. The results are at **Appendix B**.

2.9 IATA compiled preliminary statistical data from different sources to identify the number of operators and their fleet in MID Region. The table at **Appendix C** outlines the breakdown of the airlines and the number of aircraft in Middle East based carriers including the non-IATA members. The table shows that there are **1471** aircraft registered in the MID Region of which:

- **949** New Generation aircraft with glass cockpit having the provision of low speed alert. This figure represents **64% compliance** rate.
- **207 Classic western built aircraft** representing **15 %** of the total fleet in MID Region.
- **123** Regional Jets representing **8%**.
- **124** Eastern built aircraft representing **8%**, mainly in Iran, Libya and Sudan.
- **68** Turbo Prop aircraft representing **5 %**.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) review and endorse the SEIs and DIPs related to LOC-I at **Appendix A**;
- b) request States’ assistance to review and verify the registered operators and their fleet provided in **Appendix C**; and
- c) agree on next course of action to address the classical and eastern built aircraft where technical solution is not available.

APPENDIX A

Detailed Implementation Plan Template								
No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
RAST-MID/LOC-I/1	Airplane State awareness (ASA)- Low airspeed alerting	<p>Safety Management Standardization:</p> <p>Implementation of risk-based standardization</p> <p>Safety Oversight Standardization:</p> <p>Promotion of Compliance with National Regulations and Adoption of Industry Best Practices</p>	<p>BP-GEN-1</p> <p>BP-GEN-2</p> <p>BP-GEN-4</p> <p>BP-STD-S-12</p> <p>BP-STD-S-13</p>	High	Moderate	P2	1	Medium term
Safety Enhancement Action (expanded)		Air carriers implement low airspeed alerting on existing transport category airplane (TCA) type designs as practical and feasible.						
Statement of Work		A CAST study of 18 loss-of-control accidents and incidents determined that low energy state and stall, resulting from flight crew loss of airplane state awareness (ASA), played a role in 8 events. To further improve early flight crew awareness of a decreasing energy state throughout the MID region fleet, air carriers should implement existing manufacturer service bulletins to provide low airspeed alerting on existing transport category type designs as applicable.						
Champion Organization		IATA						
Human Resources		IATA, Pilot Associations, Safety, Flight Operations and Training managers, aircraft manufacturers.						
Financial Resources								

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame												
Relation with Current Aviation Community Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) § 25.1322, Amendment 25-131 <input type="checkbox"/> FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 25.1322-1, Flight Crew Alerting <input type="checkbox"/> FAA 14 CFR § 25.1322, Amendment 25-119 <input type="checkbox"/> FAA AC 25.1329-1B, Approval of Flight Guidance Systems 																			
Performance Goal	<p><u>Estimated Risk Reduction</u></p> <p>The estimated risk reduction will assume that 50% of MID States-registered airplanes used in part commercial operations and not currently equipped with low airspeed alerting would be modified to include low airspeed alerting by this safety enhancement (SE). <u>Implementation</u></p> <p>Implementation will be assessed through MID/RAST Tracking Process</p> <p><u>Effectiveness</u></p> <p>Effectiveness will be assessed by monitoring the following metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Flight Operational Quality Assurance (FOQA) metrics show a reduction in incidents of stall warnings resulting from speed decays 																			
Indicators	Reduce MID average LOC-I accident rate to be below the global average rate by end of 2016																			
Key Milestones (Deliverables)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Flow time</td> <td style="width: 15%;">(mo)</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Start Date</td> <td style="width: 35%;">End Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 1:</td> <td>24</td> <td>9/30/2014</td> <td>9/29/2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completion:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								Flow time	(mo)	Start Date	End Date	Output 1:	24	9/30/2014	9/29/2016	Completion:			
Flow time	(mo)	Start Date	End Date																	
Output 1:	24	9/30/2014	9/29/2016																	
Completion:																				
Potential Blockers	Financial																			
DIP Notes	<p><u>Supporting CAST Intervention Strategies</u></p> <p><u>IS 1233</u> – To improve flight crew awareness of low airspeed, manufacturers should develop and regulators should ensure implementation of systems that alert flight crews when the airplane reaches its minimum maneuvering speed (i.e., "top of amber band") on airplanes with no (or with overrideable) flight envelope protection, iaw 25.1322 at amdt 25-131.</p> <p>In order to improve early flight crew awareness of a decreasing energy state, manufacturers should develop and implement multisensory low airspeed alerting at the caution level (see 14 CFR § 25.1322, amdt 25-131) in existing airplanes, as practical and feasible. The intent of this SE is for operators to incorporate existing service bulletins from manufacturers that provide this functionality.</p>																			

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
Output	Air carriers implement existing and available manufacturer service bulletins to install low airspeed alerting functionality in their existing airplanes, as applicable.							
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IATA will consult with all RASG-MID-represented manufacturers to determine what service bulletins are currently approved and available to install low airspeed alerting functionality in existing type designs, 2. IATA will communicate with their air carrier members, explaining the Airplane State Awareness (ASA) analysis and the role of low energy state and stall in contributing to the accidents, and encourage them to install existing service bulletins from manufacturers that address this issue in their airplanes at their earliest convenience. 3. Air operators will review the available service bulletins, determine applicability of the available bulletins to their specific fleets, and develop an implementation plan for prioritizing incorporation of these bulletins at their earliest convenience. 4. Air carrier actions are considered when all applicable airplanes in their fleet have the available service bulletins installed. 5. IATA will track implementation of their member carriers and report progress to MID/RAST. 							
Output notes	<p><u>Applicability</u> Air carriers that operate airplanes for which multisensory low airspeed alerting is available for incorporation via service bulletin.</p> <p>Most production airplanes already incorporate some form of multisensory low airspeed alerting. The specific reduction in risk from this output assumes about 1000 additional airplanes install the feature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 6 months for IATA to consult with manufacturers ☑ 6 months after receiving available service bulletins from the Manufacturers for IATA to communicate with their air carrier members ☑ 12 months from receiving list of available service bulletins from industry associations for air carriers to implement service bulletins 							
Target completion date	9/29/2016							

Detailed Implementation Plan Template

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
RAST-MID/LOC-I/2	Standard Operating Procedures Effectiveness and Adherence	<p>Safety Management Standardization:</p> <p>Implementation of risk-based standardization</p> <p>Safety Oversight Standardization:</p> <p>Promotion of Compliance with National Regulations and Adoption of Industry Best Practices</p>	<p>BP-GEN-1</p> <p>BP-GEN-2</p> <p>BP-GEN-4</p> <p>BP-STD-S-12</p> <p>BP-STD-S-13</p> <p>CAST SEI 194</p>	High	Moderate	P2	2	Long Term
Safety Enhancement Action (expanded)		Air carriers develop and implement improved standard operating procedures (SOPs) to reduce flight crew member loss of airplane state awareness.						
Statement of Work		<p>In a CAST study of 18 loss-of-control accidents and incidents, insufficient adherence to SOPs was a factor in 15 events. To improve flight crew adherence to SOPs and reduce the risk of lost awareness of airplane state, air carriers should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review, and update as needed, current SOPs for consistency with the CAST Plan, manufacturer recommendations, and air traffic control (ATC) procedures; 2. Assess level of adherence to current SOPs, identifying possible reasons for insufficient adherence to certain procedures; 3. Develop training programs to provide pilots with rationale for SOPs, focusing on those with lower adherence rates. 						
Champion Organization		IATA						
Human Resources		IATA, Pilot Associations, Safety, Flight Operations and Training managers, aircraft manufacturers.						
Financial Resources								

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame															
	Relation with Current Aviation Community Initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Advisory Circular (AC) 120-71A, Standard Operating Procedures for Flight Deck Crewmembers <input type="checkbox"/> CAST Plan (located on Skybrary: http://www.skybrary.aero/index.php/Portal:CAST_SE_Plan) <input type="checkbox"/> CAST Safety Enhancement (SE) 2 – CFIT – Standard Operating Procedures <input type="checkbox"/> CAST SE 26 – LOC - Policies and Procedures - Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) <input type="checkbox"/> FAA Order 7110.65, Air Traffic Control																					
	Performance Goal	<u>Estimated Risk Reduction</u> <u>Implementation</u> Implementation will be assessed through MID/RAST Tracking Process. <u>Effectiveness</u> Effectiveness will be assessed by monitoring the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Narrative pilot reports (e.g., Aviation Safety Reporting System (ASRS)) indicate a reduction in incidents that indicate flight crew confusion over – or intentional disregard of – operator SOPs.																					
	Indicators	Reduce MID average LOC-I accident rate to be below the global average rate by end of 2016																					
	Key Milestones (Deliverables)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Flow time (mo)</th> <th>Start Date</th> <th>End Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Output 1: 12</td> <td>1/31/2015</td> <td>1/31/2016</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 2: 14</td> <td>1/31/2016 (end OP1)</td> <td>3/31/2017</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 3: 20</td> <td>3/31/2017 (end OP2)</td> <td>11/30/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completion: 44</td> <td>1/30/2015</td> <td>11/30/2018</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Flow time (mo)	Start Date	End Date	Output 1: 12	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	Output 2: 14	1/31/2016 (end OP1)	3/31/2017	Output 3: 20	3/31/2017 (end OP2)	11/30/2018	Completion: 44	1/30/2015	11/30/2018
Flow time (mo)	Start Date	End Date																					
Output 1: 12	1/31/2015	1/31/2016																					
Output 2: 14	1/31/2016 (end OP1)	3/31/2017																					
Output 3: 20	3/31/2017 (end OP2)	11/30/2018																					
Completion: 44	1/30/2015	11/30/2018																					
	Potential Blockers	Financial																					

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
DIP Notes	<p><u>Supporting CAST Intervention Strategies</u></p> <p>IS 110 - Airlines/operators and regulators should ensure that their training/standardization and monitoring programs emphasize the importance of adherence to standard operating procedures and identify the rationale behind those procedures.</p> <p>IS 157 - Airlines/operators, regulators, air traffic service providers should establish policies or programs to address rushed approaches, including elimination of rushed approaches, recognition and rejection of rushed approaches and training for those encountered.</p> <p>IS 556 - To reduce pilot overload, airlines/operators should develop standard operating procedures to help standardize the use of the appropriate level of automation for the operation and the airplane design.</p> <p>IS 40 - Airlines/operators and air traffic service providers should ensure fluency/proficiency in the use of basic English language.</p> <p>IS 56 - Airlines/operators should implement Flight Operations Quality Assurance (FOQA) programs to identify systemic procedural deviations and unsafe trends</p>							
Output 1	Air carrier standard operating procedures (SOP) reviewed, and updated as needed, for consistency with the Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST) Plan, manufacturer recommendations, and air traffic control (ATC) procedures.							
Champion Organization	IATA							
Supporting Organizations	<p>Air carriers</p> <p>Airbus</p> <p>Bombardier, Inc.</p> <p>Embraer</p> <p>National Air Carrier Association (NACA)</p> <p>Regional Airline Association (RAA)</p> <p>The Boeing Company</p>							

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IATA will communicate with their air carrier members, explaining the analysis undertaken by CAST regarding loss of airplane state awareness, the role of that non-adherence to SOPs played in the accidents, and the purpose of the CAST safety enhancement (SE). 2. Air carriers will review SOPs for consistency with the CAST Plan, focusing on completeness for all phases of flight and improved awareness and response during operations that are more prone to reduced airplane state awareness (i.e., rushed and/or unstabilized approaches, go-arounds, transfer of control, automation interaction, and pilot flying/pilot monitoring duties). 3. Air carriers will consult with manufacturers to check that SOPs are consistent with current manufacturer recommendations. 4. Air carriers will review SOPs for compatibility with the most current ATC procedures, paying attention to airports where data show higher rates of unstabilized approach or excessive bank angles. 5. Air carriers will validate and update SOPs as needed based on above review, ensuring that procedures are clear, logical, prioritized, and incorporate human factors best practices. 6. Air carriers will prioritize SOPs for monitoring and evaluation based on relevance to the issues of airplane state awareness (ASA), as identified in the CAST report. 7. Air carrier actions are complete for this output when the following are accomplished: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The air carrier has reviewed existing SOPs for consistency with the latest versions of the CAST plan, manufacturer recommendations, and ATC procedures b) The air carrier has updated SOPs as necessary 8. IATA will track implementation of their member carriers and report progress to MID/RAST. 							
Output notes	<p>The CAST plan can be found on Skybrary at: http://www.skybrary.aero/index.php/Portal:CAST_SE_Plan)</p> <p>ATC procedures can be found in the most recent version of FAA Order 7110.65, Air Traffic Control.</p>							
Target completion date	1/31/2016							
Output 2	Assessments by air carriers to determine the level of adherence to current standard operating procedures (SOP), identifying possible reasons for insufficient adherence.							

Detailed Implementation Plan Template

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
RAST-MID/LOC-I/3	ASA – Training – Flight Crew Training Verification and Validation	<p>Safety Management Standardization:</p> <p>Implementation of risk-based standardization</p> <p>Safety Oversight Standardization:</p> <p>Promotion of Compliance with National Regulations and Adoption of Industry Best Practices</p>	<p>BP-GEN-1 BP-GEN-2 BP-GEN-4 BP-STD-S-12 BP-STD-S-13 CAST SEI 195</p>	High	Moderate	P2	3	Long Term
Safety Enhancement Action (expanded)		Air carriers verify and validate the quality of training provided to aircrews, with emphasis on externally provided training.						
Statement of Work		<p>A CAST study of 18 loss-of-control accidents and incidents concluded that in several of the events the flight crew did not respond to situations in accordance with how they had been trained. In some of these events, a review of the accident report indicated proficiency issues with pilot even after checking and qualification, particularly when training had been provided by an external training organization.</p> <p>To improve flight crew proficiency in handling issues that can lead to loss of airplane state awareness, air carriers should verify and validate the quality and consistency of training, with emphasis on externally provided training. This should include examining both the content and conduct of training. Training verification and validation should include improving surveillance of and communication with third-party training providers.</p>						
Champion Organization		IATA						
Human Resources		IATA, Pilot Associations, Safety, Flight Operations and Training managers, aircraft manufacturers.						
Financial Resources								

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
	Relation with Current Aviation Community Initiative	<u>Related Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Guidance and Policy</u> <input type="checkbox"/> FAA Information for Operators InFO 13003, Contract Instructor and Contract Check Airman Initial Training Program Records <input type="checkbox"/> FAA Order 8900.1 Vol 3 Ch 54, Sec 5, para 3-4413A regarding part 142 training centers						
	Performance Goal	<u>Estimated Risk Reduction</u> <u>Implementation</u> Implementation will be assessed through MID/RAST Tracking Process <u>Effectiveness</u> Effectiveness will be assessed by monitoring the following metrics: <input type="checkbox"/> Narrative pilot reports (e.g., Aviation Safety Action Program (ASAP) or Aviation Safety Reporting System (ASRS) show a reduction in incidents where training was not followed or understood during situations related to loss of airplane state awareness.						
	Indicators	Reduce MID average LOC-I accident rate to be below the global average rate by end of 2016						
	Key Milestones (Deliverables)	Flow time	(mo)	Start Date	End Date			
		Out put 1:	15	3/30/2015	6/30/2016			
		Out put 2:	42	1/31/2015	7/31/2018			
	Potential Blockers							
	DIP Notes	<u>Supporting CAST Intervention Strategies</u> IS 218 - To enhance contractor training, airlines/operators should conduct/improve surveillance of contractor training programs for adequacy of training. IS 1215 - To ensure aircrew proficiency, airlines/operators should ensure that their training/standardization programs include verification and validation (e.g., testing and check flights prior to first revenue flight) that the training was effective.						
	output 1	IATA will organize a seminar to promote and roll-out LOC-I tool kit						

No	Safety Enhancement Action	GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004)	Best Practices Supporting GASP Safety Initiative (ICAO Doc 10004, Appendix 2)	Safety Impact	Changeability	Indicator	Priority	Time Frame
Output 2		Air carrier standard operating procedures (SOP) reviewed, and updated as needed, for consistency with the Commercial Aviation Safety Team (CAST) Plan, manufacturer recommendations, and air traffic control (ATC) procedures.						
Champion Organization		IATA						
Supporting Organizations		Air carriers						
Actions		<p>1.IATA will organize a seminar to promote and roll out the new LOC-I tool kit</p> <p>2.IATA will communicate with their air carrier members, explaining the analysis undertaken by CAST regarding loss of airplane state awareness, the role of ineffective training, and the purpose of the CAST safety enhancement (SE).</p> <p>3. Air carriers will implement a process to ensure their aircrew training program, including any externally provided training, is consistent with current airline and manufacturer policy and procedures.</p> <p>4 Air carriers will implement a process to validate the qualification and currency of trainers, including third-party training providers</p> <p>5. Air carriers will validate contractor training by periodically observing training and/or checking events and auditing records to ensure consistency of aircrew training and pilot proficiency.</p> <p>6. Air carrier actions are considered complete for this output when the following are accomplished:</p> <p>a) The air carrier has completed review of their training</p> <p>b) The air carrier has implemented processes to assess trainer currency and qualification</p> <p>c) The air carrier has made an initial observation / validation visit to any third-party training organizations they use, as applicable</p> <p>7.IATA will track implementation of their member carriers, and report progress and completion to MID/RAST.</p>						
Output notes								
Target completion date		7/31/2018						

APPENDIX B

Status of Low Airspeed Alerting Provisions

Boeing Fleet:

- Low airspeed alerting is basic on the **787, 777, 747-8, 767-400** {with the Large Format Display Systems (LFDS)} **and 747-400**.
- It is an option on the **737-600/700/800/900** and there is a service bulletin available (SB 737-34A2292).It adds an aural Caution (“AIRSPEED LOW”) from EGPWS to the amber visual indications (box around airspeed flashes amber) on the Primary Flight Display (PFD).
- It is not basic, not an option, and no service bulletin is available for the **757, 727, MD-90, MD-80, 737-100/200/300/400/500 or the 767** (with the exceptions noted above).

Airbus Fleet:

- Low airspeed alerting is basic on the Fly by Wire aircraft (**A320 family, A330, A340, A350 and A380**). The Flight Envelop Protections implemented in these aircraft have been judged as compliant with the new requirements. Furthermore, these aircraft are already fitted with a “Speed, Speed, Speed” aural alert based on the energy of the aircraft.
- It is not basic on Non Fly by Wire aircraft (**A300 & A310**). The discussions with the FAA are ongoing to determine if the current design of these aircraft (in particular the aircraft with alpha-floor function capability) is compliant with the new requirements.

Embraer Fleet

- EMBRAER 170/175/190/195:
 - No Low Speed Alert available, either factory-original or via SB.
 - Stall protection is provided first by a stick shaker, and then by alpha protection (through fly-by-wire system), both based on angle-of-attack and not purely airspeed. These features are factory-original and equip all aircraft delivered.
- ERJ 135/140/145:
 - No Low Speed Alert available, either factory-original or via SB.
 - Stall protection is provided first by a stick shaker, and then by a stick pusher, both based on angle-of-attack and not purely airspeed. These features are factory-original and equip all aircraft delivered.

Bombardier Fleet, ATR Fleet, Eastern Built Aircraft

- No data available.
