GLOBAL AIR NAVIGATION PLAN

ICAO Workshop on the new version of the Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP)
(Mexico City, Mexico, from 17 to 21 February 2020)





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Flight Plan

- The vision
- A Plan to realize the vision
- Collaboration
- Let's take a look to the future
- Opportunity
- Conclusion

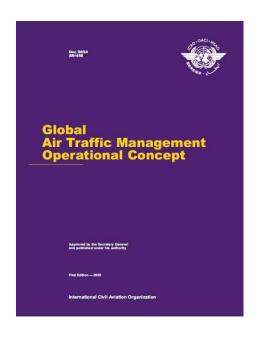
THE VISION



Do we know where to go?



Yes!



To achieve an interoperable global air traffic management system, for all users during all phases of flight, that meets agreed levels of safety, provides for optimum economic operations, is environmentally sustainable and meets national security requirements



















A PLAN TO REALIZE THE VISION





GANP 2013

"Increase the capacity and improve the efficiency of the global civil aviation system"

- Through the GANP, offer a long-term vision to assist all aviation stakeholders, and ensure continuity and harmonization among modernization programmes
- Through the Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBU), provide a consensus-driven modernization framework for integrated planning based on performance

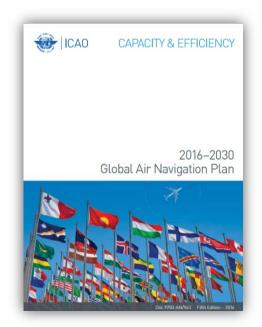
GANP 2016

Objectives

- International and overarching framework of a global investment plan: make it more usable towards implementation
- Keep it **stable** while making the necessary updates/additions
- Adjust the **periodicity** to the Assembly and ICAO editing cycles

A Planning Document for Implementation

 GANP should serve as a comprehensive planning tool to support the development and implementation of a harmonized global air navigation system





















2019 Update of the GANP



MULTILAYER STRUCTURE OF THE GANP

Click a level to navigate

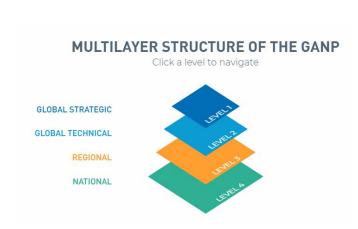
GLOBAL STRATEGIC

GLOBAL TECHNICAL

REGIONAL

NATIONAL

2019 Update of the GANP





Main Goals of the 2019 GANP

- Evolution of the global air navigation system
 - Promote investment in **innovation** through research and development activities
 - Align Regional Research and Development Programmes
- Support implementation
 - ASBU framework
 - Alignment global, regional and national planning
 - Performance-based decision making method
 - Optimize allocation and use of resources for air navigation

Main Purpose

ENHANCE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM

- High social visibility
 - Safety
 - Security
 - Environment
- Medium social visibility: Operational
 - Capacity
 - Efficiency
 - Predictability
 - Flexibility
 - Cost- Effectiveness

- Low social visibility: basis
 - Access and equity
 - Interoperability
 - Participation by the ATM community

COLLABORATION



Collaboration is key to succeed

"No State or stakeholder left behind"

Regulators, air navigation service providers, aerodrome operators, airspace users

Advantages

- Achievement expected results
- Maximize benefits
- Optimum use and allocation of resources





LET'S TAKE A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

An exciting future full of opportunities

• Upper atmosphere

- Balloons, RPAS, space activities
- Single homogenous region

Low density areas

- Different type of aircraft
- Different missions

High density areas

- Traffic will continue to increase
- Same or enhanced level of performance expected



Manned vs. unmanned traffic



- + 362,000 aircraft
- 23,000 airliners
- Growth of 750 / year

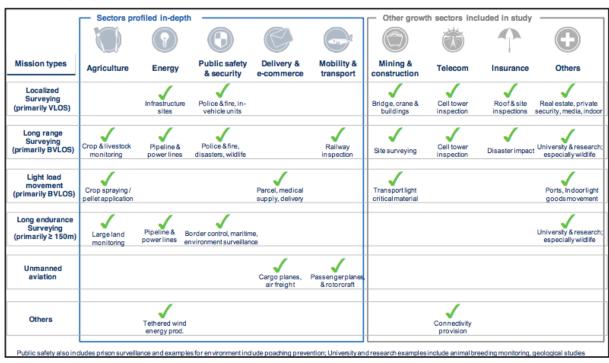






- + 4,000,000 drones
- Expected 400k commercial
- Growth of 150,000 / year

Types of applications



In a time of change...

- Transformational change is needed
 - Information Management
 - Digital data MET, AI, FICE,...
 - Information exchange over IP

- Management by trajectory
 - Time based management
 - Synchronization
 - Automation





OPPORTUNITY



Central America - Caribbean

- Aviation essential for further development
- Many small economies in the Caribbean, particularly the tourism-dependent economies, have been growing faster in the last three years. GDP growth rates in 2017 averaged 1.7 percent in service-oriented economies. The Dominican Republic did even better, growing by an estimated 4.6 percent. Others did not fare so well. Belize, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago continue to face the aftershocks of the 2014 drop in world prices for oil and other commodities.
- Agriculture, travel and tourism
- Climate change and natural disasters
- Reduce operation costs

CONCLUSION



How?

- Economic resources
- Potential demand: a challenge but also an opportunity!
- GANP
- ICAO's support!



