Air Navigation Conference

• **What it is**
  – Covered by “Directives to Divisional-type Air Navigation Meetings and Rules of Procedure for their Conduct” (ICAO DOC 8143)
  – “An air navigation conference is held when its task encompasses a substantial number of interrelated subjects of world-wide scope falling within several air navigation fields.”
Air Navigation Conference

• Participation
  – Divisional-type air navigation meetings are open to all Contracting States. Each Contracting State has the right to be represented at any such meeting by a delegate and, if it so desires, an alternate and advisers. The Council may also invite non-Contracting States, selected International Organizations and other bodies to participate with observer status.
Air Navigation Conference

• Outcome
  – “A divisional-type air navigation meeting makes recommendations, within the scope of its agenda, for new Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPS), Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS), and guidance material, or for amendments to the existing SARPS, PANS and guidance material. Apart from this primary objective, the meeting prepares, as necessary, other recommendations on individual agenda items for action by Contracting States or the Organization.”
Agenda of the 13th Air Navigation Conference

- Agenda Item 1: Air navigation global strategy
- Agenda Item 2: Enabling the global air navigation system
- Agenda Item 3: Enhancing the global air navigation system
- Agenda Item 4: Implementing the global air navigation system and the role of planning and implementation regional groups (PIRGs)
- Agenda Item 5: Emerging issues
- Agenda Item 6: Organizational safety issues
- Agenda Item 7: Operational safety risks
- Agenda Item 8: Emerging safety issues
Agenda Item 5 : Emerging Issues

- 5.1: Operations above Flight Level 600
- 5.2: Operations below 1000 feet
- 5.3: Remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS)
- 5.4: Cyber resilience
- 5.5: Other emerging issues impacting the global air navigation system including unmanned aircraft systems (drones), and supersonic and commercial space operations
# Working Papers on Commercial Space Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WP/13</td>
<td>OTHER EMERGING ISSUES IMPACTING THE GLOBAL AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM</td>
<td>ICAO Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP/272</td>
<td>UNITED STATES SUBORBITAL REGIME AS IT RELATES TO THE USE OF CIVIL AVIATION AIRSPACE</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP/299</td>
<td>IMPACT OF COMMERCIAL SPACE OPERATIONS ON CIVIL AVIATION</td>
<td>CANSO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANConf/13 Recommendation

- Recommendation 5.5/2 — Commercial space transport (CST)

- In recognizing the issues related to commercial space transport (CST) operations potentially affecting international civil aviation, including the safe accommodation of CST operations in airspace and the joint use of aerodromes and other aviation infrastructure:
ANConf/13 Recommendation

• That States
• a) and industry support ICAO activities in the CST field through the sharing of relevant expertise;
• b) share guidance material, best practices and national provisions related to commercial space operations through controlled airspace, including risk models and the application of relevant safety management principles;
ANConf/13 Recommendation

• That ICAO:
  • c) coordinate its work related to CST operations with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs; and
  • d) establish a means to facilitate the sharing of information as applicable to the interaction between aviation and commercial space transport.
Steps After ANConf

• Council endorsement of the recommendation (done)
• Continue the work of the Space Learning Group
• Formalize work with OOSA