
GACAR PART 71 – DESIGNATED AIRSPACE, ROUTES, POINTS AND MINIMUM ALTITUDES

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SUBPART A – GENERAL

§ 71.1 Purpose.

(a) This part -

(1) Identifies the airspace areas, routes, points and minimum IFR altitudes that apply to all operations conducted under Chapters F and G of the General Authority of Civil Aviation Regulations (GACAR);

(2) Prescribes the rules for persons requesting the designation and classification of airspace; and

(3) Prescribes rules for the administering authority and user agencies of certain types of special use airspace areas.

(b) The identification of approved instrument flight procedures are addressed under GACAR Part 97.

(c) The rules governing the establishment of designated airspace areas, routes, points and minimum IFR altitudes are addressed under GACAR Parts 171.

(d) The rules governing the publication of airspace areas, routes, points and minimum IFR altitudes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) and their depiction on aeronautical charts are addressed under GACAR Parts 175.

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SUBPART B - AIRSPACE AREAS

§ 71.11 Designation and Classification of Airspace Areas.

(a) All airspace within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia and all airspace for which Saudi Arabia has accepted responsibility under international civil aviation agreements is designated and classified by specially authorized air navigation service providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart G of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All designated airspace areas are published in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All designated airspace areas published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

§ 71.13 Overlapping Airspace Designations.

(a) When overlapping airspace designations apply to the same airspace, the operating rules associated with the more restrictive airspace designation apply.

(b) For the purpose of this section—

(1) Class A airspace is more restrictive than Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E, Class F or Class G airspace;

(2) Class B airspace is more restrictive than Class C, Class D, Class E, Class F or Class G airspace;

(3) Class C airspace is more restrictive than Class D, Class E, Class F or Class G airspace;

(4) Class D airspace is more restrictive than Class E, Class F or Class G airspace; and

(5) Class E is more restrictive than Class F or Class G airspace.

§ 71.15 Application for Designation and Classification of Airspace.

(a) Any person with a bona fide interest in airspace may apply to the President for a designation or classification of airspace under this part or to a specially authorized air navigation service

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provider under Subpart G of GACAR Part 171.

(b) An applicant for an airspace designation or classification must provide the following details:

- (1) The name and contact details of the applicant;
- (2) The type of designation or classification required;
- (3) The reason for the designation or classification;
- (4) The dimensions or other boundary information for the airspace that is required;
- (5) The period for which the designation or classification is required;
- (6) The contact details of any applicable administering authority or using agency; and
- (7) Any other applicable information required by the President.

(c) Except for urgent requests that are associated with police or military operations, search and rescue operations, security, or other emergency situations, an application for an airspace designation or classification must be submitted to the President not less than 90 working days before the aeronautical information regulation and control (AIRAC) cycle date on which the designation or classification is to come into force unless a shorter period is acceptable to the President.

§ 71.17 Rules for the Administering Authority of a Restricted Area or Military Operating Area.

(a) The administering authority responsible for a restricted area or military operating area established under GACAR Part 171 must manage—

- (1) The entry of aircraft into the area;
- (2) The operation of aircraft within the area; and
- (3) The exit of aircraft from the area

(b) If the area is designated as being made active by NOTAM, the administering authority must at

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least 24 hours before the area is to become active, give notice of that area becoming active, except that in the case of emergencies less than 24 hours' notice may be given.

(c) The administering authority responsible for a restricted area or military operating area may, within any conditions imposed by the authority that established the area, impose additional conditions under which an aircraft may be operated within the area.

§ 71.19 Rules for the Using Agency of a Danger Area.

The using agency of a danger area established under GACAR Part 171 must—

(a) Ensure that the activities that necessitated the designation of the danger area are contained within that danger area; and

(b) If the danger area is designated as being made active by NOTAM, at least 24 hours before the danger area is to become active, give notice of that danger area becoming active, except that in the case of emergencies less than 24 hours' notice may be given.

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SUBPART C - ROUTES

§ 71.31 Designation of Air Traffic Services (ATS) Routes.

(a) All ATS routes within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia and all airspace for which Saudi Arabia has accepted responsibility under international civil aviation agreements are established and designated by specially authorized air navigation service providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All ATS routes are published in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All ATS routes published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

(c) Unless otherwise specified, an ATS route is based on a centerline that extends from one navigation aid, fix, or intersection, to another navigation aid, fix, or intersection (or through several navigation aids, fixes, or intersections) specified for that route.

§ 71.33 Designation of Special Taxi Routes.

(a) All special taxi routes for aerodromes within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia are established and designated by specially authorized ATS providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All special taxi routes are published in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All special taxi routes published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

§ 71.35 Application for Designation of an ATS Route or Special Taxi Route.

(a) Any person with a bona fide interest may apply to the President for the establishment and designation of an ATS route or special taxi route under this part or to a specially authorized air navigation service provider under Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) An applicant for the establishment of an ATS route or special air taxi route must provide the

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following details:

- (1) The name and contact details of the applicant;
- (2) The details of the route including for ATS routes the proposed route designator, reporting points, and minimum levels;
- (3) The reason for the establishment of the route;
- (4) The period for which the route is required if the route is temporary; and
- (5) Any other applicable information required by the President.

(c) An application for an ATS route designation must be submitted to the President not less than 90 days before the aeronautical information regulation and control (AIRAC) cycle date on which the ATS route is to come into force unless a shorter period is acceptable to the President.

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SUBPART D - POINTS

§ 71.41 Designation of Changeover Points.

(a) All changeover points on ATS routes within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia and all airspace for which Saudi Arabia has accepted responsibility under international civil aviation agreements are established and designated by specially authorized air navigation service providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All changeover points are published in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All changeover points published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

§ 71.43 Designation of Significant Points.

(a) All significant points, including mandatory reporting points within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia are established and designated by specially authorized air navigation service providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All significant points are documented in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All significant points published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

§ 71.45 Mandatory Reporting Points.

(a) Mandatory reporting points consist of geographic locations at which the position of an aircraft must be reported to the Air Traffic Control (ATC) unit in accordance with GACAR Part 91.

(b) Each mandatory reporting point listed in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts applies to all directions of flight. In any case where a geographic location is designated as a reporting point for less than all routes passing through that point, or for a particular direction of flight along a route, it is so indicated.

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SUBPART E - MINIMUM IFR ALTITUDES

§ 71.51 Designation of Minimum IFR Altitudes.

(a) All minimum IFR altitudes in control areas and for each ATS routes within the territorial limits of Saudi Arabia and all airspace for which Saudi Arabia has accepted responsibility under international civil aviation agreements are established and designated by specially authorized air navigation service providers as prescribed in the rules contained in Subpart H of GACAR Part 171.

(b) All minimum IFR altitudes are documented in the KSA AIP and depicted on relevant aeronautical charts. All minimum IFR altitudes published in the KSA AIP and depicted on aeronautical charts are derived from the air navigation register established and maintained by specially authorized air navigation service providers certificated under GACAR Part 170 and providing air traffic services under GACAR Part 171.

(c) The designation of minimum altitudes for instrument flight procedures is addressed under GACAR Part 97 and is documented in the KSA AIP.