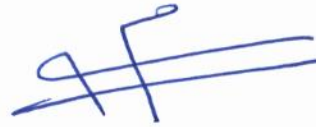


**PART 71****Designation Of Class A And C Airspace ; Air  
Traffic Service Routes; Designation Of Airways;  
And Reporting Points**

This new part of Jordanian Civil Aviation  
Regulations is hereby adopted under the authority  
and provisions of the Civil Aviation Law No. (41)  
2007, and its amendments.



**Capt. Mohammad Amin Al-Quran**  
**Chief Commissioner/CEO**  
**Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission**





## **PART 71**

### **Designation Of Class A And C Airspace; Air Traffic Service Routes; Designation Of Airways; And Reporting Points**

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## **General**

### **71.1 Applicability.**

The complete listing for all Class A, Class C, and Class G airspace and for all reporting points can be found in The Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) of Jordan.

### **71.3 Way points.**

The way points listed in the AIP consist of geographic locations at which the position of an aircraft must be reported in accordance with part 91 of JCAR.

### **71.5 Reporting points.**

The reporting points listed in the AIP consist of geographic locations at which the position of an aircraft must be reported in accordance with part 91 of JCAR.

### **71.7 Bearings, radials, and distances.**

All bearings and radials in this part are magnetic true and are applied from point of origin. All mileages in this part are stated as nautical miles.

### **71.9 Overlapping airspace designations and classifications.**

(a) When overlapping airspace designations apply to the same airspace, flight at a common level would comply with requirements of, and be given service applicable to, the less restrictive class of airspace.

(b) In applying these criteria:

- (1) Class C airspace is less restrictive than Class A, or
- (2) Class G airspace is less restrictive than Class C.

### **71.11 Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes.**

Unless otherwise specified, the following apply:

(a) An Air Traffic Service (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.

(b) ATS routes include the primary protected airspace dimensions defined in the AIP.

(c) An ATS route does not include the airspace of a prohibited area.

### **71.13 Classification of Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes.**

Unless otherwise specified, ATS routes are classified as follows:

(a) In subpart A of this part:

(1) VOR airways.

(2) Area navigation (RNAV) routes.

### **71.15 Designation of VOR airways.**

Unless otherwise specified the place names appearing in the descriptions of airspace areas in the AIP designated as VOR airways indicate VOR navigational facilities identified by those names.

## **Subpart-A Class A airspace**

### **71.31 Class A airspace.**

The airspace descriptions contained in 71.33 and the routes contained in the AIP are designated as Class A airspace within which all pilots and aircraft are subject to the rating requirements, operating rules, and equipment requirements of Part 91 of JCAR.

### **71.33 Class A airspace areas.**

Class A comprises all controlled airspace within Amman FIR above FL150 .

## **Subpart –B Class B Airspace**

### **71.41 (Reserved)**



## **Subpart- C Class C Airspace**

### **71.51 Class C airspace.**

The Class C airspace are listed in the AIP and consists of controlled airspace within Amman FIR at FL150 or below , comprise controlled airspace within which all aircraft operators are subject to operating rules and equipment requirements specified in part 91 of JCAR. Each Class C airspace designated for an airport in the AIP contains at least one primary airport around which the airspace is designated

## **Subpart -D—F ( Reserved).**

## **Subpart –G Class G Airspace**

### **71.71 Class G Airspace.**

The Class G airspace comprises the rest of Amman FIR .

## **Subpart -H Designation of Airways**

### **71.81 Classification of airways.**

Amman FIR airways are classified as follows:

- (a) RNAV routes
- (b) VOR airways.

### **71.83 Extent of the airways.**

(a) Each airway is based on a center line that extends from one navigational aid or intersection to another navigational aid (or through several navigational aids or intersections) specified for that airway.

(b) Except in RNAV routes or otherwise specified:

- (1) Each airway includes the airspace within parallel boundary lines 5 nautical miles each side of the centerline. Where an airway

changes direction, it includes that airspace enclosed by extending the boundary lines of the airway segments until they meet.

(2) Where the changeover point for an airway segment is more than 51 miles from either of the navigational aids defining that segment, and:

(i) The changeover point is midway between the navigational aids, the airway includes the airspace between lines diverging at angles of  $4.5^{\circ}$  from the center line at each navigational aid and extending until they intersect opposite the changeover point; or

(ii) The changeover point is not midway between the navigational aids, the airway includes the airspace between lines diverging at angles of  $4.5^{\circ}$  from the center line at the navigational aid more distant from the changeover point, and extending until they intersect with the bisector of the angle of the center lines at the changeover point; and between lines connecting these points of intersection and the navigational aid nearer to the changeover point.

(3) Where an airway terminates at a point or intersection more than 51 miles from the closest associated navigational aid, it includes the additional airspace within lines diverging at angles of  $4.5^{\circ}$  from the center line extending from the associated navigational aid to a line perpendicular to the center line at the termination point.

(4) Where an airway terminates, it includes the airspace within a circle centered at the specified navigational aid or intersection having a diameter equal to the airway width at that point.

(c) Each airway includes that airspace defined laterally and vertically in Jordan AIP.

Maximum flight level used in Jordan is flight level 450 .

(d) An airway does not include the airspace of a prohibited area.

### **71.85 Designation of VOR airways.**

Unless otherwise specified the place names appearing in the descriptions of airspace areas in the AIP designated as VOR airways indicate VOR navigational facilities identified by those names.

## **Subpart- I Reporting Points**

### **71.901 Applicability.**

Unless otherwise designated:

(a) Each reporting point listed in the AIP applies to all directions of flight. In any case where a geographic location is designated as a reporting point for less than all airways passing through that point, or for a particular direction of flight along an airway only, it is so indicated by including the airways or direction of flight in the designation of geographical location.

(b) Places appearing in the reporting point descriptions indicate VOR facilities identified by those names.

## **Subpart- J Way Points**

### **71.951 Applicability.**

Unless otherwise designated:

Each way point listed in the AIP applies to the direction of flight as specified .

Where a geographic location is designated as a way point for the airway passing through that point, or for a particular direction of flight along an airway only, it is so indicated by including the airways or direction of flight in the designation of geographical location.