

SAC/MINFRA

**DINV**

DEPARTAMENTO DE  
INVESTIMENTOS



# – BRAZILIAN CIVIL AVIATION – INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- Formulation of Public Policies; Planning and Guidelines
- Governmental Coordination
- Airport Concessions Plan
- Manager of the Brazilian Civil Aviation Fund (FNAC)
- Investments in Regional Airports

⋮

## INFRAERO

- State-owned airport authority

⋮

## ANAC

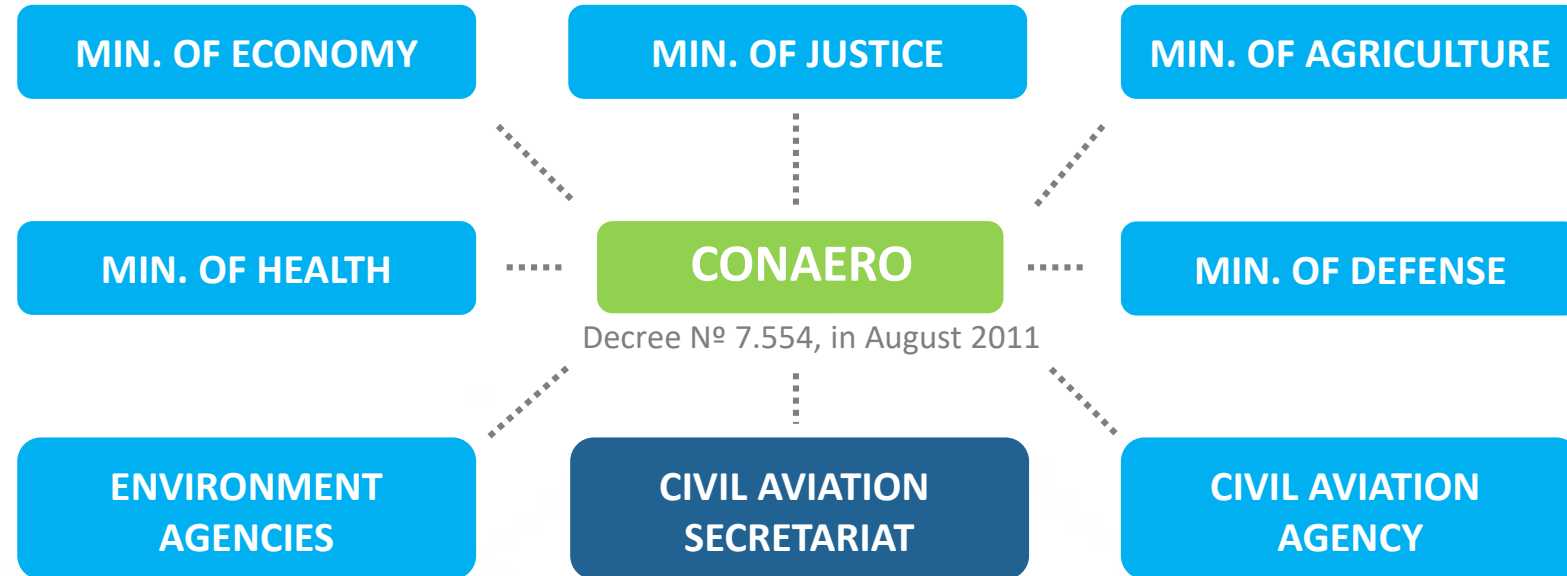
- Technical and Economic Regulation
- Monitoring and Enforcement

*Independent Agency*

## MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

- Military Aviation
- Air Navigation Services Provider and Regulation

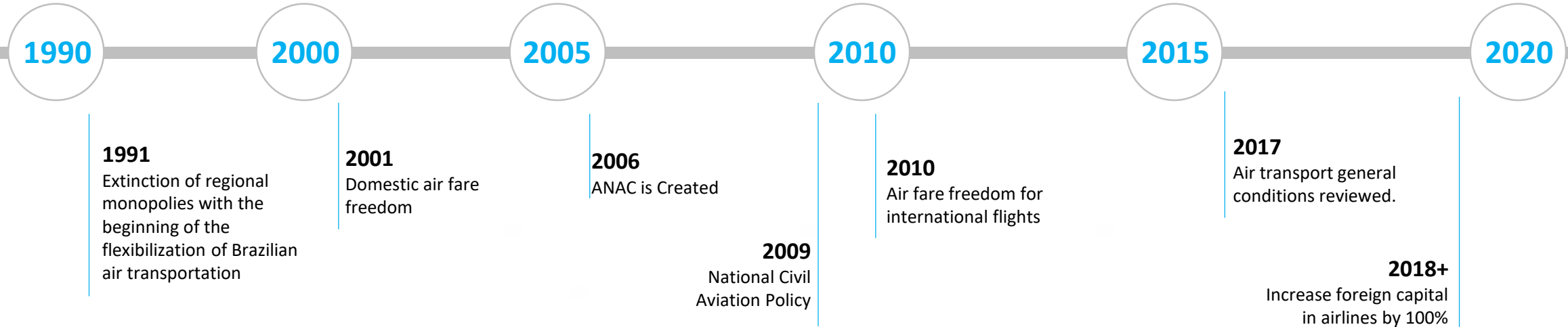
# – NATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITIES COMMISSION – CONAERO



## MAJOR GAINS

- Improving Infrastructure utilization
- Ease of communication
- Centralized consultation forum
- Coordinated Actions
- Information integration
- Integrated Planning

# – MAIN REGULATORY MEASURES – TIMELINE



**2001:** The 5th CONAC promoted the extinction of SITAR allowing new companies to emerge.



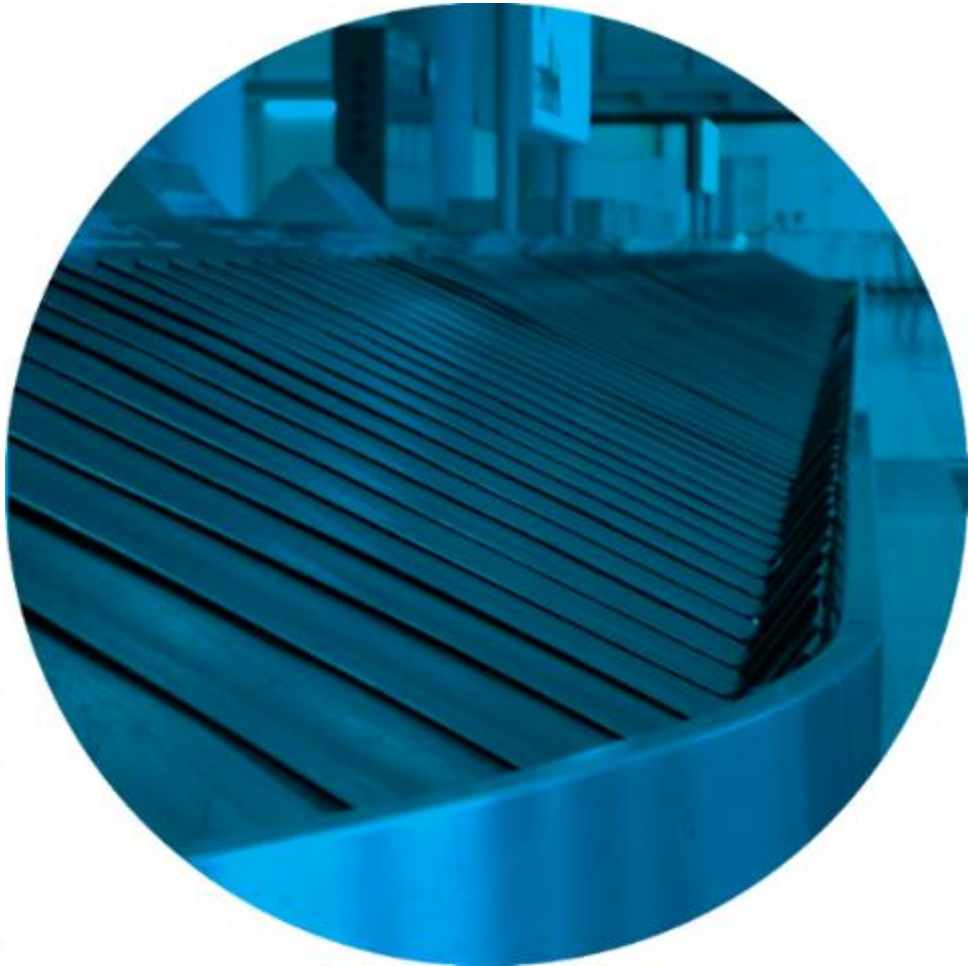
**2009:** Greater flexibility in civil aviation and private sector participation



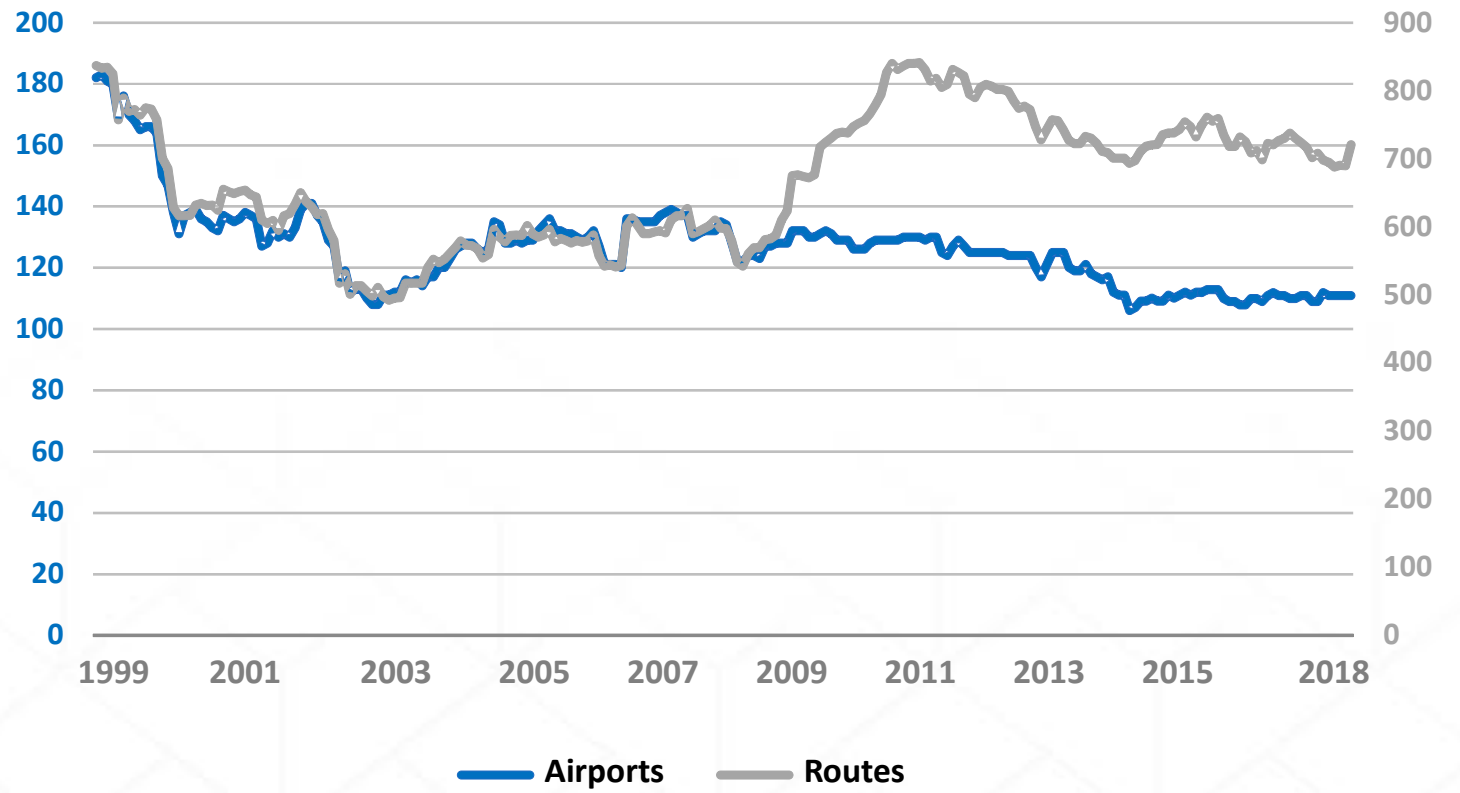
**2017:** Baggage allowances

# AIRPORTS X ROUTES

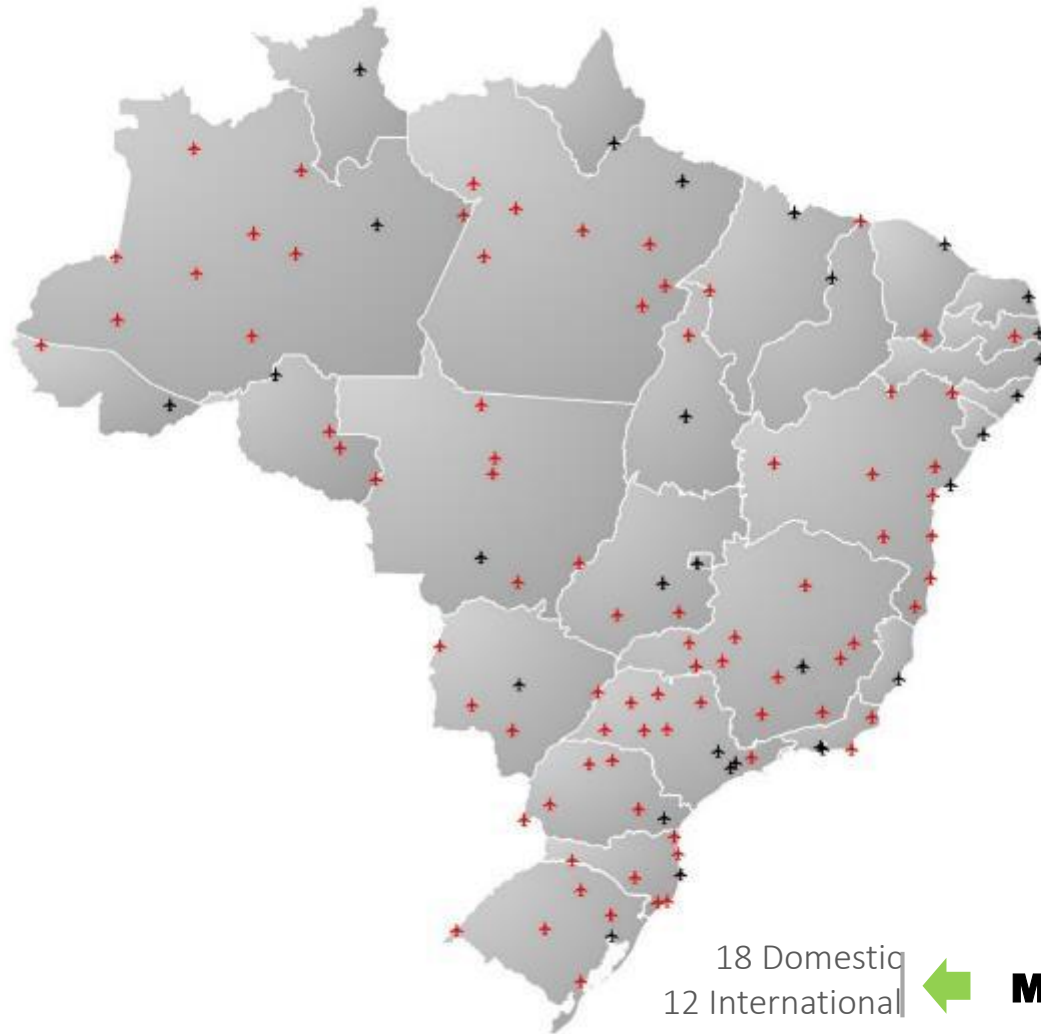
## 1999 - 2018



Number of airports and routes served by commercial flights



# - MARKET AND INFRASTRUCTURE - BRAZILIAN AIRPORTS



**2.040**  
PRIVATE OWNED

**579**  
PUBLIC AIRPORTS

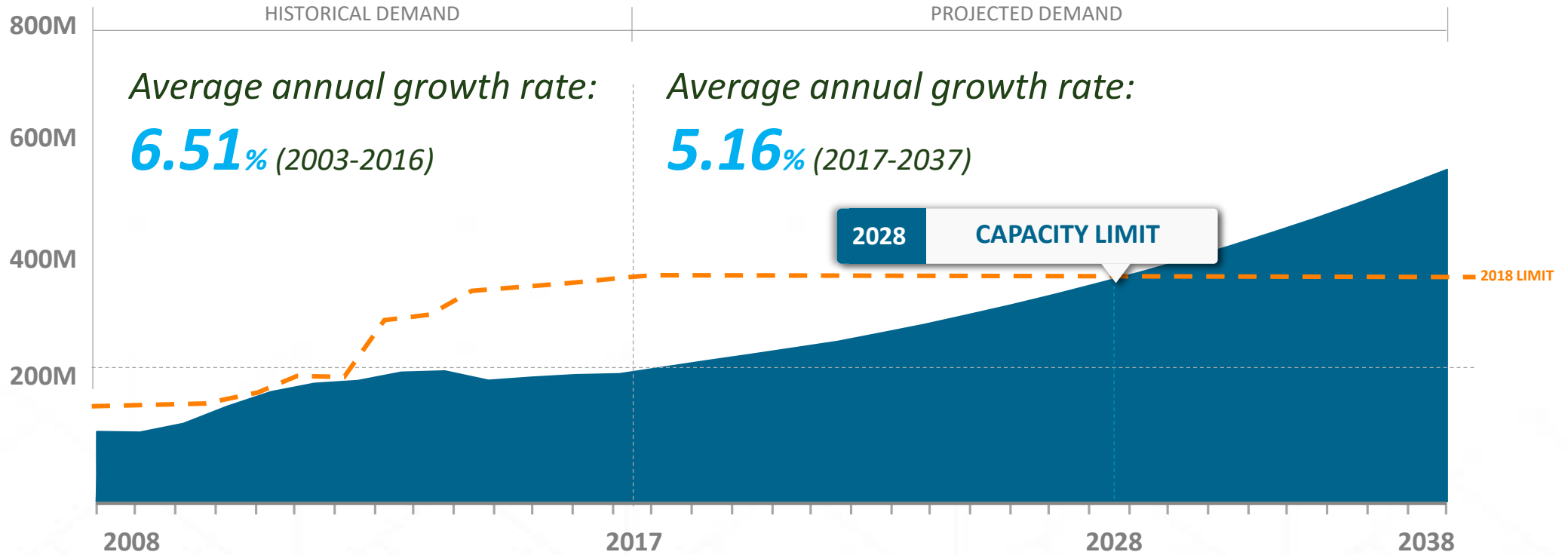


**123**  
Receiving Schedule Flights

**30**  
METROPOLITAN

**93**  
REGIONAL

# – BRAZILIAN REGULAR PASSENGERS – 20 AIRPORTS RESPONSIBLE FOR 90% OF DEMAND

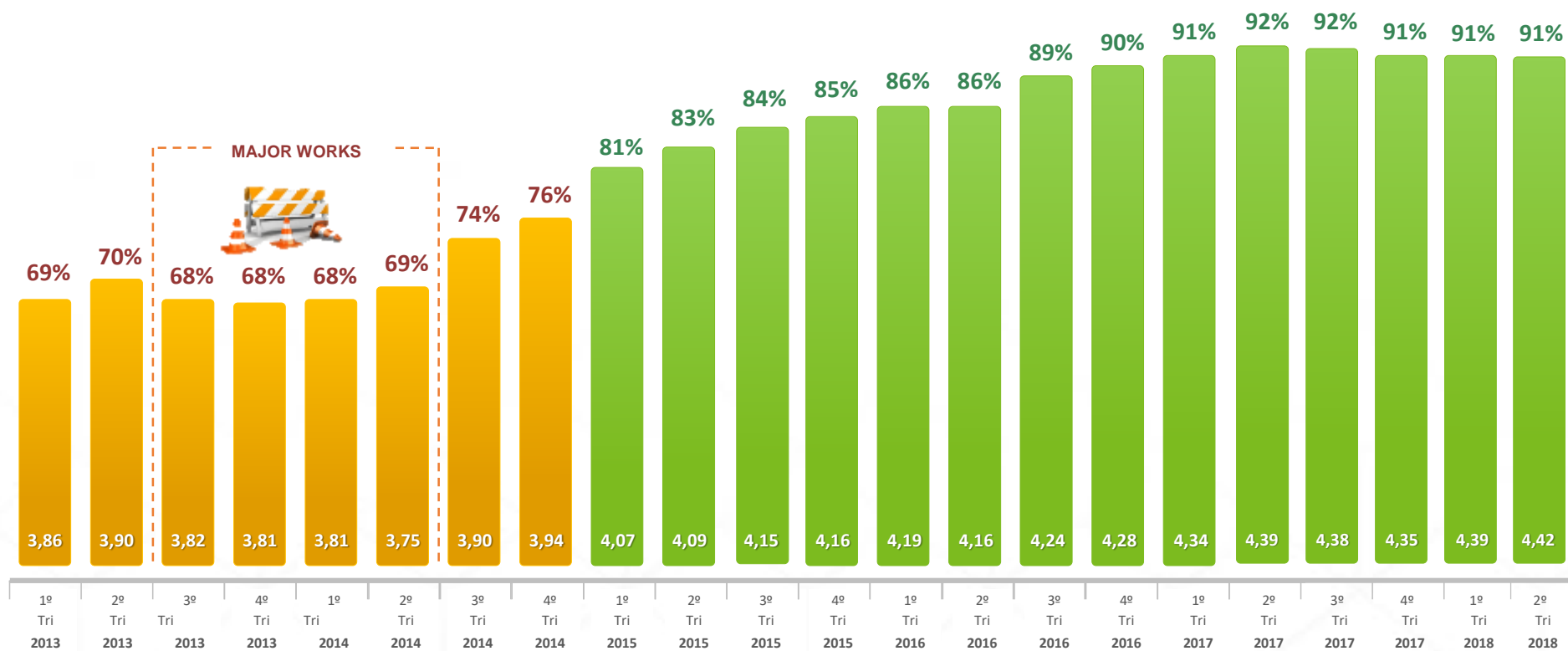


	2018	2023	2028	2038
<b>CAPACITY LIMIT</b>	272,8	272,8	272,8	272,8
<b>DEMAND FORECASTING</b>	182,3M	220,6M	282,8M	401,0M

# - PASSENGER - SATISFACTION SURVEY

## Passenger satisfaction growth per quarter and average grade

(Percent of 4 and 5 in 1 to 5 range grades)



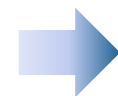
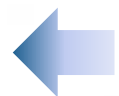
# - MORE INFORMATION ABOUT BRAZILIAN CIVIL AVIATION -

## [WWW.TRANSPORTES.GOV.BR/HORUS](http://WWW.TRANSPORTES.GOV.BR/HORUS)



### MOVEMENT

Performance, ranking, evolution and comparison



### HOTRAN

Graphs, indicators and infographic on authorized flights and routes



### OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Passenger satisfaction survey through graphics and infographics

### AIRPORT AND MAP

Data of each aerodrome, such as cadastral information, indicators of operation, infrastructure and location





**BRSP**

*Brazilian Runway  
Safety Programme*



**ANAC** AGÊNCIA NACIONAL  
DE AVIAÇÃO CIVIL

# Brazilian Runway Safety Programme

- Runway Safety Team
  - RST manual and guidance
  - RST Implementation at major airports
  - RST follow up and stimulus (fuel)
  - Technology and procedures to Safety improvement
- Global Reporting Format
  - GRF adoption
  - GRF Pilot Project
  - GRF Implementation at major airports
  - Relationship with key Stakeholders

Brazilian Experience



# GRF Implementation Challenges

## Summary

- Is it important to adopt grf/rwycc in brazil?
- Stakeholders Interaction
- Schedule Steps (timeline)
- Authorities Coordination
- Brazilian Scenario x Doc 9981
- Pilot Project
- GRF specific procedures

## Is it important to adopt GRF in Brazil?

- **Reasons to adopt**
  - RWY wet conditions and frequent heavy rain and thunderstorms – delays, diversions and cancellations
  - Great number of airports served by commercial flights (many international)
  - Improve on-time reports – pilots more aware – safer operations
  - Normative alignment with ICAO

## Stakeholders Interaction



## Authorities Coordination

- 2 Authorities regulate GRF implementation



Civil Aviation  
Authority - ANAC

- Airport Safety
- Airport Surveillance
- Airport Certification
- Brazilian Runway Safety Programme

Airspace Control  
Department- DECEA

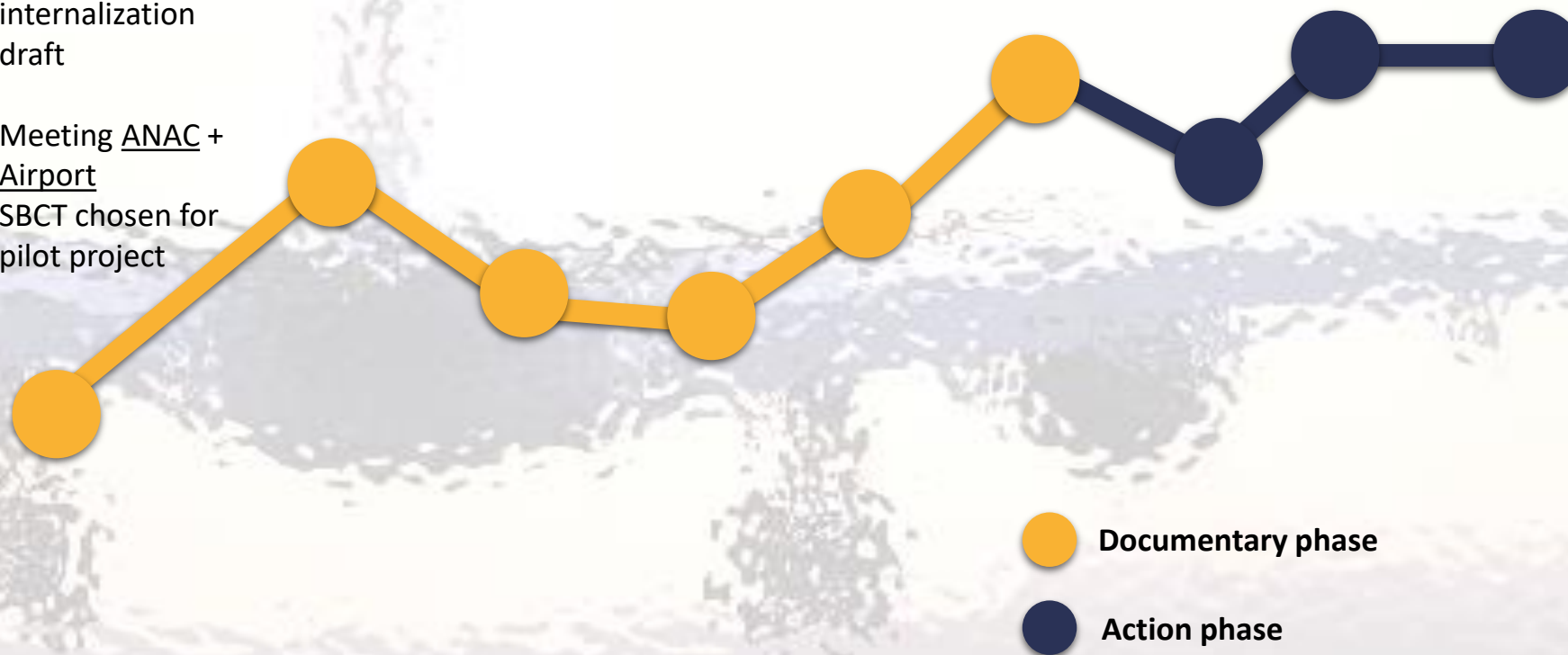


- Air Traffic Management
- Air Traffic Controllers
- Air Traffic Services
- Navigation Aids
- Procedures

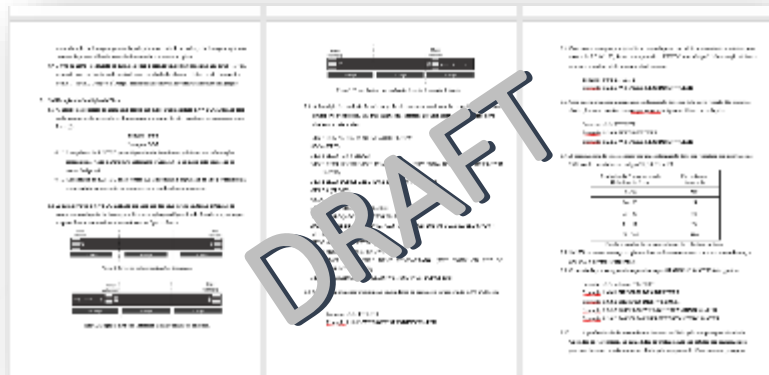
## September 2018

3 days meeting  
ANAC + DECEA  
Doc 9981  
internalization  
draft

Meeting ANAC +  
Airport  
SBCT chosen for  
pilot project



## Actions Taken



- **Brazilian Scenario Evaluation**
  - Heavy Rains
  - No snow, No ice
  - Sudden change of weather conditions
  - Continental dimensions and weather differences
  
- **Doc 9981 adoption**
  - GRF General Procedures Document
  - Coordination meetings **BAIST?**
  - Runway Evaluation Only (In the beginning)
  - Joint publication by both authorities

Timeline

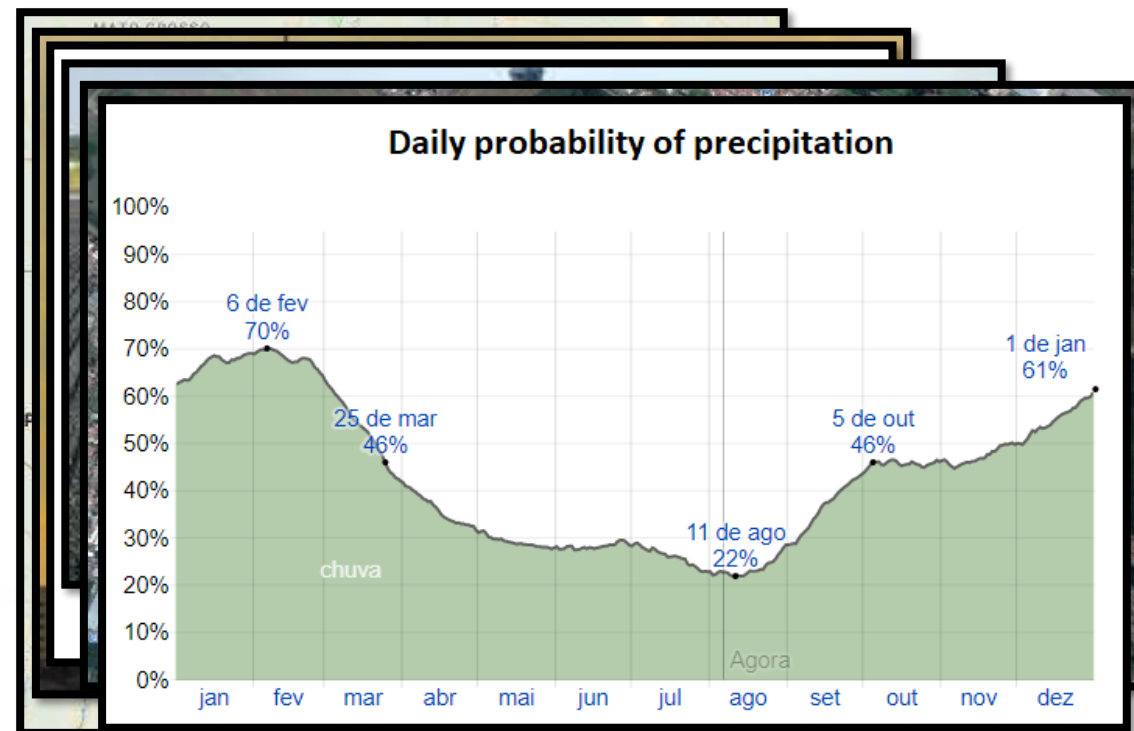


Players



- **Pilot Project: Airport Definition Criteria**

- Good Access
- Facilitated interaction
- Operated by INFRAERO (Expertise and Staff)
- Towered Airport (DECEA)
- Proper traffic density (166 mov/day)
- Runways (Size + RESA + Condition)
- Airport Layout
- Reasonable amount of rainfall
- Certificated Airport
- RST operational
- Safety impact management



Timeline



Players



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SBCT chosen for  
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**October 2018**

Review and  
availability of the  
internalization  
draft document

SBCT pilot project  
begins

**November 2018**

GRF specific  
procedure SBCT  
(ITCT) started to be  
developed

**December 2018**

ITCT review

Meeting Airport +  
TWR  
Adequacy of  
procedures

**January and  
February 2019**

Airport + ANAC +  
DECEA + TWR  
ajustments and  
validation of ITCT

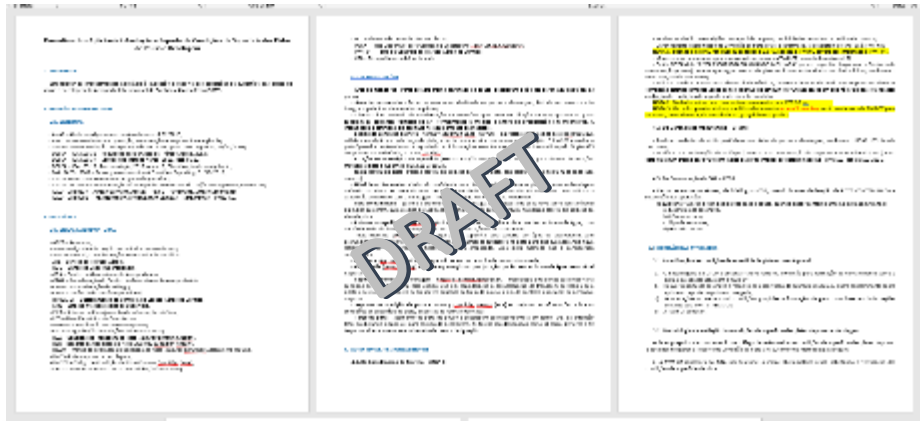
**March 2019**

1° face-to-face  
Pilot Project  
meeting at SBCT  
Airport + ANAC +  
DECEA + TWR

GRF19 Montreal



- GRF specific procedures in Curitiba (ITCT)



### Correlated tasks:

- Establishment of operational agreement document with ATS to define: Communication channel, staff, phraseology;
- Measuring equipment
- Runway thirds identification
- RCR generating spreadsheet
- Database
- Measurement referencing for standing water

- Meetings with the operator - GRF overview
- Pilot Project participants and document development team
- ITCT Review and validation

Timeline



Players



➤ Measuring equipment



➤ Runway thirds identification



➤ RCR generating spreadsheet


Pista de Pouso e Decolagem 11/29

RTE DE CONDIÇÃO DA PISTA (RCR): SBCT 01 01 15 00 11 **RWYCC** 5 / 5 / 5 **% CONTAMINANTE** NR / NR / NR **PROFUNDIDADE** NR / NR / NR **TIPO DE CONTAMINANTE** WET / WET / WET

DIA:

MÊS:

HORA ZULU  :



RWYCC 1:  RWYCC 2:  RWYCC 3:

% CONTAMIN 1:  % CONTAMIN 2:  % CONTAMIN 3:

PROF. LÂMINA 1:  PROF. LÂMINA 2:  PROF. LÂMINA 3:



➤ Measurement referencing for standing water



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## May 2019

2° face-to-face  
meeting Airport +  
ANAC + DECEA +  
TWR

Alignment of duties  
and procedures  
and Integrated  
Simulation

## July 2019

Airport +  
Airlines + ANAC  
+ DECEA + TWR  
Pilot Project  
Release for  
Airlines

## March 2019

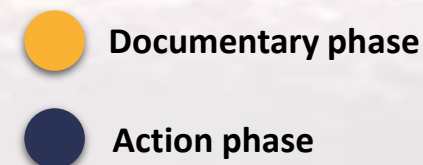
1° face-to-face  
Pilot Project  
meeting at SBCT  
Airport + ANAC +  
DECEA + TWR

GRF19 Montreal

## June 2019

Airport + TWR  
ATCO and Airport  
Staff trainig

DECEA checking  
Full RCR publishing  
system



## Actions Taken

- Final ITCT adjustments
- Meeting (Airport Operator + TWR-CT) - Procedural flow of the assisted operation
- Assisted operation: presence of representants of each player in every activity during the simulation (Runways + TWR + Airport)
- Joint training: Airport Staff + ATCO



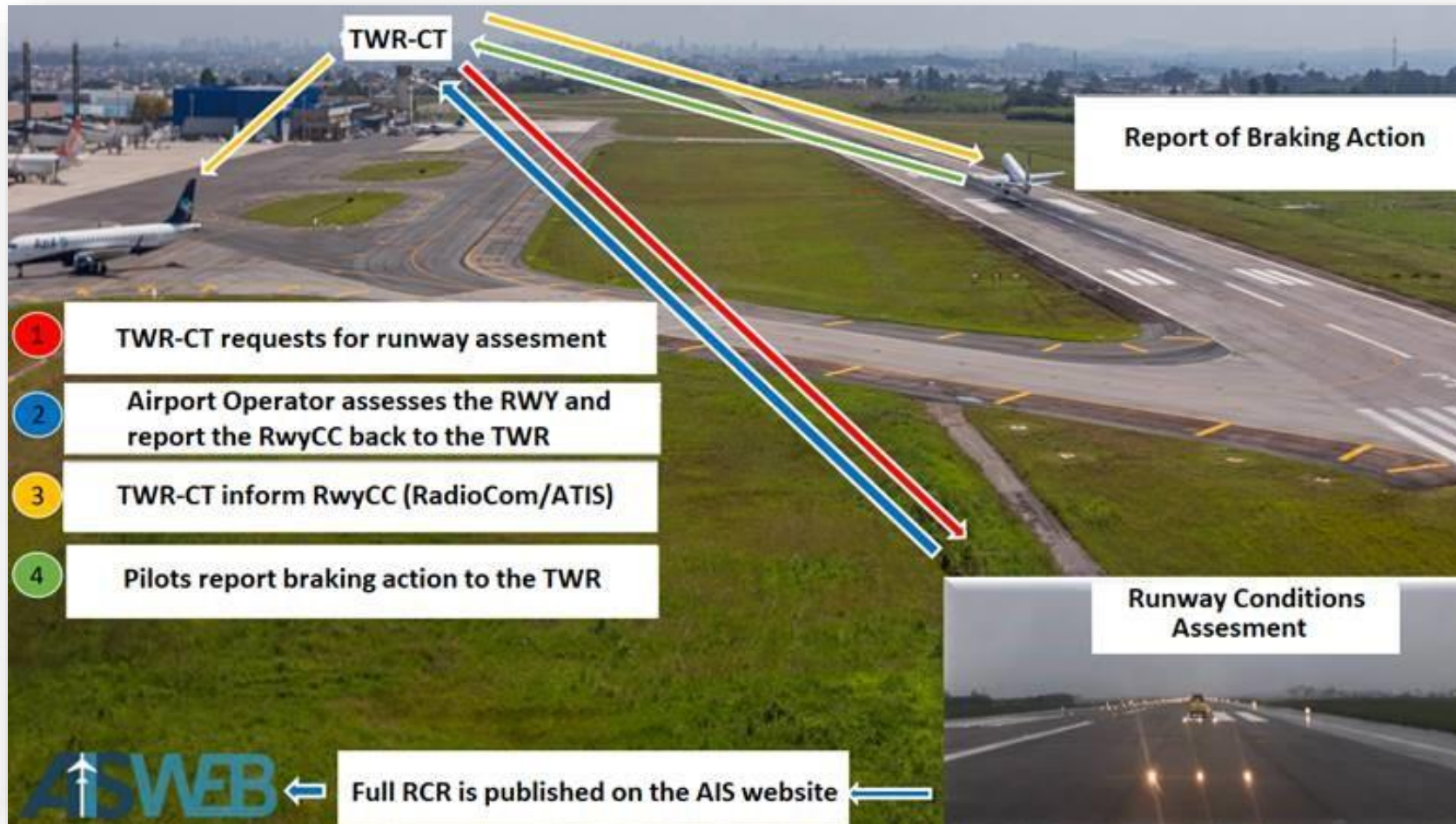
Timeline



Players



## ➤ Communication Flowchart



## Actions Taken

- Pilot project presentation for the Air Carriers (BCAST?)
- Air Carriers invited to joint on discussions
- Setting date to start RBA requesting
- Setting date to start report RCC to pilots
- Production of dissemination document about Pilot Project by Air Carriers



Timeline



Players



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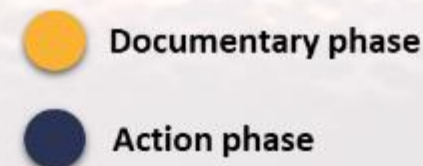
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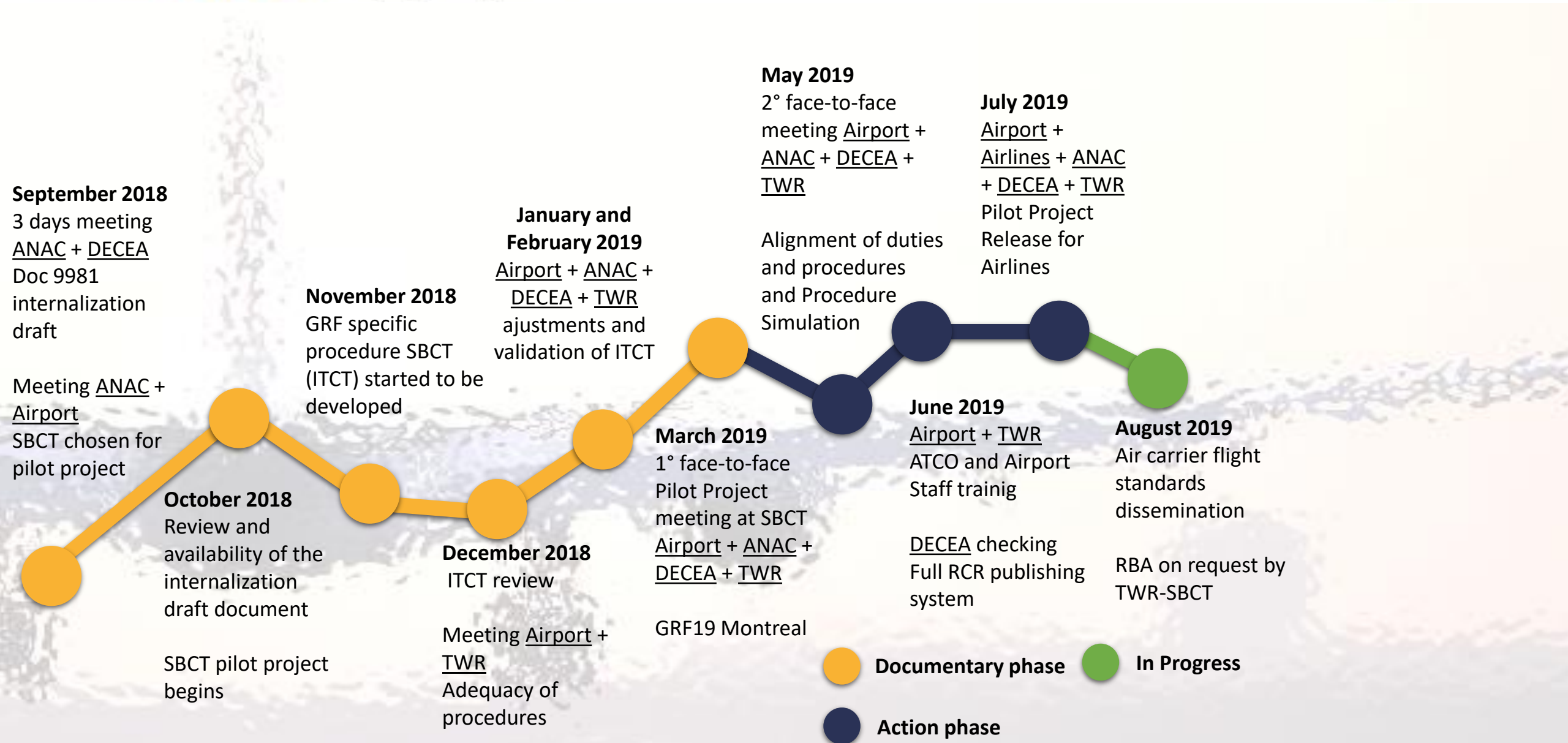
GRF19 Montreal

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Airport + TWR  
ATCO and Airport  
Staff trainig

DECEA checking  
Full RCR publishing  
system





- Air carrier flight standards

<b>Azul</b>	<b>BOLETIM</b>	<b>B-OPS-213</b>
	GRF - GLOBAL REPORTING FORMAT	Página 1 de 3
Emissor: FLIGHT STANDARDS, ENG OPS, SAFETY		Revisão: 00
Para: Pilotos		Data de Emissão: 01/08/2019
		Data de Efetividade: 20/08/2019

## 1. INTRODUÇÃO

Este boletim tem por objetivo apresentar os novos procedimentos de reporte assim como a completa descrição e classificação para as condições de frenagem das pistas em que operamos no Brasil.

## 2. VALIDADE

Indeterminada.

## 3. HISTÓRICO

O TALPA (Takeoff and Landing Performance Assessment) é uma nova metodologia para avaliação de performance de frenagem, implantada nos EUA em 2016.

A ICAO adotará o GRF (Global Reporting Format), equivalente ao TALPA, como prática padrão e recomendada entre os países signatários até o final de 2020.

Este procedimento será baseado em duas fases que serão iniciadas no dia 20 de agosto e 18 de setembro. O primeiro aeroporto a fornecer este tipo de informação será o de Curitiba - SBCT e gradualmente será disponibilizado também nos demais aeroportos do país.

## 4. REFERÊNCIA NORMATIVA

MCA 100-18

## 5. DIRETRIZ

O procedimento será desenvolvido de acordo com as seguintes fases:

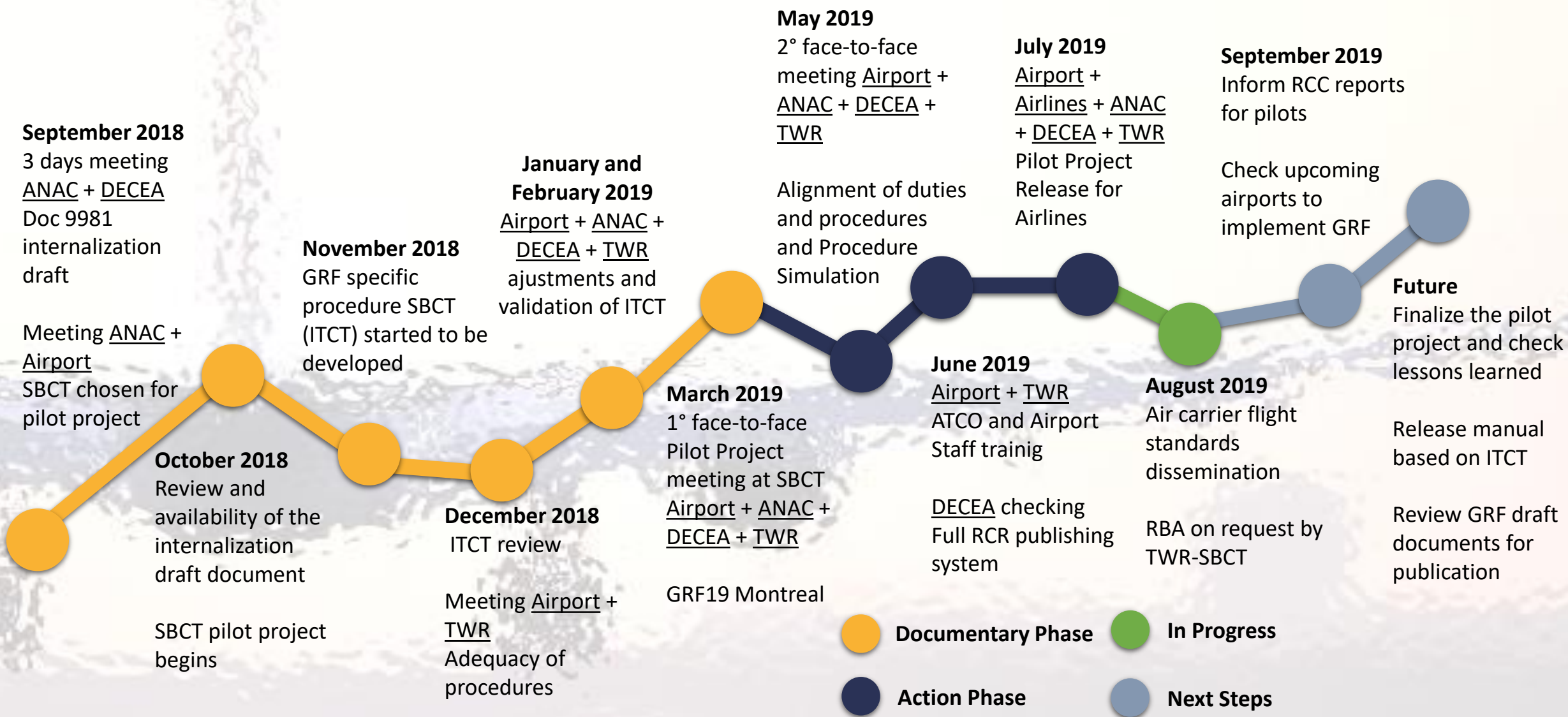
1ª Fase: Entrada em vigor 20/08/2019 - Os Pilotos iniciam o reporte do Runway Breaking Action (RBA) quando solicitado pela TWR com pista molhada.

Descrição: Será necessário que os Pilotos reportem a condição de frenagem RBA (Runway Breaking Action) sempre que a Pista não estiver seca, com base na sua percepção da desaceleração ou no controle direcional da pista como um todo, podendo a Torre solicitar ou não ao Piloto a condição de frenagem percebida.

2ª Fase: Entrada em vigor 18/09/2019 - Os Aeroportos iniciam a divulgação dos Runway Condition Code (RCC), por trecho de pista.

Descrição: o aeroporto em conjunto com o órgão ATC divulgará a classificação da pista para os Pilotos através do RCC (Runway Condition Code). Essa divulgação será realizada via ATIS ou durante

Elaborado por:  José Tiago Branco Flight Standards	Revisado por:  Pedro Calado Raposo Flight Standards	Aprovado por:  Guilherme Faedi Holtmann Ger. Flight Standards
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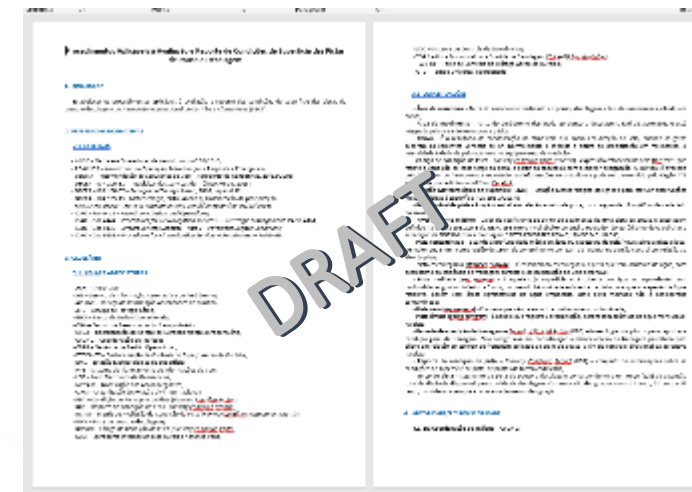
# Brazilian Experience



## GRF Implementation Training Requirements

## Specific procedures

- A well detailed document for the specific procedures will help the comprehension by the employees
- The ITCT generated by the Curitiba airport operator describes the workflow as well as peculiar situations that can happen, and it also contains the tools to be used during the assessment (spreadsheets)
- Explanation of the general overview of the GRF, as well as its objectives and relevance, are prerequisites for the creation of specific procedures that are coherent and appropriate to the airport features



## Joint training

- As it is a procedure that involves professionals from different Players, the understanding of the functions performed by each one is extremely important for the flow of the procedure to occur properly.
- The interaction between all professionals involved strengthens the general perception of the procedure, as well as helping to answer questions and improve learning.



Players



## Suitable material

- Although ITCT is very detailed and clear, teaching material should not be treated with minor importance.
- Images, hypothetical situations, simulated exercises should be present in the training
- Professionals from different areas (airport and air traffic) are recommended to prepare material and / or instruct participants
- It's important that the material gives the background and motivation for the GRF



**INFRAERO AEROPORTOS** **CINDACTA II** **DTCEA-CT** **ANAC**

Treinamento para testes práticos – Avaliação e

Critérios de Atribuição de RWYIC a partir da Descrição da Superfície da Pista	
<b>RWYIC:</b>	Descrição de cada condição superficial da pista
1.	<b>NENHUM (IRV):</b> se qualquer pista pode estar disponível para um voo normal com até 30% de sua R-1.
2.	<b>MOLHADA (WET):</b> a superfície da pista está coberta por qualquer umidade ou água com até 3 mm de profundidade inclusiva, a menos nível de gelo ou neve de mínimo. <b>NÍVEL SEMIDERRETIDA (SLUSH):</b> até 2 mm de profundidade inclusiva. <b>NÍVEL SECA (DRY SNOW):</b> até 2 mm de profundidade inclusiva. <b>NÍVEL ÚMIDA (WET SNOW):</b> até 3 mm de profundidade inclusiva. <b>GGADA (FROST)</b>
3.	<b>NÍVEL COMPACTADA (COMPACT SNOW):</b> temperatura externa do ar de +5°C ou mais baixa.
4.	<b>MOLHADA (WET):</b> a superfície da pista está coberta por qualquer umidade de nível ou água até 2 mm de profundidade, com nível de gelo ou neve de mínimo (pista esmagada quando molhada). <b>NÍVEL SECA SOBRE NÍVEL COMPACTADA (DRY SNOW ON TOP OF COMPACTED SNOW):</b> qualquer profundidade.



# Brazilian Experience



## GRF Implementation

## Discussion and Questions

## Questions

- What is the ideal measurement equipment according to the airport features?
- How to assess RWY conditions, specially water deep, in case of heavy rain or sudden thunderstorms?
- When/How to insert international companies in the process?

## Discussions

- How to deal with aircrafts that are not equipped with this type of system?
- How to deal with GRF on a degraded RWY?



# Thank you!



**BRSP**

*Brazilian Runway  
Safety Programme*

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