

# Civil-military cooperationthe big picture

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## A Global Picture

#### 4.1 BILLION

PASSENGERS carried by airlines (7.1% increase from 2016)

54,000

#### **ROUTES WORLDWIDE**

(over 2,000 new routes from 2015)

#### **53 MILLION**

### TONNES OF FREIGHT

(4.0% increase from 2015)

#### 49 BILLION

#### **KILOMETRES FLOWN**

by airlines (5.3% increase from 2015)

#### 35 MILLION

### SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS

flown by airlines (3.7% increase from 2015)

#### **76 MILLION**

#### **HOURS FLOWN**

by airlines (5.0% increase from 2015)

#### 62.7 MILLION

**JOBS SUPPORTED** 

#### 3.5 PER CENT

**OF GDP SUPPORTED** 

\$2.7 TRILLION

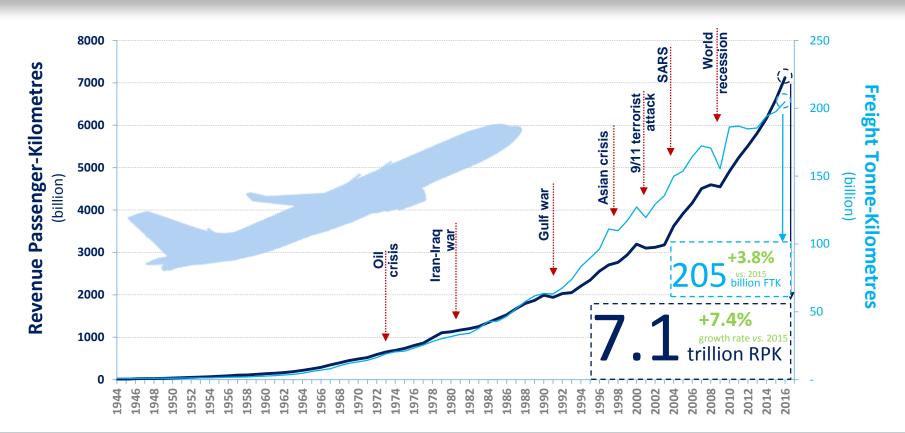
**ECONOMIC IMPACT** 

Source: Aviation Benefits 2017 (https://www.icao.int/sustainability/Pages/IHLG.aspx)

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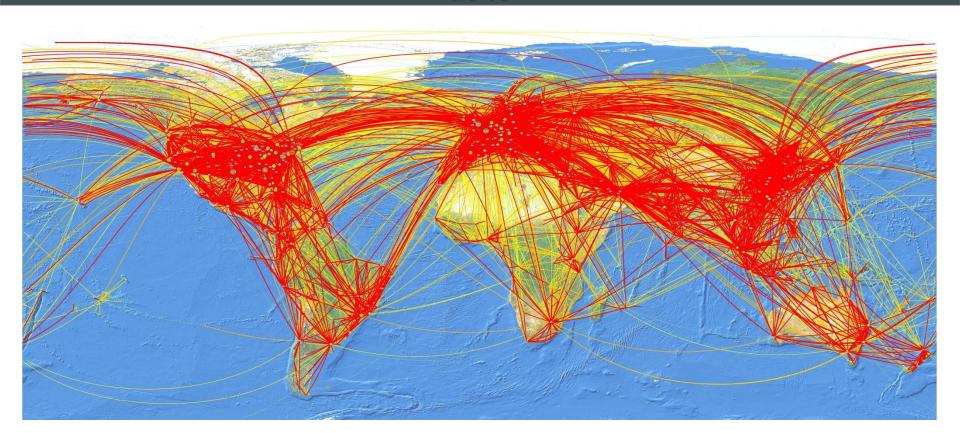


### **Growth of Air Transport**





### 2040



# Lack of civ-mil cooperation

- Impacts
  - Safety
  - Efficiency of Air Navigation system performance
  - Defence and security missions
  - Interoperability (which affects the above)

# Safety

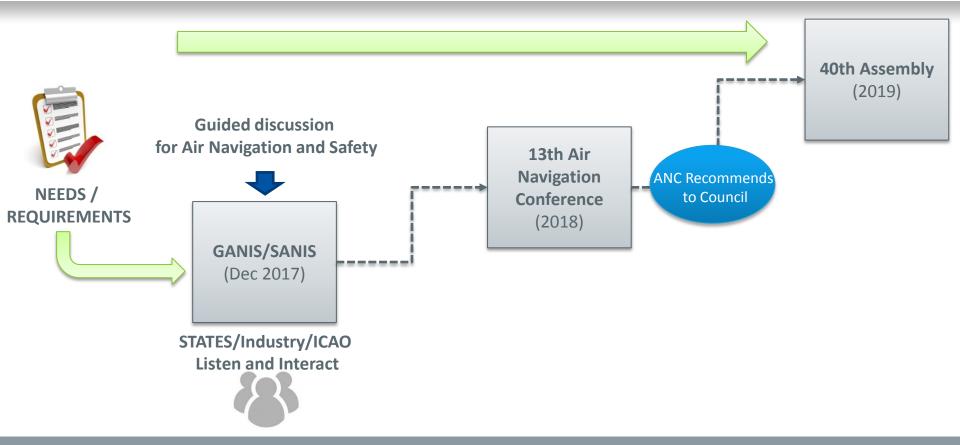
- Is <u>key</u> and a <u>shared goal</u> for both Civ and Mil
- Should be the <u>first objective</u> of civ-mil cooperation and coordination
- Followed by Capacity and efficiency

# Why cooperation?

- Civil aviation growth
- Competing needs vs common resource
- Military to protect their national security and defense capabilities
- Need to optimize the airspace usage
- Win-Win







9 December 2019



### CAPACITY & EFFICIENCY

## Civ-Mil cooperation



### AN-Conf/13

17



- Call to increase and further implement coordination & cooperation
- Embrace Collaboration

## AN-Conf/13 - Recommendations

- Recommendation 2.2/1 Long-term evolution of communication, navigation and surveillance systems and frequency spectrum access.
  - That ICAO:
    - d) develop provisions, in collaboration with States and regional modernization programmes, to support increased civilmilitary interoperability and synergies with the optimum reutilization opportunities from State and military aviation technologies
- Recommendation 3.4/1 Civil-military collaboration
  - That States:
    - a) actively collaborate with their military authorities, including at the regional level, and encourage greater civil-military interoperability and appropriate use of performance equivalence;
    - b) continuously inform their military authorities of the improvements to air navigation capacity and efficiency, safety, cyber threats and system resilience put forth by ICAO and advocate collaboration with ICAO at the global and regional levels;
  - That ICAO:
    - c) identify potential opportunities for civil-military collaboration, develop a mechanism to collaborate with the military
      community early in the development of global provisions and guidance, and establish guidance for collaboration with the
      military community at global and regional levels;
    - d) incorporate the military dimension, including civil military cooperation and collaboration, in future editions of the Global Air Navigation Plan (Doc 9750, GANP);

## AN-Conf/13 - Recommendations

- Recommendation 3.4/1 Civil-military collaboration
  - That ICAO:
    - e) consider, with urgency and in collaboration with the military community, the interoperability and governance principles for the military community in system-wide information management (SWIM) and in the development of the ICAO trust framework; and
    - f) consider, where possible, the inclusion of civil-military cooperation and collaboration subjects at ICAO events, and highlight the participation of military authorities in relevant State letter invitations.
- Recommendation 3.4/2 Civil-military cooperation implementation
  - That States:
    - a) encourage their military authorities to **cooperate and coordinate** with civil aviation authorities and air navigation services providers (**ANSPs**) on airspace use, including airspace access requirements, to achieve the **most efficient use of airspace** based on actual needs and, when possible, **avoid permanent airspace segregation**;
  - That ICAO:
    - b) promote civil-military coordination and cooperation of best practices, and provide forums and other opportunities, such as **regional symposiums**, for States to exchange best practices; and
    - c) explore opportunities to provide guidance to enhance safety at joint civil-military aerodromes and to assist States in the promulgation of clear procedures for airspace access requirements.

### A40 outcomes

- Highlighted the importance of civ-mil cooperation and collaboration (A40)
- States to continue their efforts in support of cooperation, and flexible use of airspace, implementation (A40)
- 6th Edition of the GANP contains a civilmilitary dimension (A40)



CAPACITY & EFFICIENCY

#### **Collaboration**



## Why more global civ-mil collaboration?

- High pace of civil air navigation modernization
- Lack info on State aviation needs
- Maintain a positive cooperation trend in the future
- Need a long-term vision
- Meet future airspace capacity demands
- Avoid potential adverse financial, security and operational impact on military
- Allow for State aviation fleet equipage planning
- Address global interoperability
- Increase air navigation system performance
- Bring cost efficiencies
- Guarantee safety
- Ensure military mission effectiveness

## Global collaboration – how to?

- Military dimension from the outset of provision development
- Two-way stream to:
  - Work together today to build tomorrow's system
  - Allow military to voice their concerns/needs

## Ongoing activities - ICAO

Military dimension in 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of the GANP



- Governance and interoperability
  - Trust framework
  - SWIM





# Interoperability is key

- Mitigate risks linked to reduction of civ-mil cooperation and its impact on both Civ and Mil operational efficiency, due to :
  - Increasing digitalization
  - Information management centric system
  - Enhanced Data sharing
  - Cyber threats
  - Reduced training and operational capacities
  - Data link requirements and frequency spectrum management
- Today and tomorrow opportunities:
  - SWIM
  - Cyber resiliency
  - Dual-use / re-use
  - Performance-equivalence
  - Increased Performance-based standards
  - Integrated CNS



## Interoperability

- Interoperability from the outset
- Affect all aspects
- Reduce the need for exemptions/inefficienci es → Win-Win



# Implementation

- National and sovereign process
  - Communication
  - Trust
  - Mutual understanding



- Overarching framework in the State
  - Strategy



# Implementation

- Safety: coordination based
- Interoperability: strategic
- Cap/Eff: Airspace management
  - Flexible use of airspace (Annex 11 & Doc 4444)
  - ↓ of P, D and R
  - — ↓ the need for permanent activation and segregation
- Win-Win

### Stakeholders Roles

### • ICAO:

- Global: Offer a forum, consider the military dimension from the outset of developments
- Regional: enhance liaisons to support regional activities
- Support exchange of best practices

### Stakeholders Roles

- States/Military Authorities
  - Liaise with CAAs & regional mechanisms
  - Develop and implement coordination and cooperation
  - Engage in Collaboration with ICAO

### Conclusions

- Unanimous support both in AN-Conf/13 and A40 for more civ-mil cooperation: all States called out to take action
- Coordination, cooperation and collaboration are critical for each State
  - Coordination: Safety tactical
  - Cooperation: Strategic and planning
  - Collaboration from the outset: R&D, Concepts, GANP, synchronization at global level
- Interoperability: Key for attaining out shared vision
- <u>Cannot work in isolation</u> → Airspace is a single continuum
- Win-win
  - Mil access to Civ route network and reduced need for segregation: <u>beneficial for both</u>
- Respecting both requirements → Balance
  - Protect States national security and defense capabilities, while enabling cost efficient operations
- State to take implementation measures it is a long way!
- Civil-military coordination, cooperation and collaboration are crucial for civil aviation growth, and for national security and defence