

Supporting
European
Aviation



Civil-Military ATM Cooperation support to improving ATS Route Network and ATFM

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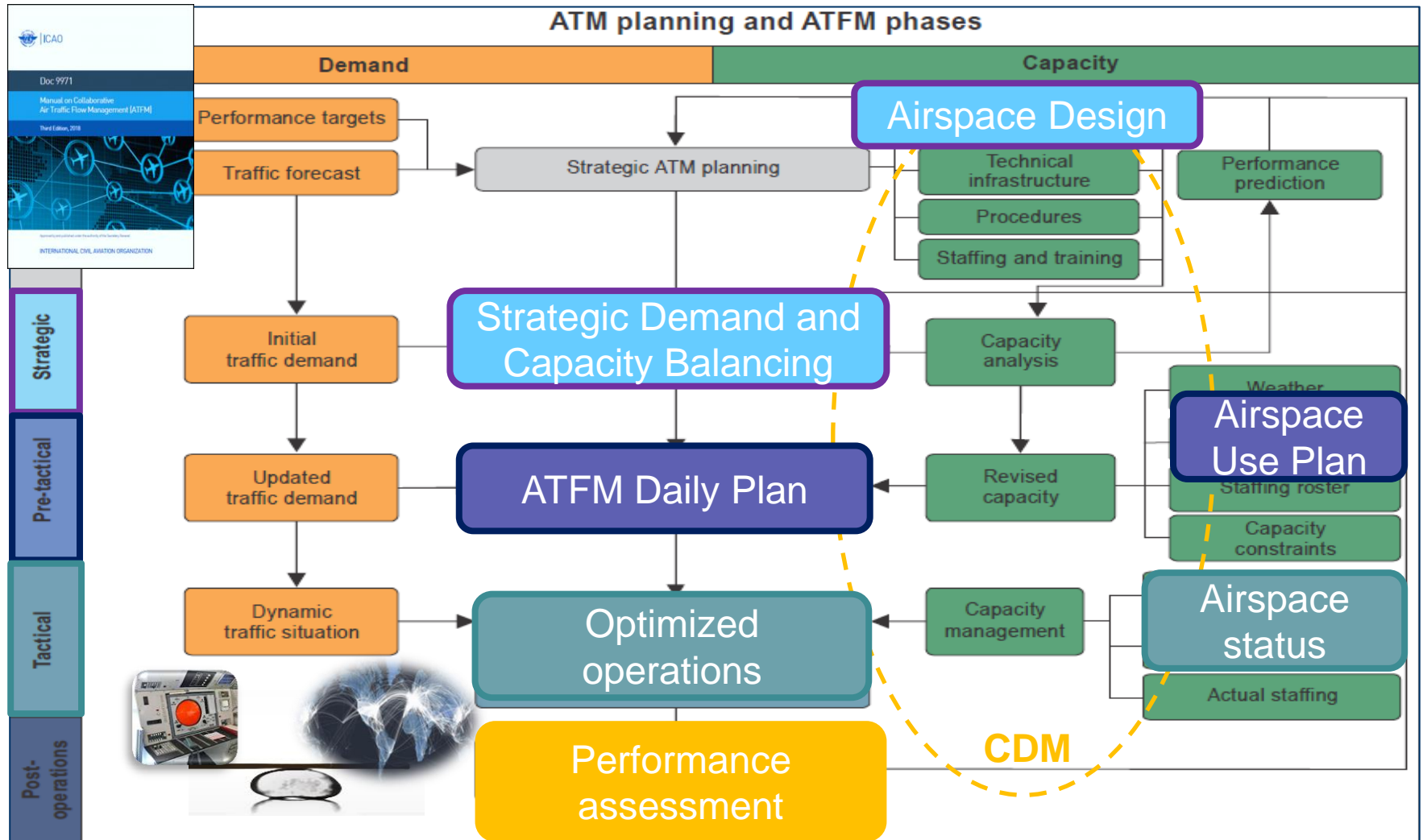
NETWORK
MANAGER



Overview

- Problem statement
- Why Civil Military Coordination support?
- How to support?
- What could the Military do to enhance FUA?
- Benefits
- A-FUA

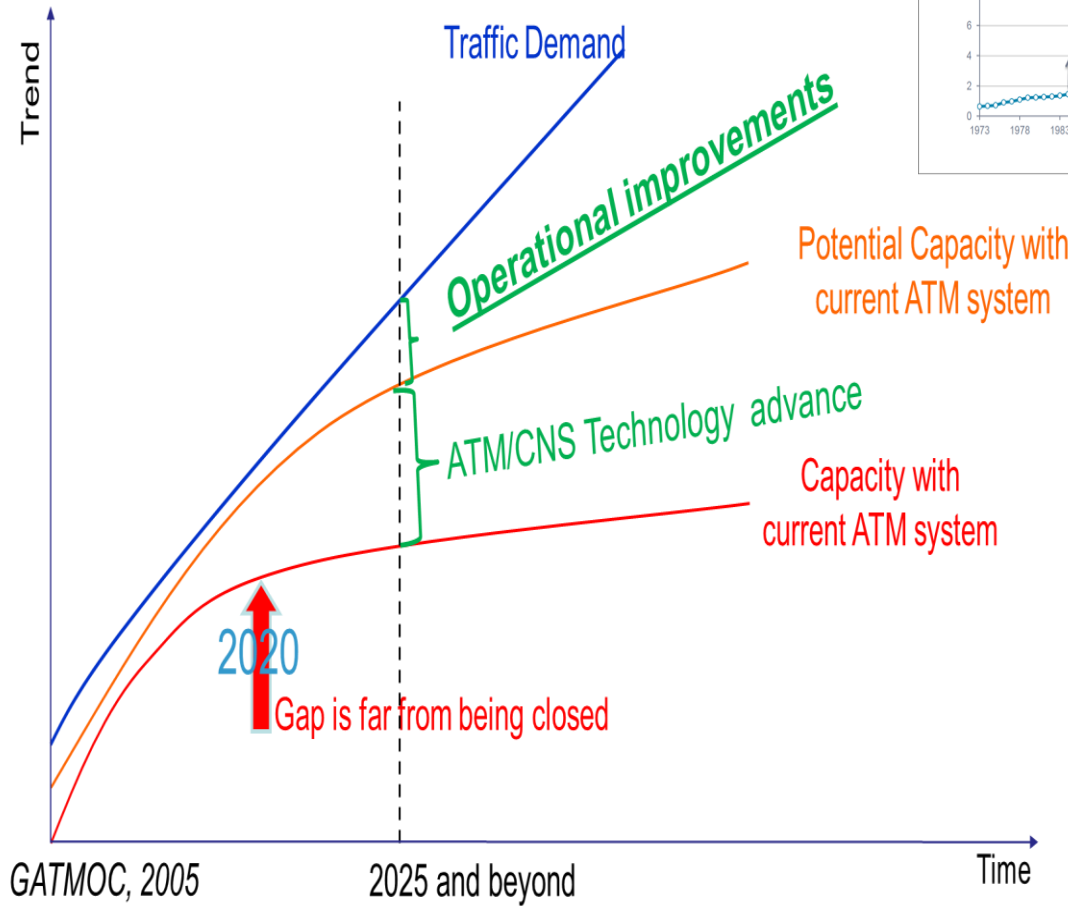
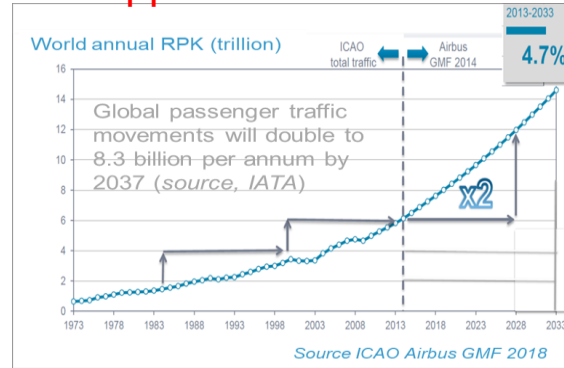
Global view on Collaborative ATFM



Civil-Military challenge



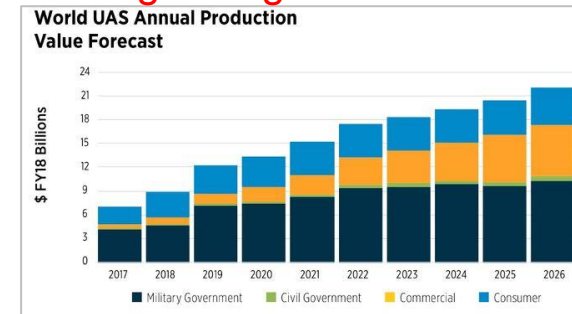
Unstoppable traffic demand



Evolving Military needs



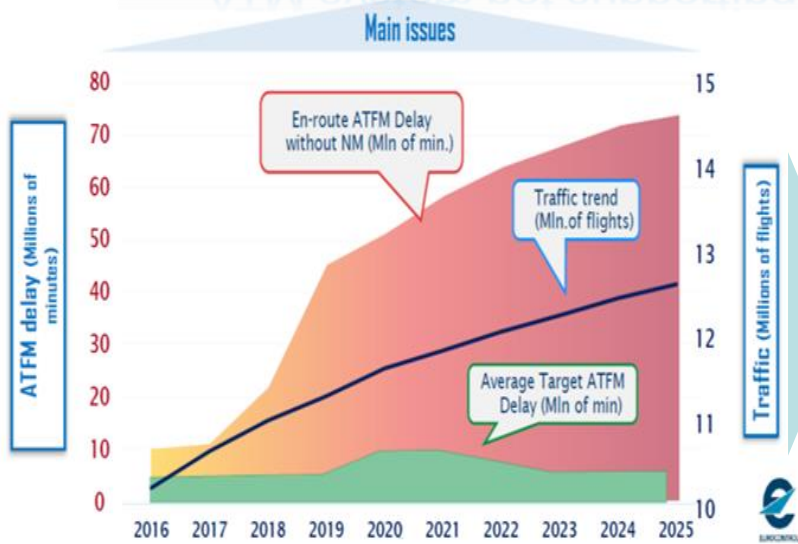
Fast growing new entrants



What are the 'no action' risks?

Demand growth ➡ Exponential increase in ATM complexity

- Operational and technological gaps among stakeholders
- Reluctance to adopt new ATM concepts
- Lack of communication and ineffective CDM
- ATM system not supporting tactical ATFM



- Less operational flexibility
- ATC and coordination overload
- Higher number of airspace conflicts
- Environmental impact

Roadmap

- Short to Medium-term:

Optimized allocation and use of resources



- Long-term:

Performance-Based ATM



Conceptual approach

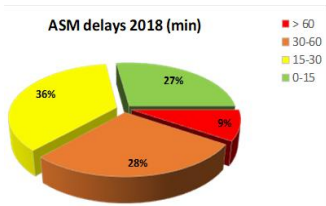


- **AIRSPACE CONFIGURATION:** Pre-defined and coordinated organization of ATS Route Network, Free Route Airspace, Terminal Routes, Airspace Reservations and ATC sectorization **consistently managed at strategic, pre-tactical and tactical ATM levels**
- **FLEXIBILITY:** The configuration of airspace structures (routes, airspace reservation, ATC sectors) is able to **adapt to predicted traffic flows and workload**, when and where required
- **DYNAMICITY:** ATFM-ASM-ATS processes will operationally **react to change requests as closer as possible to the time of operation** to enable early ATFM solutions while allowing late revision to airspace allocation
- **OPTIMIZATION:** The planning of ATFM-ASM-ATS is **based on CDM**, which enables optimization of resources (staff, airspace structures) and operational requests to mitigate capacity imbalances

Operational approach

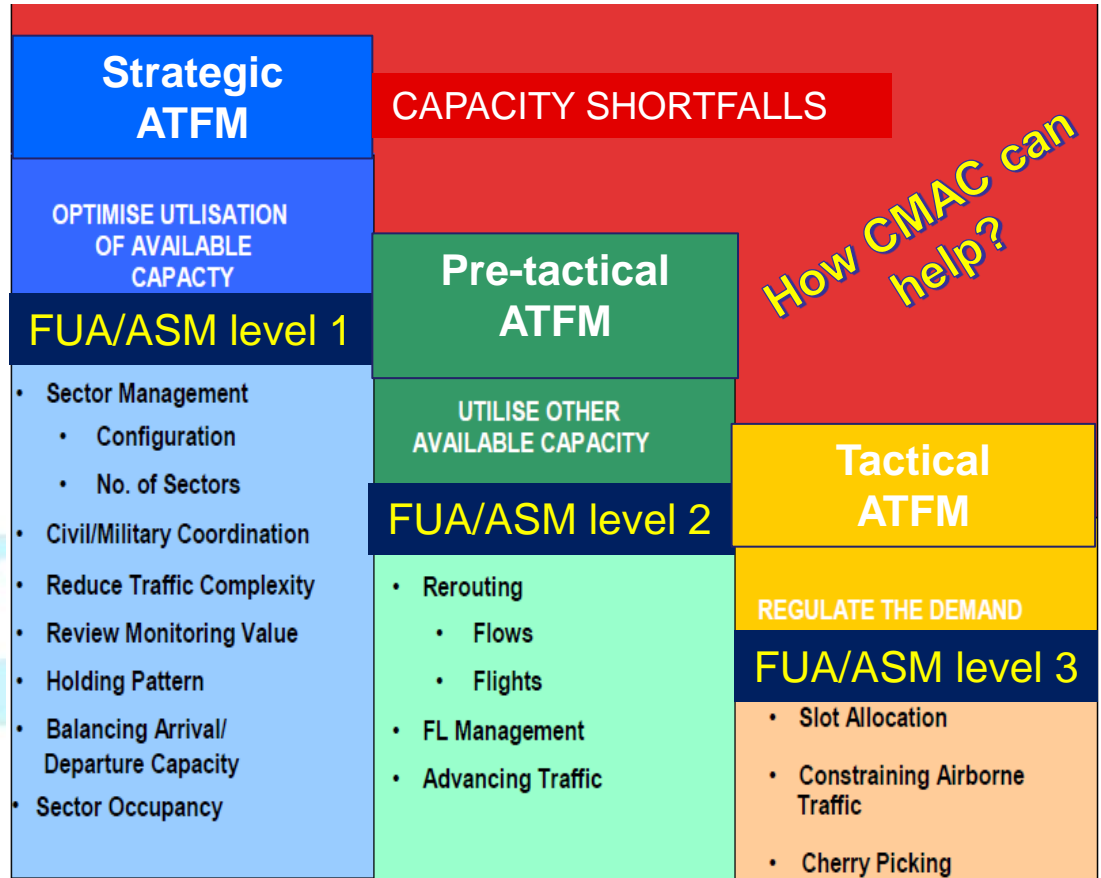
YEAR	NR_DAYS	REGULATION REASON	TOTAL DLYS 2018	TOTAL DLYS 2017
2018	315	ATC CAPACITY	7,535,784	4,442,139
2018	315	WEATHER	7,386,533	4,670,415
2018	315	ATC STAFFING	4,730,419	1,471,058
2018	315	AERODROME CAPACITY	1,686,298	2,112,081
2018	315	INDUSTRIAL ACTION (ATC)	1,109,542	694,917
2018	315	AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT	603,772	186,275
2018	315	OTHER	452,737	218,695
2018	315	SPECIAL EVENT	436,567	390,386
2018	315	EQUIPMENT (ATC)	368,331	343,845
2018	315	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	124,832	144,972

Where CMAC can help?



Impact of ASM delays on total ATFM delay can be significant in certain regions and/or days

Huge increase in Europe in 2018



Flexible and Dynamic ASM actions to support ATFM



Years to 1 week - ATFM Strategic Phase – ASM Level 1 High Level Airspace Policy Entity

- Improve route network design
- Optimize ATC sector configuration
- Reduce traffic complexity

- Collect & Inform about long-term airspace reservation / restriction planning (focus on large scale events)
- Establish pre-determined airspace structures and rules to flexible and dynamic allocation

1 Week to 1 Day - ATFM Pre-tactical phase – ASM Level 2 AMCs/ACCs/FMPs

- Optimize rerouting strategy
- Define early ATFM measures
- Avoid choke points

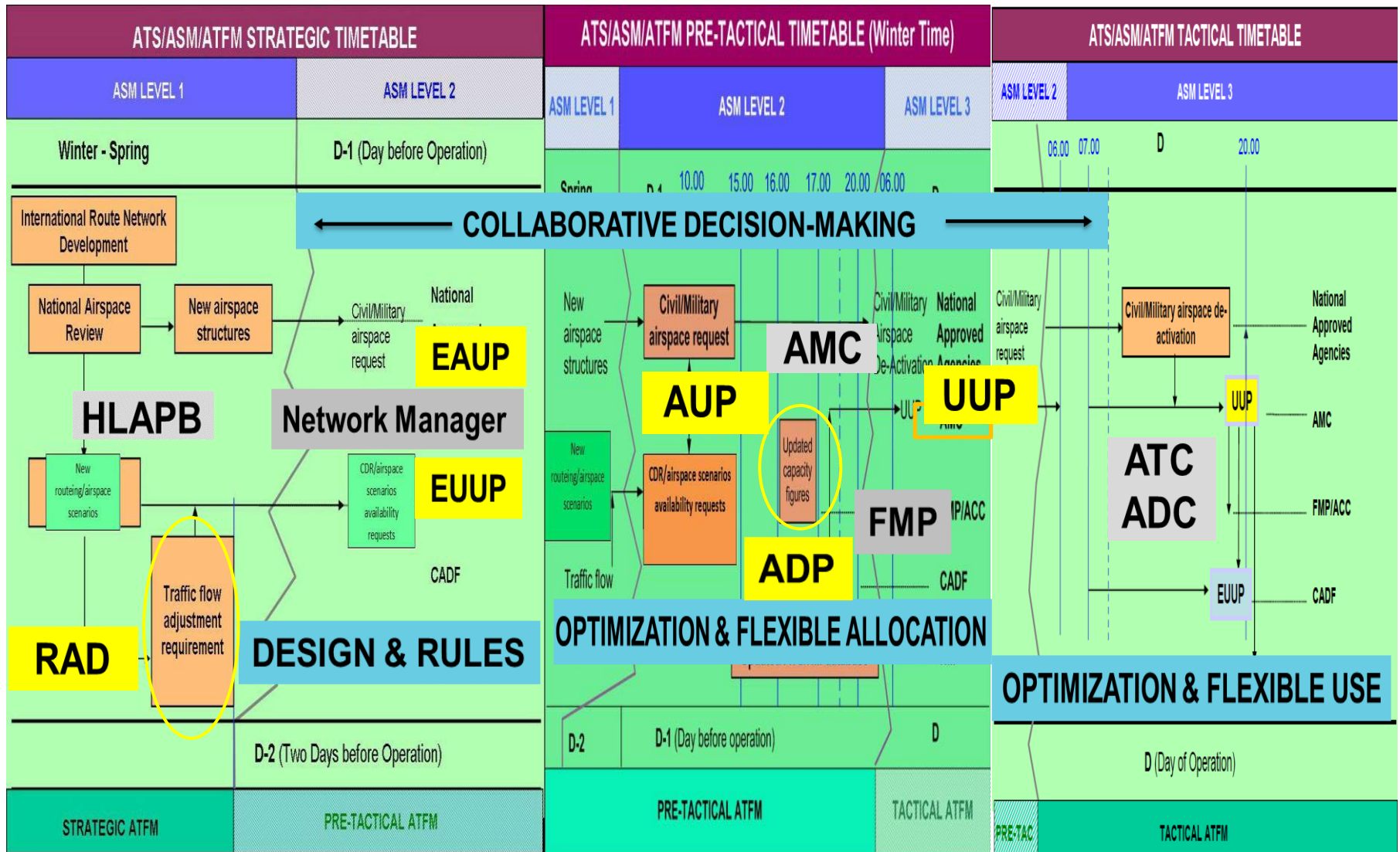
- Aggregate and analyze airspace requirements
- Allocate airspace according to actual needs
- Optimize allocation when flexibility is enabled

Day of operations - ATFM Tactical phase – ASM Level 3 AUs/ATCUs/ADCs

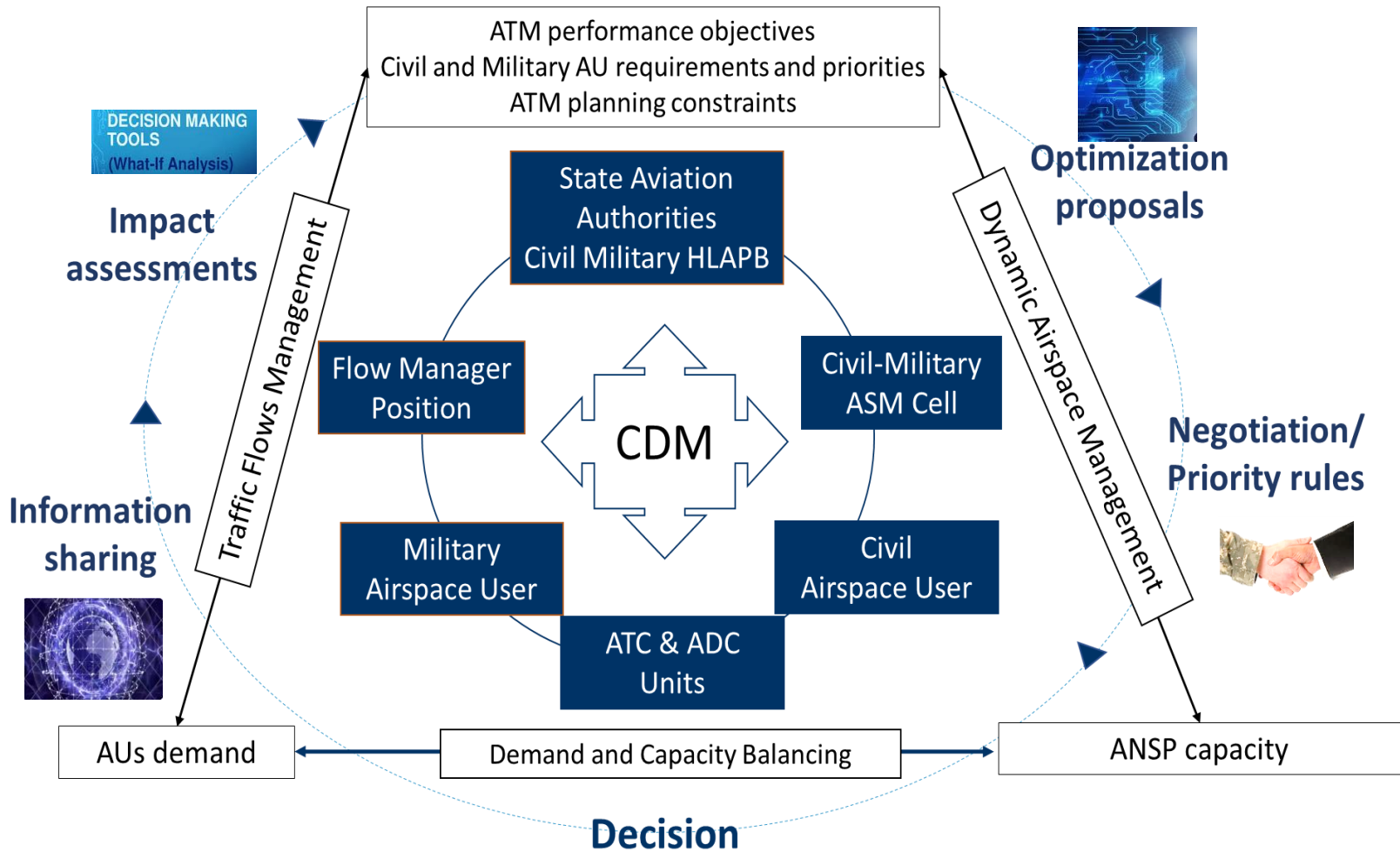
- Optimize route options
- Reroute traffic at short notice
- Apply ATFM measures

- Release (INFORM) unused or reallocate airspace
- Apply real time ad-hoc coordination measures

ASM – ATFM – ATS process in Europe



Civil-Military operational CDM



Strategic ASM

Airspace and CDR availability

En-Route and ATC capacity

Access and equity

Pre-tactical ASM

Effectiveness of ARES (SUA) booking procedures

Effectiveness of GAT planning on available ARES (SUA)

Predictability

Tactical ASM

Effectiveness of ARES (SUA) usage

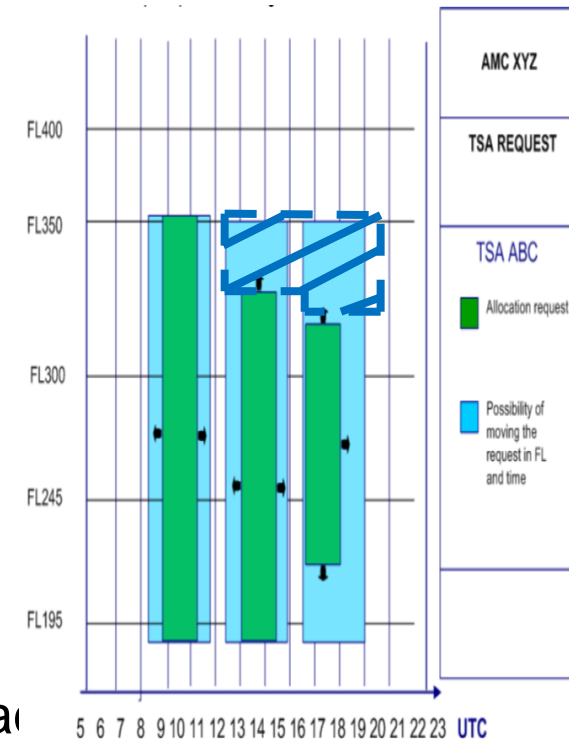
Effectiveness of GAT usage of available ARES (SUA)

Efficiency

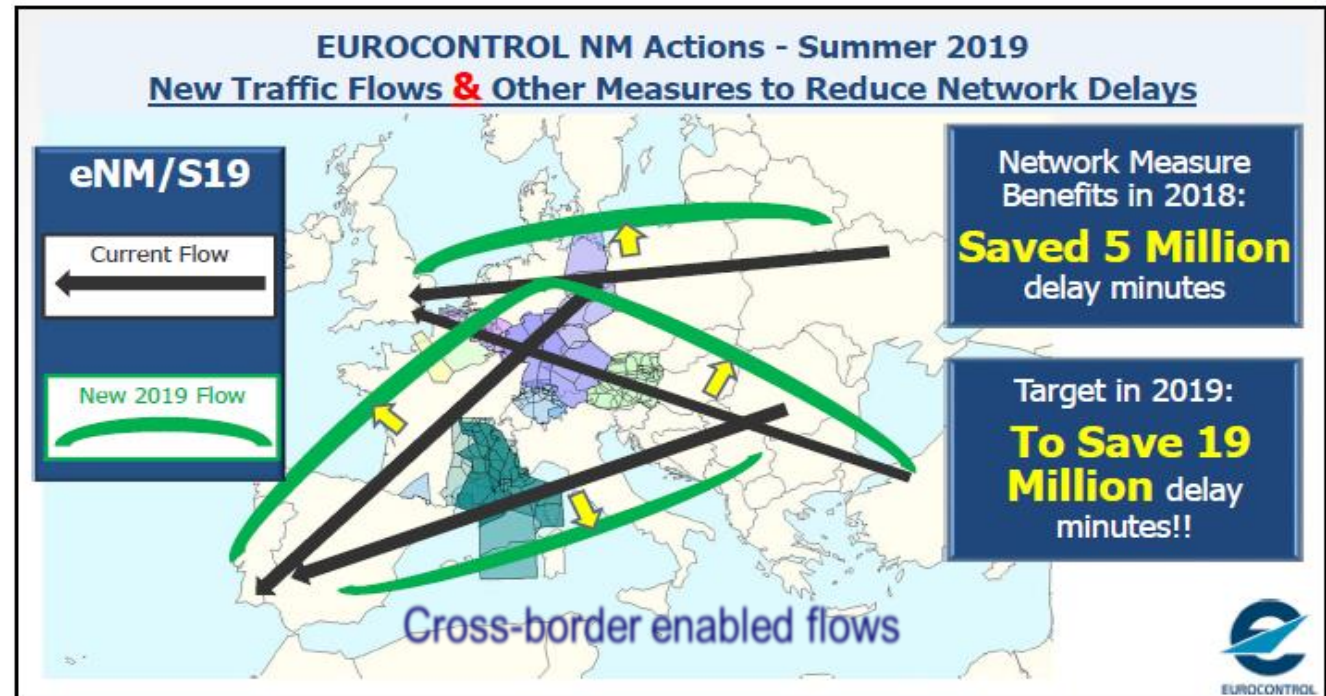
Example of European military support

During summer 2019, the military support measures focused on:

- Keeping military Airspace Use Plan as stable as possible after delivery at D-1
- Implementing a vertical modularity whenever possible (reporting upper level limit at D-1)
- Allowing CDM between ASM and ATFM on airspace reservation/restriction adjustments to traffic needs



Civil Aviation

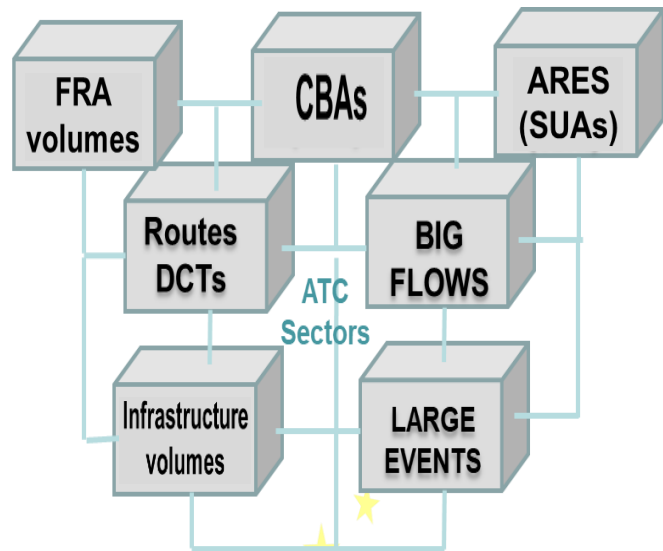


The Military “ATM must”

- Stay on Global Aviation development power curve
- Safeguard current and future requirements for access to airspace, aircraft mobility, and confidentiality

Engage actively in all stages of ATM modernization

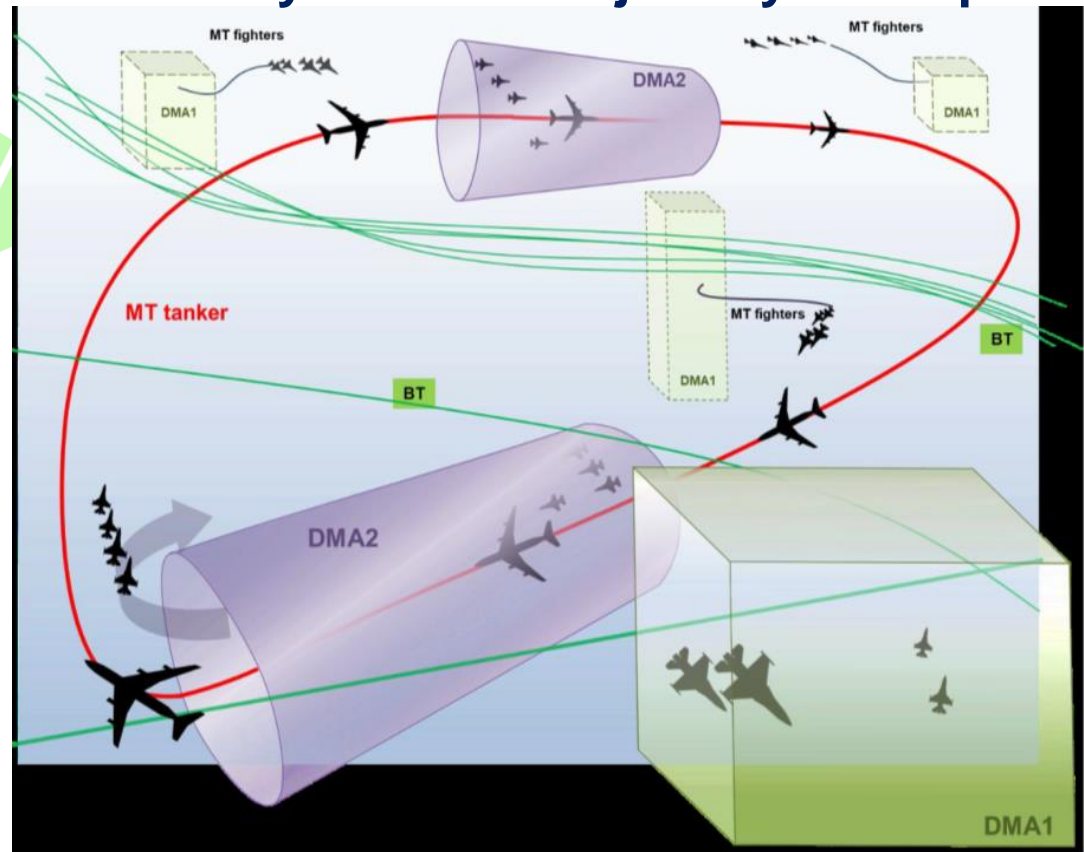
TBO / Dynamic Airspace Configuration / A-FUA



DMA design types of ARES (SUAs):

- 1 – flexible geographical location
- 2 – flexible location along the trajectory
- 3 – a moving “bubble” around the aircraft / formation

Military Mission Trajectory concept



SESAR

JOINT UNDERTAKING
Integrated &
performance - oriented
Civil-Military
ASM-DCB-ATC solution

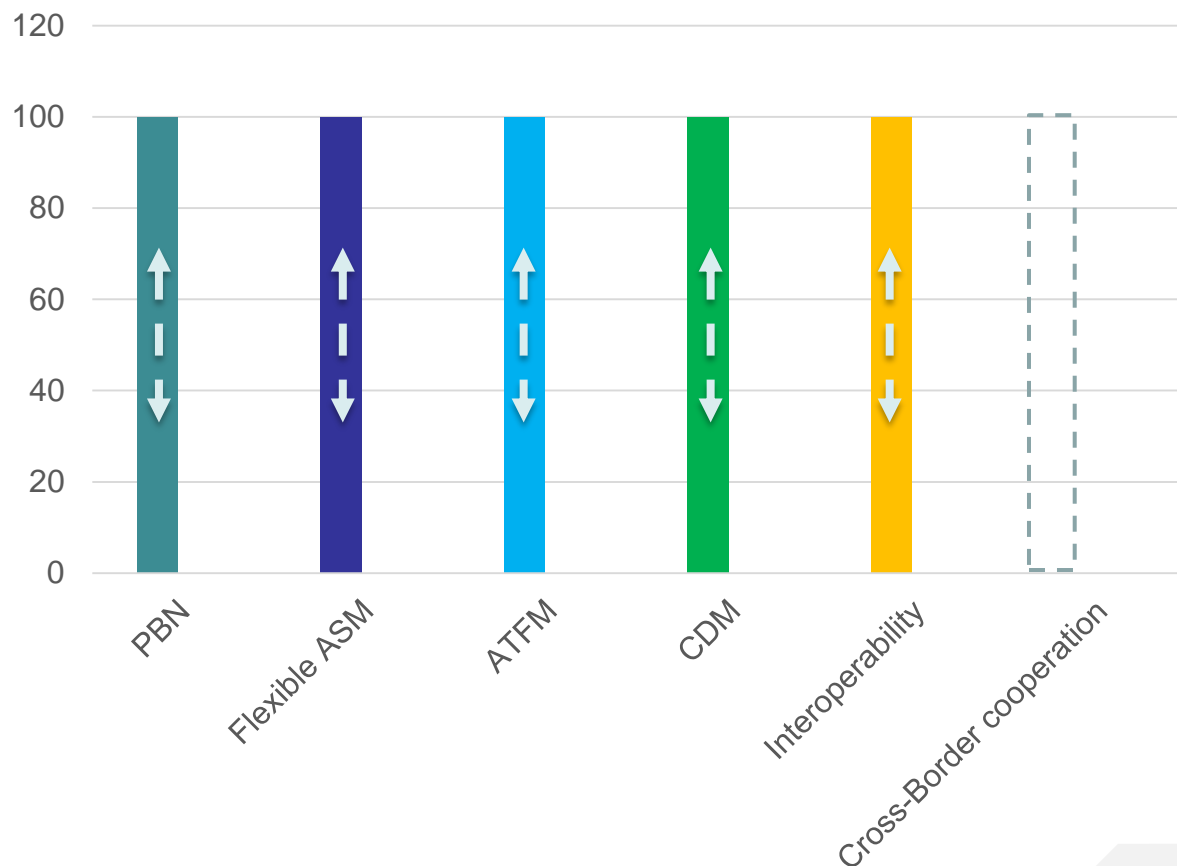
Take away

- ATM system capacity optimization, a civil-military task
- Flexible and Dynamic ASM
- ASM-ATFM-ATS organized at all ATM phases
- Collaborative decision-making
- Performance monitoring
- Military active engagement in ATM developments
- Cross-border collaboration

Food for discussion



Which of the following improvements should be **the civil-military cooperation priority** to ATM system capacity improvement?



Thank you



Civil-military cooperation in aviation

Enhancing ATM performance while safeguarding
national security and defence needs.

POWERED BY THE

Directorate European Civil-Military Aviation and the Network Manager