

Major Events Brazilian Airspace

Brazilian Airspace Purpose

To present an overview of the Brazilian airspace control during the FIFA World Cup – 2014 and Olympic and Paralympic Games – RIO 2016.

Brazilian Airspace

Topics

- DECEA and CGNA concept
- Air Defense concept
- Slots
- Aerodromes
- Publications & Information

What is DECEA?



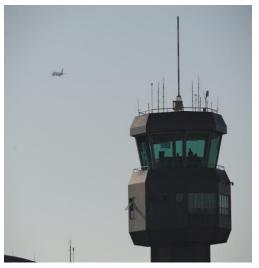
Department of Airspace Control

We are a governmental organization subordinated to the Ministry of Defense and to the Air Force Command, coordinating and providing Human resources, technical equipments for all over Brazilian Territory, aiming to provide security, the flow of air traffic and, at the same time, our military defense.

DECEA concept



- >Human resources training
- > Technical support
- Operational improvements







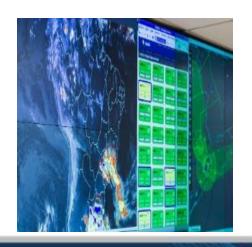
What is CGNA?



Air Navigation Management Center

We are a governmental organization subordinated to Department of Airspace Control, settled in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Our mission is to Manage every process related to the Air Traffic Management (ATM)







CGNA Mission

The Air Navigation Management Center's mission is to harmonize the management of air traffic flow, air space and other activities related to air navigation, providing operational management to the Brazilian Airspace Control System's (SISCEAB) current actions and effective supervision of all rendered services.

BALANCE
DEMAND
&
CAPACITY

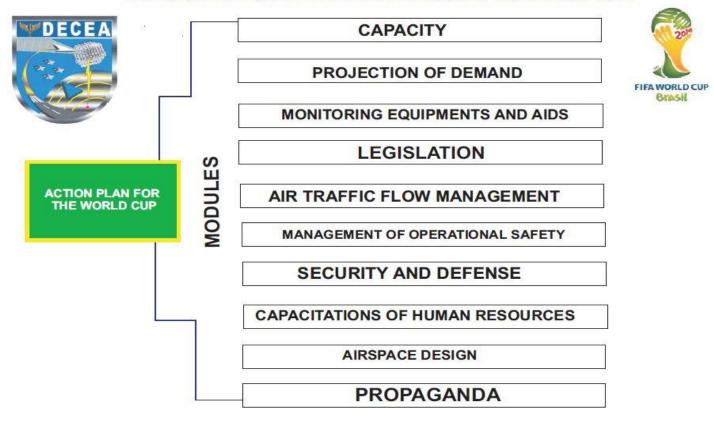


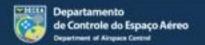
Planning

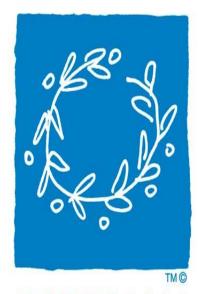


Planning

ACTION PLAN FOR THE FIFA BRAZIL SOCCER WORLD CUP 2014















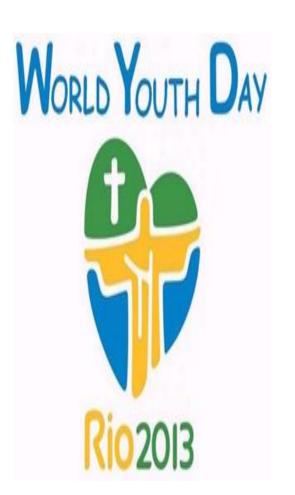




EUROCONTROL CENTRAL FLOW MANGEMENT UNIT (CFMU)

UK NATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE NATS



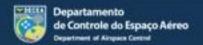






NEW YORK · NEW JERSEY 2014

Participation as observers FAA Command Centre





Human Resources Training

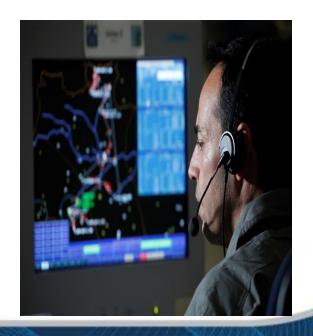


ATCO

- ✓ English speaking,
- ✓Increased air traffic,
- ✓ Threats

Air Defense ATCO

- ✓ English speaking,
- ✓Increased air traffic,
- ✓ Threats



Human Resources Training

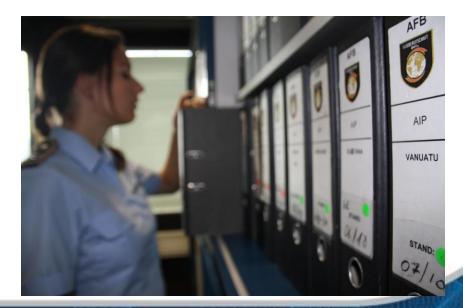


ATFM (CGNA)

- ✓ English speaking,
- ✓Increased air traffic,
- ✓ Coordinated Airports
- √ Threats

AIS

- ✓ English speaking,
- ✓ Coordinated airports



TECHNICAL SUPPORT

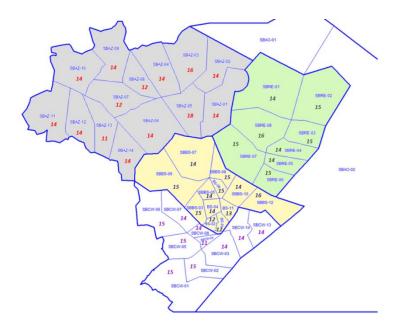
- ✓ NAV AID maintenance planning
- ✓ SAGITARIUS (ATC software)
- ✓ SIGMA (ATFM software)

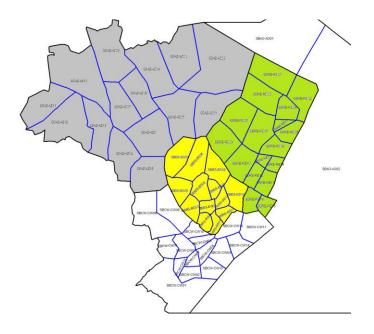






Operational improvements





Information Sharing & CDM



Information Sharing & CDM





SOCCER ARENAS – Exclusion Areas

RESERVED AREA (WHITE AREA)

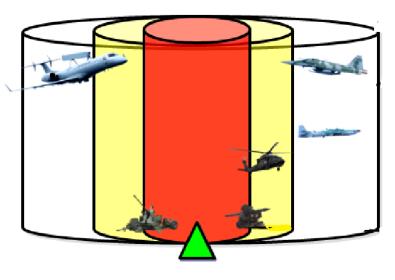
Dimensions corresponding to the TMA and vertical limits from ground level to FL145.

> RESTRICTED AREA (YELLOW AREA)

7 NM radius centered on the soccer stadium and vertical limits from ground level to FL145.

> PROHIBITED AREA (RED AREA)

4 NM radius centered on the soccer stadium and vertical limits from ground level to FL145.



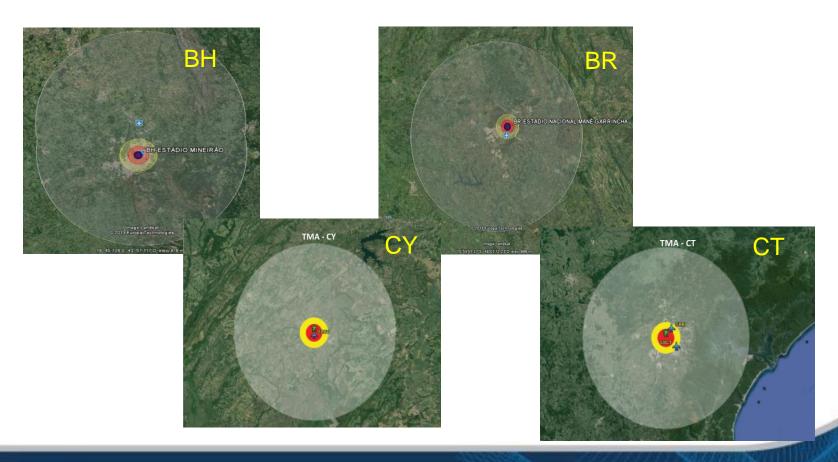
SOCCER ARENAS

The areas have activated only few hours before until few hours after the matches.

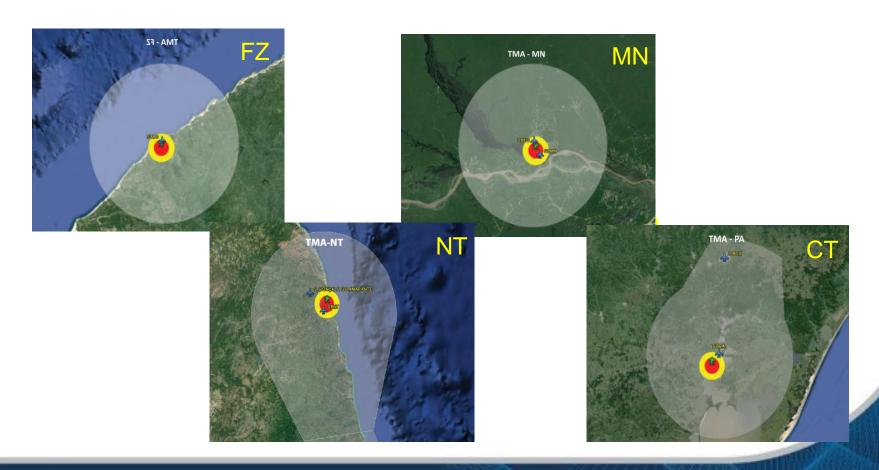
12 CITIES



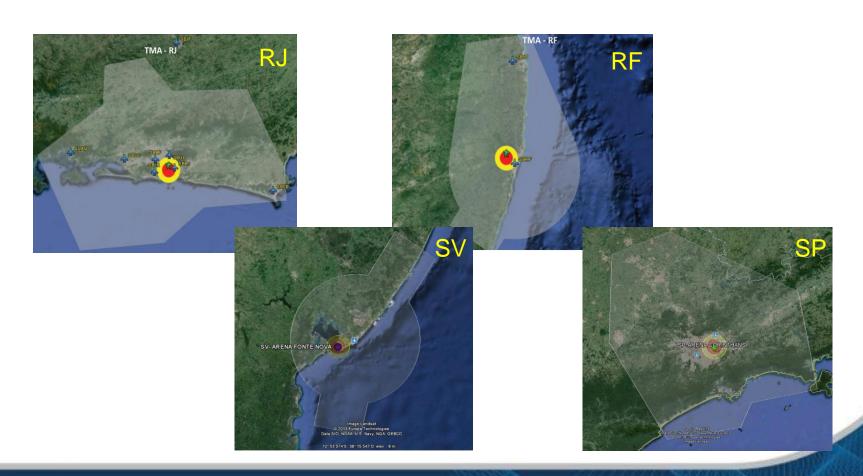
Traffic into these areas was authorized by Air Defense Command.



Schedule Flights had a automatic slot for operation. All network was preserved.



General Aviation had to submit a form to take a slot at least 24h before the proposed flight.



SLOTS

Scheduled Flights

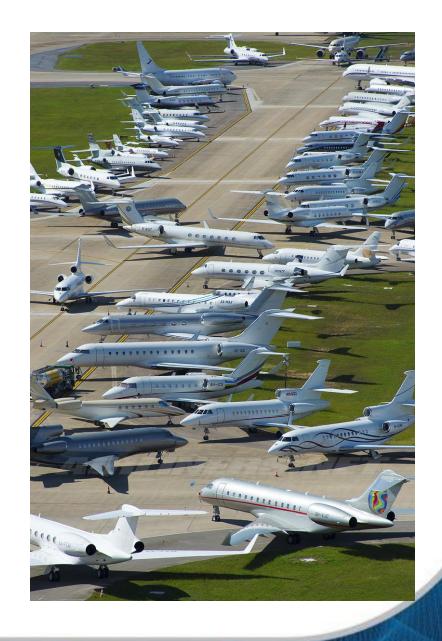
ANAC

General Aviation

CGNA

VIP

Casa Civil / SAC



AERODROMES

68 AIRPORTS



AERODROMES

RIO DE JANEIRO										
FIFA Soccer World Cup Brazil 2014		Designator	VIP	International	Domestic	General				
Destination aerodromes	Galeão	SBGL								
	Santos Dumont	SBRJ								
	Jacarepaguá	SBJR								
	Base Aérea do Galeão	BAGL								
	Base Aérea de Santa Cruz	BASC								
Alternate aerodromes	Guarulhos	SBGR								
	Confins	SBCF								
	Campinas	SBKP								
	Brasília	SBBR								
	São José dos Campos	SBSJ								
	Ribeirão Preto	SBRP								
	Vitória	SBVT								
	Juiz de Fora	SBJF								
	Cabo Frio	SBCB								
	Macaé	SBME								
	Campos	SBCP								

AERODROMES

CUIABÁ									
Copa do Mundo de Futebol FIFA Brasil 2014		Indicativo	VIP	Internacional	Doméstico	Geral			
Aeródromos de destino	Cuiabá	SBCY							
Aeródromos de alternativa	Campo Grande	SBCG							
	Brasília	SBBR							
	Goiânia	SBGO							
	Palmas	SBPJ							
	Barra do Garças	SBBW							
	Vilhena	SBVH							

Publications & Information



BRASIL AIC

DEPARTAMENTO DE CONTROLE DO ESPAÇO AÉREO A SUBDEPARTAMENTO DE OPERAÇÕES XX/16 DIVISÃO DE COORDENAÇÃO E CONTROLE AV. GENERAL JUSTO, 160-2 ANDAR 20021-130 RIO DE JANEIRO-RJ

XX XXX 2016

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SLOT ALLOCATION REGULATION FOR AIR TAXI AND GENERAL
AVIATION AIRCRAFT AT COORDENATED AERODROME THOUGHOUT RIO
2016 OLYMPC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

1 PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1.1 PURPOSE

This aeronautical information circular (AIC) purpose is detailing the procedures for the landings and departures of air taxi and general aviation aircraft at coordinated aerodromes, throughout RIO 2016 OLYMPC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES, modifying the rules in AIP Brazil Part ENR 1.9 and ICA 100-11 (Flight Plan) items 3.2.1, 3.3.1, 5.3.1 and 5.4.1.

1.2 SCOPE

The provisions within this AIC apply, when suitable, to the facilities, and sectors of the Air Space Control System (SISCEAB) concerned with the air navigation management, and also the air space users under Brazilian jurisdiction.

2 INTRODUCTION

The City of Rio de Janeiro was chosen to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2016 the General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its 121st Session, on October 2, 2009, in Copenhagen - Denmark.

The experience acquired throughout the United Nations Conference about sustainable development (Rio+20), FIFA Soccer Confederations Cup Brazil 2013 and Catholic World Youth Day Rio 2013 raises the confidence that the current airport infrastructure at the main aerodromes in the cities where the soccer matches are going to take place will not suffice to accommodate the expected air traffic demand.

In order to manage the increase of the air traffic and maintain a safe, orderly and efficient air traffic flow, the Air Navigation Management Center (CGNA) is going to coordinate 23 (twenty-three) aerodromes directly related to the reception of people and event participants, and monitor other 50 (fifty), that might, depending on the air traffic demand, be announced coordinated.

Therewith, the airport infrastructure will be used at its maximum capacity, with an efficient decisive system supported by the exchange and spread of management information among air navigation service providers (ANSP), Civil Aviation Authority, Airport Administrations, Aircraft Operators and holders.





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