



**INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
NORTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN OFFICE**

FOURTEENTH SCRUTINY WORKING GROUP MEETING

GTE/14

FINAL REPORT

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, 1 – 5 DECEMBER 2014

Prepared by the Secretariat

December 2014

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HISTORICAL

ii.1 Place and Date of the Meeting

The Fourteenth Scrutiny Working Group Meeting (GTE/14) was held at the ICAO NACC Regional Office in Mexico City, Mexico, from 1 to 5 December 2014.

ii.2 Opening Ceremony

Mr. Jorge Fernández, Deputy Regional Director of the North American, Central American and Caribbean (NACC) Office of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) provided opening remarks and welcomed the participants to ICAO NACC Regional Office and officially opened the meeting.

ii.3 Officers of the Meeting

Mr. Victor Hernández, Regional Officer, Air Traffic Management and Search and Rescue (ATM/SAR) of the ICAO NACC Regional Office served as Secretary of the Meeting, assisted by Mr. Julio Cesar De Souza Pereira, Regional Officer, Air Traffic Management and Search and Rescue (ATM/SAR), from the ICAO SAM Regional Office.

ii.4 Working Languages

The working languages of the Meeting were English and Spanish. The working papers, information papers and draft report of the meeting were available to participants in both languages.

ii.5 Schedule and Working Arrangements

It was agreed that the working hours for the sessions of the meeting would be from 09:00 to 15:00 hours daily with adequate breaks. Ad hoc Groups were created during the Meeting to do further work on specific items of the Agenda.

ii.6 Agenda

Agenda Item 1: Review of Previous CARSAMMA and Scrutiny Group Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations

- 1.1 Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM) airspace safety assessment results
- 1.2 Large Height Deviation (LHD) notification data
- 1.3 LHD safety assessment methodology

Agenda Item 2: Review of RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment Project for the CAR and SAM Regions

- 2.1 Composition
- 2.2 Objectives
- 2.3 Activities and tasks to report to GREPECAS

Agenda Item 3: Large Height Deviation (LHD) Analysis

- 3.1 Application of GREPECAS approved methodology for safety assessment of reported LHD events
- 3.2 Identify trends
- 3.3 GTE recommendations

Agenda Item 4: Lessons Learned by CAR/SAM States to Reduce LHDs

Agenda Item 5 Obtaining Other LHD Reporting Sources

Agenda Item 6: Creation of an additional Monitoring Agency in the CAR/SAM Regions

ii.7 Attendance

The Meeting was attended by 13 States/Territories from the NAM/CAR/SAM Regions, one International Organizations, totalling 29 delegates as indicated in the list of participants.

ii.8 Draft Conclusions

The Meeting recorded its activities as Draft Conclusions and Decisions as follows:

DRAFT

CONCLUSIONS: Activities requiring endorsement by the CAR/SAM Regional Planning and Implementation Group Meeting (GREPECAS).

ii.8.1 List of Draft Conclusions

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ii.9 List of Working and Information Papers and Presentations

Refer to the Meeting web page:
<http://www.icao.int/NACC/Pages/meetings-2014-gte14.aspx>

| WORKING PAPERS | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Number | Agenda Item | Title | Date | Prepared and Presented by |
| WP/01 | 1 | Review of Previous CARSAMMA and Scrutiny Group Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations | 2/11/14 | Secretariat |
| WP/02 | 4 | Proposal for Better Practices for a More Effective LHD Occurrences Validation During Teleconferences | 7/11/14 | Cuba |
| WP/03 | 3.2 | Trend Identification | 13/11/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/04 | 3.1 | RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment Project for the CAR and SAM Regions | 13/11/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/05 | 1.3 2.1 | Scrutiny Group (GTE) Reference Guide Review Proposal | 13/11/14 | Rapporteur |
| NE/06REV | 2 | Presentación del Manual de Procesos de CARSAMMA (available only in Spanish) | 03/12/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/07 | 1 | Results of the CARSAMMA Focal Points Meeting | 21/11/14 | Secretariat |
| WP/08 | 2 | RVSM Project | 27/11/14 | Secretariat |
| WP/09 | 6 | Creation of an Additional Monitoring Agency in the CAR/SAM Regions – CARSAMMA Best Practices | 21/11/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/10 | 2 | Safety Assessment of the RVSM Airspace of CAR/SAM Regions | 26/11/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/11 | 3 | RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment in the CAR/SAM FIRS | 26/11/14 | CARSAMMA |
| WP/12 | 6 | Creating a New Monitoring Agency (RMA) for the Caribbean Region | 28/11/14 | Dominican Republic |

| INFORMATION PAPERS | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Number | Agenda Item | Title | Date | Prepared and Presented by |
| IP/01REV | -- | List of Working and Information Papers and Presentations | 03/12/14 | Secretariat |
| NI/02 | 4 | Medidas Implementadas en la FIR Habana para Reducir el Número y la Gravedad de los Sucesos LHD, así como los Resultados Obtenidos (available only in Spanish) | 7/11/14 | Cuba |

INFORMATION PAPERS

| Number | Agenda Item | Title | Date | Prepared and Presented by |
|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|
| NI/03 | 4 | Error de Coordinación Entre Unidades ATC, el Posterior Tránsito de la Aeronave por el Espacio Aéreo de la FIR sin Comunicación y los Peligros del Incorrecto Manejo de la Información en la Notificación de Eventos LHD (available only in Spanish) | 7/11/14 | Cuba |
| NI/04 | 4 | Acciones Realizadas por Chile para Mitigar los LHD (available only in Spanish) | 26/11/14 | Chile |
| IP/05 | 4 | Mitigation Measures for LHD Reports in the South Atlantic | 26/11/14 | Argentina |
| NI/06 | 4 | Acciones Realizadas por COCESNA para Mitigar LHD (available only in Spanish) | 03/12/14 | COCESNA |

PRESENTATIONS

| Number | Agenda Item | Title | Date | Prepared and Presented by |
|---------------|--------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------------|
| P/01 | 2 | Manual de Procesos de la CARSAMMA (available only in Spanish) | 03/12/14 | CARSAMMA |

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Agenda Item 1: Review of Previous CARSAMMA and Scrutiny Group Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS GTE MEETING CONCLUSIONS

1.1 Under this Agenda Item, the following working papers were presented:

- a) WP/01 - Review of Previous CARSAMMA and Scrutiny Group Meeting Conclusions and Recommendations (Presented by the Secretariat)
- b) WP/07 – Results of the CARSAMMA Focal Points Meeting (presented by the Secretariat)

1.2 The Meeting revised previous GTE meetings valid conclusions, presented as **Appendix A** to this report (Appendix A to WP/01). All the conclusions were considered as completed.

RESULTS OF THE CARSAMMA FOCAL POINTS MEETING

1.3 The Meeting took note that CARSAMMA has identified that, taking into consideration the errors in the completion of the forms submitted to the Agency by CAR and SAM States, only 42% of the information of SAM Region States and 78% of CAR Region States has been used. Details on such information are included in Appendix A to WP/07 presented to the Seventeenth CAR/SAM Regional Planning and Implementation Group (GREPECAS/17) Meeting.

1.4 Likewise, CARSAMMA identified that in the CAR and SAM Regions, a high percentage of Large Height Deviation (LHD) (58%) is shown, which could not be used in the safety assessment calculations in view of the inaccurate or lack of information in the LHD form, thus significantly affecting the estimated risk calculation for the RVSM airspace.

1.5 More information on the number of LHD not used in the Collision Risk Model (CRM) was included in Appendix A to working paper GREPECAS/17-WP/07.

1.6 As an urgent measure and with the purpose of mitigating the problems identified in the filling of air traffic movement and LHD forms, CARSAMMA took the initiative to conduct a meeting with focal points of CAR and SAM States, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 11 to 13 August 2014. The meeting results are attached as **Appendix B** to this report.

1.7 The meeting was of the opinion that CARSAMMA focal points meeting conclusions should be considered in the context of mitigation measures for LHD reduction (Agenda Item 4), as well as some parts in the CARSAMMA project (Agenda Item 2).

APPENDIX A

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS CARSAMMA AND SCRUTINY GROUP MEETING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

| Conclusion | Title | Text | Follow-up and Comments | Responsible of Action | Completion date | Deliverable | Status (valid, completed or superseded) |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Conclusion GTE/11-1 | STATES PARTICIPATION IN LHD TELCONS | That NACC/SAM Regional Offices send a letter to States, Territories and International Organisations, reminding them of their commitment to participate in LHD TELCONS, as agreed at during previous GREPECAS meetings. A tentative calendar of TELCONS to be held during 2012 would be included. | | NACC/SAM Regional Offices | 2012 | Letter | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-2 | SMS-BASED ASR DATA STORAGE AND PROCESSING MODEL | That the Regional Offices define an ASR data storage and processing model, based on the SMS concept, in order to generate reports for the GTE. | | Regional Offices | | ASR data storage and processing model | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-3 | TERMS OF REFERENCE AND METHODOLOGY FOR THE ANALYSIS OF 2011 LHD | That: a) CARSAMMA and the ICAO NACC/SAM Offices will enable States, Territories and International Organizations the terms of reference amended at the GTE/11 Meeting held in Lima, Peru. | | CARSAMMA and ICAO NACC/SAM Regional Offices | GTE/11 Meeting | Terms of Reference | Completed |

| Conclusion | Title | Text | Follow-up and Comments | Responsible of Action | Completion date | Deliverable | Status (valid, completed or superseded) |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | b) CARSAMMA will use the new methodology for the analysis of 2011 LHD and will enable in the website to the knowledge of States, Territories and International Organizations. | | CARSAMMA | 2012 | New methodology for the analysis of 2011 LHD available in the website | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-4 | RISK LEVEL | That the GTE, in carrying out LHD reports assessments: a) Apply TLS parameter in risk level up to 25 points used; and | | GTE | | TLS parameter Application | Completed |
| | | b) Identify the hazards and LHD analysis be classified as of low, medium or high risk, which will produce an ICAO/CARSAMMA safety management document (SMD-LHD), containing the number, description, cause, severity, likelihood and initial risk value of LHDs. | | GTE | | Identified hazards, LHD-DGSO document | Completed |

| Conclusion | Title | Text | Follow-up and Comments | Responsible of Action | Completion date | Deliverable | Status (valid, completed or superseded) |
|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Conclusion GTE/11-5 | LHD REPORTING FORM IN EXCEL FORMAT | That: a) the Regional Office request the approval of the GREPECAS Secretariat, through the GREPECAS fast track procedure, for the use of the new form in Excel format shown in Appendix A to this report; and | | Regional Office | | New form in Excel format | Completed |
| | | b) States, Territories and International Organisations, in using the new form, verify that data sent is indeed LHD. | | States/Territories and International Organisations | | Data verification | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-6 | SUBMISSION OF LHD REPORTS | That States, Territories and International Organisations: a) Send LHD reports before 15th of each month; and | | States/Territories and International Organisations | Day 16 of every month | LHD report sent | Completed |
| | | b) Duly validate LHD reports, in order to avoid misunderstanding of data during the assessment of reports by CARSAMMA. | | States/Territories and International Organisations | | LHD report validated | Completed |

| Conclusion | Title | Text | Follow-up and Comments | Responsible of Action | Completion date | Deliverable | Status (valid, completed or superseded) |
|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Conclusion GTE/11-7 | LHD FOCAL POINTS | That States assign an LHD focal point and submit to the NACC/SAM ICAO Regional Offices the corresponding data (name, position and e-mail) of the same. Therefore the NACC/SAM Regional Offices shall send a letter to States reiterating this commitment. | | States and NACC/SAM Regional Offices | | Focal points list | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-8 | WORKSHOP FOR FOCAL POINTS ON THE METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATION OF LHD REPORTS ASSESSMENT | That ICAO Secretariat evaluates the possibility to organise a workshop for the first half of 2012, for the presentation of the new methodology for LHD reports assessment. The Secretariat and CARSAMMA will evaluate the duration and content of the workshop. | | ICAO Secretariat | First half of 2012 | Workshop | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/11-9 | AVAILABILITY OF A SPACE FOR LHD REPORTS IN THE CARSAMMA/ICAO LIMAWEBSITE | That ICAO Secretariat and CARSAMMA evaluate the possibility to enable in the CARSAMMA website, a space for LHD reports, for contact points of States, Territories and International Organizations, with a link containing a password, at the ICAO SAM Office's website. | | ICAO Secretariat and CARSAMMA | | Enabled space on website | Completed |

| Conclusion | Title | Text | Follow-up and Comments | Responsible of Action | Completion date | Deliverable | Status (valid, completed or superseded) |
|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Conclusion GTE/13-1 | DOCUMENT ON SAFETY ASSESSMENT IN RVSM AIRSPACE OF THE CAR/SAM FIRs | That CAR/SAM States and International Organisations apply the methodology described in the Document on safety assessment in RVSM airspace of the CAR/SAM FIRs starting on 1 January 2014 for the LHDs generated within the FIRs under their responsibility. | | States/Territories and International Organisations from CAR/SAM Regions | | Applied Methodology | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/13-2 | NEW LHD CODES TABLE | That CARSAMMA adopt the new Codes Table agreed worldwide for the Regional Monitoring Agencies that appears in Appendix A to this part of the report and apply it for quantitative assessment (CRM) as of 1 January 2014. | | CARSAMMA | | New codes table adopted | Completed |
| Conclusion GTE/13-3 | COLLECTION OF DATA ON AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT IN RVSM AIRSPACE OF THE CAR/SAM REGIONS | That CAR/SAM States and International Organisations collect data on aircraft movement in RVSM airspace between 1 and 30 November 2013 and send the corresponding data in CARSAMMA Form F0 to that body with copy to ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices before 31 January 2014. | | States and International Organisations from CAR/SAM Regions | 31 January 2014. | Data collected and sent in Form F0 | Completed |

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF THE CARSAMMA FOCAL POINTS MEETING

The CARSAMMA Focal Points Meeting was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 11 to 13 August 2014, under the auspices of the Departamento de Controle do Espaço Aéreo (DECEA). Its main objective was to instruct responsible focal points for States on the flight data and height deviations (LHD) collection process, as well as on the importance of a timely submission of the required information, considering that the failure or lack of data for this collection, would significantly impair the work to be performed by CARSAMMA, preventing to obtain the results expected by the Regional Monitoring Agencies Manual (RMA), in detriment of regional and inter-regional safety.

The CARSAMMA Focal Points Meeting was attended by 31 experts from 10 States and 1 Territory, as well as 10 experts from International Organizations and the Industry (CARSAMMA, COCESNA, CSSI and IATA). Participants were experts in administration, responsible for the management and collection of air traffic data in the RVSM airspace, as well as for the analysis and submission of LHD forms to CARSAMMA.

During the opening of the CARSAMMA Focal Points Meeting, Ten. Brig. Ar Rafael Rodrigues Filho, Director- General of the Departamento de Controle do Espaço Aéreo, welcomed the participants of the meeting and emphasized the importance of data quality for the work to be performed by CARSAMMA. Mr. Julio Pereira, ICAO South American Regional Office ATM/SAR Officer, briefly explained the objectives of the meeting and thanked DECEA for the efforts in holding this important event, as well as for their logistical and human resources support for CARSAMMA's operation.

In the course of the meeting, CARSAMMA made 7 presentations aiming to achieve the objectives of the event. Conducted visits to CARSAMMA's facilities as well as to DECEA's Instituto de Cartografia Aeronáutica (Aeronautical Cartography Institute) Offices, were also performed.

At the first presentation, "*History of the RVSM*", information was given on the operational process of the CAR/SAM Monitoring Agency (CARSAMMA), with regard to the procedures of maintaining safety in the RVSM airspace.

The second presentation focused on the exhibition and discussion of CARSAMMA actions with regard to aircraft RVSM approval status monitoring activity, as well as on the role of civil aviation authorities in the composition of RVSM approved aircraft/operators database.

The third presentation was directed for focal points to understand the complexity of calculation involved in the Collision Risk Model (CRM) methodology, as well as to be aware of the invaluable assistance they can provide by submitting aircraft movement data and LHD filled out correctly.

The fourth presentation showed information on the analysis process of LHD reports by the CAR/SAM Monitoring Agency (CARSAMMA), highlighting as well on how focal points could assist in the process of maintaining safety in RVSM airspace by filling out data correctly for its due codification and future studies.

The fifth presentation included some practical examples on possible scenarios for the time calculation (duration) of RVSM airspace occupation by aircraft, to be inserted in the LHD forms at the time of filling, and reviewed by focal points to ensure their correction and harmonization.

The sixth presentation, provided information on the application of the Manual-Guide on the Assessment of Large Height Deviations (LHDs) based on an ATS Safety Management System (SMS) methodology for the CAR/SAM Regions, developed by the Scrutiny Working Group (GTE) and the CAR/SAM Monitoring Agency (CARSAMMA), and approved by GREPECAS/17, aiming to increase safety level in RVSM airspace in the CAR/SAM Regions. This methodology allows an assessment of the risk level for each event individually and helps to identify trends and critical points of occurrence.

The seventh presentation, aimed to show the shortcomings of air traffic movements data sent to CARSAMMA and to emphasize on the need of depurating the information during the collection, preparation and analysis phases. In this regard, it was noted that the analysis of data consistency of data movement is done by reading each record of the samples by a specific software, developed by the Instituto de Estudios Avanzados, discarding those records that are not within the logic established.

In addition to the presentations made by CARSAMMA technicians, participants had the opportunity to practice in an exercise guided by instructors, in order to identify the main questions on the various processes of data collection and filling out of forms, thus ensuring the reduction of errors in the process of collecting and sending data to CARSAMMA.

Based on the presentations, questions and comments/discussions made, the meeting adopted following conclusions:

1. **States:**

1.1. Focal points duties and responsibilities:

Train and instruct air traffic controllers, supervisors and ATM personnel in general, in the correct filling of forms and in the importance of the data to be sent to CARSAMMA;

- Supervise and ensure the quality of data sent to CARSAMMA;
- Maintain close contact with ACCs in order to ensure the delivery of F2 and F3 forms, as well as to solve any doubts regarding RVSM aircraft and operators status of approval;
- Urge ACCs to take measures against operators that distort their status of approval;
- Periodically check other means of obtaining data for filling LHD form (mainly others than “E” type errors).

1.2. Submit comments on CARSAMMA Manual by **21 November 2014** to ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices and to CARSAMMA.

1.3. Collect air traffic movement data from 01 to 31 December 2014 and send same to CARSAMMA until **15 February 2015**.

1.4. Use LHD data to prioritize the implementation of mitigation measures, new concepts and equipment/systems.

1.5. The insertion of the ACFT record in the air traffic movement spreadsheet is optional for airlines.

-
- 1.6. Evaluate eLHD (CARSAMMA site - password: carsamma2014) and submit comments to ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices and to CARSAMMA.

 2. **CARSAMMA:**
 - 2.1. Perform CRM calculation for year 2013 not including South Atlantic LHDs, aiming to identify the impact of such LHD in the CAR/SAM Regions' safety assessment and specifically, in the SAM Region.
 - 2.2. Standardize the causes of LHD in Excel forms (pop-up window) and in the eLHD.

 3. **ICAO:**
 - 3.1. Ask IATA to analyse the feasibility of integrating TCAS data ("RA") of FOQA in the CARSAMMA safety assessment.
 - 3.2. Include in the GTE/14 Meeting Agenda, an item related to lessons learned by States regarding the collection of data to mitigate risk associated to LHD.
 - 3.3. Verify the feasibility of training English-speaking States by teleconference.
 - 3.4. Management of teleconferences:
 - Plan dates in advance;
 - Submit LHD data for its previous analysis;
 - Invitation to "go-to-meeting" at least 1 week in advance.
 - 3.5. Application of the Manual-Guide on the Assessment of Large Height Deviations (LHDs) based on an ATS Safety Management System (SMS) methodology for the CAR/SAM Regions.
 - Urge States to obtain "reliable data" on the various types of LHD;
 - Identify the feasibility of conducting a regional workshop to elaborate a "model" document for the risk assessment and mitigating measures, which could be used as an example by States;
 - Develop a process of sending the analyzed LHDs under the SMS methodology, for States to develop corresponding mitigating measures.

Agenda Item 2: Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM) airspace safety assessment results

QUANTITATIVE CALCULATION ON THE COLLISION RISK MODEL (CRM)

2.1 The meeting took note of the Caribbean and South American Regions (CAR/SAM) 2013 safety assessment report in the RVSM airspace attached as **Appendix A (*Spanish only*)** to this part of the report. This phase corresponds to the implementation strategy follow-up of the Doc 9574 – *Manual on a 300 m (1 000 ft) Vertical Separation Minimum Between FL 290 and FL 410 Inclusive*.

2.2 In accordance with Doc 9574 and Doc 9937, assessment should be carried out to guarantee that RVSM airspace operations do not lead to an increase in collision risk, such as vertical risk does not exceed the defined safety objectives.

Airspace Data Collection

2.3 The sample used to evaluate the waypoint frequency and the typical aircraft physical and dynamic parameters for collision risk assessment was collected from 34 CAR/SAM FIRs between 1 and 30 November 2013. In terms of flight time of the collected samples, 157,438 flight hours from the abovementioned FIRs were received, from which 24,702 are from the CAR Region (~15%) and 132,736 from the SAM Region (~85%). As in previous years, many of the received data could not be used for Collision Risk Model (CRM) for different reasons, such as incorrect values in entry and exit times (exit time less than or equal to entry time), missing information to identify and locate routes and notification fixes, or even sending data after deadline. Nevertheless, every sent data benefited another CARSAMMA product: the RVSM Airspace Assessment where non certified RVSM aircrafts are reported by CARSAMMA to the rest of involved Regional Monitoring Agencies (RMAs) and Civil Aviation Authorities concerned.

2.4 During the safety assessment, CARSAMMA has detected that some aircrafts which were not in their RVSM database used this space during 2013. This entailed a worldwide research, achieved with the support of other ICAO Regions monitoring agencies, through cross-information databases. At the end of the process, it was found that some of these aircrafts were not RVSM approved by any State, as described in the Appendix A to this part of the report.

2.5 This data was presented at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Regional Airspace Safety Monitoring Advisory Group (RASMAG/19), held in May 2014 in ICAO Regional Office in Paris, France, where RMAs were informed on non RVSM approved aircrafts using this space.

2.6 Vertical Deviation Data – Statistical representative vertical deviations of more than 300 feet were used. Assigned Altitude Deviation (AAD) vertical deviations (atypical) collected in the CAR/SAM Regions, were added to the typical AAD deviations data for an AAD probability distribution function readjustment. Statistical data (mean and standard deviation) of Altimetry system error (ASE) distribution functions for each aircraft group type were obtained from the CARSAMMA altimetry error calculation database, developed and maintained by this agency experts, with the support of an information exchange between DECEA (Brazil) and the Federal Aviation Administration (United States), which allowed the creation of the CARSAMMA Altimetry Laboratory. This data is presented in Appendix A to this part of the report.

Technical Feasibility Demonstration of RVSM Application in CAR/SAM Regions

2.7 The conditions quantifying the total system performance specifications, aircraft dimensions and relative speed of aircrafts considered in the safety assessment are presented in the Appendix A to this part of the report.

2.8 Collision risk was separately assessed for CAR and SAM Regions, and for the total CAR/SAM airspace, and the Traffic Growth effect was built on the risk collision progress between 2008 and 2017, considering an 8% annual growth rate (IATA) which directly affects the waypoint frequency value. Forecasts are shown in the Appendix A to this part of the report, where a technical risk below the 2.5×10^{-9} limit is observed until 2017.

Operational Risk

2.9 The meeting agreed that in order to estimate the system risk, CRM Model requires a number of parameters emerging from data sources provided by CARSAMMA. One of these required parameters are air movement in the CAR/SAM FIRs, as highlighted in the Data Collection Form (FO) of air traffic movement available in CARSAMMA website. This information should contain all the air traffic movements of a particular month, and it should be sent to CARSAMMA for its process. Air traffic movements are used, among other aspects, to assess the waypoint frequency and the typical aircraft physical and dynamic parameters, to assess the collision risk.

2.10 In the same way, the system risk is directly proportional to the total flight time in wrong levels. The time estimation is one of those key elements to establish if the system risk will, or will not, meet the Target Level of Safety (TLS), using the CRM model. The flight time in wrong levels is estimated from the LHD reports received during the specified time frame.

2.11 In this way, the Meeting expressed its concern about the absence of or poor quality of the data provided by some CAR/SAM States, which cannot be used by CARSAMMA in the CRM. In accordance with these issues, the CRM cannot adequately reflect the estimated risk for CAR/SAM regions.

2.12 CRM for operational risk was developed in relation to the RVSM implementation in CAR/SAM Regions. The model shows certain operational features of the CAR/SAM Regions, which are not usual in other airspaces.

2.13 Error definition according to its causes was based on the classification approved by the Thirteenth Meeting of the GREPECAS Scrutiny Working Group (GTE/13), and presented to GREPECAS/17 in 2014. Approved Large height deviations (LHD) codes are presented in Appendix A to this part of the report.

2.14 LHD identified in the received reports can be divided in four group types:

- a) controller-pilot communication errors and inaccurate authorizations
- b) aircraft contingency events
- c) errors due to meteorological effects; and
- d) altitude deviations due to Airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS).

2.15 Errors, equal to or larger than 1000 feet, considered as operational errors are presented in Graphs 1a, 1b and 1c in the Appendix A to this part of the report.

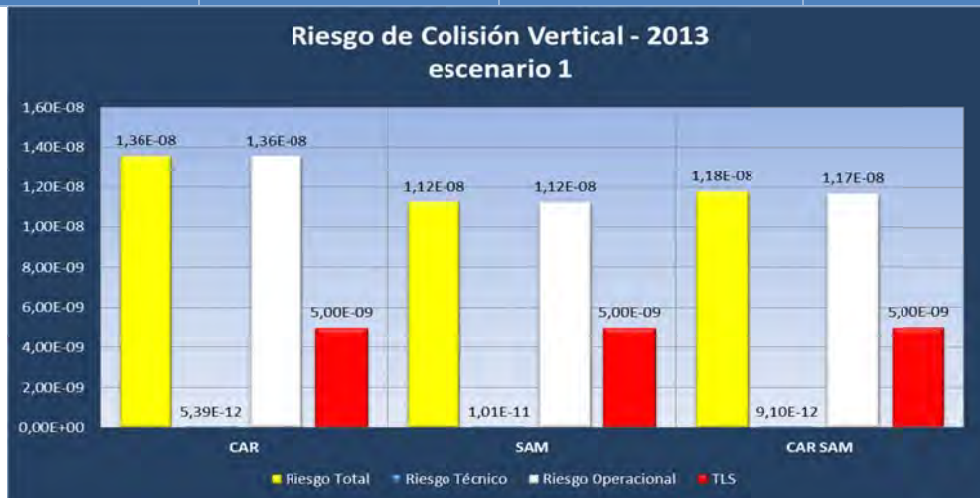
2.16 Calculation details of the estimated risk associated to the causes related to the use of RVSM are presented in the Appendix A to this part of the report.

2.17 CARSAMMA has calculated the estimated risk associated to every cause, built on 3 scenes:

- a) Scenario 1 – Considering every cause and involving the complete CAR/SAM airspace.
- b) Scenario 2 – Without considering type E error.
- c) Scenario 3 – Without considering the correspondent South Atlantic airspace.

SCENARIO 1

| Region | Technical Risk | Operational Risk | Total Risk |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 13,60000E ⁻⁹ | 13,6E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 11,20010E ⁻⁹ | 11,2E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 11,78400E ⁻⁹ | 11,9E⁻⁹ |
| Number of evaluated LHD: 1306 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E ⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E ⁻⁹ |



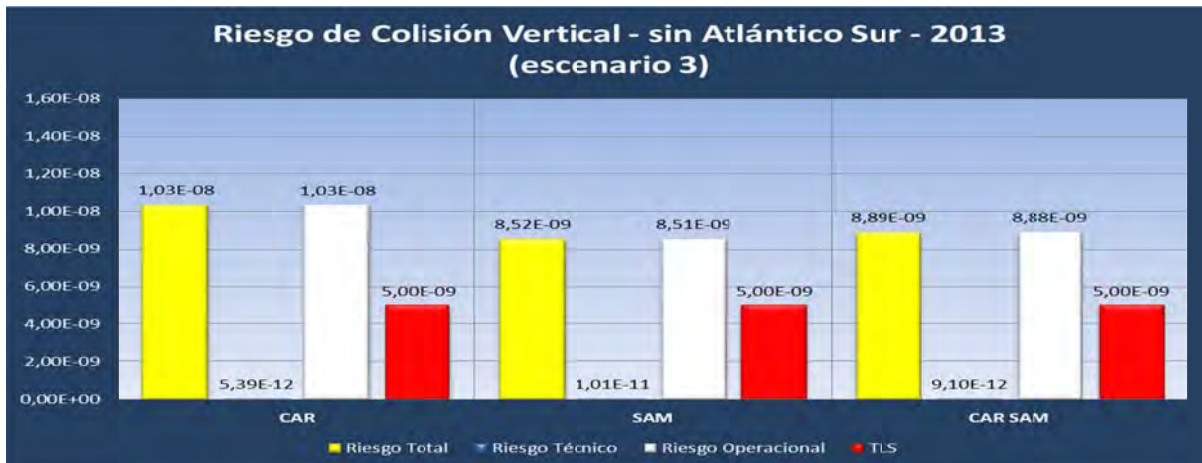
SCENARIO 2

| Region | Technical Risk | Operational Risk | Total Risk |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 0,0595E ⁻⁹ | 0,0649E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 0,0655E ⁻⁹ | 0,0755E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 0,0643E ⁻⁹ | 0,0734E⁻⁹ |
| Number of LHD assessed: 31 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E⁻⁹ |



SCENARIO 3

| Region | Technical Risk | Operational Risk | Total Risk |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 10,3000E ⁻⁹ | 10,3000E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 8,5100E ⁻⁹ | 8,5200E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 8,8800E ⁻⁹ | 8,89004E⁻⁹ |
| Número de LHD evaluados: 1205 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E⁻⁹ |



Presented scenarios analysis

2.18 Scenario 1

2.18.1 This scenario represents the technical and operational risk calculated, based in CAR, SAM and CAR/SAM CRM. In 2013, the total risk was 2,38 times higher than the maximum recommended, showing that additional mitigation measures should be taken by CAR and SAM States to reduce LHD, considering that actions taken until now are not efficient.

2.19 Scenario 2

2.19.1 This scenario was used to demonstrate the significant predominance of “E” type errors in CARSAMMA calculations. Without considering such error, the total risk would decrease to practically insignificant values close to 1,5% of maximum risk.

2.19.2 This result shows that maximum priority should be given to “E” type errors mitigation. The Meeting also expressed its concern on missing data regarding other type of errors that probably occur in CAR/SAM Regions.

2.20 Scenario 3

2.20.1 Scenario 3 was calculated by CARSAMMA to verify the CAR/SAM calculated total risk impact caused by South Atlantic LHD increase, considering this increase could be leading the regions to surpass the limits established by the Target Level of Safety (TLS).

2.20.2 When analyzing this scenario, the Meeting verified that South Atlantic LHD did not lead CAR/SAM regions to a risk level over TLS, considering that excluding the mentioned airspace LHD, the risk is still 1,78 times higher than acceptable. However, it was observed that South Atlantic is responsible for only 25% of the risk associated to CAR/SAM Regions, caused by 101 LHD. In this manner, it is noted that LHD have a higher risk grade than the average of the rest LHD, this fact demands urgent actions by involved States.

2.20.3 The Meeting was of the opinion that South Atlantic airspace characteristics (Class G and significantly low air traffic volume) show that total risk 25% participation of risk associated to CAR/SAM Regions is extremely high. The meeting also presented the following doubts regarding the current methodology application of LHD.

- a) LHD are applied to Class G airspaces, considering that aircrafts are not subject to air traffic authorization or separation.
- b) LHD are applied to State aircrafts, mainly military, flying in international/Class G airspace.

2.20.4 In this sense, the meeting has requested that SAM Office continues investigating the South Atlantic LHD application and the airspace reclassification need in that region.

2.20.5 Considering the abovementioned South Atlantic airspace characteristics, the Meeting approved the following methodology for the collection of data related to LHD in the Region:

- a) Situation 1: applicable to Comodoro Rivadavia FIR: If Comodoro Rivadavia ACC receives Filed Flight Plan (FPL) and Departure (DEP) messages from Malvinas, but there is no flight transfer or Current Flight Plan (CPL) submission, LHD would not be characterized (because Comodoro is “warned” that a flight is entering its FIR). However, if FPL is sent but there is no DEP, or none of these exist, then an LHD would be characterized.
- b) Situation 2: applicable to Ezeiza, Montevideo and Atlántico FIRs: if aircraft calls in Frequency (HF) or is seen (ADS) previous to entrance to its FIR (5 minutes or more) LHD would not be characterized (even if it has not received transfer). On the other side, if there is no transfer or Current Flight Plan (CPL) and it calls entering its FIR, then or with less than five minutes in advance, LHD would be characterized.
- c) Situation 3: In the event that planned coordination between ATC agencies, even if the aircraft does not establish bilateral contact, LHD would not be characterized. LHD would only be characterized if ATC dependencies do not know about air traffic in their airspace or receives coordination with less than five minutes in advance.

CAR/SAM REGIONS RVSM AIRSPACE SAFETY ASSESMENT, BASED ON SMS

2.21 The Meeting remembered that, since 2011, CARSAMMA and GTE have worked using a new quantitative and qualitative risk analysis methodology; and the Safety Management System (SMS) methodology to analyze LHD reports, included in the LHD Assessment Handbook.

2.22 The Meeting took note that GREPECAS/17 recognized this type of methodology provides to the States a valuable tool to demand the implementation of safety risk mitigation action plans. Thereby, GREPECAS/17 approved the LHD Assessment Handbook based on SMS, through Conclusion GREPECAS/17/10.

2.23 The Meeting analyzed the CAR/SAM Regions RVSM airspace safety assessment, presented by CARSAMMA, covering from January to December 2013.

2.24 The summary of LHD occurrences validated by the Scrutiny Working Group (GTE) and its duration (in points) associated with the monthly LHD is presented in **Appendix B** to this part of the report.

2.25 In the same way, the summary of the number of LHD occurrences, the duration (in points) associated with the LHD and the number of unauthorized flight levels crossed through LHD Code from 1 January to 31 December 2013, inclusive, is presented in Appendix B to this part of the report.

2.26 The Meeting noted that the Code E LHDs (Error in coordination between ATC) were the most frequent in 2013 with 1275 events, this was followed by Code C (9), L (6), B and I (5). This elevated number of LHD Code (E) proves the need to improve coordination among adjacent air traffic control, which could be accomplished through awareness and coordination training among controllers.

Risk Value (VR) Assessment

2.27 The Meeting took note of the risk value assessment calculated based on the LHD Assessment Handbook with the Safety Management Systems Manual (SMSM) methodology. Its details are presented in the table below, including the FIRs with VR higher than 20.

| | TLS | SOOO | MTEG | MHTG | SBAO | SPIM | SEGU | SUEO | SKED |
|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| JAN | 20 | | | | | | | 51 | |
| FEB | 20 | | | | | | 51 | 51 | |
| MAR | 20 | | | | | 51 | 51 | 51 | 60 |
| APR | 20 | | | | | 51 | | | 51 |
| MAY | 20 | | | 61 | 51 | | | 51 | 60 |
| JUN | 20 | | | | | | | 51 | 60 |
| JUL | 20 | | | | | 51 | | 51 | 51 |
| AGO | 20 | | | | | 60 | | | |
| SEP | 20 | | | | 51 | | | 51 | |
| OCT | 20 | | | | | 55 | | | |
| NOV | 20 | 51 | | | | | | | |
| DIC | 20 | | 45 | | | | | | |

Table - Greater risk value estimates for LHD

2.28 The Meeting noted that Central America FIR (MHTG) had the maximum operational risk value (VR) in 2013 with 61 points. In Montevideo FIR (SUEO) during 2013, the operational risk value was above the tolerable level of safety (TLS – red line in Graph 5), that is, above 20 points seven times. It should be noted that Bogota and Lima FIRs have some monthly VR greater than the TLS.

Safety assessment of each LHD

2.29 LHD or operational errors are shown in Appendix B to this part of the report, which have been assessed by GTE as those that had the greater risk value (> 20), which occurred in 2013. FIRs that suffered and generated risks in 2013 are shown in the Table below.

2.30 LHD 464 presented in May 2013, contributed with a 1.615% risk assessment for this month and has a VR = 61, which is the largest of the sample.

2.31 The Bogota FIR appears 181 times presenting LHD reports in the adjacent FIRs, since it contributed to the risk value increment in its RVSM airspace.

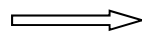
2.32 At the same time, the Guayaquil FIR appears 242 times in the risk generation.

| FIR | Suffers the risk | Generates the risk |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| AMAZONICA | 2 | 21 |
| ANTOFAGASTA | 34 | 8 |
| ASUNCION | 12 | 3 |
| ATLANTICO | 80 | 13 |
| BARRANQUILLA | 7 | 21 |
| BOGOTA | 181 | 55 |
| BRASILIA | 0 | 3 |
| CAYENNE | 12 | 0 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | 26 | 20 |
| COMODORO RIVADAVIA | 3 | 0 |
| CORDOBA | 11 | 11 |
| CURAZAO | 122 | 20 |
| CURITIBA | 14 | 3 |
| EZEIZA | 0 | 67 |
| GEORGETOWN | 4 | 2 |
| GUAYAQUIL | 67 | 242 |
| HABANA | 7 | 2 |
| ISLA DE PASCUA | 0 | 1 |
| KINGSTON | 9 | 11 |
| LA PAZ | 11 | 30 |
| LIMA | 125 | 75 |
| MAIQUETIA | 11 | 10 |
| MONTEVIDEO | 45 | 58 |
| PANAMA | 5 | 26 |
| PARAMARIBO | 3 | 6 |
| PIARCO | 5 | 11 |
| PORT AU PRINCE | 50 | 26 |
| RESISTENCIA | 34 | 2 |
| ST. DOMINGO | 38 | 138 |

Table - LHDs assessed with the greater risk value in 2011.

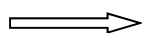
2.33 In the case of RVSM airspace, the CAR SAMMA assessed individual operational errors identified by LHD reports presented by the 34 FIRs of CAR/SAM Regions, grouped by FIR and by State, using the following statistical tools:

Risk Value Measures



$$M = \sum VR / n ;$$

Standard deviations

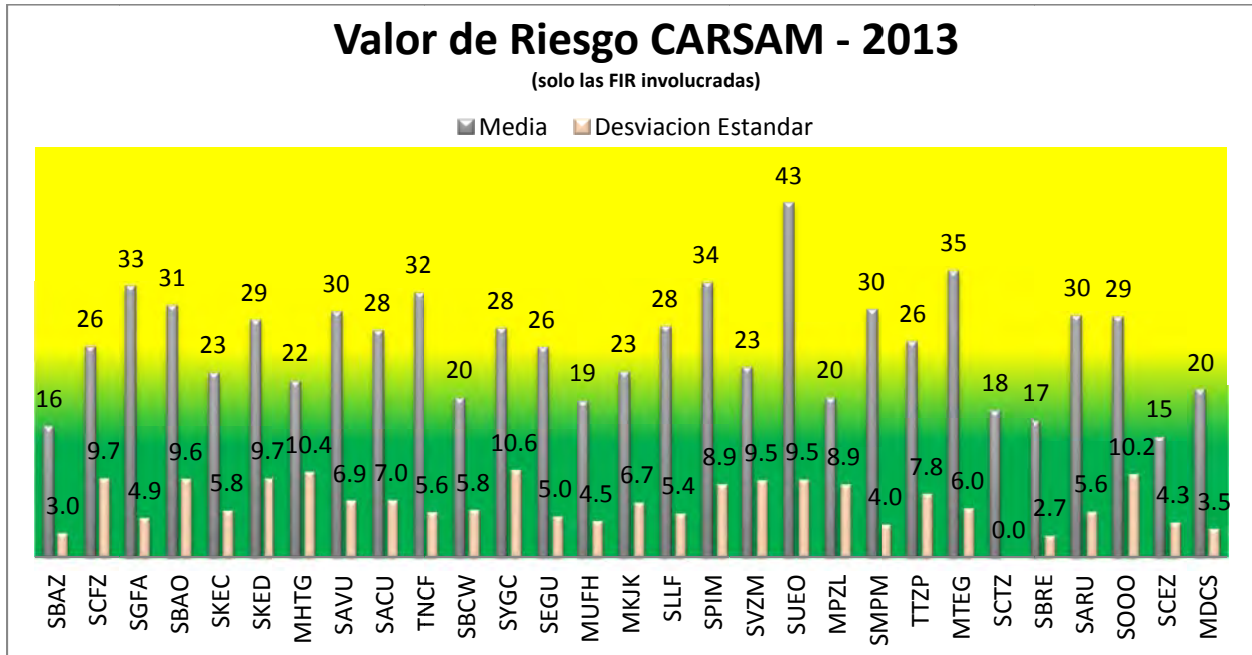


$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x - \bar{x})^2}$$

; and

Trust coefficient for the analysis of 95% (= **1.96**).

2.34 The Graph below identifies the analysis results with the risk value contribution assigned to operational errors of large height deviations by FIR concerned in the analysis of 2013 LHD data.



Graph: State Risk Value Contribution

2.35 An image of the geographical location of risk areas of LHD reports with 50 points or more (hotspots) in the 12-month data set issued by the CAR/SAM FIRs in 2013 are shown in the map below. The image is aimed to provide an identification source of specific risk areas related with RVSM operations.

2.36 The black dot at the top left is the LHD with highest VR=61 (generated by the Easter Island) in the Central American FIR. Guayaquil \ Lima and Guayaquil \ Bogota FIRs keep showing a high number of LHD, most errors are related to Code E (coordination). In addition, there are several LHDs identified in the current data set which is very representative of the Atlantic \ Montevideo \ Ezeiza FIR vicinity. Detailed information on the assessment risks in the LHD reporting points is presented in Appendix B to this part of the report.



*Graph - CAR/SAM FIR – RVSM risk areas for large height deviations (LHD)
January – December 2013*

APÉNDICE A
EVALUACIÓN SEGURIDAD 2013
CARSAMMA

1 Introducción

1.1 Este informe presenta los resultados de la evaluación de seguridad en el año de 2013 en el espacio aéreo RVSM de las regiones del Caribe y de la América del Sur, (CAR/SAM). Esta etapa corresponde a la continuación de la estrategia de implantación del “Manual on Implementation of a 300 m (1000 ft) Vertical Separation Minimum between FL 290 and FL 410 inclusive, ICAO, Montreal, Doc 9574, edition 2002”.

1.2 De acuerdo con los Doc. 9574 y Doc. 9937, la evaluación debe de ser efectuada para garantizar que las operaciones en el espacio aéreo RVSM no induzcan un aumento en el riesgo de colisión tal que el riesgo vertical total no exceda los objetivos de seguridad definidos.

2 Recolección de Datos del Espacio Aéreo El espacio aéreo de las regiones CAR/SAM es constituido de 34 Regiones de Informaciones de Vuelo (FIR) formado por los siguientes Estados: Antigua y Barbuda, Antillas Holandesas, Argentina, Barbados, Belice, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Granada, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Guyana Francesa, Haití, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinico, Nieves, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, St. Bartolomé, St. Kitts y Nieves, St. Lucia, St. Vicente y Granadinas, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay y Venezuela.

2.2 Recolección de Datos de Movimiento de Tránsito – La muestra utilizada para evaluar la frecuencia de paso los parámetros físicos y dinámicos de la aeronave típica para evaluación del riesgo de colisión, fue recolectada en el periodo comprendido entre 01 y 30 de noviembre de 2013, de las 34 FIR de las regiones CAR/SAM. En estos envíos de datos, en términos de horas de vuelo de las muestras recolectadas, fueran recibidas 157.438 horas de vuelo de todas las FIR mencionadas, siendo 24.702 horas de la región CAR (~15%) y 132.736 horas de la región SAM (~85%). Como en los años anteriores, muchos de los datos recibidos de algunos Estados no pudieran ser aprovechados en CRM por diferentes motivos, entre ellos errores en las horas de entrada y salida (hora de salida menor o igual hora de entrada), falta de informaciones completas para identificar y localizar rutas y fijos de notificación, o incluso enviar datos más allá de la fecha límite. Sin embargo, todos los datos enviados fueron aprovechados en otro producto de CARSAMMA, que es la Auditoría del Espacio Aéreo RVSM en que las aeronaves no certificadas RVSM son relatadas por CARSAMMA a las otras RMA y Autoridades de Aviación Civil involucradas.

2.3 Población de aeronaves – de acuerdo con los Doc. 9574 y Doc. 9937 del RVSM, es esencial que el 100% de la población de aeronaves aprobadas RVSM satisfaga los requisitos RVSM.

2.3.1 Durante la evaluación de la seguridad, CARSAMMA ha detectado algunas aeronaves que no estaban en su base de datos RVSM y utilizaran este espacio durante el año 2013. Esto provocó una investigación a nivel mundial, lograda gracias al apoyo de las agencias de monitoreo de otras regiones de la OACI, mediante la intersección de las informaciones de sus base de datos. Al final del proceso, se encontró que algunos de estas aeronaves realmente no eran certificadas RVSM por cualquier Estado, tal como se describe en la Figura 1 a continuación.

2A-2

| REGION | STATE | FIR | DELIVERED | PROCESSED | # | NO | % |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| SAM | ARGENTINA | CORDOBA | ok | ok | 3781 | 2 | 0.05% |
| | | EZEIZA | ok | ok | 7340 | 17 | 0.23% |
| | | MENDOZA | ok | ok | 3275 | 90 | 2.75% |
| | | RESISTENCIA | ok | ok | 2899 | 9 | 0.31% |
| | | COMODORO | ok | ok | 1763 | 69 | 3.91% |
| | BOLIVIA | LA PAZ | ok | ok | 2683 | 2 | 0.07% |
| | BRAZIL | ATLANTICO | ok | ok | 31970 | 14 | 0.04% |
| | | RECIFE | ok | ok | | | |
| | | AMAZONICA | ok | ok | | | |
| | | BRASILIA | ok | ok | 65535 | 25 | 0.04% |
| | | CURITIBA | ok | ok | 37495 | 61 | 0.16% |
| | CHILE | PUNTA ARENAS | ok | ok | 448 | 3 | 0.67% |
| | | SANTIAGO | ok | ok | 9748 | 13 | 0.13% |
| | | ANTOFAGASTA | ok | ok | | | |
| | | ISLA DE PASCUA | ok | ok | | | |
| | | PUERTO MONTT | ok | ok | 689 | 1 | 0.15% |
| | COLOMBIA | BARRANQUILLA | ok | ok | 6397 | 15 | 0.23% |
| | | BOGOTA | ok | ok | 7333 | 3 | 0.04% |
| | ECUADOR | GUAYAQUIL | | | | | |
| | GUYANA | GEORGETOWN | | | | | |
| | FRENCH GUYANA | ROCHAMBEAU | | | | | |
| | PANAMA | PANAMA | | | | | |
| | PARAGUAY | ASUNCION | ok | ok | 1063 | 55 | 5.17% |
| | PERU | LIMA | ok | ok | 13234 | 15 | 0.11% |
| | SURINAME | PARAMARIBO | | | | | |
| | URUGUAY | MONTEVIDEO | ok | ok | 3544 | 13 | 0.37% |
| | VENEZUELA | MAIQUETIA | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | 21 | 21 | 221611 | 407 | 0.18% |
| CAR | COCESNA CUBA | CENTRAL | ok | ok | 11457 | 37 | 0.32% |
| | | HAVANA | ok | ok | 15767 | 41 | 0.26% |
| | HAITI | PORT AU PRINCE | ok | ok | 3090 | 61 | 1.97% |
| | | KINGSTON | | | | | |
| | DOMINICAN REP. | SANTO DOMINGO | ok | ok | 5982 | 136 | 2.27% |
| | | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | PIARCO | ok | ok | 5235 | 18 |
| | NETHERLANDS ANTILLES | CURACAO | | | | | |
| | SUBTOTAL | | | 5 | 5 | 41531 | 293 |

| | DELIVERED | PROCESSE | # | NO | % |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| TOTAL CAR/SAM | 26 | 26 | 263142 | 700 | 0.27% |

Figura 1. Aeronaves no aprobadas RVSM reportadas por CARSAMMA

2.3.2 Estos datos fueron presentados en la Reunión de las Agencias de Monitoreo, que se celebró en mayo de este año, en la Oficina de la OACI París – Francia, cuando las RMA se enteraron de las aeronaves sin aprobación RVSM que utiliza este espacio.

2.4 Datos Sobre las Desviaciones Verticales – Fueran utilizados desviaciones verticales menores que 300 pies, estadísticamente representativos. Los desvíos verticales AAD (atípicos) recolectados en las regiones CAR/SAM, fueran añadidos a los desvíos AAD típicos de los datos para un nuevo ajuste de la función distribución de probabilidades AAD. Los datos estadísticos (media y desvío estándar) de las funciones distribución ASE para cada grupo de tipos de aeronaves fueran obtenidos del banco de datos del cálculo de los errores de altimetría de CARSAMMA, desarrollado y mantenido por los peritos de esta Agencia, gracias a un intercambio de informaciones hecho entre DECEA (Brasil) y la FAA (USA), que posibilitó la creación del Laboratorio de Altimetría en CARSAMMA.

| Tipo | Promedio AAD | DesvEst de AAD |
|------|--------------|----------------|
| A158 | -0.020 | 0.155563 |
| A318 | 0.052 | 0.135493 |
| A319 | -1.940 | 3.793161 |
| A320 | -0.275 | 0.459619 |
| A330 | 0.055 | 0.063640 |
| AN15 | 0.090 | 0.000000 |
| ASTR | -0.020 | 0.043589 |
| B200 | -0.017 | 0.051962 |
| B300 | -0.060 | 0.088034 |
| B350 | 0.010 | 0.311127 |
| B400 | 0.280 | 0.593970 |
| B727 | -0.020 | 0.000000 |
| B737 | -0.077 | 0.103712 |
| B747 | 0.070 | 0.000000 |
| B767 | 0.019 | 0.080078 |
| BA34 | -0.320 | 0.000000 |
| BD10 | 0.015 | 0.031091 |
| BD70 | -0.085 | 0.106066 |
| BE20 | -0.043 | 0.089629 |
| BE30 | -0.040 | 0.000000 |
| BE35 | -0.550 | 0.000000 |
| BE40 | -0.054 | 0.023022 |
| C510 | 0.020 | 0.068920 |
| C525 | -0.065 | 0.052263 |
| C550 | -0.070 | 0.608346 |
| C551 | -8.028 | 20.756274 |
| C560 | 0.007 | 0.297836 |
| C56X | -0.025 | 0.148492 |
| C650 | 2.265 | 4.436759 |
| C680 | -0.094 | 0.072319 |

| C750 | -0.030 | 0.042426 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| CITA | 0.160 | 0.000000 |
| CL30 | 0.040 | 0.000000 |
| CL60 | -0.030 | 0.010000 |
| CRJ9 | 0.030 | 0.000000 |
| D7X | 0.060 | 0.000000 |
| DC10 | -0.010 | 0.000000 |
| DC9 | -0.020 | 0.000000 |
| DC91 | 0.000 | 0.042426 |
| Tipo | Proméio AAD | DesvEst de AAD |
| E135 | 4.722 | 15.108023 |
| E145 | 0.467 | 23.728288 |
| E190 | -0.008 | 0.035162 |
| E50P | -1.496 | 7.485550 |
| E55P | -0.030 | 0.036228 |
| F200 | -0.010 | 0.000000 |
| F50 | -0.140 | 0.000000 |
| F7X | -0.110 | 0.000000 |
| F900 | -0.040 | 0.070000 |
| FA20 | -0.097 | 0.103086 |
| FA50 | -0.565 | 1.195010 |
| FA7X | 0.170 | 0.000000 |
| G150 | -0.003 | 0.005774 |
| G200 | 0.000 | 0.014142 |
| G550 | 0.000 | 0.000000 |
| G600 | 0.000 | 0.014142 |
| GLF2 | -0.620 | 0.000000 |
| GLF4 | -0.110 | 0.000000 |
| H25 | -0.005 | 0.134350 |
| H25A | -0.166 | 0.396018 |
| H25B | -9.244 | 20.675807 |
| H400 | -0.045 | 0.091924 |
| I124 | 0.090 | 0.000000 |
| I125 | 0.010 | 0.000000 |
| K200 | -0.090 | 0.000000 |
| LJ31 | -0.001 | 0.095546 |
| LJ35 | 0.016 | 0.177195 |
| LJ40 | -0.023 | 0.075000 |
| LJ45 | -0.022 | 0.134626 |
| LJ55 | -0.030 | 0.084853 |
| LJ60 | 0.032 | 0.102831 |
| MD82 | -0.010 | 0.000000 |
| MD83 | -0.038 | 0.084083 |
| MU30 | -0.230 | 0.000000 |
| PA42 | -0.080 | 0.000000 |
| PRM1 | 0.030 | 0.084853 |
| TB70 | -0.190 | 0.000000 |
| WW24 | -0.010 | 0.000000 |
| ACFT típica | -0.216 | 1.332446 |
| | AAD típica | DesvEst típica |

Tabla 1. Valores de AAD (promedio y desviación estándar)

3 Demostración de la Viabilidad Técnica de la Aplicación del RVSM en las Regiones CAR/SAM

3.1 Condiciones que cuantifican la especificación de desempeño total del sistema.

3.1.1 Frecuencia de Paso Nz (tramo) - la frecuencia de paso fue determinada individualmente para cada tramo de ruta, para cada aerovía, para cada FIR del espacio aéreo de las regiones CAR/SAM. El pico de la frecuencia de paso ocurrió en el cruce de FIR SKED, SPIM y SBAZ, tramo LET-AIRES, de la aerovía UA301.

3.1.2 Ocupación Vertical Ez (cruce) - la evaluación de ocupación vertical para los cruces de rutas fue derivada de las muestras de tránsito recibidas de las FIR CAR/SAM en términos de densidad de tránsito. La ocupación vertical en cruce es evaluada en 0,055352. De la misma forma, las evaluaciones para las frecuencias de paso en lo mismo sentido y en sentido opuesto fueran derivadas de las muestras de tránsito de las FIR CAR/SAM. Las frecuencias de paso en lo mismo sentido y en sentido opuesto fueran evaluadas en 0,009033 y 0,048316, respectivamente.

3.2 Dimensión de la Aeronave

3.2.1 La altura (λ_z) de la aeronave, el largo (λ_x) y envergadura (λ_y) presentados en la Tabla 2 fueran utilizados en la estimación del riesgo para evaluación de seguridad RVSM CAR/SAM. Estos valores fueran estimados partiendo del muestreo de tránsito.

| Parámetro | λ_z Altura (nm) | λ_x Largo (nm) | λ_y Envergadura (nm) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Aeronave Típica | 0,005319 | 0,022495 | 0,019430 |

Tabla 2. Dimensión de la Aeronave Típica Utilizada en la Evaluación de Seguridad RVSM CAR/SAM

3.2.2 La estimación del riesgo para pares de aeronave próximas en niveles de vuelo adyacentes en rutas que cruzan requiere el diámetro del disco que representa la forma de una aeronave en lo plano horizontal, λ_h . El valor de ese disco fue tomado como siendo 0,02350nm para aeronave promedio en el espacio aéreo CAR/SAM.

3.3 Velocidades Relativas de las Aeronaves

3.3.1 La Tabla 3 presenta los valores y fuentes para la estimación de las velocidades relativas utilizadas en la evaluación de seguridad CAR/SAM. Los valores del absoluto promedio de la velocidad longitudinal relativa en el mismo sentido y del absoluto promedio de las velocidades de las aeronaves son obtenidos a partir de análisis de las muestras de tránsito. La CARSAMMA utilizó el valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad transversal relativa $|\dot{y}|$ ya utilizada en la evaluación de seguridad de otras regiones y el valor entonces adoptado es de 13 nudos.

3.3.2 El valor para la velocidad relativa en el plan horizontal de un par de aeronaves en rutas que se cruzan cuando se hallan en superposición horizontal fue determinado a partir del ángulo de

intersección de las rutas en un sistema de rutas analizado asumiendo que la velocidad de una aeronave individual $|\overline{V}|$ es de 443,48 nudos.

3.3.3 El valor para la velocidad vertical relativa $|\overline{\dot{z}}|$, presentado en la Tabla 3, de 1,5 nudos, es lo mismo utilizado en las evaluaciones de seguridad RVSM de las RMA Norte Atlántico (NATCMA) y Pacífico (PAARMO).

| Parámetro Símbolo | Definición del Parámetro | Valor del Parámetro | Fuente del Valor |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| $ \overline{\Delta V} $ | Valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad longitudinal relativa entre aeronaves volando en el mismo sentido | 24,482 nudos | Estimado del muestreo CAR/SAM |
| $ \overline{V} $ | Valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad de la aeronave | 443,48 nudos | Estimado del muestreo CAR/SAM |
| $ \overline{\dot{y}} $ | Valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad transversal relativa para un par de aeronaves nominalmente en lo mismo trayecto | 13 nudos | Valor utilizado en la evaluación de seguridad RVSM del NAT |
| $ \overline{h(\theta)} $ | Valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad horizontal relativa durante superposición de pares de aeronaves en rutas que cruzan con ángulos variando entre 5 y 175 grados | Depende del ángulo de intersección | Corresponde a una velocidad promedio de 443,48 nudos |
| $ \overline{\dot{z}} $ | Valor del absoluto promedio de la velocidad vertical de un par de aeronaves que han perdido toda separación vertical | 1.5 nudos | Valor usado en las evaluaciones RVSM del NAT y Pacífico |

Tabla 3. Velocidades Relativas de las Aeronaves Usadas en la Evaluación de Seguridad RVSM CAR/SAM

3.4 Probabilidad de Superposición Lateral – Para la aeronave típica que vuela en las regiones CAR/SAM, con envergadura (λ) de 0,019430nm, usando una aproximación dictada por una distribución descrita por una función dupla exponencial, fue obtenido el valor de $P_y(0) = 0,0648$ (Tabla 4).

3.5 Probabilidad de Superposición Vertical Atribuible al Desempeño de Mantenimiento de Altitud Técnica - Como indicado anteriormente, el riesgo técnico originase de los efectos de turbulencia, de la pérdida de mantenimiento de altitud y de los errores de desempeño de los sistemas de mantenimiento de altitud y de altimetría. En consecuencia, la estimación de la probabilidad de superposición vertical debe llevar en consideración las contribuciones de los errores verticales que se originan de todas estas fuentes.

3.5.1 El Grupo de Trabajo y Escrutinio consistentemente solicitó a los proveedores de ATS, usuarios del espacio aéreo y otros para informar mensualmente todos los tipos de grandes desvíos de altitud (LHD) a la CARSAMMA. Aunque ni todas las unidades de ATS han proveído estos informes mensualmente, entre aquellos recibidos por la CARSAMMA en el periodo de enero al diciembre de 2013 solamente algunos pocos ejemplos de LHD fueran atribuidos a la turbulencia. Por causa del importante efecto de estos datos en el riesgo de colisión vertical, la CARSAMMA tomó las debidas precauciones para determinar sus efectos en el riesgo de colisión vertical. La aproximación consideró el LHD atípico de

las regiones CAR/SAM, lo que resultó en los siguientes valores de las probabilidades, conforme presentados en la Tabla 4 siguiente:

| $P_z(1000)$ | $P_z(0)$ | $P_y(0)$ |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| $2,463 \times 10^{-9}$ | 0,241328 | 0,064837 |

Tabla 4. Resultados de las Probabilidades de Superposición Vertical y Lateral

3.6 Identificación de las causas de la inconsistencia de los errores de mantenimiento de altitud – las causas de los desvíos corresponden a turbulencias atmosféricas y a otros posibles errores técnicos de vuelo, como fallas de piloto automático, o aún, a ciertas condiciones operacionales de control de tránsito aéreo no identificadas en los informes de incidentes.

3.7 Verificación del TLS Técnico – la finalidad es demostrar que el TLS de $2,5 \times 10^{-9}$ accidentes fatales por hora de vuelo se cumple de acuerdo con un nivel de confianza significativo. El riesgo técnico que representa las regiones CAR/SAM fue evaluado considerando el movimiento de todas las FIR CAR y SAM. En la Tabla 5, a continuación, son presentados los parámetros del Modelo de Riesgo de Colisión Técnico para el año de 2013.

| PARÁMETROS | ESPACIO AÉREO | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | CARIBE | AMÉRICA DEL SUR | REGIONES CAR/SAM |
| $P_y(0)$ | 0,0632 | 0,0653 | 0,0648 |
| $P_z(0)$ | 0,255115 | 0,227542 | 0,241328 |
| $P_z(1000)$ | $2,463 \times 10^{-9}$ | $2,463 \times 10^{-9}$ | $2,463 \times 10^{-9}$ |
| $\lambda_x(\text{nm})$ | 0,02186 | 0,02297 | 0,022495 |
| $\lambda_y(\text{nm})$ | 0,01884 | 0,02062 | 0,01943 |
| $\lambda_z(\text{nm})$ | 0,00512 | 0,00523 | 0,00531 |
| $\lambda_h(\text{nm})$ | 0,024186 | 0,02297 | 0,02350 |
| $ \bar{V} $ (nm/h) | 444,68 | 442,93 | 443,48 |
| $ \Delta V $ (nm/h) | 24,975 | 23,921 | 24,482 |
| $ \bar{y} $ (nm/h) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| $ \bar{z} $ (nm/h) | 1,5 | 1,5 | 1,5 |
| $N_x(\text{op})$ | 0,036522 | 0,064602 | 0,048316 |
| $N_x(\text{mismo})$ | 0,0034407 | 0,013421 | 0,009033 |
| $E_z(\text{cruce})$ | 0,064381 | 0,046323 | 0,055352 |
| $S_x(\text{nm})$ | 82,4091 | 75,8595 | 79,1343 |

Tabla 5.

Resumen del Parámetro Técnico del Riesgo de Colisión Vertical

3.7.1 El riesgo de colisión fue evaluado separadamente para las regiones CAR y SAM y para el espacio aéreo total CAR/SAM.

3.8 Efecto del Crecimiento del Tránsito - la evolución del riesgo de colisión en el período de 2008 al 2017 fue estimada para la razón anual de crecimiento de 8% (IATA) que directamente afecta el valor de la frecuencia de paso. Las proyecciones son mostradas en la Figura 2, a continuación. Obsérvese que, hasta 2017, el riesgo técnico estará abajo del límite de 2.5×10^{-9} .

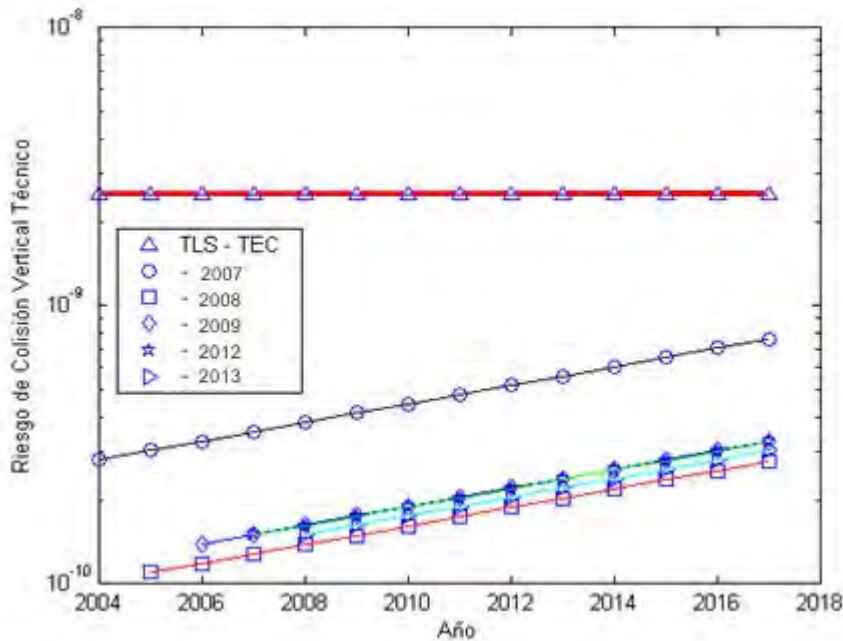


Figura 2. Proyección del Crecimiento del Riesgo de Colisión Técnico Región CAR/SAM

4 Riesgo Operacional

4.1 El CRM para el riesgo operacional fue desarrollado en conexión con la implantación del RVSM en las regiones CAR/SAM. El modelo refleja, así, ciertas características operacionales de las regiones CAR/SAM que no son comunes en otros espacios aéreos.

4.2 La definición de los errores de acuerdo con las causas fue basada en la clasificación aprobada durante la reunión del Grupo de Escrutinio en el año 2013 (GTE13), presentada y aprobada en nota de estudio referente a los LHD en el GREPECAS en el año 2014. En la Tabla 6 se muestran los códigos de LHD aprobados.

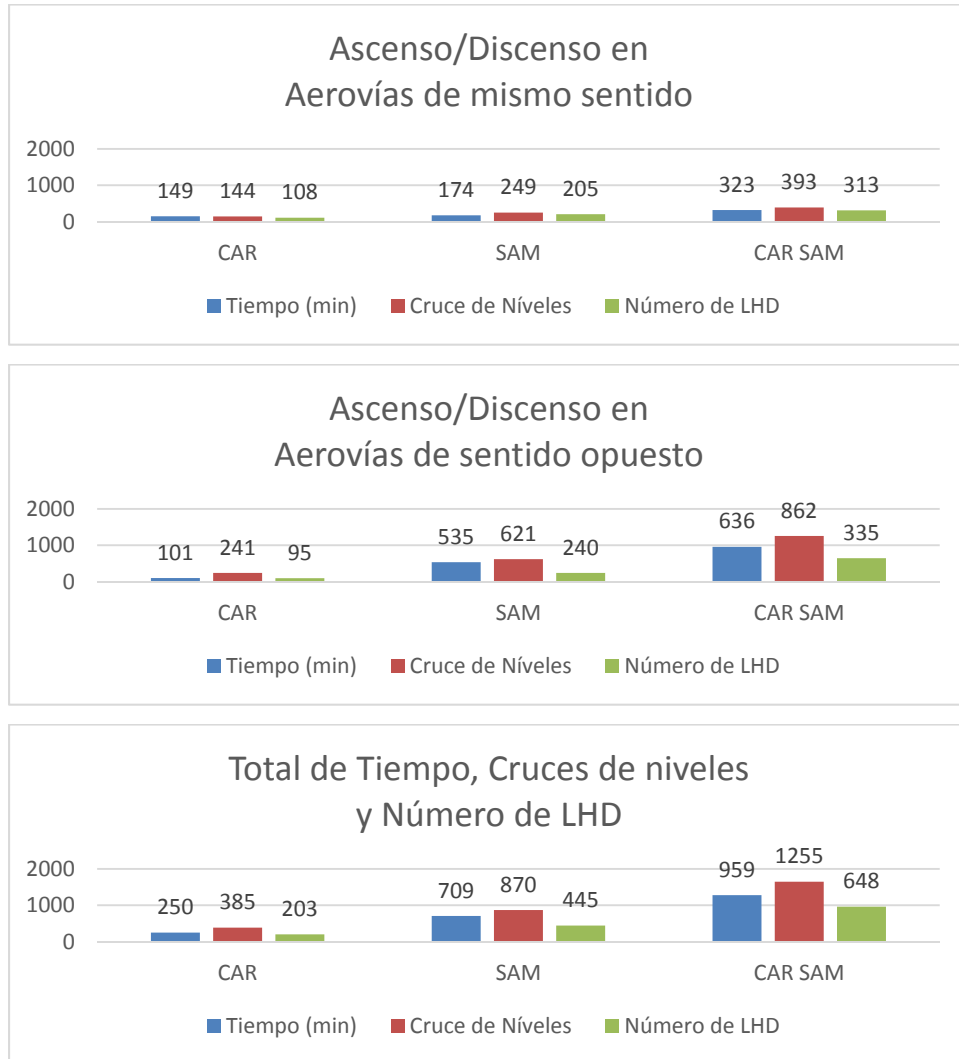
| CÓDIGO del LHD | Descripción del Código de los LHD |
|----------------|---|
| A | La tripulación de vuelo no ascendió/descendió la aeronave según autorización. |
| B | La tripulación de vuelo ascendió/descendió sin autorización del órgano ATC. |
| C | Operación o interpretación incorrectas del equipo de a bordo (p. ej., funcionamiento incorrecto de FMS en pleno funcionamiento, transcripción incorrecta de la autorización ATC o nueva autorización, plan de vuelo seguido en lugar de la autorización ATC, autorización original seguida en lugar de la nueva autorización, etc.) |
| D | Error de bucle del sistema ATC (p. ej., entrega incorrecta de autorización del ATC o la tripulación de vuelo no entiende mensaje de autorización) |
| E | Errores de coordinación entre unidades ATC de transferencia o la responsabilidad del control, como resultado de factores humanos (p. ej., coordinación tardía o inexistente; hora incorrecta de estimado / real; nivel de vuelo, ruta ATS, etc. que no se ajuste a los parámetros convenidos) |
| F | Errores de coordinación entre unidades ATC de transferencia o la responsabilidad del control, como resultado de falla de equipo o problemas técnicos. |
| G | Desviación debido a un suceso de contingencia del avión que llevó a una repentina incapacidad de mantener el nivel de vuelo asignado (por ejemplo, falla de presurización, falla de motor) |
| H | Desviación por falla del equipo de a bordo que condujo a un cambio no intencionado o no detectado del nivel de vuelo |
| I | Desviación debida a turbulencia u otra causa relacionada con las condiciones meteorológicas. |
| J | Desviación debido a un aviso de resolución del TCAS; tripulación de vuelo sigue correctamente un aviso de resolución del TCAS |
| K | Desviación debido a un aviso de resolución del TCAS; tripulación de vuelo sigue incorrectamente un aviso de resolución del TCAS. |
| L | Una aeronave que no es aprobada RVSM a la cual se le provea de separación RVSM (por ejemplo, plan de vuelo indicando la aprobación RVSM pero las aeronaves no está aprobada; mala interpretación de plan de vuelo por parte del ATC) |
| M | Otros - esto incluye los vuelos que operan (incluyendo ascenso / descenso) en espacio aéreo en el que las tripulaciones de vuelo no es posible establecer comunicaciones aire-tierra normales con la dependencia ATS responsable. |

Tabla 6. Clasificación del LHD Recibido

4.3 Las grandes desviaciones de altitud (LHD) identificadas en los reportes recibidos pueden dividirse en cuatro tipos de grupos:

- a) errores de comunicación entre el controlador-piloto y autorizaciones incorrectas;
- b) eventos de contingencia en aeronaves;
- c) errores debidos a efectos meteorológicos; y
- d) desvíos de altitud debido al ACAS (sistema de anticolidión en vuelo).

4.4 Los Gráficos 1a, 1b y 1c, a continuación, presentan los grandes errores (iguales a o mayores del que 1000 pies) considerados operacionales, cuyas categorías y causas de los desvíos son descritos en la Tabla 6. En los Gráficos 1a, 1b y 1c, se muestran a los números de niveles cruzados, n_m^{nc} , en el mismo sentido y, n_{op}^{nc} , y en sentido opuesto.



Gráficos 1a,1b,1c. LHD Operacional (Igual a o Mayor del que 1000 pies) Recibido por la CARSAMMA

4.5 Clasificación de los Errores recibidos para Evaluación del Riesgo

4.5.1 Las causas de los grupos de errores de los tipos de los ítems a) y b) (de la sección 4.3) fueran clasificadas considerando dos eventos para propósito de evaluación:

- aeronave nivelando en nivel errado;*
Según los Gráficos 1a, 1b y 1c, hubo 648 aeronaves que cruzaran niveles sin autorización en sentido opuesto y mismo sentido en las regiones CAR/SAM, totalizando 959 minutos, con el tiempo promedio en nivel incorrecto de **1,47993** minutos por aeronave, y 335 de ellas cruzaran niveles en el sentido opuesto al flujo de tráfico.
- aeronave ascendiendo/descendiendo atravesando un nivel de vuelo.*
Según los Gráficos 1a, 1b y 1c, hubo 1255 eventos de cruce de niveles sin autorización, 862 de ellos contrarios al flujo y 393 en el mismo sentido al movimiento del flujo.

4.5.2 Todos los desvíos debido a efectos meteorológicos non severos (iguales a o mayores del que 300 pies y debajo de o iguales a 1000 pies) fueran considerados en la distribución AAD.

4.5.3 Con respecto a las desviaciones debido a ACAS (TCAS), fue elaborada una distribución constituida de desempeño típico y atípico de los desvíos ACAS, utilizando el modelo de la forma de dupla exponencial, que es calculado en el software de IEAv.

4.5.4 La densidad $f_{ACAS}^{AAD}(a)$ fue consolidada con la densidad $f^{ASE}(a)$ para dar origen a una densidad $f_{ACAS}^{TVE}(z)$ y, finalmente, producir un estimado de la probabilidad de superposición vertical debido al ACAS, $P_z(S_z)_{ACAS}$.

4.6 Determinación de valores apropiados de los parámetros para grupo de errores.

4.6.1 Se hicieron los cálculos separadamente por regiones (CAR y SAM) y para todo el espacio aéreo CAR/SAM. Para ambos los espacios aéreos se utilizaron los datos (Gráficos 1a, 1b y 1c) de aeronaves nivelando en nivel de vuelo errado n^{ne} , número de niveles de vuelo cruzados sin autorización n^{nc} y el tiempo promedio gasto en nivel errado \bar{t}_{ne} . Para la tasa de ascenso/descenso $\left|\frac{\bar{z}}{z_c}\right|$ fue considerada la velocidad de 10 nudos.

4.6.2 En la Tabla 7, en continuación, constan los parámetros del grupo de errores, clasificados de acuerdo con su aplicación para las regiones CAR/SAM. En esa tabla, $P_z^{ne}(1000)$ es la probabilidad de superposición vertical debido a la aeronave nivelar en un nivel errado y $P_z^{nc}(1000)$ es la probabilidad de superposición vertical debido a la aeronave cruzar un nivel sin autorización del ATC. Los parámetros α^{ne} y α^{nc} se refieren a las tasas de error para aeronave nivelando en un nivel de vuelo errado y de aeronave cruzando un nivel de vuelo sin autorización, respectivamente. El producto $\alpha^{ne} \times \bar{t}_{ne}$ es la proporción de tiempo de vuelo gasto en un nivel de vuelo incorrecto.

| PARÁMETRO | CARIBE | AMÉRICA DEL SUR | REGIONES CAR/SAM |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| T (horas estimada por año) | 296.424 | 1592.832 | 1889.256 |
| α^{ne} | $2,133 \times 10^{-4}$ | $3,370 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,977 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| α_{mismo}^{ne} | $1,996 \times 10^{-4}$ | $3,209 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,823 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| α_{op}^{ne} | $1,376 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1,605 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1,532 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| α^{nc} | $4,129 \times 10^{-4}$ | $5,488 \times 10^{-4}$ | $5,056 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| α_{mismo}^{nc} | $1,996 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,664 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,451 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| α_{op}^{nc} | $2,133 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,824 \times 10^{-4}$ | $2,605 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Q_{mismo} | $8,034 \times 10^{-8}$ | $5,861 \times 10^{-8}$ | $3,673 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| Q_{op} | $7,886 \times 10^{-8}$ | $3,142 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2,247 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| $Q = \alpha^{ne} \times \bar{t}^{ne}$ | $4,975 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1,204 \times 10^{-5}$ | $9,791 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| $P_z(0)$ | 0,255115 | 0,227542 | 0,241328 |
| $P_z^{ne}(1000)$ | $2,243 \times 10^{-6}$ | $5,221 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4,750 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| $P_z^{ne}(1000)_{mismo}$ | $2,100 \times 10^{-6}$ | $5,085 \times 10^{-6}$ | $4,598 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| $P_z^{ne}(1000)_{op}$ | $1,421 \times 10^{-7}$ | $1,363 \times 10^{-7}$ | $1,527 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $P_z^{nc}(1000)$ | $5,966 \times 10^{-7}$ | $7,718 \times 10^{-7}$ | $7,926 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $P_z^{nc}(1000)_{mismo}$ | $2,884 \times 10^{-7}$ | $3,746 \times 10^{-7}$ | $3,843 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $P_z^{nc}(1000)_{op}$ | $3,082 \times 10^{-7}$ | $3,972 \times 10^{-7}$ | $4,083 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| $P_z^{ACAS}(1000)$ | $6,026 \times 10^{-9}$ | $1,841 \times 10^{-9}$ | $3,804 \times 10^{-9}$ |

Tabla 7. Datos de los Errores Operacionales

4.7 Evaluación del Riesgo Vertical Debido a Errores Operacionales (escenario 1)

4.7.1 Esta sección ofrece un estimado del riesgo asociado a todas las causas relacionadas al uso del RVSM.

4.7.2 El riesgo de colisión vertical es estimado con el modelo de riesgo de colisión de Reich asociado a cada grupo de tipos de grandes errores. Algunos de los parámetros están presentados en la Tabla 8.

N_{az}^{ne} es el riesgo vertical debido a la nivelación en un nivel incorrecto;

N_{az}^{nc} es el riesgo vertical debido a la aeronave cruzar un nivel de vuelo sin autorización;

N_{az}^{ACAS} es el riesgo vertical debido a los incidentes relacionados al Sistema Anticolisión en Vuelo (de la Aeronave); y

N_{az} es el riesgo de colisión vertical debido a todas las causas o riesgo total.

| ESPACIO AÉREO | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| PARÁMETRO | CARIBE | AMÉRICA DEL SUR | REGIONES CAR/SAM |
| n_{az}^{ne} | 97 | 372 | 469 |
| n_{mismo}^{nc} | 144 | 249 | 393 |
| n_{op}^{nc} | 241 | 621 | 862 |
| n_{az}^{nc} | 385 | 870 | 1255 |
| \bar{t}_t^{ne} | 0,02332 h | 0,035718 h | 0,03289 h |
| \bar{t}_{mismo}^{ne} | 0,02335 h | 0,036525 h | 0,03356 h |
| t_{op}^{ne} | 0,02292 h | 0,019583 h | 0,02054 h |
| t_{mesmo}^{ne} | 8,25 min | 438,3 min | 519,55 |
| t_{op}^{ne} | 5,50 min | 11,75 min | 17,25 |
| t_t^{ne} | 86,75 min | 450,05 min | 536,80 |
| $\left \dot{z}_c \right $ | 10 kt | 10 kt | 10 kt |

Tabla 8. Parámetros de los Errores Operacionales

4.7.3 Como puede ser visto en la Tabla 9 y su Gráfico a continuación, el riesgo total para las regiones CAR/SAM es mayor del que el TLS.

| Región | Riesgo Técnico | Riesgo Operacional | Riesgo Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 13,60000E ⁻⁹ | 13,6E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 11,20010E ⁻⁹ | 11,2E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 11,78400E ⁻⁹ | 11,9E⁻⁹ |
| Número de LHD evaluados: 1306 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E ⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E ⁻⁹ |



Tabla 9 y Gráfico. Riesgos de Colisión para las Regiones CAR/SAM.

4.7.4 Es importante notar que el riesgo es fuertemente influenciado por los LHD, la mayoría de ellos debida a errores de mensaje de transición entre órganos ATC (error de coordinación).

4.7.5 Estos errores no son causados por la operación RVSM, pero sin debidos a malos procedimientos de transferencia de aeronaves de una unidad de ATC para otra unidad ATC y a errores debido a ausencia de coordinación por parte del órgano ATC transferidor (errores del tipo E).

4.7.6 Considerando las observaciones arriba, se concluye que es necesario continuar a monitorear los LHD para mantenerlos dentro de límites aceptables.

4.8 Acciones Correctivas

4.8.1 Para reducir el riesgo, el tiempo recorrido en niveles incorrectos y el número de niveles cruzados sin autorización del ATC deben de ser reducidos. Acciones correctivas deben de ser tomadas para reducir las causas de los errores de mensaje de transición entre órganos ATC y de error debido ausencia de coordinación por parte del órgano ATC transferidor (error tipo E).

4.9 Otros Escenarios de los Riesgos para Operaciones RVSM en las Regiones CAR/SAM (escenarios 2, y 3)

4.9.1.1 En el escenario 2, CARSAMMA ha decidido por no considerar que el error del tipo “E” impacte en la aplicación RVSM, o sea, este tipo de error puede llevar a LHD, pero independientemente del valor de separación RVSM que se aplique. Por lo tanto, en la Tabla 10 y Gráfico son presentados solamente los errores que realmente pueden afectar la aplicación del RVSM.

4.9.1.2 Los cálculos demuestran que, para esta evaluación, esto es equivalente a adoptar medidas correctivas resultantes de la implantación de un eficiente programa con el objetivo de eliminar los errores de coordinación entre unidades de control de tránsito aéreo y errores debido a ausencia de coordinación por parte del órgano ATC transferidor (errores del tipo E).

4.9.1.3 Resultados del Escenario 2 – en la Tabla 10 y Gráfico abajo son presentados los valores de los riesgos debidos a los errores que realmente afectan la aplicación del RVSM, o sea, sin los errores del tipo E.

| Región | Riesgo Técnico | Riesgo Operacional | Riesgo Total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 0,0595E ⁻⁹ | 0,0649E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 0,0655E ⁻⁹ | 0,0755E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 0,0643E ⁻⁹ | 0,0734E⁻⁹ |
| Número de LHD evaluados: 31 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E⁻⁹ |

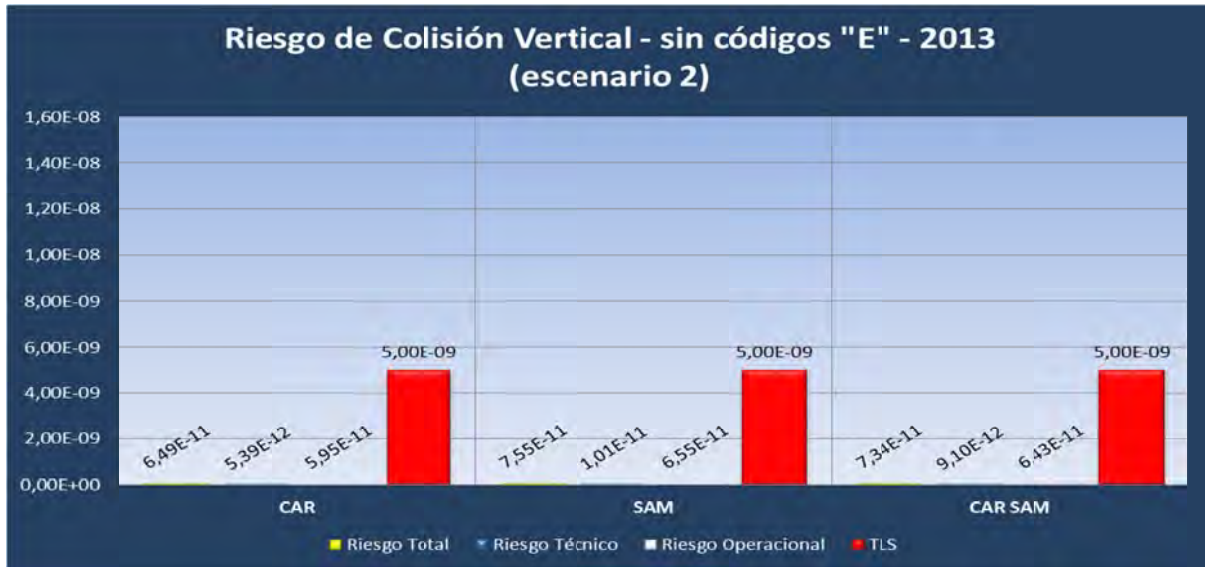


Tabla 10 y Gráfico. Riesgos de Colisión para las Regiones CAR/SAM (sin los LHD con códigos “E”).

4.9.2.1 En el escenario 3, CARSAMMA, por solicitud de los expertos presentes en las Teleconferencias a lo largo del año, ha hecho un estudio en que no considera los errores ocurridos en el Atlántico Sur. Por lo tanto, en la Tabla 11 y Gráfico son presentados los errores sin los LHD ocurridos básicamente, en el área AORRA.

4.9.2.2 Las medidas correctivas a adoptar deben de ser resultantes de la implantación de una mejor estructura de detección, comunicación y entrenamiento de coordinación, además de la creación de un “Grupo de Trabajo del Atlántico Sur (GTAS)” para que sea llevado a GREPECAS un estudio en que:

El área AORRA sea considerado de categoría “A” para que se mantenga un nivel aceptable de seguridad operacional; o

El área AORRA no sea considerado espacio RVSM, manteniéndose como espacio “G”.

Se solicite la participación de las unidades ATC de FHAW y EGYPT en las Teleconferencias para el análisis de los LHD en que estén involucradas.

4.9.2.3 Resultados del Escenario 3 – en la Tabla 11 y Gráfico abajo son presentados los valores de los riesgos debidos a todos los errores, sin considerar los ocurridos en el área AORRA.

| Región | Riesgo Técnico | Riesgo Operacional | Riesgo Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| CAR | 0,00539E ⁻⁹ | 10,3000E ⁻⁹ | 10,3000E⁻⁹ |
| SAM | 0,01010E ⁻⁹ | 8,5100E ⁻⁹ | 8,5200E⁻⁹ |
| CAR/SAM | 0,00910E ⁻⁹ | 8,8800E ⁻⁹ | 8,89004E⁻⁹ |
| Número de LHD evaluados: 1205 | | | |
| TLS | 2,5E ⁻⁹ | - | 5,0E ⁻⁹ |

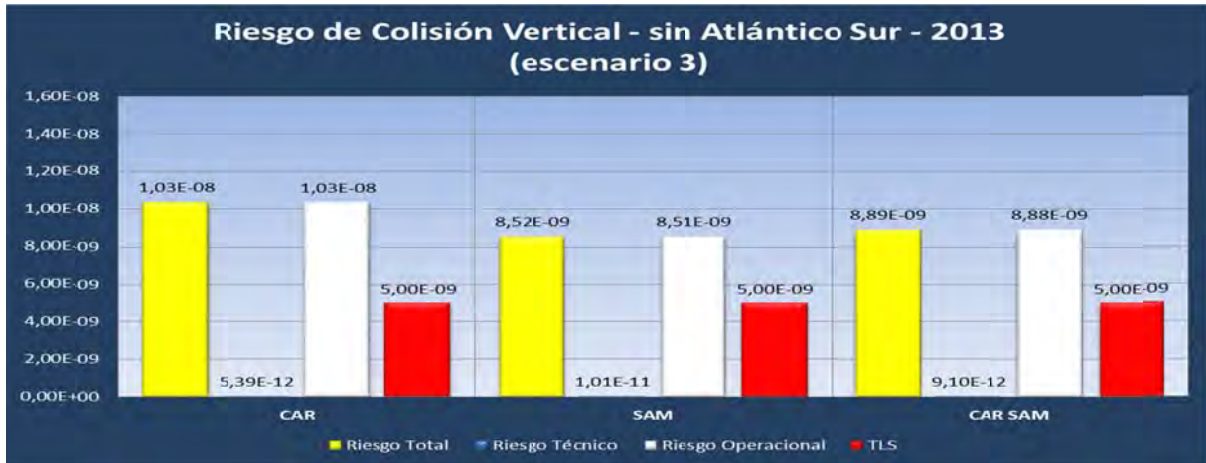


Tabla 11 y Gráfico. Riesgos de Colisión para las Regiones CAR/SAM (sin los LHD del Atlántico Sur).

5. Resultados y Conclusiones

5.1 El número total de horas voladas considerado para los análisis de evaluación del riesgo para las regiones CAR/SAM, corresponde al total de horas de vuelo de las FIR SAM y CAR. En resumen, la región SAM contribuyó con 84,30% del total de horas de vuelo y la región CAR con 15,69%.

5.2 El riesgo de colisión vertical técnico fue evaluado separadamente para las regiones del Caribe, América del Sur y para todo el espacio aéreo de las regiones CAR/SAM. Todas las regiones presentan valores estimados del riesgo técnico abajo del TLS.

5.3 Como puede ser visto de los valores presentados arriba (Tablas 9, 10, y 11), el riesgo técnico estimado es $0,0091 \times 10^{-9}$. Esta estimativa satisface el valor acordado para TLS de no más de $2,5 \times 10^{-9}$ accidentes fatales por hora de vuelo de la aeronave debido a la pérdida de separación vertical de 1000 pies correctamente establecido.

5.4 La evaluación del crecimiento del riesgo técnico para las regiones CAR/SAM, debido al crecimiento del tránsito aéreo, fue realizada según el crecimiento anual de 8% (IATA) hasta 2017. Las proyecciones muestran que el riesgo técnico hasta 2017 estará muy abajo del límite TLS de $2,5 \times 10^{-9}$.

5.5 Sin embargo, el riesgo de colisión vertical total, debido a la combinación de los errores técnicos de mantenimiento de altitud y los errores operacionales, estimado en números de accidentes fatales por hora de vuelo, está arriba del límite tolerado. Para la región CAR es igual a $13,6 \times 10^{-9}$, para la

región SAM $11,2 \times 10^{-9}$ y para las regiones CAR/SAM alrededor de $11,9 \times 10^{-9}$. Para bajar los valores de los riesgos son necesarias acciones correctivas. Las acciones sugeridas son eliminar los errores del tipo E.

5.7 Los principales errores operacionales (LHD), recopilados en las regiones CAR/SAM en el período de enero a diciembre de 2013, se relacionan a fallas en el ciclo de mensajes de coordinación entre unidades ATC y errores de ausencia de coordinación por parte de la unidad ATC transferidora (1015 LHD del tipo E). La evolución desde 2004 de estos y de los demás errores pueden ser vistos en la Tabla 12 de abajo.

5.8 Los Estados de las regiones CAR/SAM deben tomar conciencia que cada LHD corresponde a una advertencia de peligro. En consecuencia, acciones correctivas deben de ser implementadas independientemente de cualquier resultado de evaluación de riesgo. Por lo tanto, las medidas correctivas adicionales deben de ser necesariamente adoptadas para eliminar errores de los siguientes tipos:

- A - Falla en el Ascenso/Descenso según autorización;
- B - Ascenso/descenso sin autorización del órgano ATC;
- D - Error de bucle del sistema ATC (ex: Piloto interpreta mensaje de autorización de forma incorrecta u órgano ATC emite autorización incorrecta);
- H - Desviación debido a falla de equipo;
- I - Desviación debido a la turbulencia y otra causas meteorológicas;
- J - Desviación debido a un aviso de resolución del TCAS; tripulación de vuelo sigue correctamente un aviso de resolución del TCAS;
- K - Desviación debido a un aviso de resolución del TCAS; tripulación de vuelo sigue incorrectamente un aviso de resolución del TCAS; y
- L - Una aeronave que no es aprobada RVSM.

5.9 La evolución de los LHD presentada en la Tabla 12 corrobora las conclusiones acerca de las posibilidades de colisiones en las regiones CAR/SAM. Por lo tanto, es necesario que los Estados apliquen medidas de mitigación adicionales para garantizar la seguridad operacional.

| Código LHD | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | TOTAL | % |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 32 | 0,61% |
| B | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 66 | 1,26% |
| C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 25 | 0,48% |
| D | 0 | 0 | 6 | 31 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 59 | 1,13% |
| E | 16 | 25 | 56 | 78 | 262 | 396 | 600 | 616 | 644 | 1015 | 1275 | 4983 | 95,04% |
| G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0,04% |
| H | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 0,48% |
| I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 32 | 0,61% |
| M | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0,36% |
| TOTAL | 22 | 28 | 67 | 113 | 283 | 439 | 622 | 635 | 673 | 1060 | 1301 | 5243 | 100,00% |

Tabla 12. Evolución de los Grandes Desvíos de Altitud (LHDs)

* Los números en rojo son estimativos

6. Recomendación Especial

6.1 Las recomendaciones descritas en esta sección tiene el objetivo de ayudar en los esfuerzos de los próximos trabajos asociados con la evaluación del riesgo de colisión.

6.2 Datos Sobre el Flujo de Tránsito – datos recibidos de varios Estados no pudieron ser aprovechados por diferentes razones, desde el no entendimiento de cómo los datos deben de ser transcritos en los formularios hasta inconsistencia de datos. Es aconsejable que antes de la recopilación de datos se establezca un procedimiento de entrenamiento sobre cómo llenar la planilla.

6.3 Datos Sobre los Desvíos Verticales Técnicos – debe ser hecho un esfuerzo de planeamiento para definir la mejor metodología de recopilación acerca de los desvíos verticales técnicos. Adicionalmente, debe ser elaborado un programa de trabajo para mostrar que el Error del Sistema de Altimetría (ASE) para aeronaves RVSM-aprobadas permanece estable. Esta tarea solamente podrá ser realizada con la implantación de un programa de monitoreo continuado del desempeño del sistema de altimetría de las aeronaves. Este programa deberá prever el monitoreo del citado sistema de altimetría por lo menos a cada dos años, o intervalo de 1000 horas de vuelo por aeronave, o el que ocurra por último.

6.4 Monitoreo del Sistema de Altimetría – las regiones CAR/SAM deberían establecer un programa de implantación de unidades de monitoreo para la verificación del sistema de altimetría de las aeronaves. Este programa deberá ser compuesto de un sistema de unidades autónomas de monitoreo, instaladas en posiciones geográficas estratégicas en los espacios de mayor densidad de flujo de tránsito aéreo. El objetivo es monitorear el mayor número de aeronaves para verificación de la estabilidad del error del sistema altimétrico (ASE) y verificar si el riesgo técnico se mantiene compatible con el TLS acordado de $2,5 \times 10^{-9}$.

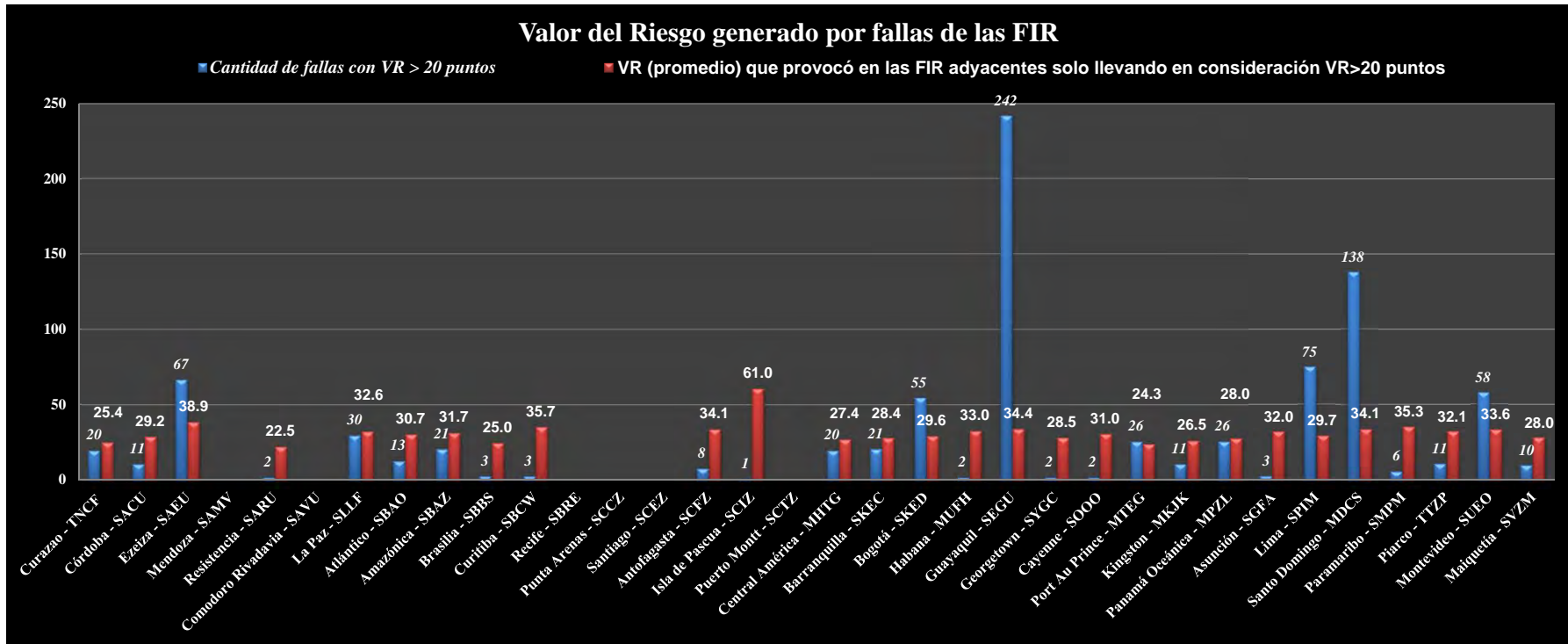
6.5 Datos Sobre los Desvíos Verticales Debido a Errores Operacionales – información sobre esos tipos de eventos es obtenida vía ATC o Informes del piloto. Datos importantes sobre esos desvíos como número de niveles cruzados y tiempo de permanencia en nivel no autorizado raramente son reportados por los pilotos. Como esos desvíos son consecuencias de errores o acciones de emergencia, los Estados deben desarrollar un plano de trabajo para obtener esos datos con un alto nivel de confianza y compartirlos con la CARSAMMA.

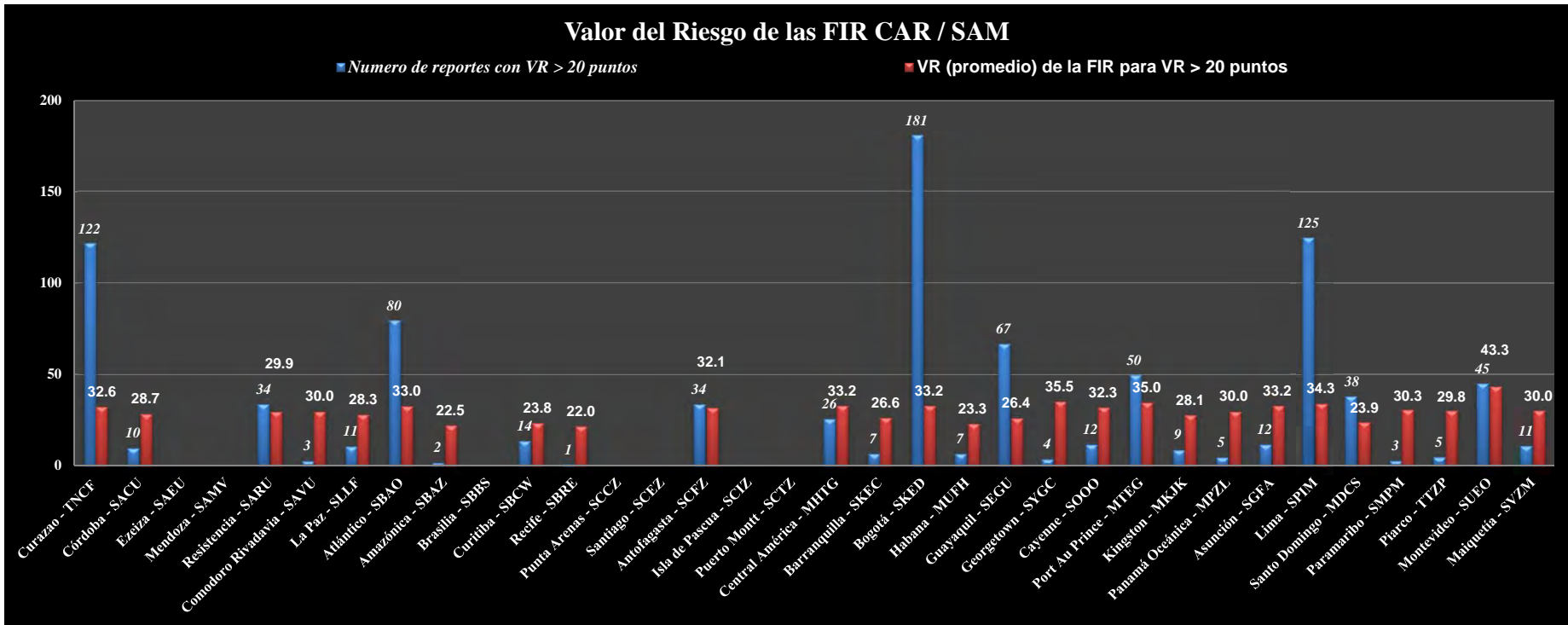
6.6 Datos Sobre los Desvíos Debido al ACAS (TCAS) – monitoreo de los reportes TCAS debe ser efectivo en el sentido de confirmar el desempeño operacional debido a tales eventos.

6.7 Los Estados, Organizaciones Internacionales y Líneas Aéreas deben continuar aplicando sus mejores esfuerzos para obtener e informar las notificaciones LHD a la CARSAMMA.

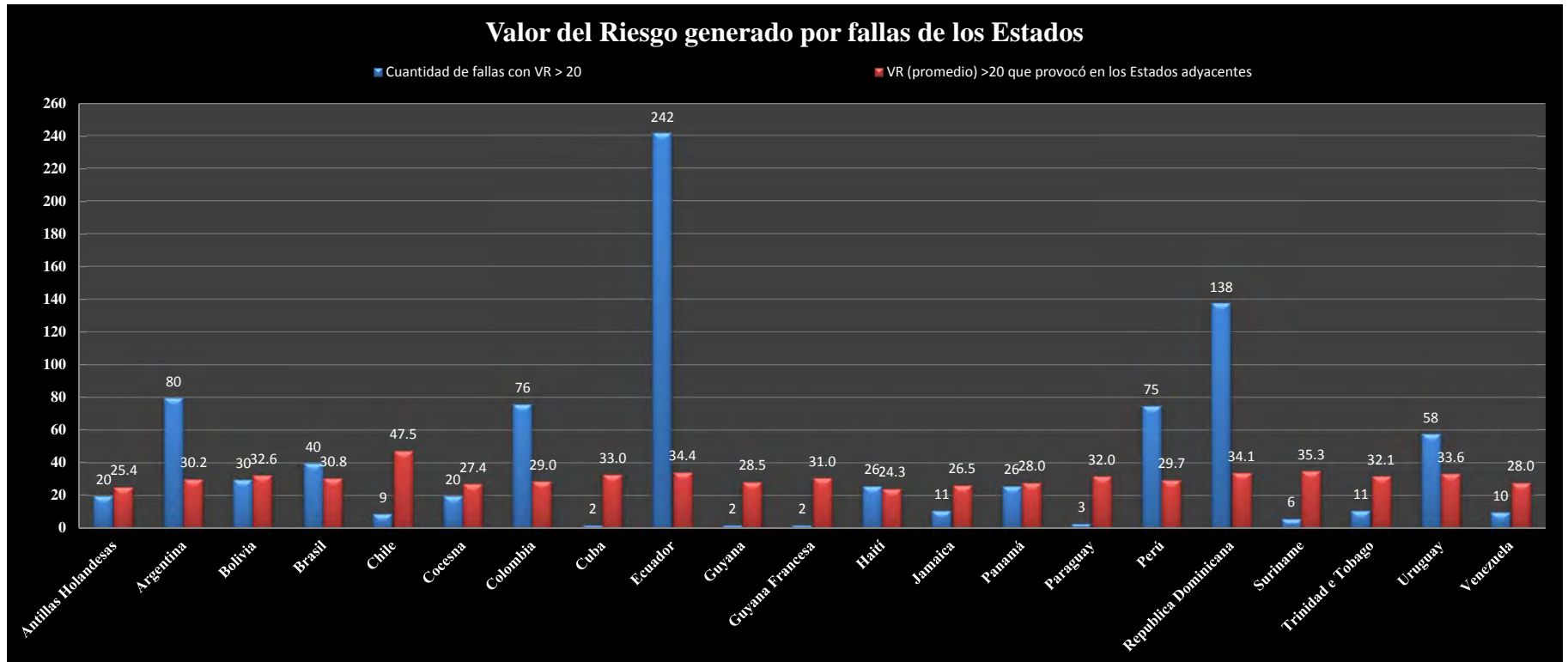
| Estados | FIR | Cantidad total de LHD reportados por otras FIR debido fallas de ___ en 2013 | Cantidad total de LHD validados reportados por otras FIR debido fallas | Cantidad de reportes cuyos VR están arriba del TLS (> 20 puntos) | FIR ___ contribuyó con ___ (VR promedio) en las otras FIR | Valor está Abajo o Arriba del Valor Promedio para la Región |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| Antillas Holandesas | Curazao - TNCF | 56 | 53 | 20 | 25.4 | Abajo |
| Argentina | Córdoba - SACU | 17 | 17 | 11 | 29.2 | Abajo |
| | Ezeiza - SAEU | 71 | 67 | 67 | 38.9 | Arriba |
| | Mendoza - SAMV | 6 | 5 | | | |
| | Resistencia - SARU | 3 | 2 | 2 | 22.5 | Abajo |
| | Comodoro Rivadavia - SAVU | | | | | |
| Bolivia | La Paz - SLLF | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32.6 | Arriba |
| Brasil | Atlántico - SBAO | 14 | 14 | 13 | 30.7 | Abajo |
| | Amazónica - SBAZ | 46 | 42 | 21 | 31.7 | Arriba |
| | Brasilia - SBBS | 14 | 12 | 3 | 25.0 | Abajo |
| | Curitiba - SBCW | 3 | 3 | 3 | 35.7 | Arriba |
| | Recife - SBRE | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Chile | Punta Arenas - SCCZ | | | | | |
| | Santiago - SCEZ | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | Antofagasta - SCFZ | 14 | 9 | 8 | 34.1 | Arriba |
| | Isla de Pascua - SCIZ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 61.0 | Arriba |
| | Puerto Montt - SCTZ | | | | | |
| Cocenas | Central América - MHTG | 59 | 42 | 20 | 27.4 | Abajo |
| Colombia | Barranquilla - SKEC | 37 | 33 | 21 | 28.4 | Abajo |
| | Bogotá - SKED | 74 | 65 | 55 | 29.6 | Abajo |
| Cuba | Habana - MUFH | 12 | 10 | 2 | 33.0 | Arriba |
| Ecuador | Guayaquil - SEGU | 274 | 263 | 242 | 34.4 | Arriba |
| Guyana | Georgetown - SYGC | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28.5 | Abajo |
| Guyana Francesa | Cayenne - SOOO | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31.0 | Abajo |
| Haití | Port Au Prince - MTEG | 63 | 62 | 26 | 24.3 | Abajo |
| Jamaica | Kingston - MKJK | 12 | 11 | 11 | 26.5 | Abajo |
| Panamá | Panamá Oceánica - MPZL | 55 | 54 | 26 | 28.0 | Abajo |
| Paraguay | Asunción - SGFA | 4 | 3 | 3 | 32.0 | Arriba |
| Perú | Lima - SPIM | 135 | 102 | 75 | 29.7 | Abajo |
| Republica Dominicana | Santo Domingo - MDCS | 170 | 148 | 138 | 34.1 | Arriba |
| Suriname | Paramaribo - SMPM | 7 | 7 | 6 | 35.3 | Arriba |
| Trinidad e Tobago | Piarco - TTZP | 25 | 19 | 11 | 32.1 | Arriba |
| Uruguay | Montevideo - SUEO | 62 | 61 | 58 | 33.6 | Arriba |
| Venezuela | Maiquetía - SVZM | 41 | 36 | 10 | 28.0 | Abajo |
| | San Juan - TJZS | 9 | 9 | 4 | 30.5 | Abajo |
| | Johannesburgo - FAJO | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39.0 | |
| | México / Mérida - MMDM | 29 | 27 | 2 | 26.0 | |
| | Miami - KZMA | 11 | 10 | 5 | 27.4 | |
| | New York - KZNY | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Dakar - GOOO | 21 | 18 | 15 | 32.1 | |
| | Abidjan - DIII | 16 | 15 | 7 | 24.8 | |
| | Sta. Maria | | | | | |
| | App Rio | 3 | 3 | 3 | 22.0 | |
| | Luanda - FNAN | 11 | 10 | 8 | 28.4 | |
| | Mount Pleasant - EGYPT | 3 | 2 | 2 | 28.0 | |
| | Tahiti | 1 | 1 | 1 | 46.0 | |
| | Aeronave / Piloto | 35 | 27 | 3 | 31.7 | |
| TOTAL GENERAL | | 1,463 | 1,306 | 938 | | |
| fallas CAR/SAM generaron un VR TOTAL de | | 1,319 | 1,183 | 887 | 31.5 | |
| fallas CAR generaron un VR de ___ para las FIR adyacentes | | 397 | | 228 | 29.0 | |
| fallas SAM generaron un VR de ___ para las FIR adyacentes | | 922 | | 659 | 32.4 | |

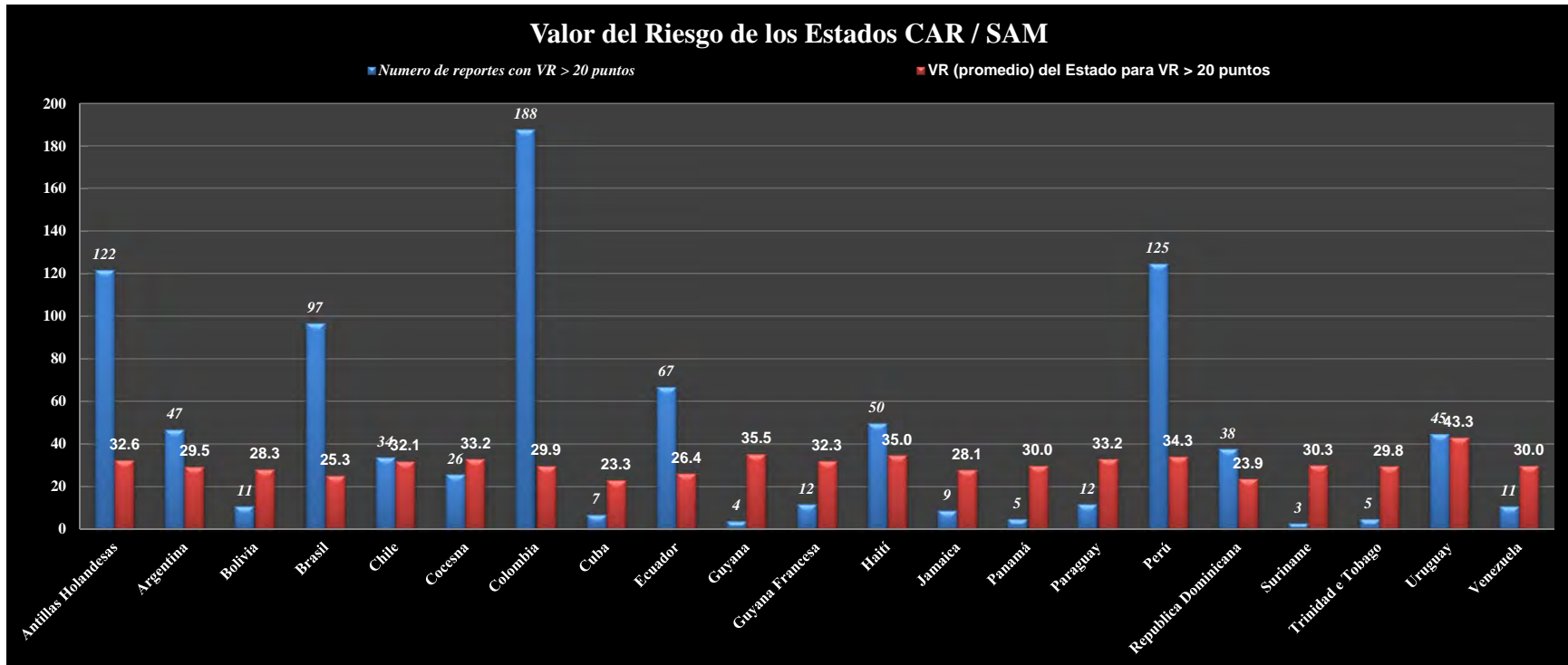
| Estados | FIR | Cantidad total de LHD que la FIR ____ reportó en 2013 | Cantidad total de LHD validados de la FIR ____ en 2013 | Cantidad de reportes cuyos VR están arriba del TLS de 20 puntos | VR (promedio) de la FIR cuyos reportes están arriba del TLS de 20 puntos | ?VR está Abajo o Arriba del Valor promedio para el TLS mayor que 20 puntos de la Región CAR o SAM? |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Antillas Holandesas | Curazao - TNCF | 142 | 124 | 122 | 32.6 | Arriba |
| Argentina | Córdoba - SACU | 17 | 11 | 10 | 28.7 | Abajo |
| | Ezeiza - SAEU | | | | | |
| | Mendoza - SAMV | | | | | |
| | Resistencia - SARU | 36 | 35 | 34 | 29.9 | Abajo |
| | Comodoro Rivadavia - SAVU | 4 | 3 | 3 | 30.0 | Abajo |
| Bolivia | La Paz - SLLF | 12 | 11 | 11 | 28.3 | Abajo |
| Brasil | Atlántico - SBAO | 100 | 94 | 80 | 33.0 | Arriba |
| | Amazónica - SBAZ | 24 | 22 | 2 | 22.5 | Abajo |
| | Brasilia - SBBS | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | Curitiba - SBCW | 25 | 25 | 14 | 23.8 | Abajo |
| | Recife - SBRE | 16 | 15 | 1 | 22.0 | Abajo |
| Chile | Punta Arenas - SCCZ | | | | | |
| | Santiago - SCEZ | 5 | 5 | | | |
| | Antofagasta - SCFZ | 82 | 61 | 34 | 32.1 | Arriba |
| | Isla de Pascua - SCIZ | | | | | |
| | Puerto Montt - SCTZ | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Cocoesna | Central América - MHTG | 81 | 70 | 26 | 33.2 | Arriba |
| Colombia | Barranquilla - SKEC | 15 | 13 | 7 | 26.6 | Abajo |
| | Bogotá - SKED | 260 | 250 | 181 | 33.2 | Arriba |
| Cuba | Habana - MUFH | 22 | 17 | 7 | 23.3 | Abajo |
| Ecuador | Guayaquil - SEGU | 103 | 74 | 67 | 26.4 | Abajo |
| Guyana | Georgetown - SYGC | 8 | 7 | 4 | 35.5 | Arriba |
| Guyana Francesa | Cayenne - SOOO | 20 | 15 | 12 | 32.3 | Arriba |
| Haití | Port Au Prince - MTEG | 56 | 50 | 50 | 35.0 | Arriba |
| Jamaica | Kingston - MKJK | 21 | 19 | 9 | 28.1 | Abajo |
| Panamá | Panamá Oceánica - MPZL | 17 | 15 | 5 | 30.0 | Abajo |
| Paraguay | Asunción - SGFA | 13 | 12 | 12 | 33.2 | Arriba |
| Perú | Lima - SPIM | 134 | 131 | 125 | 34.3 | Arriba |
| Republica Dominicana | Santo Domingo - MDCS | 109 | 108 | 38 | 23.9 | Abajo |
| Suriname | Paramaribo - SMPM | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30.3 | Arriba |
| Trinidad e Tobago | Piarco - TTZP | 8 | 7 | 5 | 29.8 | Abajo |
| Uruguay | Montevideo - SUEO | 48 | 45 | 45 | 43.3 | Arriba |
| Venezuela | Maiquetía - SVZM | 24 | 22 | 11 | 30.0 | Abajo |
| | San Juan - TJZS | 8 | 7 | | | |
| | Johannesburgo - FAJO | 3 | 3 | 3 | 39.0 | |
| | México / Mérida - MMDM | 9 | 9 | 1 | 34.0 | |
| | Miami - KZMA | 15 | 6 | 3 | 24.0 | |
| | New York - KZNY | 6 | 4 | 1 | 26.0 | |
| | Dakar - GOOO | 11 | 11 | 11 | 32.0 | |
| | Abidjan - DIII | | | | | |
| | Sta. Maria | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29.0 | |
| | App Rio | | | | | |
| | Luanda - FNAN | | | | | |
| | Mount Pleasant - EGYF | | | | | |
| | Tahiti | | | | | |
| | Aeronave / Piloto | | | | | |
| TOTAL GENERAL | | 1,463 | 1,306 | 938 | | |
| VR (promedio) CAR/SAM para valores arriba del TLS | | 1,410 | 1,265 | 918 | 30.0 | |
| VR (promedio) CAR para valores arriba del TLS | | 439 | 395 | 257 | 29.4 | |
| VR (promedio) SAM para valores arriba del TLS | | 971 | 870 | 661 | 30.3 | |





| Estados | Cantidad total de LHD reportados por otras FIR debido fallas de en 2013 | Cantidad total de LHD validados reportados por otras FIR debido fallas | Cantidad de reportes cuyos VR están arriba del TLS (> 20 puntos) | FIR ___ contribuyó con ___ (VR promedio) en las otras FIR | Valor está Abajo o Arriba del Valor Promedio para la Región | Estados | Cantidad total de LHD que la FIR ___ reportó en 2013 | Cantidad total de LHD validados de la FIR ___ en 2013 | Cantidad de reportes cuyos VR están arriba del TLS de 20 puntos | VR (promedio) de la FIR cuyos reportes están arriba del TLS de 20 puntos | ?VR está Abajo o Arriba del Valor promedio para el TLS mayor que 20 puntos de la Región CAR o SAM? |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Antillas Holandesas | 56 | 53 | 20 | 25.4 | Abajo | Antillas Holandesas | 142 | 124 | 122 | 32.6 | Arriba |
| Argentina | 97 | 91 | 80 | 30.2 | Abajo | Argentina | 57 | 49 | 47 | 29.5 | Abajo |
| Bolivia | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32.6 | Arriba | Bolivia | 12 | 11 | 11 | 28.3 | Abajo |
| Brasil | 79 | 71 | 40 | 30.8 | Abajo | Brasil | 169 | 156 | 97 | 25.3 | Abajo |
| Chile | 17 | 12 | 9 | 47.5 | Arriba | Chile | 88 | 67 | 34 | 32.1 | Arriba |
| Cocoesna | 59 | 42 | 20 | 27.4 | Abajo | Cocoesna | 81 | 70 | 26 | 33.2 | Arriba |
| Colombia | 111 | 98 | 76 | 29.0 | Abajo | Colombia | 275 | 263 | 188 | 29.9 | Abajo |
| Cuba | 12 | 10 | 2 | 33.0 | Arriba | Cuba | 22 | 17 | 7 | 23.3 | Abajo |
| Ecuador | 274 | 263 | 242 | 34.4 | Arriba | Ecuador | 103 | 74 | 67 | 26.4 | Abajo |
| Guyana | 2 | 2 | 2 | 28.5 | Abajo | Guyana | 8 | 7 | 4 | 35.5 | Arriba |
| Guyana Francesa | 2 | 2 | 2 | 31.0 | Abajo | Guyana Francesa | 20 | 15 | 12 | 32.3 | Arriba |
| Haití | 63 | 62 | 26 | 24.3 | Abajo | Haití | 56 | 50 | 50 | 35.0 | Arriba |
| Jamaica | 12 | 11 | 11 | 26.5 | Abajo | Jamaica | 21 | 19 | 9 | 28.1 | Abajo |
| Panamá | 55 | 54 | 26 | 28.0 | Abajo | Panamá | 17 | 15 | 5 | 30.0 | Abajo |
| Paraguay | 4 | 3 | 3 | 32.0 | Arriba | Paraguay | 13 | 12 | 12 | 33.2 | Arriba |
| Perú | 135 | 102 | 75 | 29.7 | Abajo | Perú | 134 | 131 | 125 | 34.3 | Arriba |
| Republica Dominicana | 170 | 148 | 138 | 34.1 | Arriba | Republica Dominicana | 109 | 108 | 38 | 23.9 | Abajo |
| Suriname | 7 | 7 | 6 | 35.3 | Arriba | Suriname | 3 | 3 | 3 | 30.3 | Abajo |
| Trinidad e Tobago | 25 | 19 | 11 | 32.1 | Arriba | Trinidad e Tobago | 8 | 7 | 5 | 29.8 | Abajo |
| Uruguay | 62 | 61 | 58 | 33.6 | Arriba | Uruguay | 48 | 45 | 45 | 43.3 | Arriba |
| Venezuela | 41 | 36 | 10 | 28.0 | Abajo | Venezuela | 24 | 22 | 11 | 30.0 | Abajo |
| fallas CAR/SAM generaron un VR TOTAL de | | | 887 | 31.1 | | VR (promedio) CAR/SAM para valores arriba del TLS | | | 918 | 30.8 | |
| fallas CAR generaron un VR de para las FIR advacentes | | | 228 | 29.0 | | VR (promedio) CAR para valores arriba del TLS | | | 257 | 29.4 | |
| fallas SAM generaron un VR de para las FIR advacentes | | | 659 | #REF! | | VR (promedio) SAM para valoresarriba del TLS | | | 661 | #REF! | |





Agenda Item 3: Review of RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment Project for the CAR and SAM Regions

3.1 The Meeting took note that CARSAMMA has identified that from the data provided to them by CAR and SAM States, only 42% of SAM and 78% of CAR Region States information could be used, taking into consideration the errors in the filling of forms submitted to the Agency. Details on such information, is included in Appendix A to GREPECAS/17-WP/07 presented to GREPECAS/17.

3.2 Likewise, CARSAMMA has identified that in CAR and SAM Regions, a high percentage of LHD (58%) could not be used for safety assessment calculations due to missing or incorrect information inserted in the LHD form, thus significantly affecting the estimated risk calculation for RVSM airspace. More information on the number of LHD that cannot be used in the CRM was included in Appendix A to working paper GREPECAS/17-WP/07.

3.3 The Meeting took note that GREPECAS/17 meeting noted that in view of the mentioned lack of quality in the information submitted to CARSAMMA, the Agency needs to investigate and clarify the data, thus increasing the workload in the whole process, generating a delay in the validation of LHD, which at present is of seven (7) months. In such sense, GREPECAS/17 meeting considered the need to develop a project with the objective of obtaining a sustainable solution to mitigate problems in the filling of air traffic movements and LHD data, including tasks for the redistribution of work, reduce time for LHD validation and maintain a more efficient follow-up of data quality.

3.4 The Meeting took note of the RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment Enhancement Project for the CAR and SAM Regions presented by the Secretariat, in view of meeting the requirement established by GREPECAS/17. After a thorough discussion about the presented project, where it was possible to assess it and suggest the changes deemed necessary, the meeting approved the Draft Project attached as **Appendix A (Spanish only)** to this part of the report. The meeting considered that the suggested deliverables could support the GTE terms of reference and working programme, as well as contribute so CARSAMMA fulfils its duties and responsibilities. The Meeting also considered that the project should begin as soon as possible, in order of presenting the first deliverables to the GTE/15. In this way, the meeting has concluded on the convenience that the project approval would be done through the PPRC/GREPECAS fast track. In this sense, the Meeting presented the following Draft Conclusion:

**DRAFT CONCLUSION
GTE/14/1**

**RVSM AIRSPACE SAFETY ASSESSMENT ENHANCEMENT
PROJECT FOR THE CAR AND SAM REGIONS**

That ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices send the CAR and SAM Regions RVSM Airspace Safety Assessment Enhancement Project, attached as Appendix A to this part of the Report, for the GREPECAS Programmes and Projects Review Committee (PPRC) approval, through the fast track procedure.

ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR CARSAMMA ACCREDITED POINTS OF CONTACT

3.5 The Meeting took note of the Orientation Handbook for CARSAMMA Accredited Points of Contact presented by this agency. This handbook contains the forms to be used, data flow, responsibilities and tasks of the involved dependencies and persons, mainly the States focal points, in the RVSM airspace safety analysis of the CAR/SAM Regions.

3.6 The main objective of the abovementioned handbook is that all the information needed for the development of the activities related to CARSAMMA duties and responsibilities could be found in this document, facilitating the harmonization and training of States focal points.

3.7 After a thorough discussion about the presented handbook, where it was possible to assess it and suggest the changes deemed necessary, the meeting approved the version 1.0 of the handbook, attached as **Appendix B** to this part of the report. In this sense, the meeting formulated the following Draft Conclusion:

**DRAFT CONCLUSION
GTE/14/2**

**ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR CARSAMMA ACCREDITED
POINTS OF CONTACT**

That, CAR/SAM Regions States use the Orientation Handbook for CARSAMMA Accredited Points of Contact attached in Appendix B to this part of the Report, with a view to train their Points of Contact (PoC), as well as to improve the submission of the needed data, so that CARSAMMA can perform its responsibilities.

PROYECTO MEJORAS A LA EVALUACIÓN DE LA SEGURIDAD OPERACIONAL EN EL ESPACIO AÉREO RVSM

| <i>Región CARSAM</i> | DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO (DP) | DP N° XX | |
|---|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Programa</i> | Título del Proyecto | Fecha inicio | Fecha término |
| <i>RVSM</i> (Coordinador del Programa: Víctor Hernández y Julio Pereira) | Mejoras a la Evaluación de la seguridad Operacional en el Espacio Aéreo RVSM de las Regiones CAR/SAM Coordinador del proyecto: Julio Alexis Lewis | 2014 | 2018 |
| Objetivo | <p>Mejorar el proceso de recopilación y procesamientos de los datos relacionados a los deberes y responsabilidades de Agencia de Monitores de las Regiones CAR/SAM, con el objetivo de optimizar los resultados de la:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evaluación de Seguridad Cuantitativa basada en el Modelo de Reich b) Evaluación de Seguridad Cualitativa basada en SMS c) Investigación las Aeronaves no Aprobadas RVSM en espacio aéreo RVSM d) Proposición de las medidas mitigadoras para los problemas identificados e) Coordinación con las Autoridades de Aviación Civil con relación a la aprobación RVSM de aeronaves y operadores. f) Investigación de metodología/herramientas para recopilación | | |
| Alcance | El alcance del proyecto contempla el perfil, la capacitación y acreditación de los expertos de los Estados para efectuar la recopilación y procesamiento de datos para permitir que la CARSAMMA y el GTE cumplan con sus deberes y responsabilidades. Además, incluye la identificación y uso de herramientas adecuadas para el desarrollo de trabajo de los expertos de los Estados y de la CARSAMMA. | | |
| Métricas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcentaje de datos de movimiento de tránsito aéreo efectivamente utilizado en la evaluación de seguridad cuantitativa. • Porcentaje de formularios LHD recibidos con error • Porcentaje de reducción de los LHD. • Porcentaje de reducción de aeronaves no aprobadas volando en espacio aéreo RVSM | | |
| Estrategia | La ejecución de las actividades del Proyecto será coordinada a través de las comunicaciones entre miembros del Grupo de Trabajo de Escrutinio (GTE), el Coordinador del Proyecto y el Coordinador del Programa a través de teleconferencias y reuniones del GTE. El Coordinador del Proyecto coordinará con el Coordinador del Programa la incorporación de expertos adicionales si lo ameritan las tareas y trabajos a realizarse. Además, los Estados deben verificar el perfil, capacitación y acreditación de los expertos sea compatible con las tareas de recopilación y procesamiento de los datos relacionados a las actividades de la CARSAMMA. | | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Metas</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% de datos de movimiento de tránsito aéreo efectivamente utilizado en la evaluación de seguridad cuantitativa. • 95% de formularios LHD recibidos sin error • 20% de reducción anual de los LHD. • • 50% reducción anual de operaciones de aeronaves no aprobadas volando en espacio aéreo RVSM, realizadas por ACFT de registro o operadores de la regiones CAR/SAM. |
| <p>Justificación</p> | <p>Pérdidas significativas de datos recopilados por los Estados CAR y SAM fueron identificados en los últimos años por falta de informaciones, errores y/o incumplimiento de las fechas, generando problemas para que CARSAMMA pueda cumplir con sus deberes y responsabilidades.</p> <p>Al longo de los años, por falta de datos disponibles, el análisis de la CARSAMMA se concentró en errores del tipo "E". Para hacer una evaluación de seguridad más completa es necesario buscar fuentes de información para recopilar datos de los otros tipos de errores.</p> <p>El cambio constante de los puntos focales de la CARSAMMA ocasiona problemas en la recopilación de los datos necesarios a las actividades de de la Agencia.</p> |
| <p>Proyectos relacionados</p> | |

| Entregables del Proyecto | Responsable | Estado de Implantación* | Fecha entrega | Comentarios |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Programa de Entrenamiento preliminar de los puntos focales de los Estados | Julio Alexis Lewis | | GTE/14 | |
| Manual de CARSAMMA (Versión 1.0) | Julio Alexis Lewis | | GTE/14 | |
| Programa de Entrenamiento – versión final – de los puntos focales de los Estados | Julio Alexis Lewis | | GTE/15 | |
| Normativa de acreditación de los puntos focales en la CARSAMMA | Julio Alexis Lewis | | GTE/15 | Requisitos de perfil y capacitación |
| Manual de CARSAMMA (Versión 2.0) | Julio Alexis Lewis | | GTE/15 | La versión 2.0 deberá incluir los nuevos mecanismos para recopilación de datos relacionados a todos los tipos de LHD. |
| Guía para desarrollo de herramientas automatizadas de recopilación de datos de movimiento de tránsito aéreo, utilizando los sistema ATC | CARSAMMA | | GTE/15 | |
| Planes de Acción para mitigación de los LHD | Estados | | | |

| Entregables del Proyecto | Responsable | Estado de Implantación* | Fecha entrega | Comentarios |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Programa de Monitoreo | GTE | | GTE/15 | Establecimiento de una metodología para recopilación de indicadores y métricas relacionadas con las metas del Proyecto. |

Miembros del Proyecto: Argentina, Cuba, República Dominicana, CARSAMMA, COCESNA

*

Gris Tarea no iniciada;

Verde Actividad en progreso de acuerdo con el cronograma;

Amarillo Actividad iniciada con cierto retardo pero estaría llegando a tiempo en su implantación;

Rojo No se ha logrado la implantación de la actividad en el lapso de tiempo estimado se requiere adoptar medidas mitigatorias.

— FIN —

APPENDIX B

ORIENTATION HANDBOOK FOR CARSAMMA ACCREDITED POINTS OF CONTACT (PoCs)

Elaboration date: 8 August 2014
Last revisión date: 26 November 2014.



PREFACE

In 1982, coordinated by the ICAO Review of the General Concept of Separation Panel (RGCSP), some countries have started programmes to holistically study the above FL290 VSM reduction subject. In December 1988, such study results were considered by the RGCSP in their sixth meeting (RGCSP/6). After comprehensive studies using risk assessment qualitative methods to support the operational decisions related to viability to reduce VSM, the risk level considered acceptable was named as Target Level of Safety (TLS). In the seventh RGCSP meeting, in November 1990, the Special Group concluded the global orientation material for RVSM implementation.

The main objective of ICAO Doc 9574 - *Manual on a 300 m (1 000 ft) Vertical Separation Minimum Between FL 290 and FL 410 Inclusive* was to provide the criteria, requirements and methodology for the Regional Planning Group (RPG) for the development of documents, procedures and programmes to facilitate the introduction of RVSM in their regions.

CARSAMMA was established by GREPECAS meeting held in Manaus in 2002. Brazil took the responsibility of providing the operation means of Monitoring Agency of continuing use of RVSM airspace CAR/SAM regions, and as deposit of aircrafts database RVSM/PBN certified by the region States civil aviation authorities. The agency is in Rio de Janeiro, and its scope is Caribbean and South America Regions, comprising a total of 34 FIRs, including 21 States, except Mexico.

From CARSAMMA assignments there is a need of data collection for the study of risk grade of airspace under its jurisdiction. The risk level considered acceptable was named Target Level of Safety (TLS), expressed as 5×10^{-9} mortal accidents by flight time in the RVSM airspace.

CARSAMMA responsibilities assigned by GREPECAS are:

- a) Maintain a central registry of RVSM approvals of operators and aircrafts of each State/Territory using the CAR/SAM RVSM airspace;
- b) Facilitate the approved data transfer from and to other regional RVSM monitoring agencies (RMA)
- c) Establish and maintain a database containing altimetry system errors of altitude and deviations of 300 feet or more within the CAR/SAM Regions RVSM airspace;
- d) Publish timely information on changes or monitoring status of aircraft type classification, for States civil aviation authorities (CAA)
- e) Publish the monitoring flight result using the Global Monitoring System GPS (GMS)
- f) Provide the means to identify non RVSM approved aircrafts operating in the CAR/SAM Regions RVSM airspace and notify this to the State CAA;
- g) Develop the means to summarize and communicate the database content relevant to the RVSM Scrutiny Group (GTE) for the corresponding safety assessment; and
- h) Perform the CAR/SAM Regions Collision Risk Model (CRM) assessment in the RVSM airspace, according to ICAO Doc 9574 and Doc 9937

1 PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

1.1 OBJECTIVE

Establish the procedures to be applied by the CAR/SAM States Points of Contact, responsible of coordinating the completion of forms used by CARSAMMA for RVSM airspace monitoring, as well as urging CAA to complete and send the forms related to the CARSAMMA RVSM aircraft approval status.

1.2 SCOPE

Procedures on this Handbook are applied to the points of contact of ATC service providers and CAA members of GREPECAS that coordinate with CARSAMMA.

1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

ACC - Area control centre

ANSP – Air Navigation Services Provider

ATC – Air Traffic Control

ATCO – Air Traffic Controller

CARSAMMA – CAR/SAM monitoring agency

CRM – Collision Risk Model

FIR – Flight Information Region

FL – Flight Level

GREPECAS – CAR/SAM Planning and Implementation Regional Group

LHD - Large Height Deviation

ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization

PoCs – Points of Contact

RGCSPP - Review of the general concept of separation panel

RPG - Regional Planning Group

RVSM - Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum

TELECON – Teleconferences via internet tool “GoToMeeting”

TLS – Target Level of Safety

2 FILLING AND SENDING OF FORMS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 ATC units providing services in the RVSM airspace should inform all occurrences related to large height deviations and aircraft movements, since this information serves as an important subsidy for the risk assessment performed by CARSAMMA.

2.1.2 Guidelines to fill-out forms are detailed below, in the forms used by CARSAMMA. Attachments F and G show the process workflow to manage LHD and to calculate the collision risk and the RVSM Operational Approval Record.

2.2 FORMS USED

CARSAMMA forms are the tools used by CARSAMMA and its focal points for the exchange of information and to generate products that are expected for the monitoring of RVSM airspace. The forms are available at the CARSAMMA website (www.carsamma.decea.gov.br)

In order to finalize tasks in an efficient manner, it is necessary that focal points fill-out the attached forms, as precisely as possible, following the guidelines of the models presented in the corresponding annexes.

2.2.1 AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT FORM (F0)

2.2.1.1 In order to analyse air traffic data while determining the collision risk model (CRM) parameters, ATC service providers who are responsible for upper airspace will send by e-mail to CARSAMMA (carsamma@decea.gov.br) the aircraft movement information generated from 1 to 31 December in their corresponding FIRs, by using the form included in Annex A. CARSAMMA will request this form in coordination with the GTE and the ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices.

2.2.1.2 The period disseminated will always coincide with the movements occurred in December. ATC providers responsible for upper airspace need to send the extract of air movements to CARSAMMA by 15 February of the next year. In case it is deemed necessary, CARSAMMA may request air movements from other periods, in previous coordination with the CAR/SAM States points-of-contact.

2.2.2 CAR/SAM REGIONS POINTS-OF-CONTACT FORM (F1)

2.2.2.1 States will notify CARSAMMA of the CAR/SAM Regions points-of-contact (PoCs) by using the form included in Annex B.

2.2.3 RVSM REGISTRY APPROVAL FORM (F2)

2.2.3.1 In order to maintain a registry control of aircrafts operating in the CAR/SAM RVSM airspace, it is necessary that CARSAMMA receives from CAA the information on form F2 included in Annex C.

2.2.4 CANCELLATION FORM OF THE RVSM APPROVAL (F3)

2.2.4.1 CAAs shall send CARSAMMA the information of form F3, Cancellation of the Approval Operational RVSM included in ANNEX D.

2.2.4.2 Submission of forms F2 and F3 by the AAC must be immediate, within 5 days following its emission, if applicable, in order to keep the of RVSM approved aircraft database as updated as possible.

2.2.5 LARGE HEIGHT DEVIATIONS (LHD) FORMS (F4)

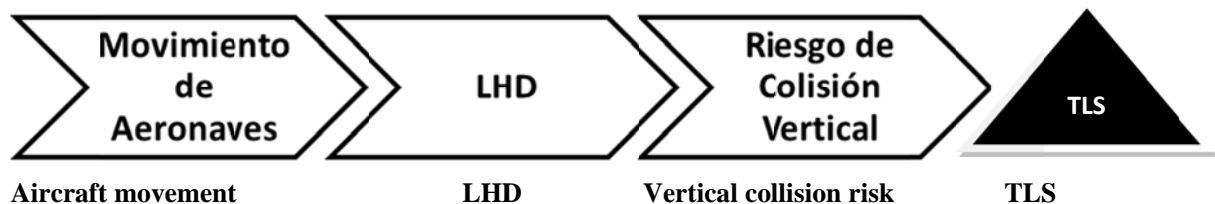
2.2.5.1 During the daily operation in the RVSM airspace, the ATCO must register Large Height Deviations (LHDs) of 300 ft or over, under or above the aircraft authorized altitude. In order to register these occurrences, the LHD form of Annex E must be used, sending it to CARSAMMA via e-mail (carsamma@decea.gov.br).

2.2.5.2 LHDs forms must be completed and sent to CARSAMMA by day 10 of the following month of the reported period. CARSAMMA may receive LHD forms until 15 of the following month of the reported period, i.e.: data of 01 to 31 August must be completed and sent by 15 September.

3 DATA FLOW

3.1 Aircraft movement data (F0) will be used in the vertical Collision Risk Model (CRM) calculations and also for verifying operations of non-RVSM approved aircraft performed in the RVSM airspace, made annually.

3.1.1 In the first case (CRM), after the calculations, the risk is compared with ICAO Target Level of Safety (TLS), which is 5×10^{-9} fatal accidents per flight hour, and presented to the GTE, the ICAO Offices and GREPECAS.



3.1.2 From the results of the assessment of aircraft movement, CARSAMMA will send the ICAO NACC and SAM Regional Offices an annual list of non- RVSM approved aircraft operating in the RVSM airspace which State of Registry or of operation have been issued by the CAAs of the CAR/SAM Regions which do not appear in the of the CARSAMMA Database.



3.2 LHDs (F4) are validated during teleconferences held at least once a month. During the teleconferences it has been noted that several LHDs sent by some States or ANSP are not analyzed nor validated internally prior to be sent to CARSAMMA in order to attain the expected result. Moreover, field 21 of form F4 lacks the necessary data and information, which causes unnecessary delays in the delay of the aforementioned analysis and validation forum.

3.2.1 Some States report LHDs to CARSAMMA, without notifying the units or aviation authority of the State or related FIR, which causes that the latter cannot consult its information registrars nor proof that are kept for some time in automated systems in order to investigate the occurrence. CARSAMMA is then obliged to complete a process lacking data. This fact prevents the involved FIR from identifying latent faults and to take mitigating measures.

3.3 Bearing this into account, in order to optimize CARSAMMA procedures, the following actions are established:

3.3.1 FIR Points-of-Contact (POC)

3.3.1.1 CAA and/or ANSP are urged to train and explain air traffic controllers and operational ATM staff in general on how to correctly fill the forms and on the importance of the data sent to CARSAMMA;

3.3.1.2 Monitor and ensure the quality of the data sent to CARSAMMA;

3.3.1.3 Keep a close contact with the CAA, with a view to ensuring the submission of Forms F2 and F3, as well as to solve doubts on the RVSM approval status of aircraft and operators;

3.3.1.4 Provide information to the CAA on the operators and pilots of aircraft that falsify the aircraft approval status;

3.3.1.5 Periodically check other means to obtain data in order to fill LHDs form (mainly other different to type "E" errors).

3.3.1.6 When receiving notification by the controller of the sector where the LHD occurred, immediately contact his/her counterpart of the adjacent FIR and exchange corresponding information so that both know about the occurrence and an analysis process may start with the largest quantity of data and proof from both parties.

3.3.1.7 After this, as a result of the previous analysis, it is observed that there is a responsibility of the aircraft operator, therefore, the information will be sent as soon as possible to the aeronautical authority so they can notify this information and they can proceed to investigate the LHD with the air carrier pilots, using the aircraft data systems or the records.

3.3.1.8 When applicable, the IATA representative will be included as an addressee of the notifications being carried out by operators. This will result in a second means of communication and deliver it to parties concerned and effectively achieve the set goal.

3.3.1.9 Keep a record with the adjacent FIR PoC information for the information exchange.

3.3.1.10 Verify that the ANSP has a training procedure, with the minimum requirements and procedures to act as a focal point.

3.3.1.11 When a month has concluded, a message with the relevant LHD reports, as well as any additional information related to the reports, is to be sent to the adjacent FIR counterparts.

3.3.2 CARSAMMA

3.3.2.1 Will coordinate in advance with the GTE rapporteur about the teleconference dates until the first week of the year.

3.3.2.2 The invitation to the teleconferences, using the *GoToMeeting* tool, will be delivered at least one week prior to the date of the teleconference to all involved PoCs.

3.3.2.3 Will present the F4 during the teleconferences, ensuring that the data to be sent for validation be available in an adequate timeframe for the previous analysis of participants.

3.3.2.4 After validating the teleconferences, LHDs with an over 20 risk value, need to be sent to the responsible focal points by the relevant FIRs, through e-mail, in order to take the corresponding mitigating measures, as soon as possible. States should present a working paper to the next GTE, including a summary of mitigating measures that have been adopted to mitigate the risk of LHD with an over 20 risk value.

4 FINAL DISPOSITIONS

4.1 All topics not covered in this manual as well as suggestion to continuously improve this publication, are to be sent to CARSAMMA through the following address: <http://carsamma.decea.gov.br> or by telephone at: 55 (21) 2101-6358.

REFERENCES

CANADÁ. Organização de Aviação Civil Internacional. *Manual on Implementation of a 300m (1000ft) Vertical Separation minimum Between FL290 and FL410 Inclusive: Doc 9574*. Montreal, 2012.

CANADÁ. Organização de Aviação Civil Internacional. *Manual of Operating Procedures and Practices for Regional Monitoring Agencies in Relation to the Use of a 300 m (1000ft) Vertical Separation Minimum above FL 290: Doc 9937-AN477*. Montreal, 2012.

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CANADÁ. Organização de Aviação Civil Internacional. *Performance-Based Manual: Doc 9613-AN 937*. Montreal, 2012.

CUBA. Nota de Estudio *Mejores Prácticas para Validación: GTE 14*. México, 2014.

ANNEX A CARSAMMA F0 FORM AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT

1 - Introduction

This guidance is to standardize the fulfillment of data collection template, aiming to obtain an air traffic movement

sample for safety assessment of operations in CAR/SAM airspace.

"EXCEL" electronic form should be used and all events (air traffic movements) of every day of whole requested period

should be shown in chronological sequence in only one form without any interposed blank line or heading.

The fulfillment of all fields is mandatory, except the fields contained in the entitled interval "Optional Fields" that

should only be filled out if there is any change of flight level and/or airway.

Examples:

| MANDATORY FIELDS | | | | | | | | | | | | OPTIONAL FIELDS | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| FIR IDENTIFICATION: | | | | | | | | | | | | PROGRESSING IN RVSM AIRSPACE | | | | | | |
| DATE | AIRCRAFT Registration | AIRCRAFT TYPE | ORIGIN AERODROME | DESTINATION AERODROME | ENTRY FIX INTO | TIME AT | FL AT | AIRWAY AT | EXIT FIX FROM | TIME AT | FL AT | FIX 1 FIX 1 | TIME AT | FL AT | FIX 2 FIX 2 | TIME AT | FL AT | CONTINUE IF NECESSARY |
| | | | | | RVSM AIRSPACE | ENTRY FIX | ENTRY FIX | ENTRY FIX | RVSM AIRSPACE | EXIT FIX | EXIT FIX | | | | | | | |
| 01/03/03 | PTLPN | C550 | SBBH | SBBR | VURKI | 12:20 | 310 | UW12 | IMEDI | 12:29 | 310 | | | | | | | |
| 01/03/03 | GLO113 | B737 | SBRF | SBGL | NUQ | 13:30 | 390 | UW60 | PONGA | 20:12 | 390 | | | | | | | |
| 01/03/03 | ARG1303 | B747 | KMIA | SAEZ | ELAKA | 9:45 | 370 | UT410/UA30 | ISOPO | 10:47 | 370 | CERES | 10:40 | 370 | | | | |
| 02/03/03 | TAM809T | A332 | LFPG | SBGR | KAKUD | 7:23 | 390 | UGT41 | MENDS | 8:33 | 390 | MCL | 7:35 | 390 | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| 18/03/03 | IBE6824 | A340 | SBGR | LEMD | BGC | 20:06 | 290 | UW13 | RIGEL | 21:10 | 370 | COTON | 20:40 | 330 | CNF | 20:54 | 370 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| 30/03/03 | PTSAC | E135 | SBCG | SBEG | TOSAR | 10:57 | 350 | UW28 | RAPAT | 11:41 | 390 | | | | | | | |

Data Sample should describe daily air traffic movement between FL290 and FL410 included, in requested period, by FIR and in all air routes of the FIR.

Mandatory Fields

- **Line 16: FIR Identification**

It shall be filled out according to ICAO designators contained in Doc. 7910.

Examples: SBBS, SLLF, SAEU.

- **Column A: Date**

It shall be filled just with numeric characters in the following way : dd/mm/yy

Examples: February 01, 2003 enter 01/02/03.

- **Column B: Aircraft Registration**

It shall be filled with seven alphanumeric characters at most, with no blank space or hyphen.

Examples: N4601, PTLCN, HK4567.

- **Column C: Aircraft Type**

It shall be filled out according to ICAO designators contained in Doc. 8643.

Examples: for Airbus A320-211 enter A320; for Boeing B747-438 enter B744.

• Column D: Origin Aerodrome

It shall be filled out according to ICAO designators contained in Doc. 7910.

Examples: SBGR, SCEL, SAEZ.

• Column E: Destination Aerodrome

It shall be filled out according to ICAO designators contained in Doc. 7910.

Examples: SKBO, MPTO, SEQU.

• Column F: Entry Fix into RVSM Airspace

It shall be filled with five alphabetical characters at most, according to the name of the fix of entrance in corresponding airspace.

Examples: UGADI, ILURI, BAQ

RMK: For flights climbing into the RVSM airspace, without crossing FIR boundary, the entry fix will be the fix before the first fix that the aircraft pass leveled.

• Column G: Time at Entry Fix

It shall be filled with numeric characters in the following way: hh:mm

Examples: for 01 hour and 09 minutes enter 01:09;

for 12 hours and 23 minutes enter 12:23.

• Column H: Flight Level at Entry Fix

It shall be filled with three numeric characters corresponding to the flight level at entry fix of RVSM airspace.

Examples: for FL290 enter 290; for FL310 enter 310.

• Column I: Airway at Entry Fix

It shall be filled with five alphanumeric characters at most, without space or hyphen.

Examples: UA301; UB689; UW20; UW7.

RMK: When aircraft change airway during the flight in RVSM airspace, the new airway must be reported after the first one separated by the character "/".

Example: UL302/UW650.

• Column J: Exit Fix from RVSM Airspace

It shall be filled with five alphabetic characters at most, according to the name of the fix of exit from corresponding airspace.

RMK: This fix will normally be the FIR limit, or the last one crossed by aircraft while in leveled flight.

Examples: INTOL, NIKON, CARPA

• Column K: Time at Exit Fix

It shall be filled with numeric characters in the following way: hh:mm

Examples: for 08 hours and 07 minutes enter 08:07;

for 00 hour and 48 minutes enter 00:48.

• Column L: Flight Level at Exit Fix

It shall be filled with three numeric characters, corresponding to the flight level at exit fix of RVSM airspace.

Examples: for FL330 enter 330; for FL350 enter 350.

Optional Fields (“Progressing of the flight in Airspace”)

• **Column M: Fix 1**

It shall be filled with five alphabetical characters at most, according to the name of fix where flight level and/or airways changes have been made.

Note: This fix will be the last one the aircraft has crossed in leveled flight.

Examples: BAQ, KUBEK

• **Column N: Time at Fix 1**

It shall be filled with numeric characters in the following way: hh:mm.

Examples: for 10 hours and 05 minutes enter 10:05;

for 12 hours and 23 minutes enter 12:23.

• **Column P: Flight Level at Fix 1**

It shall be filled with three numeric characters corresponding to the flight level in the fix 1.

Examples: for FL370 enter 370;

for FL410 enter 410.



ANNEX B
CARSAMMA FORM F1
POINT OF CONTACT
DETAILS/CHANGE OF POINT OF CONTACT

This form should be completed and returned to the address below on the first reply to the CARSAMMA or when there is a change to any of the details requested on the form (PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS).

STATE OF REGISTRY

STATE OF REGISTRY (ICAO 2 LETTER IDENTIFIER):

Enter the 2-letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 7910. In the event that there is more than one identifier for the same State, the one that appears first in the list should be used.

ADDRESS:

Digite aqui o endereço completo do contato

CONTACT

Full Name:

Title:

Surname:

Initials:

Post/Position:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

*Initial Reply

*Change of Details

(*Mark as appropriate)

When complete, please return to the following address:
Caribbean and South American Monitoring Agency - CARSAMMA
AV. GENERAL JUSTO, 160/Térreo - CENTRO
22295-090 - RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ
Telefone: (55-21) 2101-6358 Fax: (55-21) 2101-6293
E-Mail: carsamma@decea.gov.br



CARSAMMA F2 FORM
RECORD OF APPROVAL TO OPERATE IN
CAR/SAM AIRSPACE

1. When a State of Registry approves or amends the approval of an operator/aircraft for operations within the CAR/SAM airspace, details of that approval must be recorded and sent to CARSAMMA to reach it by the tenth day of the month following the month that the approval was issued.
2. *Before providing the information as requested below, reference should be made to the accompanying notes (PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS).*

State of Registry¹:

Name of Operator²:

State of Operator³:

Aircraft Type⁴:

Aircraft Series⁵:

Manufacturer's Serial Number⁶:

Registration Number⁷:

Mode S Address Code⁸ (if applicable):

Airworthiness Approval⁹:

Date Issued¹⁰:

RVSM Approval¹¹:

Date Issued¹²:

Date of Expiry¹³ (If applicable):

Remarks¹⁴:

Fill in if necessary.

When complete, please return to the following address by the next business day:
CARIBBEAN AND SOUTH AMERICA MONITORING AGENCY - CARSAMMA
AV. GENERAL JUSTO, 160/Térreo - CENTRO
22295-090 - RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ
Telephone: (55-21) 2101-6358 Fax: (55-21) 2101-6293
E-Mail: carsamma@decea.gov.br

**Responsible inspector for the above
information:**

Name and signature.

1. Enter the two letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 7910.
2. Enter the operator's 3 letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 8585. For International General Aviation, enter "IGA" (write the name of the operator/ owner in the Remarks 14 field). For military aircraft, enter "MIL".
3. Enter the two letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 7910.
4. Enter the ICAO designator as contained in ICAO Doc 8643, e.g., for Airbus A320-211, enter A322; for Boeing B747-438 enter B744.
5. Enter series of aircraft type or manufacturer's customer designation, e.g., for Airbus A320-211, enter 211; for Boeing B747-438, enter 400 or 438.
6. Enter aircraft serial number as given by manufacturer.
7. Enter aircraft's current registration number.
8. Enter ICAO allocated Aircraft Mode S address code (*if applicable*).
9. Enter yes or no indication of airworthiness approval.
10. Enter date of airworthiness approval. Example: For October 26, 2008 write 10/26/08.
11. Enter yes or no indication of RVSM approval.
12. Enter date of RVSM approval. Example: For November 26, 2008 write 11/26/08.
13. Enter date of expiry for RVSM approval. Example: For November 26, 2010 write 11/26/10.
14. Fill in if necessary. Use a separate sheet of paper if insufficient space available.



**CARSAMMA FORM F3
WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL TO OPERATE
IN CAR/SAM RVSM AIRSPACE**

1. When a State of Registry has cause to withdraw the approval of an operator/aircraft for operations within the CAR/SAM airspace, details as requested below, must be submitted to CARSAMMA by the most appropriate method.
2. *Before providing the information as requested below, reference below, reference should be made to the accompanying notes (PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS).*

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| State of Registry ¹ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Name of Operator ² : | <input type="text"/> |
| State of Operator ³ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Aircraft Type ⁴ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Aircraft Series ⁵ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Manufacturers Serial No ⁶ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Registration ⁷ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Aircraft Mode S Address Code ⁸ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Date of Withdrawal of RVSM Approval ⁹ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Reason of Withdrawal of RVSM Approval ¹⁰ : | <input type="text"/> |
| Remarks ¹¹ : | Fill in if necessary. |

When complete, please return to the following address by the next business day:
CARIBBEAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN MONITORING AGENCY - CARSAMMA
AV. GENERAL JUSTO, 160/Térreo - CENTRO
22295-090 - RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ
Telefone: (55-21) 2101-6358 Fax: (55-21) 2101-6293
E-Mail: carsamma@decea.gov.br

Responsible inspector for the above information:: Name and Signature.

NOTES TO AID COMPLETION OF CARSAMMA FORM F3

1. Enter the two letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 7910.
2. Enter the operator's 3 letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 8585. For International General Aviation, enter "IGA" (write the name of the operator/ owner in the Remarks 11 field). For military aircraft, enter "MIL".
3. Enter the two letter ICAO identifier as contained in ICAO Doc 7910.
4. Enter the ICAO designator as contained in ICAO Doc 8643, e.g., for Airbus A320-211, enter A322; for Boeing B747-438 enter B744.
5. Enter series of aircraft type or manufacturer's customer designation, e.g., for Airbus A320-211, enter 211; for Boeing B747-438, enter 400 or 438.
6. Enter aircraft serial number as given by manufacturer.
7. Enter aircraft's current registration number.
8. Enter ICAO allocated Aircraft Mode S address code.
9. Enter date of withdrawal of RVSM approval. Example: For October 26, 2008 write 10/26/08.
10. Enter the reason of withdrawal of RVSM approval.
11. Fill in if necessary. Use a separate sheet of paper if insufficient space available.

CARSAMMA form F3 must be completed and forwarded to CARSAMMA immediately when the state of registry has cause to withdraw the approval of an operator/aircraft for operations with CARSAMMA RVSM Airspace.

ANNEX E
CARSAMMA FORM F4
LARGE HEIGHT DEVIATIONS

**REPORT OF LARGE HEIGHT DEVIATION OF 300 FT OR MORE BETWEEN FL 290 AND
FL 410 (INCLUSIVE)**

Report to Caribbean and South American Monitoring Agency (CARSAMMA) of a height deviation of 300 ft or more, including:

- 1) those due to ACAS/TCAS;
- 2) turbulence and/or contingency events; and
- 3) operational errors resulting in flight at an incorrect level or coordinated by ATC-units.

NOTA: The ATC- units are requested to inform CARSAMMA the LHD reports by 10th day of the following month even if **NO** deviation occurs.

Name of FIR:

Please complete Section I or II as appropriate.

Page 1

Page 2

SECTION I:

There are **NO** reports of large altitude deviation for the month/year

SECTION II:

There was (were) report(s) of a height deviation of 300ft or more between FL 290 and FL 410 for the month/year . Details of the height deviation are attached (Large Deviation Report Form).

(Please use a separate form for each report of height deviation).

SECTION III:

When complete please forward the report(s) to:

CARSAMMA - Caribbean and South American Monitoring Agency
PRAÇA SENADOR SALGADO FILHO, S/N - CENTRO
20021-370 - RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ
Telefone: (55-21) 2101-6358 - Fax: (55-21) 2101-6358
E-Mail: carsamma@decea.gov.br

NOTES TO AID COMPLETION OF CARSAMMA FORM F4

SPECIFICATION OF THE FIELDS:

1. ENTER THE DATE OF COMPLETION OF FORM.
2. ENTER THE 4 (FOUR) LETTER ICAO IDENTIFIER FOR THE FIR OR THE NAME OF THE REPORTING UNIT.
ENTER THE OPERATOR'S 3 (THREE) LETTER ICAO IDENTIFIER OR FOR INTERNATIONAL GENERAL AVIATION,
3. ENTER "IGA".
4. ENTER THE CALL SIGN AND THE AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION NUMBER.
5. ENTER THE ICAO DESIGNATOR AS CONTAINED IN ICAO DOC 8643, E.G., FOR AIRBUS A320-211, ENTER A322; FOR BOEING B747-438, ENTER B744.
6. ENTER "YES" OR "NO". IF "YES", INFORM THE FLIGHT LEVEL.
7. ENTER THE DATE OF OCCURRENCE (DD/MM/YY).
8. ENTER THE TIME (UTC) OF OCCURRENCE (HH:MM).
ENTRE THE OCCURRENCE POSITION (FIX, LAT/LONG OR RADIAL AND NAUTICAL MILES FROM
9. NAVIGATION AID).
- 10
. SELECT THIS OPTIONS IF: IMC - INSTRUMENT CONDITION, VMC - VISUAL CONDITION.
- 11 ENTER THE CLEARED ROUTE OF FLIGHT (IN CASE OF DIRECT OR ALEATORIC FLIGHT, ENTER
. "DCT").
- 12
. ENTRE THE CLEARED FLIGHT LEVEL.
- 13
. ENTRE THE ESTIMATED DURATION AT INCORRECT FLIGHT LEVEL (IN SECONDS).
- 14 ENTER THE MOST OBSERVED DEVIATION (IN FEET). FOR UPWARDS DEVIATIONS, WRITE "+", FOR
. DOWNWARDS DEVIATION, WRITE "-".
- 15 ENTER WITH THE DATA OF OTHER TRAFFIC INVOLVED, IF ANY (CALL SIGN, REGISTRATION NUMBER,
. FLIGHT LEVEL, POSITION, AIRCRAFT TYPE, ROUTE AND THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM).
- 16
. ENTER THE CAUSE OF DEVIATION ACCORDING TO THE TABLE BELLOW:

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| A | <i>Flight crew failing to climb / descend the aircraft as cleared.</i> | H | <i>Deviation due to airborne equipment failure leading to unintentional or undetected change of flight level.</i> |
| B | <i>Flight crew climbing / descending without ATC cleared.</i> | I | <i>Deviation due to turbulence or other weather-related cause.</i> |
| C | <i>Incorrect operation or interpretation of airborne equipment (e.g.: incorrect operation of fully functional FMS, incorrect transcription of ATC clearance or re-clearance, flight plan followed rather than ATC clearance, original clearance followed instead of re-clearance, etc ..).</i> | J | <i>Deviation due to TCAS RA; flight crew correctly following the RA.</i> |
| D | <i>ATC system loop error (e.g: ATC issues incorrect clearance or flight crew misunderstands clearance message).</i> | K | <i>Deviation due to TCAS RA; flight crew incorrectly following the RA.</i> |

| | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---|
| E | <i>Coordination errors in the ATC-to-ATC transfer or control responsibility as a result of Human Factors (e.g.: late or non-existent coordination; incorrect time estimate / actual; flight level, ATS route, etc... Not in accordance with agreed parameters).</i> | L | <i>Na aircraft that is not RVSM approved being provided with RVSM separation (e.g.: flight plan indicating RVSM approval but aircraft not approved; ATC misinterpretation of flight plan).</i> |
| F | <i>Coordination errors in the ATC-to-ATC transfer or control responsibility as a result of equipment outage or technical issues.</i> | M | <i>Other - this includes flights operating (including climbing / descending) in airspace where flight crews are unable to establish normal air-ground communications with the responsible ATS unit.</i> |
| G | <i>Deviation due to aircraft contingency event leading to sudden inability to maintain assigned flight level (e.g.: pressurization failure, engine failure, etc).</i> | | |

- 17** ENTER THE OBSERVED/REPORTED FINAL FLIGHT LEVEL, PROVIDING THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION
- (MODE C AND/OR PILOT AND/OR ADS AND/OR OTHER).
- 18** SELECT THIS OPTIONS IF THE AIRCRAFT WAS ABOVE THE CLEARED LEVEL.
-
- 19** SELECT THIS OPTIONS IF THE AIRCRAFT WAS BELOW THE CLEARED LEVEL.
-
- 20** SELECT ONE OF THE OPTIONS: IF THE FL COMPLIED WITH THE ICAO ANNEX 2 TABLES OF CRUISING LEVELS.
-
- 21**
- WRITE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DEVIATION.
- 22**
- WRITE THE CREW COMMENTS, IF ANY.



The information contained in this form is confidential and will be used for statistical safety analysis purposes only.

CARSAMMA F4 FORM LARGE HEIGHT DEVIATION

Report to CARSAMMA of an altitude deviation of 300 ft or more, including those due to TCAS, Turbulence and Contingency Events.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Today's date: | | 2. Reporting Unit / FIR: | |
| DEVIATION DETAILS | | | |
| 3. Operator Name: | 4. Call Sign: | 5. Aircraft Type: | 6. Mode C / ADS Displayed: |
| | ACFT Registration Number: | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Which is?: <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 7. Date of Occurrence: | 8. Time UTC: | 9. Occurrence Position (lat/long or Fix): | 10. Weather Condition: |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> IMC <input type="checkbox"/> VMC |
| 11. Cleared Route of the Flight: | | | |
| 12. Cleared Flight Level: | | 13. Estimated Duration at Incorrect Flight Level (seconds): | 14. Observed Deviation (+/- ft): |
| 15. Other Traffic Involved: | | | |
| Call sign: | Registration: | Flight Level: | Position: |
| (if any)(see menu) | Acft type: | Route: | Distance between them: |
| 16. Cause of Deviation: | | | |
| (Brief title)(see menu) | | | |
| (Examples: ATC Loop Error, Turbulence, Weather, Equipment Failure, etc) | | | |
| AFTER DEVIATION IS RESTORED | | | |
| 17. Observed/Reported Final Flight Level *: | Mark the appropriate Box: | | 20. Did this FL comply with the ICAO Annex 2 Tables of Cruising Levels? |
| *Please Indicate the Source of Information: <input type="checkbox"/> Mode C <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot <input type="checkbox"/> ADS <input type="checkbox"/> Other | 18. FL above the cleared level: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes |
| | 19. FL below the cleared level: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| NARRATIVE | | | |
| 21. Detailed Description of Deviation | | | |
| (Please give your assessment of the actual track flown by the aircraft and the cause of the deviation.) | | | |
| 22. Crew Comments (if any) | | | |

When complete, please forward the report(s) to:

CARSAMMA - Caribbean and South American Monitoring Agency

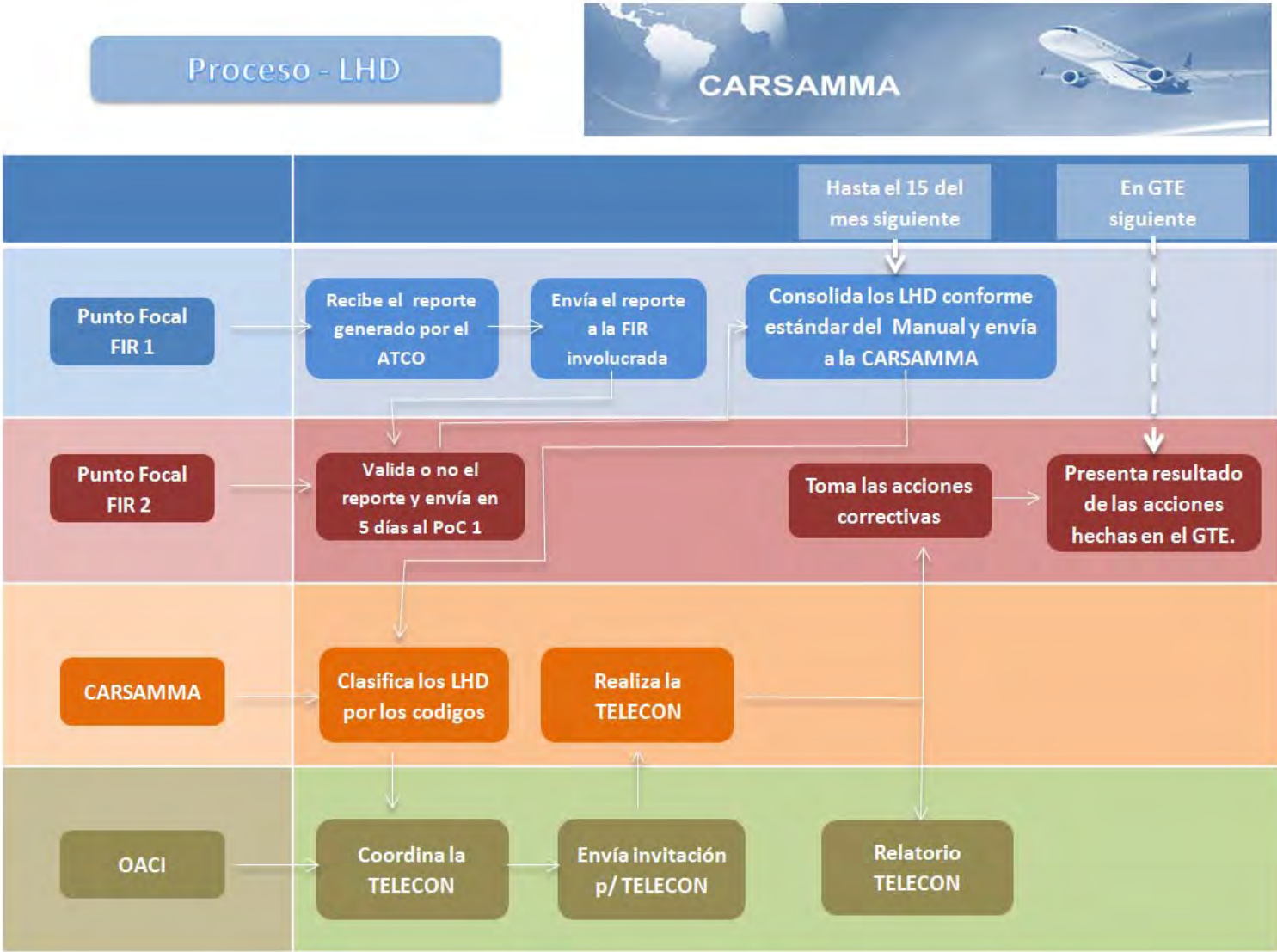
PRAÇA SENADOR SALGADO FILHO, S/N - CENTRO

20021-370 - RIO DE JANEIRO - RJ

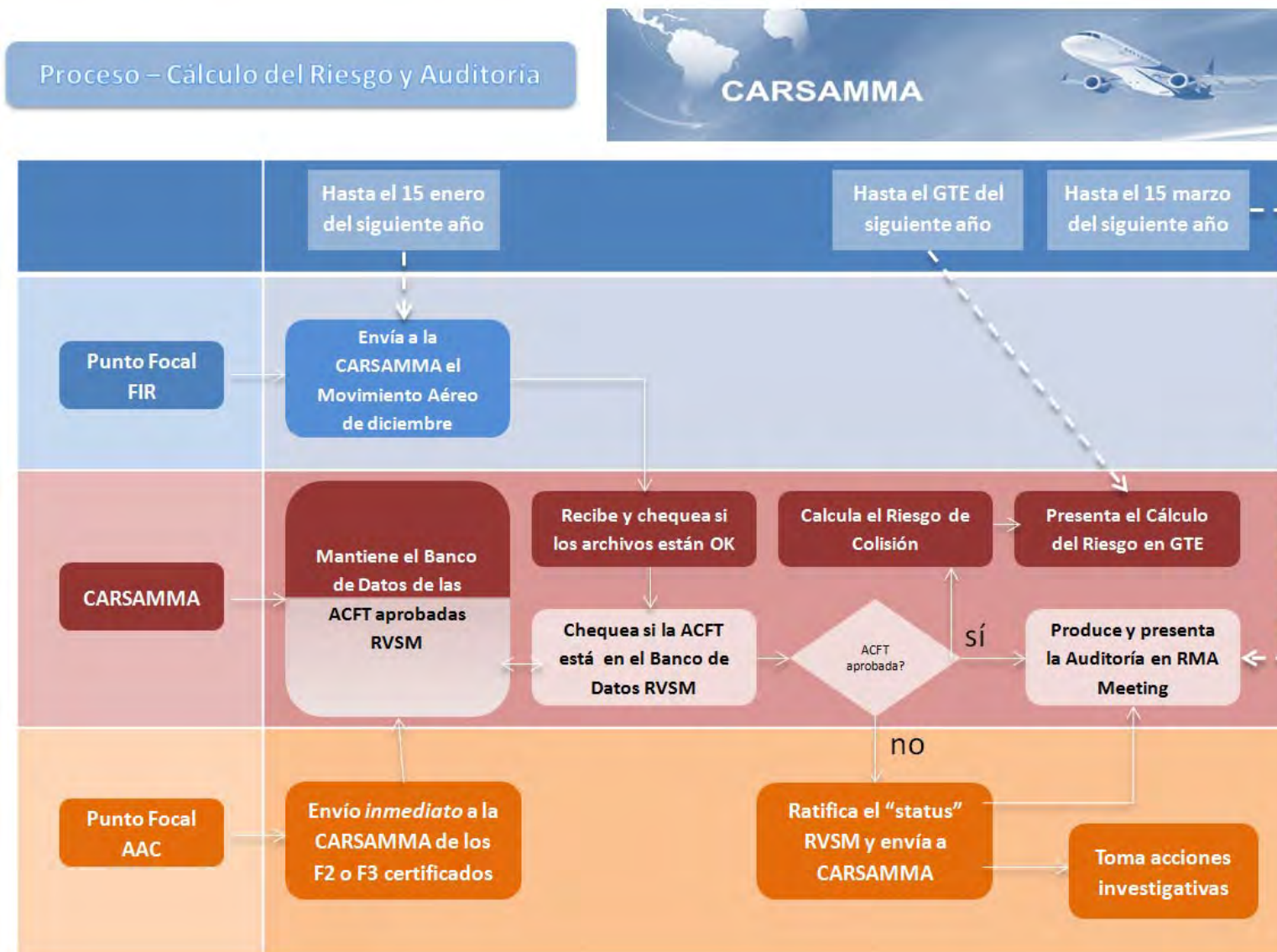
Telephone: (55-21) 2101-6358 - Fax: (55-21) 2101-6358

E-Mail: carsamma@decea.gov.br

ANNEX F



ANNEX G



Agenda Item 4: Large Height Deviation (LHD) Analysis and Trend Identification

LARGE HIGH DEVIATIONS (LHD) ANALYSIS

4.1 Unlike previous GTE meetings, in this meeting 2014 LHD validations were not performed, considering that previous teleconferences were proved to be the most efficient mechanism for the referred assessments.

4.2 In this sense, the meeting was of the opinion that the following procedures should be established so the teleconferences could be more efficient:

- a) Schedule two monthly teleconferences, one for each region.
- b) CARSAMMA uploads their analysed and assessed LHD list in their website one week before the teleconference.
- c) The States focal points assess the LHDs under their responsibility.
- d) During the teleconference the LHD assessment performed by CARSAMMA will be evaluated and the punctual events where focal points disagree with CARSAMMA assessment will be discussed.
- e) Maximum duration of 2 hours.
- f) During the teleconference, CARSAMMA will inform the focal points who did not provided the expected data to the Agency.
- g) NACC and SAM Offices will notify to the focal point the missing data submission informed by CARSAMMA.

Note: The abovementioned item g) NACC and SAM Offices action does not aim to replace the CARSAMMA contact to obtain the necessary data.

TREND IDENTIFICATION

4.3 The meeting took note for additional information provided by CARSAMMA that identify the error trends in the main CAR/SAM FIR “hot spots”, with the view of orienting the focal points task for the correspondent mitigation measures implementation.

4.4 The meeting took note that some 2013 and 2014 first semester LHD reports (Tables 1 and 2 bold) occurred due to a coordination failure during transit climb or descent. This failure has a significant risk level and the involved focal points should invest effort to reduce them or eliminate them.

4.5 The table below shows every LHD report framed in this kind of situation; transit is coordinated in a given level and calls during climb or descent.

| # Report | Reporting FIR | FIR committing the failure | Position |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------|
| 24 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 51 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 144 | San Juan | Santo Domingo | MELLA |
| 165 | San Juan | Santo Domingo | MELLA |
| 171 | Lima | Guayaquil | KORBO |
| 206 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | UGUPI |
| 263 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 274 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | BOKAN |
| 330 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 423 | Miami | Santo Domingo | BESAS |
| 607 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 669 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 782 | Central América | Mérida | PENSO |
| 1042 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL |
| 1452 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | BOKAN |
| 42 | Resistencia | Asunción | REPAM |
| 88 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | ENSOL |
| 264 | Lima | Guayaquil | VAKUD |
| 367 | Bogotá | Panamá | DAKMO |
| 401 | Bogotá | Panamá | DAKMO |
| 408 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS |
| 461 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | BOKAN |
| 473 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS |
| 511 | Mérida | Central América | ERBOR |
| 513 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | BOKAN |
| 661 | Mérida | Central América | TAP |
| 748 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | BOKAN |

Table 1 - LHD reports whose transfers are made in one level and calls during climbing or descent

4.6 The meeting observed that Bogota is the FIR with more reports of this nature. The FIR that has more errors of this type is Guayaquil. ENSOL and BOKAN are the hot spots in 2013, and BOKAN and MOXAS in 2014.

4.7 The meeting also took note that some LHD reports of 2013 and the first semester of 2014 (bold ENSOL and BOKAN are the hot spots in 2013, and BOKAN and MOXAS in 2014) was caused by a wrong coordination between transfer points, i.e. the aircraft called ATS unit in a notification point different from the coordinated one.

4.8 The table below shows every LHD report framed in this kind of situation, transit is coordinated in a certain point and calls in another one.

| Report | Reporting FIR | FIR committing the failure | Coordinated position | Position called by the aircraft |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 225 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL | UGUPI |
| 229 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | UGUPI |
| 394 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | PULTU | BOKAN |
| 409 | Guayaquil | Central América | UGADI | OSELO |
| 494 | Curazao | Santo Domingo | VESKA | IRGUT |
| 704 | Antofagasta | Lima | DORKA | IREMI |
| 830 | Dakar | Piarco | IRELA | GOGSO |
| 847 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL | UGUPI |
| 868 | Maiquetía | Piarco | ITEGO | ONGAL |
| 886 | Antofagasta | Lima | IREMI | ASEPU |
| 899 | Bogotá | Amazónica | ARUXA | LET |
| 918 | Lima | Antofagasta | DORKA | IREMI |
| 1100 | Antofagasta | Lima | ASEPU | IREMI |
| 1174 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | UGUPI | ENSOL |
| 1196 | Atlántico | Dakar | NANIK | TASIL |
| 1258 | Amazónica | Maiquetía | VAGAN | ISANI |
| 1374 | Kingston | Panamá | DAGUD | ARNAL |
| 1446 | Bogotá | Panamá | BUSMO | IVROS |
| 119 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL | UGUPI |
| 144 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | VAMOS | MOXAS |
| 148 | Amazónica | Bogotá | BRACO | MTU |
| 215 | Panamá | Bogotá | TOKUT | BUXOS |
| 254 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ANGEL | UGUPI |
| 260 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | VAMOS |
| 267 | Panamá | Bogotá | BUXOS | TOKUT |
| 299 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | VAMOS |
| 312 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | VAMOS |
| 364 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | PULTU | BOKAN |
| 374 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | VAMOS |
| 416 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | MOXAS | VAMOS |
| 419 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ITATA | UGUPI |
| 426 | Central América | Mérida | PENSO | ANIKO |
| 541 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | UGUPI | ENSOL |
| 547 | Bogotá | Guayaquil | ENSOL | UGUPI |
| 558 | Mérida | Central América | | SATOS |
| 591 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | UGUPI | ENSOL |
| 756 | Guayaquil | Bogotá | UGUPI | ANRAX |
| 763 | Mérida | Central América | CTM | SIGMA |

Table 2: LHD reports whose transfers are made in one point and call in another point

4.9 The hot spots are ENSOL changed for UGUPI in 2013, MOXAS changed for VAMOS.

4.10 Taking into account that the involved FIRs in the abovementioned errors are Bogotá and Guayaquil, the meeting was of the opinion that Colombia and Ecuador focal points perform the necessary coordination to reduce or eliminate LHD of this nature.

SCRUTINY GROUP (GTE) REFERENCE GUIDE REVIEW

4.11 The meeting recalled that Doc 4444 (para. 10.1.2.4.1) indicates that the transfer of air-ground communications of an aircraft from the transferring to the accepting Air Traffic Control (ATC) unit shall be made five minutes before the time at which the aircraft is estimated to reach the common control area boundary, unless otherwise is agreed

4.12 ATS Units generally establish Letters of Agreement (LOAs) to determine the responsibility limit by means of particular coordination procedures and flight handoff, as established in Doc 4444 and based on its own operational needs.

4.13 The meeting recalled that since the GTE/10 meeting, in all face-to-face GTE meetings the Scrutiny Group Reference Guide to determine when a reported event is considered as a LHD has been modified, but these changes have not been included in this guide.

4.14 This concept means that if at the time of crossing the Transfer Control Point (TCP) is transferred before the agreed time for the security zone of the event, it is not considered LHD; if the estimated is received in the agreed length of time or less, then the event is a LHD.

4.15 The meeting, after analysing LHD reports of the last 3 years, observed a large number of reports that have been considered LHDs, given that the aircraft has crossed the TCP 4 minutes before the transferred estimated time, which is to say, that a unit transfers an estimated for a certain time and the aircraft crosses the TCP at 4 minutes or more before the initially agreed time, which is an erroneous interpretation of the 3 minute transfer between adjacent ACC units concept.

4.16 The time to fulfil the coordination is established in the operational Letters of Agreement between adjacent ACC units. At reviewing its content, we can observe that for the estimated initial transfer, all establish a time longer than 3 minutes, for which the coordinating time should be increased to 5 minutes.

4.17 After a thorough discussion on the subject, the meeting was of the opinion that the time parameter agreed for the TCP for 5 minutes should be modified.

4.18 Considering that the Orientation Handbook for CARSAMMA Accredited Points of Contact objective is to offer the necessary information for focal points to meet their duties and responsibilities, the meeting was of the opinion that the GTE Reference Guide is included in the abovementioned handbook.

Agenda Item 5 Lessons Learned by CAR/SAM States to Reduce LHDs

5.1 The meeting took note that during teleconferences several LHD sent to CARSAMMA by States/Air Navigation Services Provider (ANSP) are not previously analysed and validated internally, in order to achieve the expected result. It is also noted that necessary information and data in form F4 case 21 is missing, causing unnecessary extension of the abovementioned analysis and validation forum.

5.2 Some States report LHD to the CARSAMMA but not to the involved FIR State aeronautical authority/dependencies, which prevents it from performing the event investigation through its information and evidence registers kept for a given period of time, and driving CARSAMMA to complete a process with missing data. This prevents the involved FIR from identifying potential failures and taking mitigation measures.

5.3 In addition, teleconference planning is not timely informed to Points of Contact (PoCs), which affects their participation, either not participating at all or abandoning the teleconference before the end, because of previous commitments specific to their organisation. If an event is analysed during the absence of an involved PoC, then the danger of validating it without proper information increases significantly, and those involved are not able to take measures to mitigate associated hazards.

5.4 CARSAMMA short notice provision of LHD reports database to be validated during teleconferences affects an appropriate previous preparation of the discussion and validation.

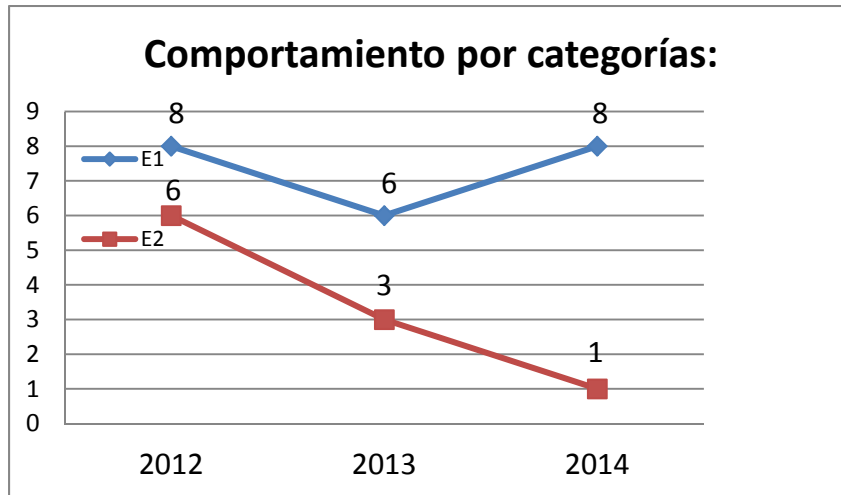
5.5 There is no guidelines procedure for teleconferences realization and obligations of each participant, so teleconferences can be conducted in a reasonable time frame and progress is made in presented LHD validation. Repeated absence of some States or ANSP is usual, which prevents proper validation of LHD reports that concern them.

Implemented measures by CAR/SAM States

5.6 Taking into consideration the above, the meeting took note that Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay and COCESNA adopted a related group of measures included as **Appendix A** to this part of the report.

5.7 The meeting took note of the results obtained by Cuba through the implementation of Aeronautical Services specific procedure (*Spanish only*) presented in the **Attachment to Appendix A** to this part of the report. The statistic data comparative analysis shows the following results:

- a) In 2013, the number of LHD events of type “E” produced by Habana FIR was reduced, with respect to 2012, in 35,7%
- b) In 2013, the number of LHD events of type “E2” produced by Habana FIR was reduced, with respect to 2012, in 50%
- c) In the first semester of 2014, the number of LHD events type “E2” has been reduced to one.



5.8 The meeting congratulated the States and International Organisations that have presented and shared their best practices to mitigate the operational risk caused by LHD.

5.9 The meeting was of the opinion that Cuba work on the LHD mitigation should be used as a standard to be considered by CAR/SAM States, according to the particular characteristics of each State, considering the depth implemented measures depth and the obtained results.

5.10 The meeting was of the opinion that the abovementioned Best Practices, attached as Appendix A to this part of the report, should be used by CAR and SAM States for the elaboration of the Mitigation National Plans of the Operational Risks caused by LHDs, especially those adopted by Cuba. The abovementioned plans have as main objective the significant operational risk reduction presented by CARSAMMA, in the safety assessment presented by the agency, using the Collision Risk Model (CRM) and the methodology based in SMS, whose results were presented in the Report on Agenda Item 2.

5.11 In this sense, the meeting has formulated the following Draft Conclusion:

**DRAFT CONCLUSION
GTE/14/3**

**MITIGATION MEASURES FOR REDUCTION OF
OPERATIONAL RISKS CAUSED BY LHD**

That, considering that the CAR/SAM Regions are significantly above the maximum acceptable operational risk values caused by LHD, the following measures to be taken:

- a) that the CAR/SAM States adopt mitigation measures to reduce operational risk caused by LHD as soon as possible, considering the best practices attached as Appendix A to this part of the report.
- b) that the CAR/SAM States present Operational Risk caused by LHD Mitigation National Plans, as well as adopted mitigation measures to the GTE/15 Meeting.
- c) that the ICAO NACC and SAM Offices send an individual letter to each CAR/SAM State and ANSP informing the situation of LHD that affect operational safety in their airspace, based on detailed data obtained from CARSAMMA, and requesting the correspondent mitigation actions, considering the urgency that risk caused by LHD requires.
- d) The States and ANSP present a report on mitigation measures implementation progress, based in SMS to NACC and SAM Regional Offices.

5.12 Once again, the GTE meeting concluded that AIDC implementation is the definitive solution for operational risks mitigation of transfer errors among ATC units. Other benefits of AIDC implementation were also under discussion, such as gradual removal of the principal controller assistant, as it would not be necessary having an automatized coordination environment, except in high air traffic flow moments.

5.13 In the same way, the presence of the assistant in low air traffic flow moments was assessed (when normally the worst air traffic incidents occur), which is a distraction occasion for the principal controller (conversations of not directly ATC related subjects), and their gradual removal would depend on the AIDC implementation. Cuba has presented its experience in the AIDC operational application and LHD between Havana FIR and Miami and Mérida FIRs has been eliminated. AIDC implementation between Havana and CENAMER FIRs is also being completed.

APPENDIX A

BEST PRACTICES ADOPTED BY CAR/SAM STATES

ARGENTINA – Related to South Atlantic LHDs

- Training of personnel from both ACC in the topic Large Height Deviation (LHD) and the consequences LHD concept has on RVSM airspace safety.
- Elaboration, distribution and promotion of an Operational Circular in Comodoro Rivadavia and Ezeiza ACC, establishing procedures and communication channels suitable to make the proper coordinations among these units and them with Montevideo and Atlantico FIR.
- Specific teleconference among the involved countries (Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina) with the purpose of establishing an analysis methodology of the LHD taking into account the peculiarities of the South Atlantic Airspace.
- Elaboration and distribution of a manual for the Comodoro Rivadavia and Ezeiza staff with the conclusions achieved in the teleconference mentioned in c).
- Establishment of a permanent coordination channel with Montevideo as a focal point in order to channel the requirement for information and for the notification of inconveniences detected by any interested party.
- Planning for a future adjustment of the Republica Argentina oceanic airspace, unifying the service in only one area.
- Preoperational tests should be carried out of the Automatic Dependant Surveillance System by Contract (ADS – C) and of Controller-pilot Data Link Communication (CPDLC), to be used as the link with those aircraft having said system onboard.

CHILE

- Human Factors Workshops for all controllers performing in the FIR Antofagasta, delivering information on 2008 to 2012 reports, emphasizing the risk increase due to M and N codes, including human factors and strengthening the control mechanism, the ATC flight strips, so all the tasks are completed.
- Workload balance between the different Chile Area Control Centres, the oceanic routes of the FIR Antofagasta (UL401, UL780, UL302 and UL550) in charge of Santiago ACC, through the transfer to Oceanic ACC from 1 January 2014, wherewith it has been obtained a significant decrease in risk levels, since traffic concentration to just one control sector has been achieved, avoiding, as it was before this change, different attention points that diverted the ATCO attention, so the result obtained to date is a significant diminution on Chile responsibility LHDs.
- With the same objective, a creation of a new ACC in the city of Iquique is in process, which will provide air traffic services in the continental area of the FIR Antofagasta from January 2015.
- Another measure to mitigate LHD effects that is being analyzed by Chile is the establishment of parallel routes replacing the UL302 airway between Santiago and Lima, applying the PBN concept in the airspace design.

- Coordinations are being jointly made in order to set the interface for data exchange among ATC (AIDC) units in all the ACCs of the country and radar data exchange with adjacent States ACCs.

CUBA

- Havana Control Centre Supervisors are required, when receiving the notification from the controller of the sector where the LHD occurred, to contact its adjacent FIR counterpart for exchange, so both know about the occurrence and an analysis process with more data and evidence from both can be conducted.
- If, as a result of a previous analysis, responsibility of the aircraft operator is observed, information is immediately sent to the aeronautical authority so it notifies the operator and LHD investigation and generalization can be conducted with the airline pilots, using aircraft system data or registries.
- As a result, after the PoCs event, LHD responsible operators have been notified in different occasions.
- It was coordinated with IATA representative his inclusion as recipient of notifications made to operators, so than an alternate way of reaching the concerned person exists and achieve effectiveness in the proposed aim.
- ANSP decided to conduct an analysis and validation process before sending it to CARSAMMA, which is generally performed monthly in the Safety Subcommittee, in the presence of an aeronautical authority representative.
- Havana FIR PoCs completed a registry including contact information of the person in charge of information exchange in adjacent FIRs.
- ANSP developed a quality procedure, where steps to follow on the analysis, validation and submission to Aeronautical authority PoCs are clearly established, for its subsequent delivery to CARSAMMA, where some issues identified in Analysis 2.1-2.5 of the present WP are avoided.
- At the end of the month, PoCs send to their counterparts in adjacent FIRs, LHD messages where they were involved, and its related requests.
- Both PoCs faculties scope has been established so they don't interfere with each other functions. In the need of LHD exchange with CARSAMMA, both exchange and evaluate their points of view and give an unified criteria consideration.
- Event generalizations linked to Cuba operators are communicated and meetings results are notified in the region.
- A route sector capacity and workload study was made, which established the need of designing and implementing flow management measures. Since then, the necessary technical conditions were created in order to allow the establishment of an additional control position in the most work loaded sector, which is enabled during peak traffic situations, in order to avoid errors of coordination with adjacent areas, due to high workload.

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- A sector workload monitoring application was elaborated to be used by the ACC supervisor, this will allow anticipation of peak traffic situations, taking aircraft flow management measures and therefore, not work overloading the route sector staff, which could cause LHD events.
 - LHD training actions were designed and communicated to Havana ACC directors, supervisors and controllers.
 - A forecast automated exchange (AIDC) was established: with Miami FIR from 5 September 2011 and with Mérida FIR from 20 January 2012. These action allowed that approximately 56% of the traffic flying over Habana FIR RVSM airspace is coordinated in an automated way, reducing the LHD event risk caused by ATC-ATC coordination cycle errors, as a product of forgetfulness, comprehension error, work overload, etc.
 - Exploiting the possibilities of the automated system installed in Habana ACC, an alert system of coordination of estimated and/or revised for the Girón route sector, as an additional method to avoid errors of coordination with CENAMER ACC, which will be used until the entry into force of the automated data exchange (AIDC) with this control centre.
 - Cuban aeronautical legislation (Law 1318 – Organisation, planning and control of flights over the territory and flight information region of Republic of Cuba), asks from aircraft operators to notify to Habana ACC, with less than 10 minutes of anticipation, the position and expected time when it will fly over the external line of Habana FIR. This rule was updated in Cuban AIP ENR 6.1 chart and has proved its effectiveness to prevent LHD occurrences. The Cuban investment process in ground air surveillance and communications systems assure the radar and VHF radio coverage within the RVSM layer in Habana FIR and outside its limits, so that communication and identification of aircrafts operating in RVSM airspace is granted, long before its arrival to the FIR boundary.
 - As complementary action and thanks to the collaboration and integration in the CAR region, the Habana ACC receives, since April 2014, the signal of the SSR radar operated by CENAMER ACC, located in Grand Cayman. Reciprocally and within that same spirit of cooperation, the Habana ACC provides to CENAMER ACC the signal of the SSR radar located in the occidental region of Cuba (San Julián).
 - Since September 2014, the specific procedure entered into force, which, within the Habana FIR quality control system framework, regulates the LHD occurrence monitoring and it establishes the VR calculation for each LHD event and for Habana FIR according to the method established by CARSAMMA, and the responsibilities and function of all the staff involved in this task, including the directors, who ensure its resources, the air traffic controllers and the specialists, who collect evidence and carry out the research, suggesting security actions and monitoring its efficacy. This procedure is presented as **Attachement A to this Appendix** (*available only in Spanish*).
 - The Habana FIR has established direct contact with LHD PoCs of the adjacent FIRs (Miami/Mérida/Cenamer/Kingston and Port au Prince), monthly exchanging LHD reports that involve the Habana FIR with any of the others, so that the concerned FIR is notified as soon as possible in order to enable the collection and to retain the evidences for its analysis and later mitigation measures implementation.

ECUADOR

- Determine the more common causes in the coordination errors detection (Flight Levels (FLs) revision, forecast revision, transfer omission, route changes, etc.).
- Identify if the operational error causes are led by ATCO, COM, the equipment, etc. If it is caused by ATCO, provide immediately a recurrency to ATCOs on the coordination cycle.
- Network with ATCOs and especially with the supervisors so that the determined corrective measures are applied.
- Monitor the measures progress using the adjacent ACC monthly reports.


URUGUAY

- Training about CARSAMMA's objective and the importance of LHD reporting was provided to CTAs by e-mail. This method was used being the most effective way in which CTAs receive the information.
- A procedure on received information transfer with adjacent FIRs was tailored, through REDDIG for the Ezeiza and Atlántico FIRs.
- Uruguay is in contact with José Oreglia, Argentina focal point, and Elías, Curitiba focal point, by e-mail.
- ADS C-CPDLC implementation experimental phase (tests between SITA and reception centres in Singapur and Canada are being assessed).

COCESNA


- COCESNA/CENAMER ACC management actions to ensure the situational awareness of the controller in cycle of ATC coordination:
 - a. Creation of procedures that show to the controller the ATC coordination compliance, as established in the letters of agreement.
 - b. Use of memory help in the control positions, recalling the frequent comparison of runway labels data in the situation display with the flight progress strips, making sure that both concur, principally in the expected time on the coordination point and in the flight level.
 - c. LHF form filling training, disclosing the importance of reporting them and sending them to CARSAMMA.
 - d. The right identification on when it is and when it is not an LHD.
 - e. During the courses of update or recurrence, LHD documentation is revised.
 - f. Analysis of auto-LHD and LHD reported by adjacent FIRs, showing to the controllers the pictures, flight progress strip and recordings of how facts happened.

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- COCESNA, as air navigation service provider, is in a process of implementation of a Risk management system in Air Traffic Services, this implementation is being performed through a framework mentioned in Doc 9859, including 12 components with the 4 elements.
 - An LHD performance indicator will be created (LHDs attributed to CENAMER)
 - a. The performance indicator quantification will be done using 2012-2014 data.
 - b. A performance indicator target will be established with the aim of achieving a 15% LHD reduction.
 - c. Action Plans were created to achieve the targets:
 - Training
 - LHD format filling induction and when it is and when it is not an LHD
 - Induction on the coordination procedures established in the CENAMER operational procedures handbook (MPOATS chapters 8.1 and 8.2)
 - Simulator training, including the scenes of the LHD occurred and created in which coordination procedures contained in the MPOATS chapters 8.1 and 8.2 are simulated.
 - Reinforce in the recurrent courses the scenes of the LHD occurred in which LHD situations are simulated.
 - Regulation
 - Operational errors (EO) analysis and revision, so that they serve as input for the MPOATS revision and modification, or new procedures creation and implementation.
 - Forums integrated by controllers from all positions to discuss the situations where EO were produced to contribute with ideas of how to improve the procedures.
 - Executive and/or planning controller should repeatedly compare radar labels data (Mode C) to the flight level in the flight progress strips, during the flight progress in the control sector, so there is no late change.
 - Technology
 - AIDC function integration to the new surveillance system.
 - An AIDC implementation meeting was recently held at the COCESNA premises in collaboration with ICAO, Cuba and Mérida, under the AIDC RLA 08-91 implementation regional project, expecting results in the short time.

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |


**MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES
EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR).**

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| Elaborado por: Ricardo Martínez González. Cargo: Supervisor Grupo Calidad ACC Habana. | Revisado por: José Díaz Acosta. Cargo: Representante de Calidad. UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos | Aprobado por: José Manuel Peña Alcázar. Cargo: Director UEB Servicios. Aeronáuticos, ECASA SA. |
| Firma: | Firma: | Firma: |
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1. OBJETIVOS.


Establecer la metodología para la notificación e investigación de los sucesos de grandes desviaciones de la altura (en lo adelante suceso LHD) y el cálculo del Valor de Riesgo (en lo adelante VR)) de la Región de Información de Vuelo Habana (FIR Habana).

2. ALCANCE.

Este procedimiento es aplicable a los Supervisores y Controladores del Centro de Control de Tránsito Aéreo Habana (en lo adelante ACC Habana), así como al especialista ATS designado como Punto de Contacto Focal LHD en el Prestador de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (en lo adelante ANSP), Jefe del ACC, al Secretario del Subcomité de Seguridad de la UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos y a su Director.

3. DOCUMENTOS DE REFERENCIA.

- Manual de Gestión de la Seguridad Operacional de la OACI (Doc. 9859) Segunda Edición/2009.
- Material de Orientación Regional Caribe y Sudamérica para Programas de Garantía de Calidad de los Servicios de Tránsito Aéreo, Edición No.1/2001.
- Gestión del Tránsito Aéreo (PANS/ATM, Doc. 4444)
- PG.01-02 Elaboración de documentos del SGC.
- PE.80-35 Notificación e Investigación de sucesos ATS.
- Manual sobre una separación vertical mínima de 300 m (1000 ft) entre FL290 y FL410 inclusive (Doc. 9574 OACI) Tercera Edición/2012.
- Procedimientos y métodos operacionales para los Organismos Regionales de Vigilancia en relación con el uso de una separación vertical mínima de 300 m (1 000 ft) entre FL 290 y FL 410 inclusive (Doc. 9937 OACI) Primera edición/2010.
- Informe Final Décimo Tercera Reunión del Grupo de Trabajo de Escrutinio (en la adelante GTE) GTE/13.

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4. DEFINICIONES/ABREVIATURAS:

- **Aeronave:** Toda máquina que puede sustentarse en la atmósfera por reacciones del aire que no sean las reacciones del mismo contra la superficie de la tierra.
- **ADS/B:** Vigilancia Dependiente Automática / Radiodifusión.
- **ADS/C:** Vigilancia Dependiente Automática / Contrato.
- **ANSP (Air Navigation Service Provider):** Prestador del Servicio de Navegación Aérea (Para la FIR Habana está designada la UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos).
- **Aeronave que no satisface los requisitos:** Aeronave configurada para satisfacer los requisitos de la MASPS RVSM, respecto a la cual se observa, mediante la vigilancia de la altitud, un error vertical total (TVE) o una desviación respecto a la altitud asignada (AAD) de 90 m (300 ft) o más o un error del sistema altimétrico (ASE) de 75 m (245 ft) o más.
- **Aprobación RVSM:** Indicación de que se han logrado debidamente la aprobación de aeronavegabilidad y la aprobación operacional (de ser necesario).
- **Capacidad de mantenimiento de altitud:** Performance de la aeronave en materia de mantenimiento de altitud, que puede esperarse en condiciones de explotación ambientales nominales, cuando se explota y mantiene la aeronave debidamente.
- **Causas:** Acciones, omisiones, acontecimientos, condiciones o una combinación de estos factores que determinen el incidente o accidente.
- **Condiciones latentes:** Son condiciones presentes en el sistema mucho antes de que se experimente un resultado perjudicial y que llegan a ser evidentes cuando actúan factores de desviación local. Sus condiciones pueden permanecer latentes durante mucho tiempo. Individualmente estas condiciones latentes generalmente no se perciben como perjudiciales, puesto que en primer lugar no se perciben como fallas.
- **Desviación respecto a la altitud asignada (AAD):** Diferencia entre la altitud obtenida del respondedor en Modo C y la altitud o nivel de vuelo asignados.
- **Error operacional:** Toda desviación vertical de una aeronave respecto al nivel de vuelo correcto como resultado de una acción incorrecta del ATC o la tripulación de vuelo.
- **Evidencias:** Prueba determinante de un proceso. Demostración o revelación de algo. Para este documento constituyen evidencias: grabaciones de voz, grabaciones radar, tiras de control progresivo de los vuelos, partes diarios, información meteorológica, NOTAM, declaraciones del personal involucrado, entrevistas, notificación inmediata, reporte del suceso, mensaje de plan de vuelo y otros datos que guarden relación con el Incidente.
- **Factores contribuyentes:** En este procedimiento los factores contribuyentes se describen como condiciones latentes.
- **Gran Desviación de Altura (LHD):** (Large Height Deviation) Una desviación de 90 m (300 ft) o más en magnitud respecto del nivel de vuelo autorizado.
- **Investigación:** Proceso en el cual se incluye la recopilación y el análisis de la información del suceso, establecimiento de sus causas y factores contribuyentes, la obtención de conclusiones y la formulación de recomendaciones de seguridad con el propósito de prevenir los incidentes y accidentes.
- **IMC:** Condiciones Meteorológicas Instrumentos.

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| | Attachment to Appendix A to the Report on Agenda Item 5 PROCEDIMIENTO ESPECÍFICO SERVICIOS AERONÁUTICOS | Código: PE.80-51 Revisión: 0.0 Fecha: 01/09/14 Página: 5 de 16 Ejemplar No: |
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- **Nivel deseado de seguridad (TLS):** Término genérico que representa el nivel de riesgo que se considera aceptable en circunstancias especiales.
- **Suceso:** Todo acontecimiento u ocurrencia importante, casual o no, como resultado de la aparición objetiva o subjetiva de factores dados conjuntamente. Incluye Sucesos LHD, Irregularidades e Incidentes ATS.
- **Riesgo de colisión:** Número anticipado de accidentes de aeronaves en vuelo en un volumen determinado de espacio aéreo, correspondiente a un número específico de horas de vuelo, debido a la pérdida de la separación planificada. Nota: Se considera que cada colisión acarrea dos accidentes.
- **Riesgo global:** Riesgo de colisión debido a todas las causas posibles, incluyendo el riesgo técnico (véase la definición correspondiente) y todo riesgo debido a errores operacionales o contingencias en vuelo.
- **Riesgo técnico:** Riesgo de colisión relacionado con la performance de mantenimiento de altitud de una aeronave.
- **Separación vertical:** Distancia adoptada entre aeronaves en el plano vertical a fin de evitar una colisión.
- **Separación vertical mínima (VSM):** Separación nominal de 300 m (1 000 ft) por debajo del FL 290 y de 600 m (2 000 ft) por encima del mismo, excepto si por acuerdo regional de navegación aérea se prescribe una separación inferior a 600 m (2 000 ft) pero no inferior a 300 m (1 000 ft), para aeronaves que vuelen por encima del FL 290 dentro de partes designadas del espacio aéreo.
- **VMC:** Condiciones Meteorológicas Visuales.


5. RESPONSABILIDADES.

5.1 Director Unidad Empresarial de Base de Servicios Aeronáuticos.

- 5.1.1 Garantizar los recursos necesarios para el monitoreo de los sucesos LHD y el cálculo del VR.
- 5.1.2 Garantizar los recursos para la participación del especialista nombrado Punto Focal de Contacto LHD del ANSP en las teleconferencias periódicas del GTE, así como en las reuniones y seminarios internacionales que sean convocados por la OACI y CARSAMMA.

5.2 Secretario Subcomité de Seguridad de Servicios Aeronáuticos.

- 5.2.1 Incluir mensualmente en el orden del día de los Subcomités de Seguridad de la UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos los Informes de Sucesos LHD presentados por el (los) especialista (s) de Investigaciones y Punto Focal de Contacto LHD del ACC Habana.
- 5.2.2 Chequear el cumplimiento de las recomendaciones aprobadas en el Subcomité de Seguridad sobre los sucesos LHD.

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5.3 Jefe Unidad ACC Habana.


- 5.3.1 Verificar el cumplimiento de los plazos y el formato establecido del envío de los reportes LHD al Punto de Contacto Focal del IACC.

5.4 Especialista Principal del Grupo de Calidad ACC Habana.

- 5.4.1 Planificar la capacitación y actualización de los conocimientos sobre los Sucesos LHD y su notificación a los Controladores de Tránsito Aéreo del ACC Habana.
- 5.4.2 Verificar que el Especialista del Grupo de Calidad ACC Habana designado como Punto Focal de Contacto para los sucesos LHD cumpla con sus responsabilidades para esta tarea.

5.5 Especialista designado como Punto Focal de Contacto para los sucesos LHD. (Especialista de Investigaciones de sucesos de tránsito aéreo, el cual es designado ante la OACI y CARSAMMA por el Presidente IACC, una vez aprobada la propuesta de la UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos a la Dirección de Aeronavegación del IACC).

- 5.5.1 Recopilar todas las evidencias necesarias para la clasificación e investigación de los sucesos recibidos y verificar si constituyen Sucesos LHD.
- 5.5.2 Elaborar el reporte de Suceso LHD según se establece en el formulario F4 de CARSAMMA (Anexo no.3) y crear un archivo de todos los reportes para cada mes. Enviar al Punto de Contacto Focal del IACC, con copia al Director de Aeronavegación IACC, Jefe UNAGO (Unidad de Navegación Aérea y Gestión Operacional) y Jefe ACC Habana, el archivo de reportes de Sucesos LHD de cada mes vencido dentro de los primeros 5 días del mes posterior.
- 5.5.3 Presentar en el Subcomité de Seguridad de la UEB los reportes de Sucesos LHD.
- 5.5.4 Participar en las teleconferencias GTE y reuniones periódicas que se convoquen por CARSAMMA para el análisis y validación de los reportes LHD de la región CAR-SAM.
- 5.5.5 Impartir al personal del ACC Habana y Dirección UEB Servicios Aeronáuticos las acciones de capacitación dirigidas a elevar el conocimiento sobre el tema LHD. Registre las evidencias de la participación del personal en las generalizaciones de experiencias en el R-01/PG.01-02 Registro de Acciones de Capacitación.

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |

- 5.5.6 Realizar para cada suceso LHD el cálculo del Valor de Riesgo, así como el cálculo mensual, semestral y anual.
- 5.5.7 Archivar y proteger los datos referidos a los sucesos LHD.

5.6 CONTROLADORES DE TRANSITO AÉREO DEL ACC HABANA.

- 5.6.1 Notificar al Jefe de Turno y/o Supervisor ACC la ocurrencia de un Suceso LHD en la FIR Habana.
- 5.6.2 Participar en las generalizaciones que se impartan sobre los sucesos LHD.

5.7 SUPERVISORES DEL ACC HABANA.

- 5.7.1 Una vez informado sobre la ocurrencia de un suceso LHD hacer constancia del mismo en el R-01/PE.80-51 Parte Diario del ACC Habana (Anexo No. 4).
- 5.7.2 Participar en las generalizaciones que se impartan sobre los sucesos LHD.

6. CRITERIOS DE ACEPTACIÓN.

6.1 En la Generalización de Sucesos LHD debe participar el 100% de los controladores y supervisores en un plazo no mayor de 60 días a partir de la fecha de la presentación del (los) suceso (s) al Subcomité de Seguridad. Para el personal que no se encuentre presente en el momento de la realización de esta actividad, el plazo será una semana después de la fecha de incorporación al ACC.


7. DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA ACTIVIDAD.

7.1 NOTIFICACIÓN.

Controladores del ACC Habana:

7.1.1 Notifique verbalmente al Jefe de Turno y/o Supervisor del ACC Habana al conocer de la ocurrencia de un Suceso LHD, ya sea por comunicación recibida de una tripulación de aeronave, una dependencia ATS adyacente o por su observación directa, estableciendo:

- a) Hora UTC de ocurrencia del suceso.
- b) Identificación de la (las) aeronave (s) involucrada (s).
- c) Breve descripción del suceso.

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |

Jefes de Turno y/o Supervisores del ACC Habana:

7.1.2 Anote en el Parte Diario del ACC Habana (Anexo No.4) todos los reportes de Sucesos LHD recibidos de los Controladores del ACC Habana, de tripulaciones de aeronaves o de una Dependencia ATS adyacente, estableciendo:

- a) Hora UTC de ocurrencia del suceso.
- b) Identificación de la (las) aeronave (s) involucrada (s).
- c) Breve descripción del suceso.

7.1.3 Cuando la información indique que un suceso involucra a otra Dependencia ATS adyacente, notifique rápidamente al Supervisor de esa Dependencia para que proteja sus evidencias y realice el proceso de investigación, dejando constancia en el Parte Diario y exigiendo acuse de recibo de la notificación por parte de la Dependencia ATS adyacente

7.2 RECOPIACIÓN DE LAS EVIDENCIAS.

Punto Focal de Contacto para los sucesos LHD.

7.2.1 Recepcione:

- 1) De los R-01/PE.80-51 Parte Diario ACC Habana todo lo relacionado con la ocurrencia de Sucesos LHD. Una vez determinada la hora de ocurrencia del suceso, la (s) aeronave (s) y el personal involucrado proceda a reunir: Informes Meteorológicos, Planes de Vuelo OACI y NOTAMs (si fuera necesario), grabaciones de voz e imágenes radar: cuando sea pertinente, solicite a los Técnicos de Comunicaciones las grabaciones de voz y las imágenes radar, según se establece en el PE.80-35 Notificación e Investigación de Sucesos ATS, informes de los especialistas sobre condiciones de la técnica involucrada en el suceso, entrevistas personales al personal involucrado (si fuera necesario), evidencias de la carga de trabajo y otros datos que considere de importancia para el desarrollo de la investigación según el caso.

7.3 CLASIFICACIÓN DEL SUCESO.

Punto Focal de Contacto para los Sucesos LHD.

7.3.1 Identifique de acuerdo con la información que obtuvo de las evidencias si el suceso clasifica como Suceso LHD y de acuerdo a la Tabla de Clasificación de sucesos LHD (Anexo 2) asígnele la categoría de clasificación apropiada.

7.3.2 Si el suceso clasifica como Suceso LHD proceda a realizar el Proceso de Investigación, según se establece en 7.4.

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | |

7.4 PROCESO DE INVESTIGACIÓN.

Punto Focal de Contacto para los Sucesos LHD.

7.4.1 Reconstruya el suceso cronológicamente, mediante la revisión de las evidencias recopiladas.

7.4.2 Una vez identificadas las fallas verifique las Normas y Procedimientos Operacionales vigentes, así como Cartas de Navegación, Circulares, etc., con el fin de determinar si se cumplieron o no, y recomiende si fuera necesario el desarrollo, modificación y publicación de una nueva Circular, Norma o Procedimiento.

7.4.3 Preste atención a la participación de otra o más aeronaves en el suceso, lo cual eleva el riesgo de colisión.

7.4.4 En caso de ser necesario efectúe entrevistas al personal involucrado; con el fin de esclarecer algún aspecto o recabar información adicional a la que se cuenta en las evidencias recopiladas.

7.4.5 Una vez finalizada la investigación comunique los resultados al Especialista Principal del Grupo de Calidad del ACC Habana y al Jefe Unidad ACC, utilice el formulario F4 de CARSAMMA (Anexo 3).

7.4.6 Cada suceso LHD deberá originar la recomendación de las medidas de mitigación que se considere sean necesarias.

7.4.7 Si el suceso es responsabilidad de explotadores de aeronaves (errores operacionales de la tripulación de vuelo, fallas del equipo de a bordo, etc.) notifique al Director de Aeronavegación IACC y al Punto Focal de Contacto del IACC.

7.5 CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO PARA LOS SUCESOS LHD.

Punto Focal de Contacto para los Sucesos LHD.

7.5.1 Realice el cálculo del Valor de Riesgo según la propuesta establecida por CARSAMMA, utilice el archivo nombrado Valor de Riesgo FIR Habana que se encuentra en formato Excell en la PC Investigaciones del Grupo de Calidad ACC, cuya fórmula es: $VR = (P \times D \times G) + R + W + T$, donde:

VR: Valor de Riesgo.

P: Probabilidad.

D: Duración del evento.

G: Gravedad.

R: Sistemas de Vigilancia.


W: Condición meteorológica de vuelo.

T: Si existe otra (s) aeronave (s) involucrada (s).

La variable P (Probabilidad) tendrá un valor determinado entre:

5- Frecuente (Se espera que ocurra cada 1-2 días).

4- Probable (Se espera que ocurra varias veces al mes).

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |

- 3- Ocasional (Se espera que ocurra aproximadamente una vez dentro de unos meses).
- 2- Improbable. (Se espera que ocurra una vez cada 3 años).
- 1- Extremadamente Improbable. (Se espera que ocurra una vez cada 30 años).

La variable D (Duración del evento) tendrá un valor determinado entre:

- 3- Larga ($D > 121$ segundos).
- 2- Media ($60 \text{ segundos} < D \leq 120$ segundos).
- 1- Corta ($D \leq 60$ segundos).

La variable G (Gravedad) tendrá un valor determinado por:

- 5- Catastrófico.
- 4- Peligroso.
- 3- Mayor.
- 2- Menor.
- 1- Insignificante.

La variable R (Sistemas de Vigilancia) dependerá de:


- 5- Con cobertura radar, ADS/B o ADS/C.
- 10- Sin cobertura radar, ADS/B o ADS/C.

La variable W (Condición meteorológica de vuelo) dependerá de:

- VMC- 0
- IMC- 5

La variable T (Si existe otra (s) aeronave (s) involucrada (s)) establece:

- Sin otro tráfico involucrado- 0
- Otra aeronave involucrada- 5
- Más de dos aeronaves involucradas- 10

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |

7.5.2 Una vez obtenido el VR para la posición donde fue registrado el suceso LHD, compare el resultado contra la siguiente tabla establecida por CARSAMMA:

| VR | NIVEL DE RIESGO | ACCIONES |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| 76-100 | ALTO | Propuesta inaceptable de riesgo. No se puede implementar RVSM hasta que el peligro se mitiga y el riesgo se reduce al nivel medio o bajo. |
| 21-75 | MEDIO | Propuesta aceptable de riesgo. Se puede implementar RVSM, pero el monitoreo y la gestión son obligatorios. |
| 01-20 | BAJO | RVSM aceptable sin restricción ni limitación, los riesgos no requieren una gestión activa, sino que deben estar documentados. |

7.5.3 Recomiende de ser necesario las acciones de mitigación según la tabla anterior, refléjelas en el Formulario F4 de CARSAMMA (Anexo 3), en el escaque correspondiente a Relato: Descripción detallada de la desviación.

7.6 PRESENTACIÓN EN EL SUBCOMITÉ DE SEGURIDAD DE LA UEB SERVICIOS AERONÁUTICOS.


Punto Focal de Contacto para los Sucesos LHD.

7.6.1 Cuando ocurra un suceso presente los resultados el próximo mes al Subcomité de Seguridad, los cuales deben incluir los siguientes datos: valor VR, investigación con causas y factores contribuyentes, así como las recomendaciones de seguridad para mitigar el suceso.

8. REGISTROS

8.1 Registro: Formulario F4 de CARSAMMA sobre Notificación de Sucesos LHD: Este registro contiene los datos de la investigación del suceso LHD, se confecciona por el Punto Focal de Contacto del ANSP, se envía cuando ocurre un suceso al Especialista Principal Calidad del ACC y Jefe ACC, así como en los primeros 5 días del mes siguiente al Punto Focal de Contacto del IACC, Director de Aeronavegación del IACC, Departamento de Control Operacional de la CACSA. El envío se hace a las siguientes direcciones:

- a) Dirección de Aeronavegación IACC.
E-MAIL: orlando.nevot@iacc.avianet.cu
- b) Punto Focal de Contacto LHD/ IACC.
E-MAIL: jorge.centella@iacc.avianet.cu

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|  <small>Empresa Cubana de Aeropuertos y Servicios Aeronáuticos S.A.</small> | PROCEDIMIENTO ESPECÍFICO SERVICIOS AERONÁUTICOS | Código: PE.80-51 Revisión: 0.0 Fecha: 01/09/14 Página: 12 de 16 Ejemplar No: |
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- c) Departamento de Supervisión y Control Operacional, CACSA.
E-MAIL: carmenato@iacc.avianet.cu
- d) Jefe UNAGO.
E-MAIL: echarri@aeronav.ecasa.avianet.cu
- e) Jefe del Centro de Control de Tránsito Aéreo (ACC Habana).
E-MAIL: jose.marrero@aeronav.ecasa.avianet.cu

Este registro se archiva digitalmente en carpetas identificadas para tal efecto, se archivan durante 5 años.

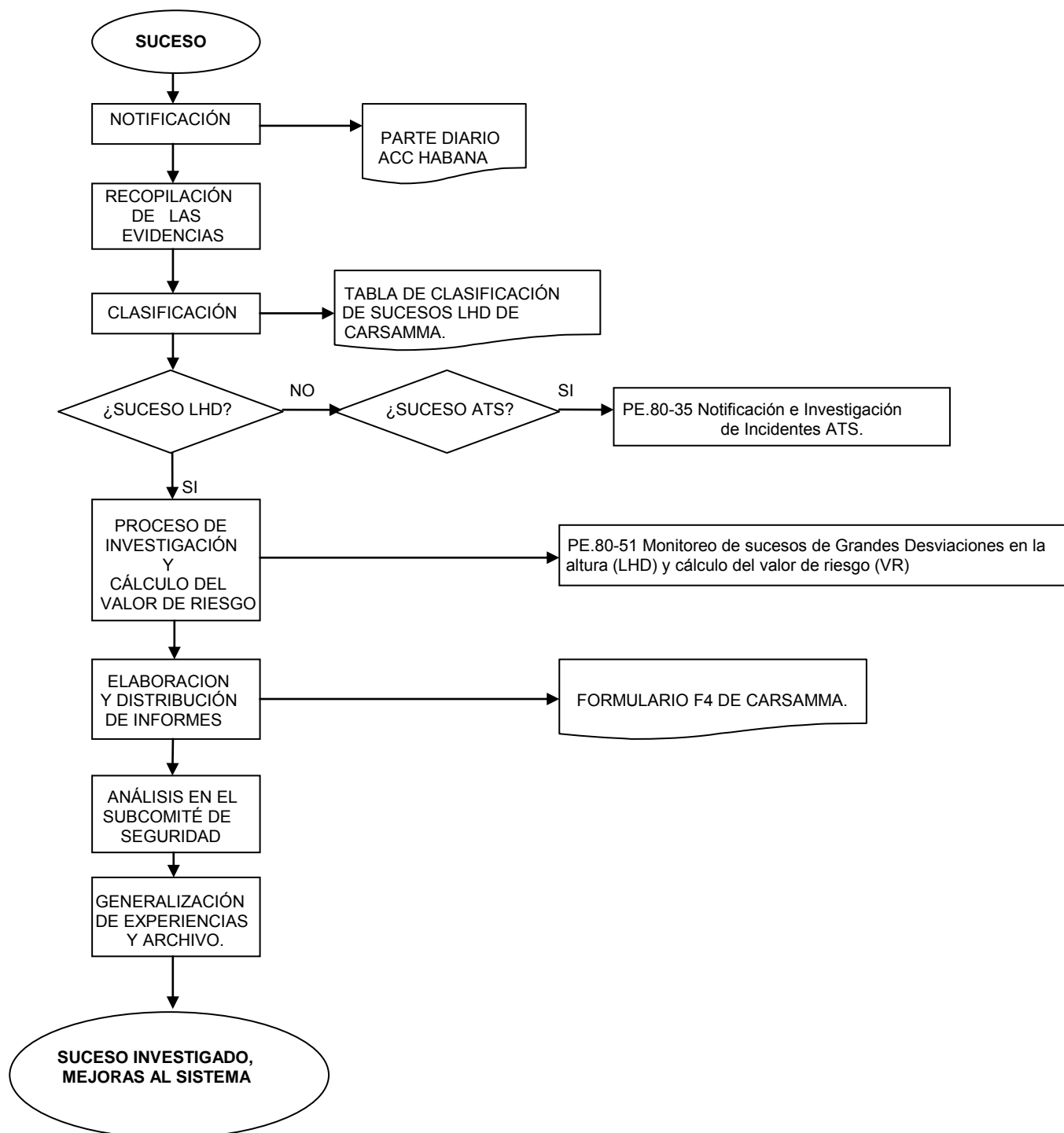
8.2 R-01/PE.80-51 Parte Diario ACC Habana: Contiene los datos relacionados con el turno de trabajo, tales como: nombre de los CTA, sector de trabajo, restricciones militares, estado de la técnica, meteorología, así como observaciones generales donde se debe reflejar la ocurrencia de sucesos LHD, ATS, etc. Lo confecciona el Supervisor. Se mantiene digitalmente durante una semana y se imprime y archiva durante 1 año.


9. ANEXOS

- 9.1 Anexo 1: Flujograma de Investigación de Sucesos LHD.
- 9.2 Anexo 2: Tabla de clasificación de Sucesos LHD.
- 9.3 Anexo 3: Formulario F4 de CARSAMMA sobre Notificación de Sucesos LHD.
- 9.4 Anexo 4: R-01/PE.80-51 Parte Diario ACC Habana.

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | Ejemplar No: |


9.1 Anexo 1- Flujograma de Investigación de Sucesos LHD.



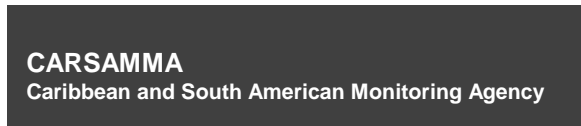
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|  | PROCEDIMIENTO ESPECÍFICO SERVICIOS AERONÁUTICOS | Código: PE.80-51 Revisión: 0.0 Fecha: 01/09/14 Página: 14 de 16 Ejemplar No: |
| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | |

9.2 Anexo 2: Tabla de clasificación de Sucesos LHD

| Código | Causa de la gran desviación de altura. |
|--|--|
| Operacionales. | |
| A | La tripulación de vuelo no ascendió/descendió la aeronave según la autorización. |
| B | La tripulación de vuelo ascendió/descendió sin autorización ATC. |
| C | Operación o interpretación incorrecta del equipo de a bordo (p.ej., operación incorrecta del FMS plenamente funcional, transcripción incorrecta de autorización o nueva autorización ATC, se siguió el plan de vuelo en vez de la autorización ATC, se siguió la autorización original en vez de la nueva autorización, etc. |
| D | Error de bucle del sistema ATC (p.ej., ATC expide autorización incorrecta o la tripulación de vuelo interpreta erróneamente el mensaje de autorización). |
| E | Errores de coordinación en la transferencia ATC-a-ATC de responsabilidad del control como resultado de factores humanos (p.ej., coordinación tardía o no existente; tiempo estimado/real incorrecto; nivel de vuelo; ruta ATC, etc., que no está de acuerdo con los parámetros convenidos. |
| F | Errores de coordinación en la transferencia ATC-a-ATC de responsabilidad del control como resultado de salida de servicio del equipo o problemas técnicos. |
| Suceso de contingencia de la aeronave. | |
| G | Desviación debida a un suceso de contingencia de la aeronave que llevó a una repentina incapacidad de mantener el nivel de vuelo asignado (p.ej., falta de presurización, falla de motor). |
| H | Desviación debida a falla del equipo de a bordo que condujo a un cambio no intencional o no detectado del nivel de vuelo. |
| Desviación debida a condiciones meteorológicas. | |
| I | Desviación debida a turbulencia u otro fenómeno meteorológico. |
| Desviación debida a RA / TCAS. | |
| J | Desviación debida a RA TCAS; la tripulación de vuelo siguió correctamente el RA. |
| K | Desviación debida a RA TCAS; la tripulación de vuelo siguió incorrectamente el RA. |
| Otros. | |
| L | Se proporcionó a una aeronave no aprobada para RVSM separación RVSM (p.ej., el Plan de Vuelo indicaba aprobación RVSM pero la aeronave no estaba aprobada; mala interpretación del Plan de Vuelo por el ATC). |
| M | Otros: esto comprende los vuelos que se realizan (incluyendo ascenso/descenso) en el espacio aéreo en que las tripulaciones de vuelo no pueden establecer comunicaciones aire-tierra normales con la dependencia ATS responsable. |

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| | <p align="center">MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR).</p> | |

9.3 Anexo 3- Formularios F4 de CARSAMMA.



La información contenida en este formulario es confidencial y solo será usada con el propósito estadístico de analizar la seguridad operacional.


Formulario F4 de desviación de altitud

Informe a la CARSAMMA de una desviación de altitud de 300 pies o más, incluyendo aquellas debido sucesos TCAS, de Turbulencia y Contingencia.


| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Fecha de Hoy: | 2. Agencia de Notificación/FIR: Habana | | |
| Detalles de la desviación | | | |
| 3. Nombre del Operador de la ACFT: | 4. Distintivo de Llamada: Registro de la aeronave: | 5. Tipo de Aeronave: | 6. Modo C Visualizado: <input type="checkbox"/> Si. Cual Nivel? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| 7. Fecha de la Ocurrencia: | 8. Hora UTC: | 9. Ubicación de la Ocurrencia (lat./long o punto de referencia): | |
| 10. Ruta: | | | |
| 11. Nivel de Vuelo Autorizado: | 12. Tiempo estimado transcurrido en el nivel de vuelo incorrecto (segundos): | 13. Desviación Observada (+/- ft): | |
| 14. Otro tránsito si hubiere: | | | |
| 15. Causa de la desviación (<i>título breve</i>): (Ejemplos: Error operacional en el ciclo de coordinaciones ATC, Turbulencia, Clima, Falla en el Equipo) | | | |
| DESPUÉS DE RESTAURADA LA DESVIACIÓN | | | |
| 16. Nivel de Vuelo Final Observado/Reportado*: *Favor indicar la fuente de la información: <input type="checkbox"/> Modo C <input type="checkbox"/> Piloto | Marque el cuadro apropiado: 17. Esta el FL arriba del nivel autorizado: <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Esta el FL debajo del nivel autorizado: <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. Cumplía este FL con las Tablas de Niveles de Crucero del Anexo 2 de la OACI? <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

| |
|---|
| RELATO |
| 20. Descripción Detallada de la Desviación <i>(Por favor, de su evaluación de la derrota volada por la aeronave y la causa de la desviación)</i> |
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| 21. comentarios de la tripulación (de haberlos) |
| |

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| | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO (VR). | |

9.4 Anexo 4: R-01/PE.80-51 Parte Diario ACC Habana

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|  <small>Empresa Cubana de Aeropuertos y Servicios Aeronáuticos S.A.</small> | MONITOREO DE SUCESOS DE GRANDES DESVIACIONES EN LA ALTURA (LHD) Y CÁLCULO DEL VALOR DE RIESGO. | Código: R-01/PE.80-51 Revisión: 0.0 Fecha: 01/09/14/08/14 |
| | PARTE DIARIO ACC HABANA | |

TURNO:
JEFE DE TURNO

FECHA.
SUPERVISOR

| SECTOR | CONTROL RADAR | CONTROL PROCEDIMIENTO | AUXILIARES |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| A | | | |
| B | | | |
| C | | | |
| D | | | |
| E | | | |
| REF | | | |
| REF | | | |
| TRNG | | | |

FPL
CAMBIOS

FACTURACION

PENDIENTES

1=
2=
3=
4=
5=
BRIGADA=

OBSERVACIONES

Agenda Item 6: Creation of an additional Monitoring Agency in the CAR/SAM Regions

6.1 The Meeting recalled that during the Seventeenth Meeting of the CAR/SAM Regional Planning and Implementation Group (GREPECAS/17), carried out in Cochabamba, Plurinational State of Bolivia, 21 to 25 July 2014, expressed the possibility to establish a Regional Monitoring Agency (RMA) for the CAR Region.

6.2 Additionally, GREPECAS established the need to develop a Project which objective is to obtain a sustainable solution in order to mitigate the air traffic movement fill-in data problems and LHD reports, including task redistribution for risk assessment, reduce time lap for validation and more efficient follow-up to data quality in LHD reports.

6.3 Risk assessment should be performed to guarantee that RVSM airspace operations do not lead to risk collision augmentation so that total vertical risk does not exceed safety objectives established.

6.4 RMA fundamental function is to monitor and assist States in the implementation actions in order to guarantee Target Level of Safety (TLS) agreed for RVSM airspace. Hence, is necessary to confirm that:

- a) the organization receives the authority to act as a RMA as a result of State, group of States or planning and implementation regional group (PIRG) decision; and
- b) the organization that acts as RMA needs to have accurate personnel with technical skills and appropriate experience in order to carry out the above-mentioned functions.

6.5 Considering infrastructure and qualified personnel, Dominican Republic provided its nomination to establish the RMA for the Caribbean, which was supported by the Meeting. In this regard, the Meeting adopted the following Draft Conclusion:

DRAFT

CONCLUSION GTE/14/4: IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL MONITORING AGENCY (RMA) FOR THE CAR REGION

That, considering infrastructure and qualified personnel, Dominican Republic in coordination with CAR States, develops a project for the implementation of a Regional Monitoring Agency (RMA) venued in Dominican Republic for the CAR Region in accordance with ICAO requirements and provides this project to GREPECAS by **31 December 2015.**