



North European Free Route Airspace

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Introduction and aim



- The aim with this presentation is to:
 - Provide information related to other issues than the direct operational when implementing FRA.
 - In particular over several ANSP/states where so many various stakeholders and decision processes are involved. (NSA, ANSP, Military... just in NEFRA this is 18 stakeholders without counting Airports that could be affected)
 - Only briefly address the direct problems with FRA implementation that we have faced. (basically those to be discussed during these two days)
 - Help others to prepare for such a widely influenced implementation with difficult decision processes with various timeframe within various stakeholders
- No question is to small or stupid
- Most likely I/We can't answer direct, but I expect that I have NEFRA support from our project in the audience that can assist.

Agenda



PART 1:

- Introduce the programme background
- Present major milestones for design phase
- Explain the concept highlights

PART 2:

- System support (Technical Specification)
- Implementation
- Organization and governance
- Back up plan
- Implementation issues
- Lessons learned



PART 1:

The Design Phase

Background



2012

Starting point 2012/2013:

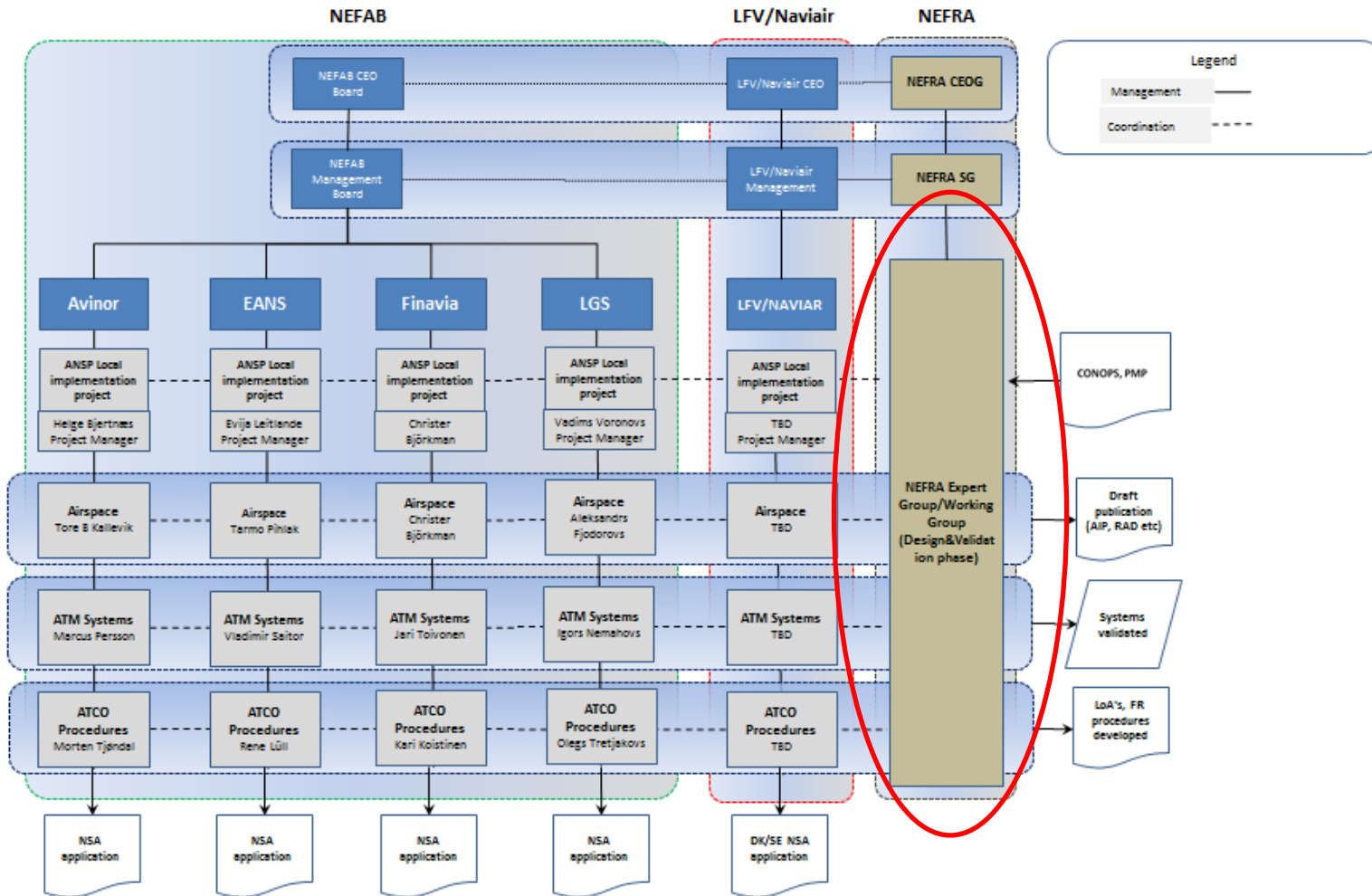
- DK/SE FAB FRA already operational
- NEFAB project ongoing, aiming for 2015 implementation of NEFAB FRA

2013

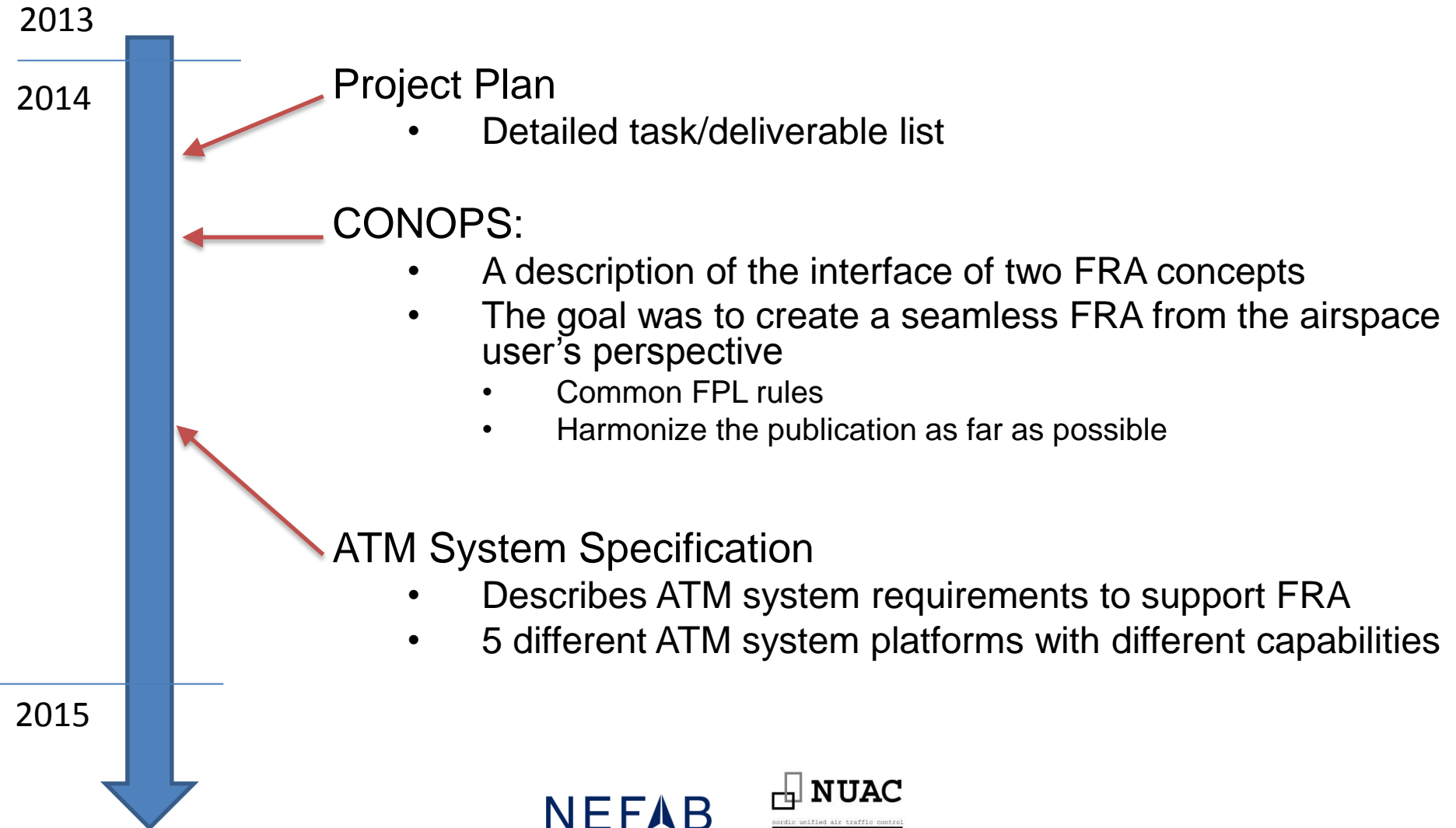
6 states declaration in March 2013 for “establishing a seamless FRA within DK/SE and NEFAB by November 2015”:

- NEFRA Program initiated
- “Steering Group” assembled – responsible for overall program strategic guidance
- “Expert Group” assembled – participant from each ANSP; responsible for the design phase

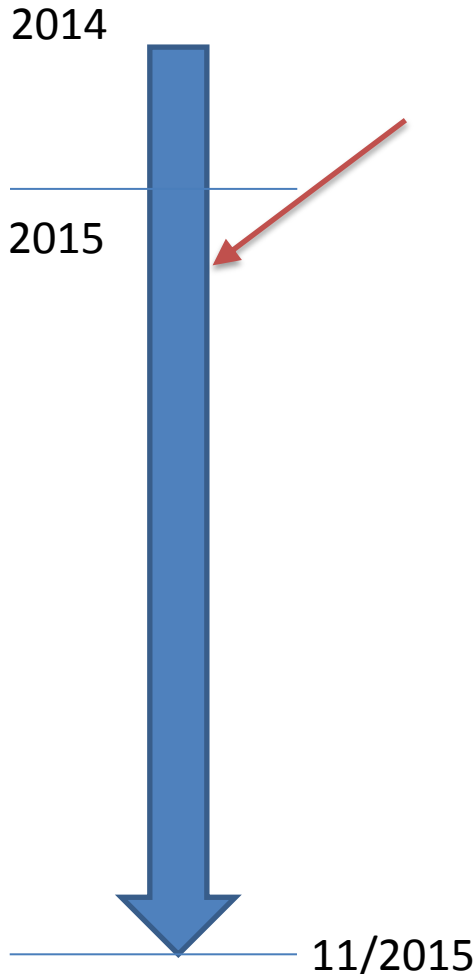
Organization – Design Phase



Expert Group – Design phase



Expert Group – ATCO procedures



A separate task force was assembled to establish procedures:

- CONOPS and technical capabilities as input
- ATCO procedures and LoA's between ACC's as output

Major change in ATCO mind setting needed – clearing aircraft DCT into the downstream ACC without coordination

Expert Group – Publication



2014

2015

- AIC issued in May 2015
- AIP proposal – a proposal for the local AIS departments on how to publish FRA in national AIP's
 - No clear guidance from ICAO/EUROCONTROL
 - Difficulties to publish clearly multi state FRA without publishing “foreign data”

11/2015

Expert Group – Airspace Design and operational validation



2014

- No changes in DK/SE airspace (sectorization, transition routes etc.)
- NEFAB airspace in NEFRA is based on the upcoming 11/2015 airspace design
- Fast-time simulation/CAPAN analysis performed in each ACC
 - Results showed that no blocking issues were found
- Real-time simulations were performed as needed to verify the concept
 - System support requirements were verified
 - ATCO procedures are important

2015

11/2015

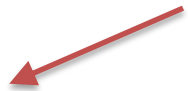
Expert Group – FRA Safety Case



2014

- DK/SE NEFRA implementation based on existing approval – no safety case needed

- NEFAB performed a general FRA safety case together with EUROCONTROL
 - Was deemed very valuable for local safety assessments



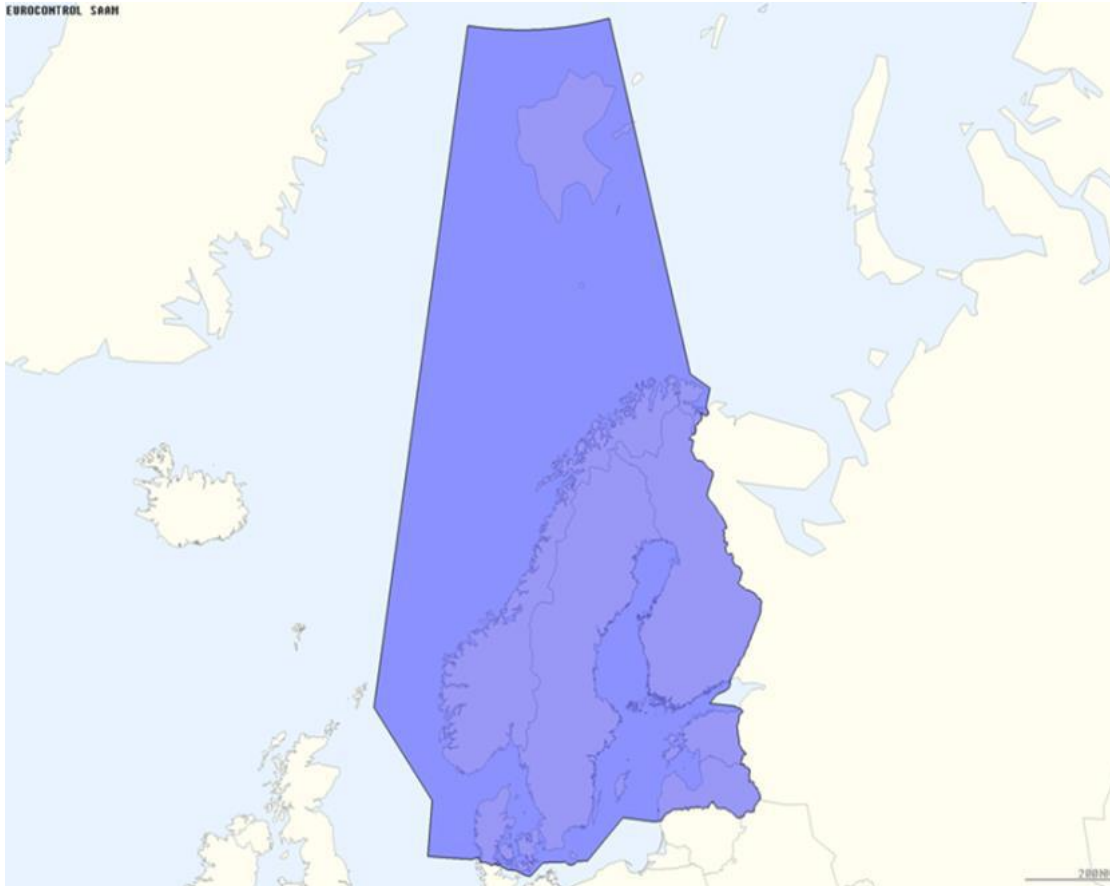
2015

11/2015

NEFRA Concept of Operations – Applicable area



Danish/Estonian/Finnish/Latvian/Norwegian/Swedish FIR//OFIR FL285+

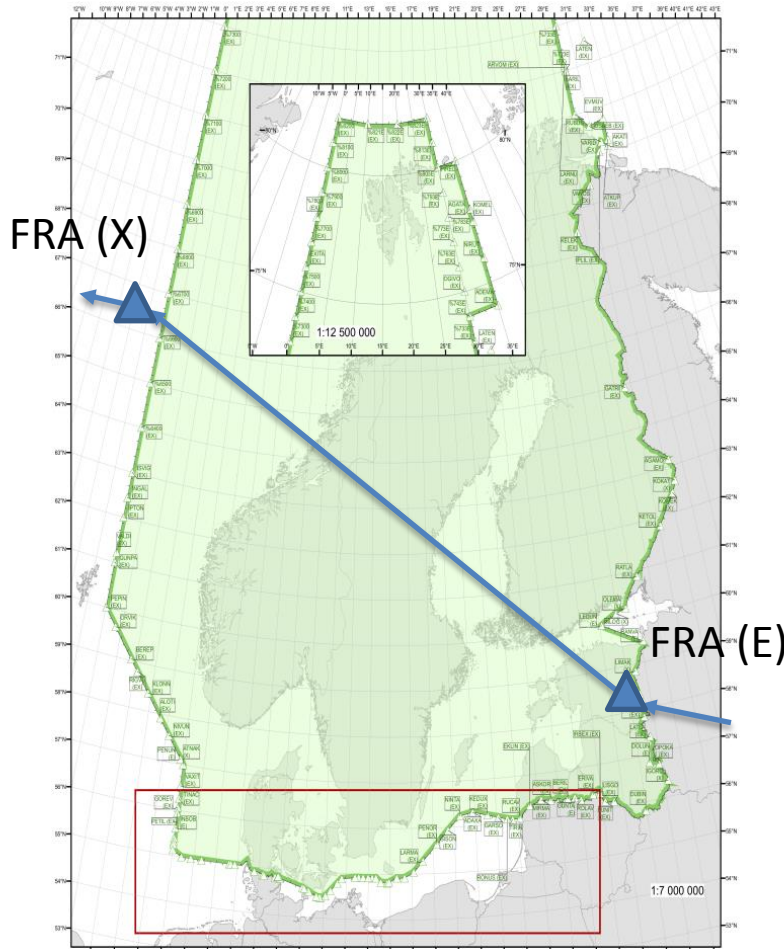


NEFRA Concept of Operations – FPL rules



Overflights:

- From FRA Entry (E) to FRA Exit (X)



NEFRA Concept of Operations – FPL rules



Departing traffic:

Depending on the aerodrome there are different requirements as described in AIP.

- a SID Final Waypoint,
- a specific connecting point linked to aerodrome according to the RAD, Appendix 5,
- if required, the last point on a FRA Transition Route as described in ENR 3.5,
- if no suitable SID is available or there is no requirement for a connecting point, a waypoint within a required distance from the aerodrome according to the RAD, Appendix 5,
- a FRA Entry Point If departing from aerodrome in the proximity of DK/SE FAB or NEFAB.

NEFRA Concept of Operations – FPL rules



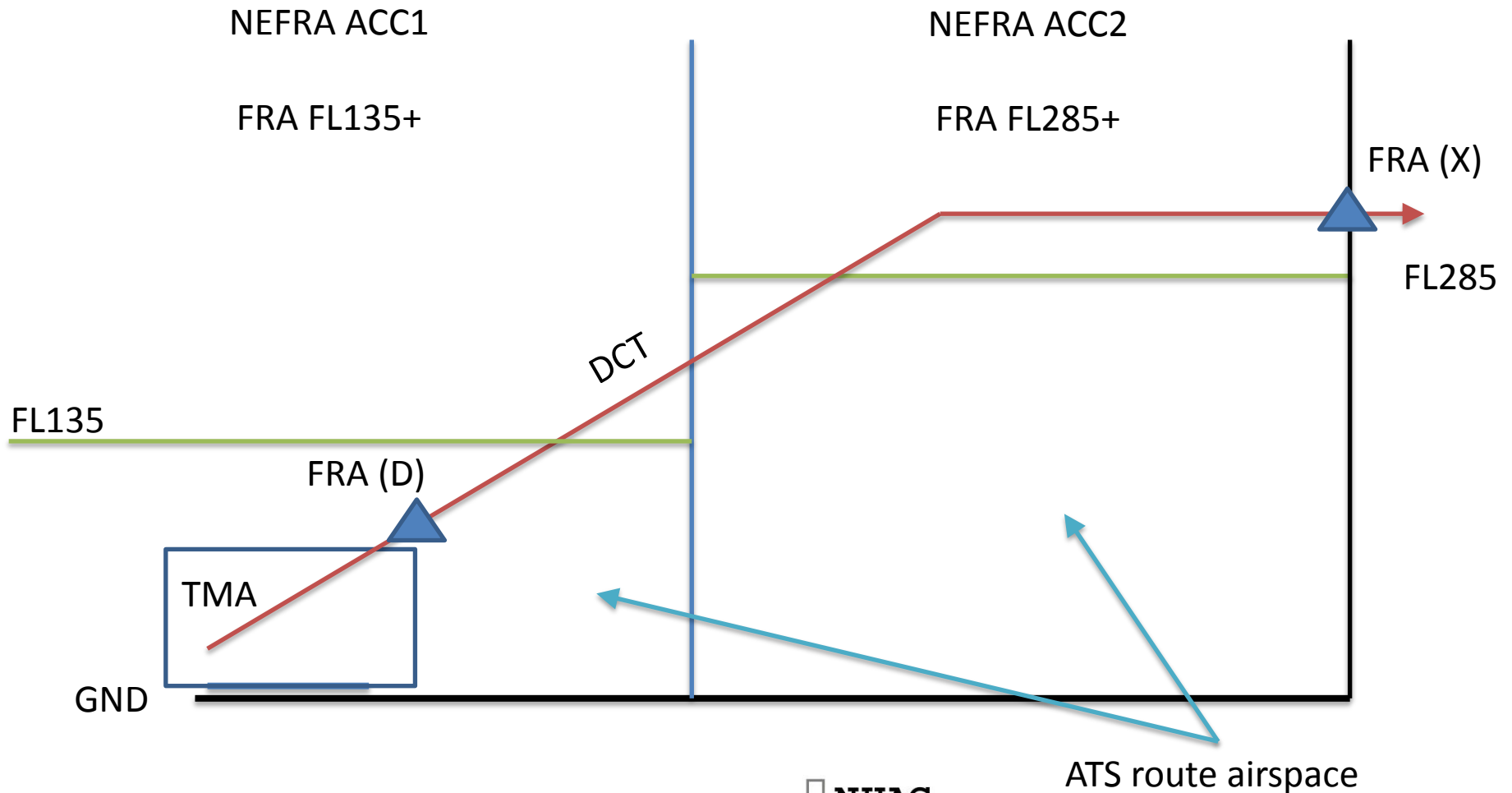
Arriving traffic:

Exiting FRA for arriving traffic is via a FRA Arrival Transition Point.

Depending on the aerodrome there are different requirements as described in AIP.

- a STAR Initial Waypoint,
- a specific connecting point linked to aerodrome according to the RAD, Appendix 5,
- if required, the first point on a FRA Transition Route as described in ENR 3.5,
- if no suitable STAR is available or there is no requirement for a connecting point, a waypoint within a required distance from the aerodrome according to the RAD, Appendix 5,
- a FRA Exit Point if arriving to an aerodrome in the proximity of DK/SE FAB or NEFAB.

FPL Example – Departing Traffic





The Transition From Design phase to the Operation

The design was ready and validated – how to secure the implementation?

Assembling the NEFRA “Implementation Group” in mid 2014

- Consists of local ANSP implementation project managers
- Making it all happen according to the design
- Each implementation manager is responsible for all activities within an ANSP (systems, training, publication etc.)
- Close co-operation with the concept owners (Expert Group)



PART 2:

The Implementation

Contents



- System support (Technical Specification)
- Implementation
 - Starting point for implementation
 - Breakdown of Implementation
 - FRA over several states
 - Different system support
- Organization
- PMP and ToR
- Back up plan
- Implementation issues
- Lessons learned

System support (Tech Spec)

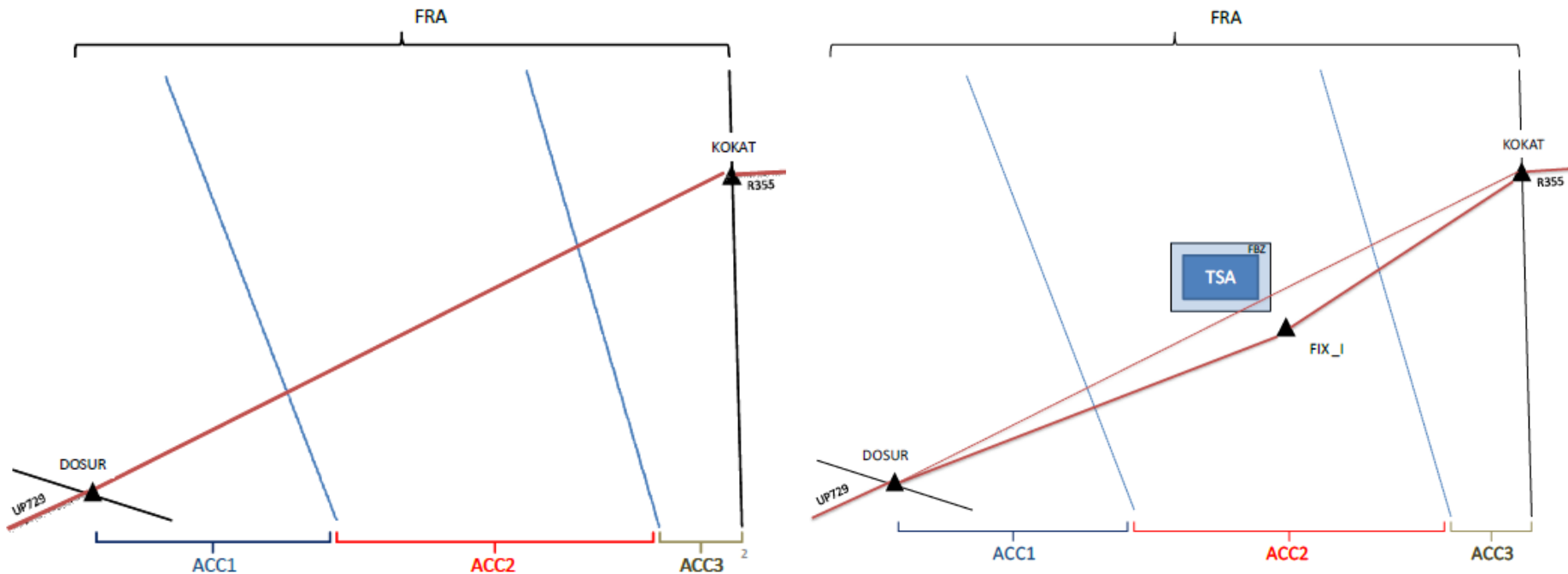


- Basic requirements
 - The following systems support is deemed as *basic* requirements to accommodate NEFRA operations:
 - a) The ATM systems have to be able accept and process the NEFRA flight plans.
 - b) NEFRA ACC`s shall be able to process and coordinate flights via OLDI. This coordination shall be based on the point where the planned DCT crosses the ACC boundary.
- *Enhancements* include:
 - a) Automated trajectory update via OLDI: sending, receiving and processing of route changes (updated field 15 information) in ABI and REV messages.
 - b) NM integration: automatically sending AFP message to the NM upon route/level change and processing of received ACH/APL messages.

System support (Tech Spec)



- Flight planning*



* In ESAA FIR flight planning through an active PCA is allowed and transit is handled tactically.

System support (Tech Spec)



- Environmental information
 - All ATM systems shall have all the en-route points/fixes/nav-aids within the NEFRA in the database.
- System area
 - System area is the geographical area that ATM systems is aware of (system is aware of all required points/fixes/nav-aids within the system area).
 - System area shall contain as a minimum the whole of NEFRA.

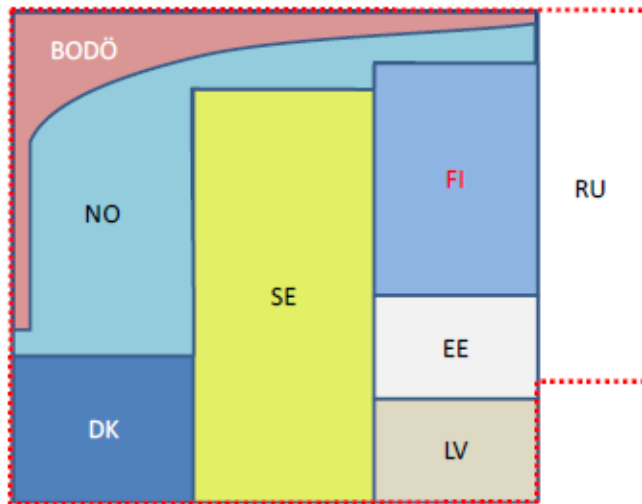


Figure 3: System area for Finnish system

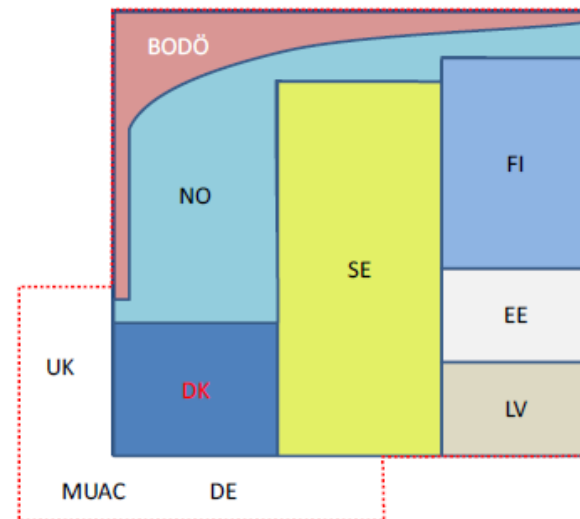


Figure 4: System area for Danish system

System support (Tech Spec)



- OLDI
 - OLDI specification v4.2 shall be followed.
 - Bearing and Distance from the closest defined COP at the boundary.
 - ABI, ACT, PAC
- Enhancements
 - Field 15 with MAC and REV
 - AFP messages

Implementation



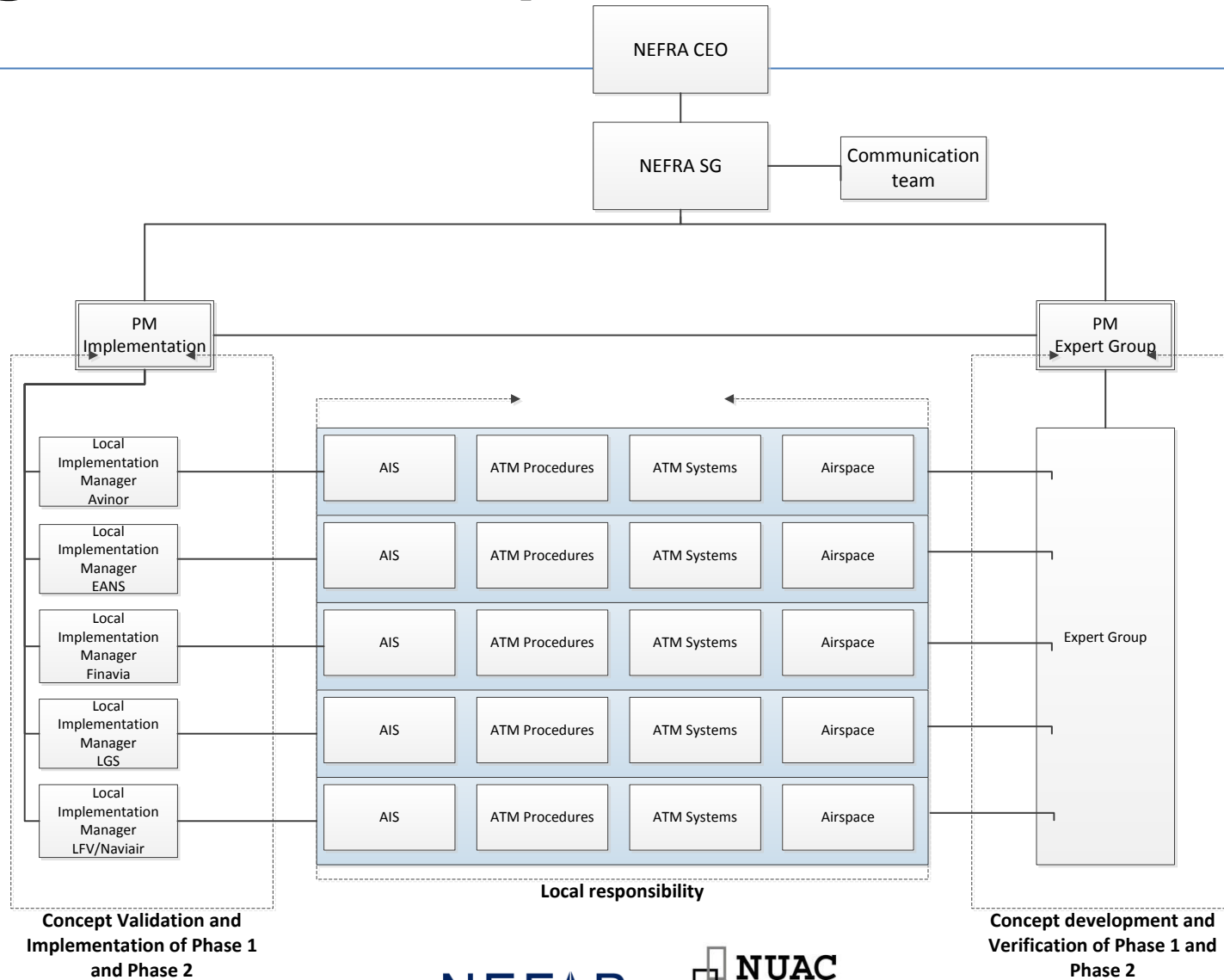
- The implementation of FRA over several states/ACC has been divided in three different steps:
 - System support for FRA area
 - System support for OLDI/AFP to the level decided
 - The actual commissioning of FRA airspace with publication and NM allowing flight planning in accordance with FRA rules.
- With the requirements on NEFRA each one of these steps can be performed individually and there is no need to do them all at once.
- Obviously the two first steps has to be achieved before the third

Implementation



- System support at starting point for implementation
 - Based on the decided technical specification the following was required to be able to provide required system support to operators in the FRA area:
 - Avinor (INDRA/RAYTHEON) and LGS (SI)
 - System update required for both FRA area and OLDI support
 - EANS and FINAVIA (THALES)
 - System update required for OLDI support
 - LFV and NAVIAIR (THALES)
 - Compliant
- It's quite clear that the Implementation projects will have huge variations in size and complexity between respective ANSP.

Organization – Implementation



PMP and ToR



- There should be two different PMP. One for concept Development and one for Implementation.
- This was early discovered and mitigated with establishment of sub groups initially.
- Implementation faces a number of challenges that the concept doesn't take into consideration, such as:
 - the various starting points for implementation
 - the change of working methods
- The largest deviation/issue from planning to realization for us has clearly been the different approach to how FRA can and shall be published in respective AIP
 - With the knowledge we have now this should have been handled much earlier
 - There are unclear regulations in this area related to how "national" it shall be and how FRA is supported by ICAO.

Back up plan



- Due to the complex organization and difficulty to get decisions supported fast enough by all there is a need for a clear and accepted back up plan when things doesn't go as intended.
- NEFRA established this early with clear options and times for decisions
 - Without it we would have got caught in endless discussions when problem occurred
- It saved NEFRA when all requirements couldn't be met in time
- NEFRA is now planned to be implemented in two steps in accordance with back up plan
 - First establishment of two additional FRA areas beside DK/SE FRA
 - All technical changes performed where possible
 - Then the borders between the FRA areas are "erased".

Implementation issues



- How shall this implementation and its changes be handled with respect to the normal change work in respective organization?
 - Various approaches within NEFRA
- Publication of FRA in general
 - FRA relation to ICAO
 - Foreign information in national AIP
 - Procedures and workload to get and maintain data
- System development and readiness related to FRA required procedures
 - System area
 - Fix/point at a certain distance
 - OLDI/AFP
 - Deviation of flights and TSA:s
- Back up plan
 - This is considered as a must with Implementation Manager perspective

Lessons learned and summary



- We probably haven't learned all yet..... But worth mentioning:
- The balance in CONOPS and TECH spec.
 - Clear guidance, but with room for flexibility and close connection to what is feasible within the given timeframe
- PMP and management structure
 - Important with clear mandates and roles in a complex decision structure globally (NEFRA, DK/SE FRA, NEFAB) and locally (individual ANSP)
- The importance of a clear back up plan to make the complicated decisions easy
 - It's vital to face the risks ahead in a realistic way
- Implementation Manager need to have a wide knowledge since FRA implementation affects all areas within an ANSP (Tech, Airspace, Publication and so on). We have had a lucky mix in our Implementation group that complements each other.
- A phased implementation should be considered
 - System support ready first, it's clear that system support is essential.
- The value of simulations in our environment

NEFRA



Thank you for the attention

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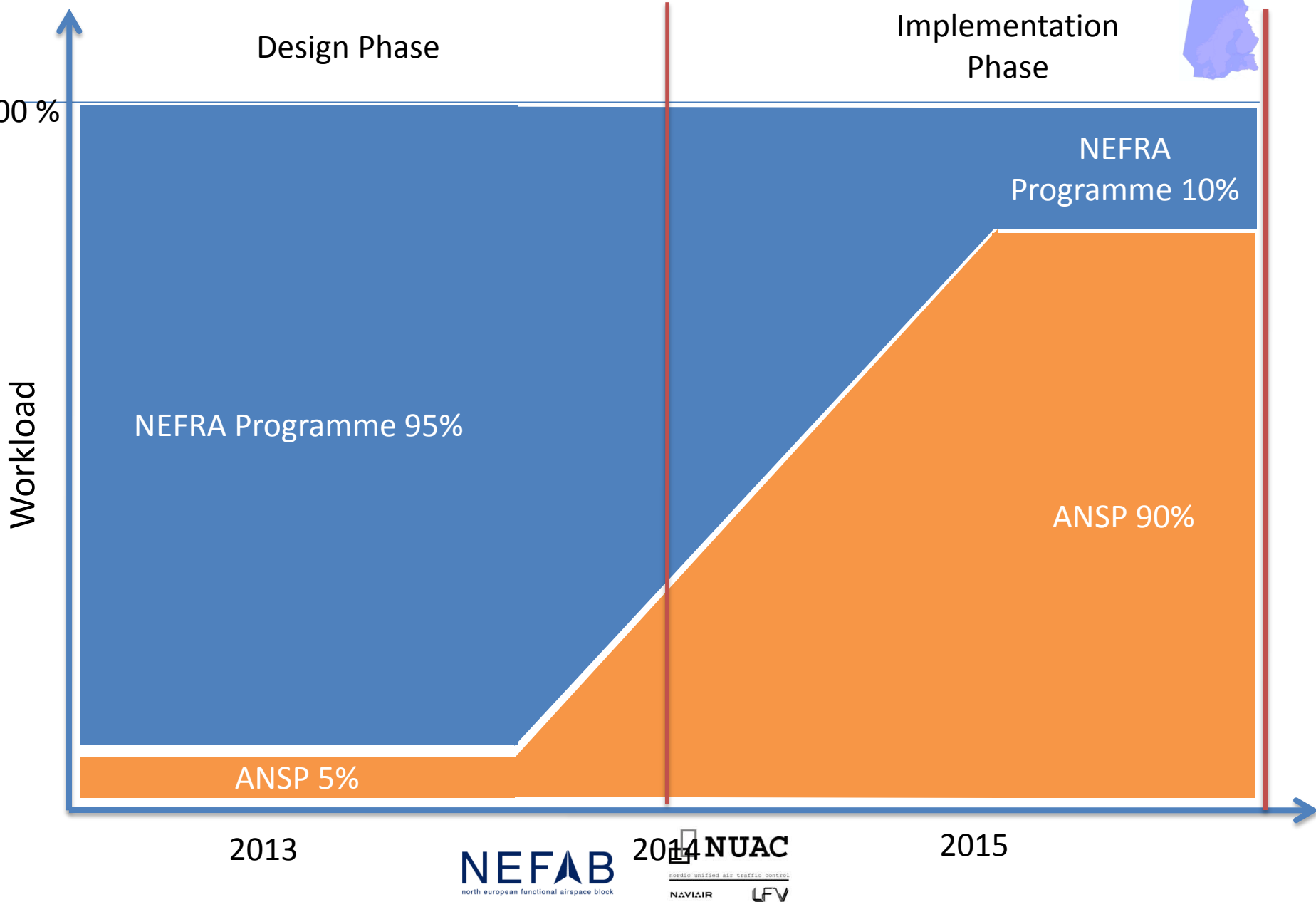
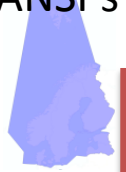
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NEFRA Programme – overall workload sharing between NEFRA programme and ANSPs



2013

NEFAB
north european functional airspace block

2014 **NUAC**
nordic unified air traffic control
NAVIAIR LRV

2015