

OVERCOMING THE CHALLENGES

1. Change Management – Changing the mindset. – high level commitment to accept basic FUA principles: no permanent segregation, three FUA levels, exchange of relevant data: data for ATM civil/military coordination (level 1 design, level 2 plan, level 3 real time) and data for Aus (AIS publication at level 1 and AUP/NOTAM at level 2 – ATC instruction level 3 - CDRs information could be enough)
2. Different Organisational Structures – key driver for harmonized FUA application the establishment of the three levels
3. Lack of clear guidance material to facilitate implementation – ICAO DOC 10088 or ERNIP Part 3 ASM Handbook FUA specification as means of compliance.
4. Reluctance of the Military to engage in signing formal documents that would undermine their freedom to operate. - Clear definition of priorities rules
5. No Legal framework to enable escalation of issues to the highest authorities. - It helps, but essential level 1 to sign a national airspace chart defining rules of the game. A national regulation like FUA 2150/2005 sufficient
6. Managing specific Military undercover operations in a mixed operations airspace environment – Not clear. Need to exchange basic data about utilization of areas or what useful for ATM purposes, not the kind of operations
7. Very large and vertically high special use airspace –how to enable mixed usage. - Introduce FUA structures like CDRs and discuss modularity to facilitate mixed usage
8. Frequent transfer of military personnel making continuity of discussions difficult. - Training and induction on FUA principle is required. Clear documentation defined at level 1. ECTL can support training.
9. Hindering Bureaucracy in approval of the resolutions of the joint Technical Coordination Committee. – keep it simple, with clear definition of roles and responsibilities (airspace chart)