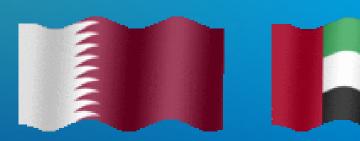


Doha, Qatar | May 4-8, 2025



# MIDANPIRG/22 & RASG-MID/12





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**Head of Approach Operations** 

**Qatar Civil Aviation Authority** 



### QATAR CROSSBORDER FREE ROUTE AIRSPACE



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AND BEYOND











### **Qatar's Strategic Airspace Plan and Position**

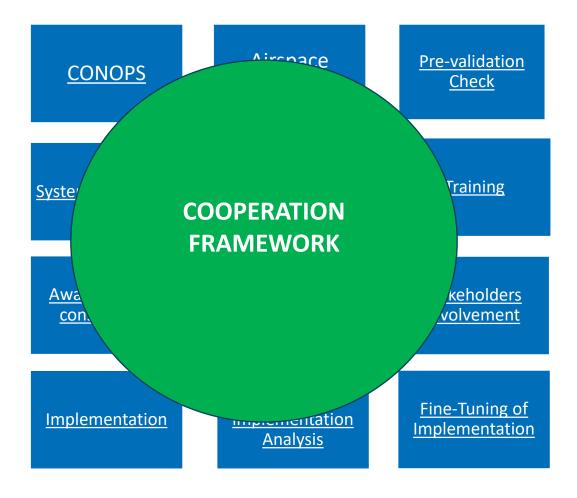
Qatar's strategic plan for cross-border Free Route Airspace centers on enhancing regional interoperability, optimizing flight efficiency, and aligning with global aviation standards. Through strong collaboration with neighboring FIRs, the initiative aims to deliver seamless direct routing, reduce environmental impact, and support the modernization of air traffic management across the region.

- Location at the crossroads of Asia, Europe, Africa traffic flows.
- High-density east—west overflight routes.
- Role as an FIR between UAE, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain.



Cross Border Free
Route Implementation
In 2025

#### **ROADMAP**

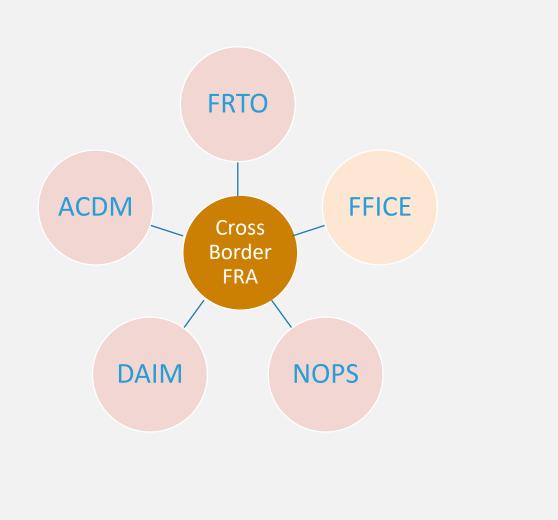


#### The cooperative framework

stands as the keystone for regional airspace modernization. In order to achieve our national and regional objectives jointly pursuing projects integration is essential for a seamless global air navigation system in the Middle East.



03 ICAO's **OBJECTIVES** and ASBU **ELEMENTS** 

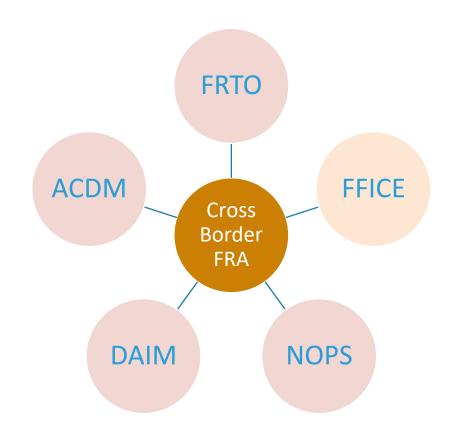




### **Qatar's Strategic Airspace Plan and Position**

The cross-border FRA concept is deeply rooted in ICAO's Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP) and related ASBU (Aviation System Block Upgrades) Elements particularly:

Qatar's commitment to advancing these ASBU elements reflects its dedication to enhancing air navigation services and aligning with global aviation standards.





## QATAR's OBJECTIVES Through Cross Border FRA Implementation

#### 1. Collaboration

Establish operational agreements with neighboring States to allow cross-border FRA operations.

Phase 1: UAE-QATAR FRA Ongoing Discussion

Developing cross-FIR route catalogs and flexible/dynamic COPs (Coordination Points).

Supporting regional performance-based approach operations.

#### 2. Update Technical Capabilities

Ensure FDP systems support free route processing, trajectory prediction, and DCTs (directs). Automate OLDI and radar coordination to manage flexible entry/exit points.

#### 3. Civil-Military Coordination

Implement dynamic airspace management to mitigate airspace restrictions (e.g., conditional routes, flexible use airspace concepts).



# QATAR's OBJECTIVES Through Cross Border FRA Implementation

#### 4. Procedural and Structural Readiness

Letters of Agreement (LOAs), ATC procedures, and Controller Training Programs to including contingency planning.

#### **5.Participate in Regional FRA Roadmaps**

Contribution to working groups to align timelines and best practices. Harmonization with ICAO MID Region FRA roadmap.

#### 6. Reduction in fuel burn and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through optimized trajectories

The project reinforces Qatar's sustainability goals in line with ICAO's Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme

## QATAR's OBJECTIVES Through Cross Border FRA Implementation

#### 7. Enhanced Flexibility

Airlines can plan more dynamic trajectories based on performance and weather.

ATCOs benefit from fewer fixed route constraints, allowing proactive conflict management.

#### 8. Airspace Capacity Improvement

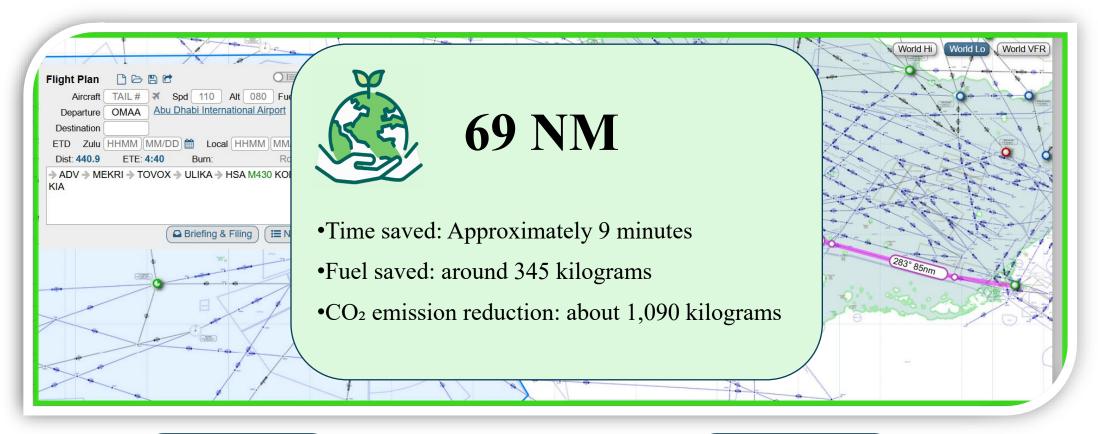
Smoother handovers with neighbours to enhance sector throughput in Doha ACC.

Reduction complexity of congested traditional ATS routes.

#### 9. Targeting mid-term regional Phase 2 FRA harmonization.



#### **IN PRACTICE OPERATIONS**



ATS ROUTES 507 NM CROSS BORDER FRA 438 NM



#### **TACTICAL & OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES**

#### 1. Airspace Design Conflicts

- •Existing route structure may conflict with direct FRA flows
- •Military restricted areas in both FIRs limit the availability of optimal cross-border trajectories. Discussions Ongoing.

#### 2. Coordination Complexity

- •Real-time coordination required for traffic outside standard COPs. Ready.
- •OLDI messages and system adaptations may need fine-tuning (e.g., flexible COP activation, tactical point handovers) Ready.

#### **TACTICAL & OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES**

#### 3. Sector Workload Imbalance

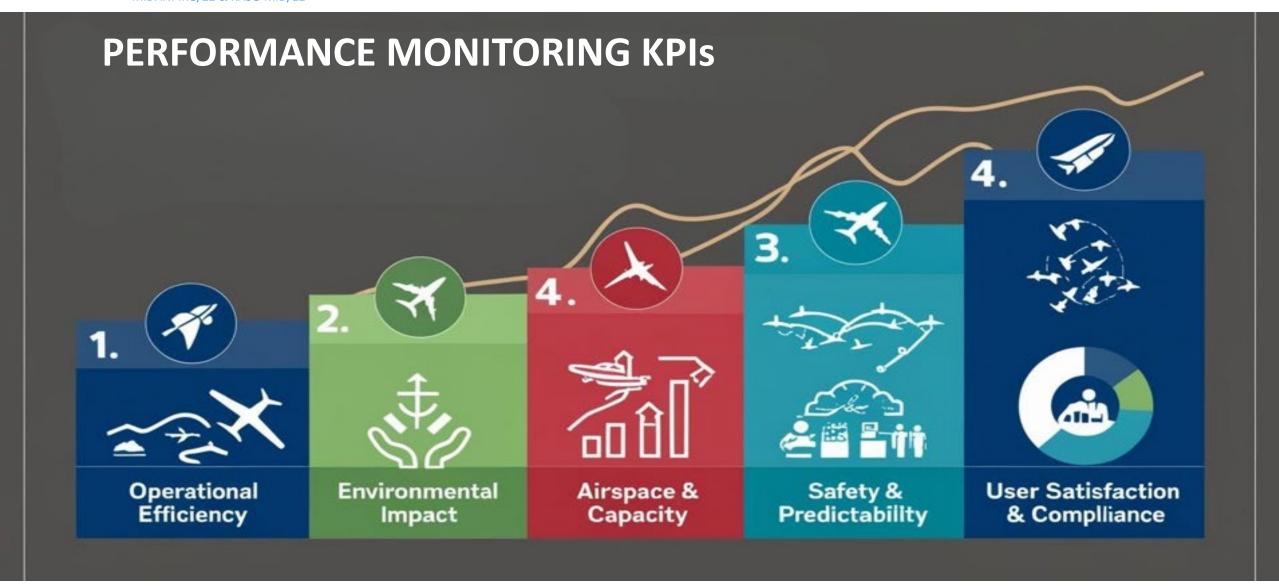
•Qatar FIR's ACC sectors may need for dynamic sector configurations or ATFM regulation on entry volumes.

#### 4. Procedural Adjustments

Existing LOAs and ATC procedures (e.g., fixed FLs, time-based handovers) may need revision. To be Addressed.

•Controllers need retraining for dynamic reroutes and FRA conflict resolution techniques. To be Addressed.





#### **PERFORMANCE MONITORING KPIs**

### Operational Efficiency

- Average Track Miles Saved per Flight
- Average Flight Time Reduction
- Direct Routing Utilization Rate
- Percentage of flights taking advantage of FRA
- Percentage of flights granted requested cruising levels.
- Rate of tactical point activations beyond published COPs.

## Environmental Impact

- Fuel Burn Reduction per Flight
- CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Reductions

## Airspace Capacity & Complexity

- Sector WorkloadDistribution
- Cross-BorderTraffic VolumesCoordinationEvents per Hour



- •Separation Minima Infringements
- Conflict Rate per 100 Flights
- ATCO Interventions per FRA Flight



- •Airline FRA Usage Rate
- •ATCO Feedback and Confidence Level LOA and Procedural Compliance





#### **LOOKING AHEAD: 2025 AND BEYOND**

In 2025, Qatar is targeting the implementation of cross-border free route airspace in collaboration with the United Arab Emirates.

#### **LOOKING AHEAD: 2025 AND BEYOND**

Qatar's cross-border Free Route Airspace initiative is not only a testament to our regional commitment but also a critical step toward a more efficient, collaborative, and sustainable future for global aviation.



## Thank You

