

# TWENTY-SECOND MEETING ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES OVER THE SOUTH ATLANTIC (SAT22)

(Paris, France, 7 June to 9 June 2017)

# Agenda Item 1: Air Traffic Management (ATM)

Air traffic statistics of the EUR-SAM Corridor during 2016 and air traffic evolution since 2004

(Presented by SATMA)

#### **SUMMARY**

This information paper presents to SAT States global comprehensive information about the air traffic statistics of the EUR-SAM Corridor during year 2016 as well as the evolution of these figures since 2004.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One important task of the SATMA is the collection and elaboration of the statistical data of the air traffic movements along the EUR-SAM Corridor. The importance of these data as well as its evolution during the past years has been strongly highlighted in previous SAT Meetings as an important base to take preventive actions in line with the evolution of these figures. Nevertheless, several issues were detected during last SATs related to the statistical data presented:

- Provided figures do not represent whole EUR/SAM Corridor since data is based exclusively on traffic that fly over Canarias FIR;
- There are not data related to Fleet FANS 1A/RNP4 Capabilities;

The objective of this working paper is to cover both, the mentioned detected issues and SATMA monitoring performed in the EUR-SAM Corridor.

Once presented in SAT/22 Meeting, this statistical data of the EUR-SAM Corridor will be available on SATMA web page: <a href="www.satmasat.com">www.satmasat.com</a>.

#### 2. DISCUSSION

# 2.1 Air traffic statistics of the EUR-SAM Corridor during 2016 and air traffic evolution since 2004

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2016 has had a decrease in the global figures of the EUR-SAM Corridor with regard to precedent years. The total traffic in the corridor in 2016, 26359, is the worst figure registered in EUR/SAM Corridor since 2004, year when began this analysis and which denotes a 1.6 % of drop. The positive reading is an upward trend, particularly in five (out of twelve) months which shows an increase in the traffic since 2015. This trend is also consolidated in 2017 where can be seen an increase in the traffic evolution.

Regarding the southbound traffic, it is slightly above 2015 and in the opposite way, northbound traffic is marked fall (15068 vs 14201).

As previously said, the preliminary figures registered at the advanced analysis of 2017 show an upward trend with respect to this report. For instance, the daily average demand in 2016 was 72 and in 2017 has been 79.

Regarding the use of airways in 2016, the decrement has been mainly focused on UN741, UN866 and UN857. The rest of ATS routes keep the same or higher percentage trend.

One more year, the main origin/destination are airports located in Portugal and Brazil. However, both areas registered a fall respect to previous year of 5.1 % and 14.6 % respectively.

To conclude this information paper, it is highlighted the ranking of airlines in the corridor which remains as previous year. In fact, Portugal Airline (TAP) maintains the first position while Iberia (IBE) is the second one. It is remarkable the variation of Air Europa and Thomas Cook Airlines which increases 56.5 % and 29.9 % respectively.

See hereafter the annex where it is described either the hypothesis of this analysis and a comprehensive report of statistical data in the EUR/SAM corridor during 2016.

# 2.2 Air traffic statistics of the EUR-SAM Corridor (2016 per ACC).

Even though global figures and conclusions should be obtained directly from the data provided by each ASNP with an easy and simple process, the data provided are not coherent among ANSP. For instance, there are flight plans that are not registered by all involved ASNPs, the operational information shows differences in terms of time, flight levels or coordination points, and even flight plans of the same day reported by the same ANSP with the same times but different trajectories.

Therefore, and in order to increase the consistency of this operational data, several hypothesis and assumptions have been considered:

• The information supplied has been treated globally, so that lacking or erroneous information provided by an ASNP has been corrected according with the rest of existing information for that flight. Therefore, time, flight level and coordination points have been revised.

- Whereas flight plan information had only an initial and final point, the flight plan has been
  extrapolated to the closer route. For instance, if the initial flight plan was TENPA SAMAR, the
  final flight plan would be TENPA USOTI APASO VIDRI GDV SAMAR.
- It is considered "EUR/SAM traffic" the traffic which has flown at least a leg of the following AWYs in SBAO/GOOO/GVSC FIRs: UN741, UN866, UN873 and UN857.
- The information related to dates, months, and times is obtained from the first waypoint where the flight is referred. The criteria and information used to perform this study, both global and per FIR, are the same.

Next table shows the statistic of flights per ACC and ATS Routes for January 2016.

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	TOTAL	RANDOM AREA	% EURSAM	UN741	UN866	UN873	UN857	TRANSVERSAL
CANARIES FIR	2355	210	91.1%	144	372	1259	370	-
SAL OCEANIC FIR	3635	1152	68.3%	142	370	1324	249	398
DAKAR OCEANIQUE FIR	3218	1578	51.0%	341	340	661	251	47
ATLANTICO FIR	3871	2236	42.2%	339	316	667	253	60

Main conclusions of these comparatives show that:

- Traffic from/to Cabo Verde to/from Europe is particular pattern traffic for Canaries and Sal Oceanic FIR.
- UN866 and UN857 show similar figures in each FIR.
- The number of traffic overflying Random Area is no similar in the corridor. Hence, figures of traffic in UN741 is higher in DAKAR and ATLANTICO. In fact, part of traffic flying by DCT (random areas) in Sal/DAKAR FIR is merged downstream in the UN741.

## 3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

The SAT/22 Meeting is invited:

• To analyse and discuss the conclusions of this WP/ANNEX I.

# ANNEX I – Air traffic statistics of the EUR-SAM Corridor during 2016 and air traffic evolution since 2014





































