

NEFAB

north european functional airspace block

Consultation Meeting

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Definition of a FAB (Art. 2 of Reg. (EC) No 1070/2009)

- **"functional airspace block"** means an airspace block based on operational requirements and established regardless of State boundaries, where the provision of air navigation services and related functions are performance-driven and optimised with a view to introducing, in each functional airspace block, enhanced cooperation among air navigation service providers or, where appropriate, an integrated provider;



Functional airspace blocks (Article 9a (1))

- Established by 4 December 2012
- Member States shall take all necessary measures in order to ensure the implementation of FABs with a view to achieving the required **capacity and efficiency of the air traffic management network** within the single European sky and maintaining a **high level of safety** and contributing to the **overall performance of the air transport system** and a **reduced environmental impact**.
- Member States shall **cooperate** to the fullest extent possible with each other, in particular Member States establishing neighbouring functional airspace blocks, in order to ensure compliance with this provision. Where relevant, cooperation may also include third countries taking part in functional airspace blocks.



FAB (9 requirements in Art. 9a (2) of Reg. (EC) No 1070/2009)

FAB:s shall in particular:

- 1) be supported by a safety case;
- 2) enable optimum use of airspace, taking into account air traffic flows;
- 3) ensure consistency with the European route network established in accordance with Article 6 of the Airspace Regulation;
- 4) be justified by their overall added value, including optimal use of technical and human resources, on the basis of cost-benefit analyses;



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- 5) ensure a smooth and flexible transfer of responsibility for air traffic control between air traffic service units;
- 6) ensure compatibility between the different airspace configurations, optimising, inter alia, the current flight information regions;
- 7) comply with conditions stemming from regional agreements concluded within the ICAO;
- 8) respect regional agreements in existence on the date of entry into force of this Regulation, in particular those involving European third countries; and
- 9) facilitate consistency with Community-wide performance targets.



NSA Report to NEFAB States:

- 8. September 2011
- The NEFAB NSA Group's **conclusion** was that NEFAB fulfils all nine requirements to a Functional Airspace Block.



Legal Framework:

- Joint Ministerial Declaration, 30 August 2011
- **State Level Agreement, signed 4 June 2012**
- NSA Cooperation Agreement, initialled 9 December 2011, to be signed in autumn 2012
- Joint Ministerial Declaration, 6 June 2012
- ANSP Cooperation Agreement, 20 June 2012



NEFAB State Level Agreement (36 articles):

- Chapter 1: General principles
- Chapter 2: Governance of NEFAB
- Chapter 3: Airspace
- Chapter 4: Harmonisation
- Chapter 5: Provision of Air Navigation Services
- Chapter 6: Charging
- Chapter 7: Supervision
- Chapter 8: Performance
- Chapter 9: Liability
- Chapter 10: Institutional Provisions



Provisions of the Agreement (art. 2)

- The Agreement establishes NEFAB.
- The objective of NEFAB is to achieve optimal performance in the areas relating to safety, environmental sustainability, capacity, cost-efficiency, flight efficiency and military mission effectiveness, by the design of airspace and the organisation of air traffic management in the airspace concerned regardless of existing boundaries.



Sovereignty (art.3)

- The provisions of the NEFAB Agreement shall be without prejudice to the sovereignty of the Contracting States over their airspace or their rights and obligations under the Chicago Convention and other instruments of International Law.



The Competent Authorities in the NEFAB States (art. 6):

- In Estonia: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications and in military matters Ministry of Defence;
- In Finland: Ministry of Transport and Communications and in military matters Ministry of Defence;
- In Latvia: Ministry of Transport and in military matters Ministry of Defence;
- In Norway: Ministry of Transport and Communications and in military matters Ministry of Defence.



Joint Designation (art. 13):

- Each Contracting State is entitled to designate, repeal or amend such designation of one or more air traffic service providers to provide air traffic services in its applicable airspace, wholly or partially.
- Any air traffic service provider designated according to the NEFAB State Level Agreement shall be deemed jointly designated by all Contracting States as from the date of notification of the designation to the Depositary.



Next steps:

- State Level Agreement
 - National approvals and ratifications
 - Entry into force in Autumn 2012
- NSA Level Agreement
 - Entry into force 30 days after the entry into force of the State Level Agreement
- Official notification to the Commission
- Registration of the new arrangement with ICAO



Thank you!



NEFAB

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NSA Presentation

Svein J. Pedersen

Chairman NSA Group



NSA Agreement scope and objective

- framework following from the State Level Agreement
- objective of NSA Agreement is to set out the principles and provisions governing the cooperation between the NSAs
- to ensure the safe and effective implementation of NEFAB taking into account the national legislation of each Contracting State



Principles of Cooperation

- the sovereign interests of the Contracting States are respected
- the NSAs shall ensure the effective exchange of information as well as consultation and coordination
- the NSAs shall mutually enhance the opportunity for participation of each NSA concerned in all supervisory tasks, aiming at carrying out joint supervisory tasks



Areas of cooperation

- establish harmonised procedures for reporting, exchange and dissemination of information, including safety related information
- enhance close cooperation between the NSAs in the field of supervision of air navigation services;
- develop the principles and harmonise procedures applying to the oversight of the air navigation service providers in NEFAB;
- harmonise the respective practices, training and qualifications of the personnel performing oversight tasks;



Areas of cooperation

- develop common policy and procedures on safety monitoring and risk based oversight;
- develop common policy and procedures on the acceptance of safety related changes; and cooperation with respect to this when the airspace of more than one Contracting State is concerned;
- harmonise procedures on licensing of air traffic controllers, and the certification and supervision of training organisations for air traffic controllers;
- prepare NEFAB performance plans and performance targets;



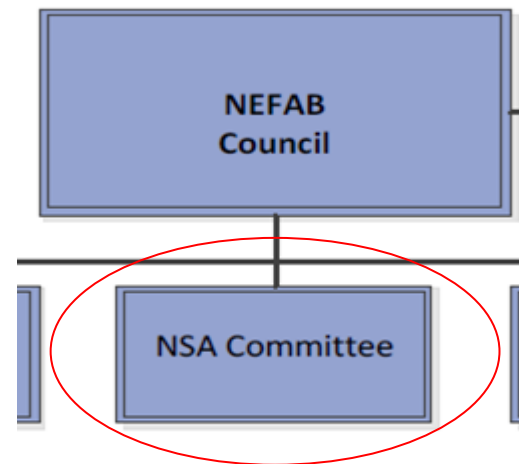
NSA Committee

The NSA Committee shall be composed of representatives of the NSAs.

The NSA committee is composed of the Director General and one delegate with alternate from each NSA.

Each NSA shall have one vote. The decisions of the NSA Committee shall be made by consensus and shall be implemented individually by the NSAs, in accordance with the national legislation.

The NSA Committee may, whenever needed, invite experts into the meetings in order to allow the interests of both civil and military aviation to be represented. The NSA Committee may also establish working groups and expert teams.



Supervisory tasks

- The responsibility for the supervision and safety oversight of a certified air navigation service provider lies with the Certifying NSA according to Article 25 of the State Level Agreement
- The NSAs may participate in supervisory tasks performed by other NSAs
- The NSAs aim at the division of supervisory tasks between the NSAs and the performing of joint supervisory tasks
- Each NSA informs all other NSAs of the results of their supervisory tasks, relevant to NEFAB



Performance

- The NSA Committee is responsible for the preparation and drawing up of NEFAB performance plans
- The NSA Committee shall, inter alia;
 - ensure that the NSAs provide the NSA Committee with relevant information of the business plans of the air navigation service providers;
 - consult the stakeholders on NEFAB performance plans and targets;
 - present NEFAB performance plans to the NEFAB Council for adoption;
 - monitor and oversee the NEFAB performance



Exchange of information (1)

The NSAs shall ensure the effective exchange of all information relevant to NEFAB, taking into account requirements of the national legislation

In particular;

- any change or modification of the legal status of the ANSPs under its supervision;
- any change, amendment or revocation of the certificates of the ANSPs and/or the rights, obligations and conditions attached thereto;



Exchange of information (2)

- any limitation of competence or equivalent measures imposed on ANSPs and safety related obligations in the designation acts;
- safety related information gathered within monitoring of safety performance;
- proposed new functional systems or changes to existing functional systems;
- reports received in the format of European Coordination Centre for Accident and Incident Reporting Systems (ECCAIRS) concerning the incidents and occurrences in the NEFAB airspace, to be able to monitor, measure and identify risk performance in a comparable way



NSA activities started

- NSA Group have monthly meetings
- Expert group established and started working
 - Performance expert group
 - Change management expert group
- Future expert groups:
 - Airspace
 - Data reporting and monitoring
- Meetings with NEFAB Steering Group



NSA activities started

- Experts lists and competence
- National regulations
- Shared international participation

- 7 State NSA meetings



NSA work

- Need for harmonized processes
- Need for harmonized qualifications
- Needs resources and commitment from the NSAs



NEFAB NSA Strategic goal

- aiming at better quality and saving resources
 - by sharing tasks
 - by exchange of competence
 - by sharing best practices



Thank you!

