

# Guidance Material for SESAR Deployment Programme Implementation

Monitoring View 2017

FPA MOVE/E2/2014-717/SESAR FPA SGA MOVE/E3/SUB/2016-402/SI2.745134

**Deliverable D1.3** 

September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017

# **Control**

Approved by	Massimo Garbini Managing Director	<b>Date</b> 29/09/2017	<b>Signature</b> Signed
Reviewed by	Nicolas Warinsko Deputy Managing Director Director Technical and Operations	<b>Date</b> 29/09/2017	<b>Signature</b> Signed
Prepared by	Mariagrazia La Piscopia Deputy Director Technical and Operations DP Planning Manager	<b>Date</b> 29/09/2017	<b>Signature</b> Signed



# **Table of content**

Ц	ntrodu	iction	6
1	. PCP	Implementation Status	9
	1.1	Current status of PCP deployment	9
	1.2	Expected roadmap for PCP completion 1	.5
	1.3	Overview of PCP deployment per Family – Ground gaps 2	23
2	. Deta	iled Views per Family2	.9
	Groun	d gaps – Monitoring Overview2	<u> 2</u> 9
	AF #1	- Extended AMAN and PBN in high density TMA 3	3
	Famil	y 1.1.1 – Basic AMAN 3	3
	Famil	y 1.1.2 -AMAN Upgrade to included extended horizon function 3	34
	Famil	y 1.2.1 – RNP APCH with vertical guidance	35
	Famil	y 1.2.2 - Geographic database for procedure design 3	36
	Famil	y 1.2.3 - RNP 1 Operations in high density TMAs3	37
	Famil	y 1.2.5 - RNP routes connecting Free Route Airspace (FRA) with TMA 3	8
	AF #2	- Airport Integration and Throughput 3	19
	Famil	y 2.1.1 – Initial DMAN 3	19
	Famil	y 2.1.2 - Electronic Flight Strips (EFS)	łO
	Famil	y 2.1.3 - Basic A-CDM	11
	Famil	y 2.1.4 - Initial Airport Operations Plan (AOP)4	12
	Famil	y 2.2.1 – A-SMGCS Level 1 and 2	13
	Famil	y 2.3.1 -Time Based Separation (TBS)4	14
	Famil	y 2.4.1 – A-SMGCS Routing and Planning Functions4	ŀ5
	Famil	y 2.5.1 – Airport Safety Nets associated with A-SMGCS (Level 2) 4	<b>16</b>
	Famil	y 2.5.2 – Aircraft and vehicle systems contributing to Airport Safety Nets 4	ŀ7
	AF #3	- Flexible ASM and Free Route4	8
	Famil	y 3.1.1 – ASM Tool to support AFUA	18
	Famil	y 3.1.2 - ASM management of real time airspace data4	19
	Famil	y 3.1.3 – Full rolling ASM/ATFCM process and ASM information sharing 5	<b>60</b>
	Famil	y 3.1.4 - Management of Dynamic Airspace configurations	<b>j1</b>
	Famil	y 3.2.1 – Upgrade of ATM systems to support DCTs and FRA	<b>j</b> 2
		y 3.2.3 – Implement Published Direct Routings (DCTs)	
		y 3.2.4 – Implement Free Route Airspace	
	<b>AF #4</b>	- Network Collaborative Management5	9



Family 4.1.1 - STAM Phase 1	59
Family 4.1.2 – STAMP Phase 2	60
Family 4.2.2 – Interactive Rolling NOP	61
Family 4.2.3 – Interface ATM systems to NM systems	62
Family 4.2.4 - AOP/NOP Information Sharing	63
Family 4.3.1 – Target times for ATFCM purposes	64
Family 4.3.2 – Reconciled Target Times for ATFCM and arrival sequencing	65
Family 4.4.2 – Traffic Complexity Tools	66
AF #5 - Initial SWIM	67
Family 5.1.1 - PENS 1: Pan-European Network Service version 1	67
Family 5.1.2 - NewPENS. New Pan-European Network Service	68
Family 5.1.3 - Common SWIM Infrastructure Components	69
Family 5.1.4 - Common SWIM PKI and cyber security	69
Family 5.2.1 – Stakeholders Internet Protocol Compliance	70
Family 5.2.2 – Stakeholders SWIM Infrastructure Components	71
Family 5.2.3 – Stakeholders SWIM PKI and cyber security	72
Family 5.3.1 - Upgrade/Implement Aeronautical Information Exchange Sys Service	_
Family 5.4.1 – Upgrade/Implement Meteorological Information Exchange States / Service	
Family 5.5.1 – Upgrade/Implement Cooperative Network Information Exc	
Family 5.6.1 – Upgrade/Implement Flight Information Exchange System / Sesupported by Yellow Profile	
Family 5.6.2 – Upgrade/Implement Flight Information Exchange System / Sesupported by Blue Profile	
AF #6 - Initial Trajectory Information Sharing	78
Family 6.1.1 – ATN B1 based services in ATSP domain	78
Family 6.1.2 – ATN B2 based services in ATSP domain	79
Family 6.1.3 – A/G and G/G Multi Frequency DL Network in defined Euro Service Areas	
Outlook on PCP deployment per Family – Airspace Users gaps	82
Appendix - Current status of PCP deployment - View by State	85
Austria	86
Belgium	87
Bulgaria	89
Croatia	90
Cyprus	91
Czech Republic	



Denmark93
Estonia94
Finland95
France96
Germany
Greece
Hungary101
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania 106
Luxembourg
Malta
Maastricht Upper Area Control Center 109
Netherlands 110
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
ist of Acronyms 123
lotes 124



# Introduction

#### What is the Monitoring View?

The adoption by European Commission of the **Reg. (EU) n. 716/2014 (Pilot Common Project)**, the establishment of the SESAR Deployment Manager as per Reg. (EU) n. 409/2013, as well as the subsequent elaboration of the **SESAR Deployment Programme**, mark all together the real start of the Deployment Phase of SESAR. It is within such phase that the **modernization of the European ATM system** becomes an operational reality and starts bringing the expected benefits, after its careful planning and its progress towards an adequate level of technological maturity.

This modernization initiative entails a coordinated effort from all operational stakeholders impacted by the PCP Regulation, which are required to get organized to ensure a **synchronized, timely and performance-driven deployment** of the ATM Functionalities included in the PCP.

In order to better streamline and synchronize the implementation activities across Europe, the SESAR Deployment Programme includes a constantly **evolving reporting mechanism**, which **monitors all implementation activities** associated to the ATM functionalities of the DP, thus tracking the **overall progress of the PCP implementation**.

More specifically, the synchronization of the PCP deployment relies on the **oversight and monitoring of all implementation initiatives** activated by operational stakeholders impacted by the Pilot Common Project: such oversight is **not only limited to Implementation Projects performed under SDM coordination** and benefitting of EU funding support, but also **involves any other deployment activities aiming at implementing technological and/or operational elements within the SESAR <b>Deployment Programme scope**, helping to comply with the requirements set forth by Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014.

Monitoring the full picture of the deployment also allows the identification of those **activities that still need to be undertaken** to achieve the full PCP implementation across Europe, also ensuring the adequate level of involvement of the requested stakeholder categories. These activities – or **implementation gaps** – represent what is **still deemed necessary to ensure the complete and timely implementation of the related Family, Sub-AF, AF and then of the overall PCP**. Each **existing gap** is composed of two main elements:

- The technical/operational element to be deployed, i.e. one of the Families included in the SESAR DP;
- The **geographical location** (e.g. airport or country<sup>1</sup>) in which the Family shall be deployed.

As the deployment phase of SESAR passed its start-up period and is **now progressing at full speed**, the tailored structure of the SESAR Deployment Programme has been designed in order to allow an adequate level of flexibility, and to ensure constant alignment with the **living ATM reality**, both on ground and on airborne side.

The **Monitoring View 2017** thus provides such updated view, building on a dedicated **Monitoring Exercise** involving all impacted operational stakeholders. This view is **updated on a yearly basis**, so as to make sure that **all progresses in the implementation are duly taken into account**, helping to steer the subsequent phase of the PCP deployment and to develop a **common reference for all involved actors**.



Fig. 1 - The SESAR Deployment Programme and the associated Guidance Material

Depending on their specific features, this list is also complemented by the **Network Manager** – whose scope of activities expands beyond national borders to include the full European ATM Network – and by the **Maastricht Upper Area Control (MUAC)**, considering its responsibility to provide air navigation service on behalf of Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Airspace Users are also considered, for specific families.



6

Considering its role as **monitoring and reporting instrument** for all PCP-related activities performed by operational stakeholders, the **Monitoring View** is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1, which provides for a high-level overview of the status of deployment across Europe. Specifically, it identifies all activities that have already been performed between 2014 and 2017, those currently in progress and/or planned, as well as the main implementation areas that still need to be tackled by ATM stakeholders, with the objective to avoid significant gaps in the DP's implementation. On the basis of the inputs gathered during the Monitoring Exercise from the operational stakeholders, this section also provides the expected roadmap towards the full PCP implementation;
- **Section 2**, which provides the **full detailed picture** of the implementation status of PCP-related elements clustered by Family in each airport or country, whilst also presenting a dedicated view per stakeholder category, **both the ground stakeholders and the Airspace Users**;

The document is complemented by a dedicated **Appendix**, which – building on the same input underpinning the view per Family included in Section 2 – provides a **view per Member State**, illustrating the status of the PCP Implementation within each country included in the geographical scope laid down by Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014. The Appendix also lists the relevant SDM-coordinated Implementation Projects contributing to move the deployment forward within each country.

#### **Key principles underpinning the SDM Monitoring Exercise**

The elaboration and maintenance of a constantly updated and consistent view on the status of implementation of all technological and operational elements included within the Pilot Common Project scope relies on the close cooperation between the SESAR Deployment Manager and the operational stakeholders directly impacted by the Regulation, as well as on the support of the Network Manager and of the European Defence Agency. Indeed, gathering such an extensive amount of data and ensuring the adequate level of detail to support and steer the synchronization of the deployment efforts and investments across Europe, required the establishment of a dedicated exercise, to be performed on a yearly basis, to engage all operational stakeholders, making sure that all relevant information is correctly harnessed and considered.

In this direction, a dedicated **SDM Monitoring Exercise** has been preliminarily **established in 2015**. To this end, building on the legacy of the **Interim Deployment Programme (IDP) monitoring activities**, the full alignment between specific DP Families 2016 and the IDP Activity Areas and/or Work Packages addressing PCP prerequisites and facilitators has been duly taken into consideration. Such exercise has then been refined and expanded in 2016, setting the ground for **yearly iterations** that ensure a **more structured and reliable view**.

The current monitoring exercise has been carried out taking into account targeted and detailed inputs provided by all relevant operational stakeholder categories, gathered through ad-hoc templates and surveys, specifically developed by the SESAR Deployment Manager, with the cooperation of EDA, NM and the SESAR JU. To achieve such goal, the 2017 SDM Monitoring Exercise involves:

- The ground stakeholders, organized and clustered on a geographical scope-basis;
- The *Airspace Users*, for those Families where they are directly involved, having specific regard to the **PCP-related flight planning capabilities**, as well as the **aircraft capabilities**. The analysis has been conducted building on a **fleet-centric approach**.

The resulting snapshot is therefore the outcome of the integration of feedback received by all stakeholder categories involved in the deployment of each Family, and clearly identifies the remaining gaps in the deployment. Whenever a gap has not been fully closed yet by deployment initiatives, the monitoring exercise also allows to identify the percentage of the gap still expected to be covered in order to achieve the full Family deployment. Such percentage is defined taking into account the different milestones that typically mark the steps on the way to the deployment of each Family at a specific airport or within a specific country.

As each milestone is assigned with a specific weight in the Family deployment, the progress towards the full coverage of a specific gap is defined by the **achievement of this standard set of milestones** from



the Stakeholders' operating within the defined geographical scope<sup>2</sup>. In particular, a gap is considered **fully closed when all associated milestones have been achieved**, the technologies within the Family scope have been fully deployed and their **operational use has started**.

Furthermore, within the 2017 SDM Monitoring Exercise, the **expected date of completion** of each Family within each airport / country **has been also identified**, on the basis of the declarations coming from the involved operational stakeholders.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Whenever necessary on the basis of their features and scope, some Families of the SESAR Deployment Programme have been further broken down into Functionalities and Intermediate Building Blocks, so as to provide a higher level of detail and to effectively track the progress of the deployment activities.



-

# 1. PCP Implementation Status

# 1.1 Current status of PCP deployment

As anticipated in the introduction, SDM identified the concept of the **coverage of the existing implementation gaps** as a suitable indicator to **measure the progress of the PCP implementation activities.** Tracking the growing number of **covered (or "closed") gaps** during the years allows the identification of the pace at which deployment activities are delivering their tangible results. Furthermore, it enables the measuring of the gradually reducing scope of remaining activities to be performed to achieve the full deployment of the PCP.

A "closed gap" implies that the implementation of a Family within a specific geographical location (airport³ or country – to refer to Airspace dimension – plus Network Manager and MUAC, when applicable) has been achieved, and no further activities are necessary to ensure the operational use of the elements included in the Family scope.

On the contrary, an "open gap" indicates the existence of activities that still need to be performed to ensure the complete deployment of the related Family.

The **overall number of ground gaps** has been defined by taking into account **all implementation activities needed to deploy the DP Families within the applicable countries**. That means that whenever a Family has been declared as not applicable at a certain country/airport by the relevant operational stakeholders, no gap has been considered.

The following exceptions shall be noted:

- Implementation activities linked to **Family 1.2.4, 6.1.4** and **6.1.5** are not included in the overall number of ground gaps, as their scope is only associated to implementation on airborne side (further detail is reported in the last section of Chapter 2);
- **Families 5.1.3 and 5.1.4** given the specific features of the activities linked to the establishment of a common SWIM Governance framework and their dimension expanding beyond national borders have been treated following a different approach, detailed as well within Chapter 2;
- **Family 1.2.5** has not been taken into account in the definition of the overall figure, as the implementation of its technological and operational elements is not mandatory neither according to the PCP nor to other EU regulations, and is not considered as a facilitator towards the deployment of one of the Sub-AFs included in Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014.

As a result of such assumptions and evaluations, the **overall number of ground gaps illustrated within the Monitoring view is 1140**.

According to the results of the SDM Monitoring Exercise, such gaps have been clustered into the following categories:

- closed gaps, for which the implementation has been already completed;
- gaps whose **implementation is in progress with the support of EU funding** and under the coordination of the SESAR Deployment Manager;
- gaps whose **implementation is in progress without the EU funding support**, through deployment activities performed by operational stakeholders without the coordination of SDM;
- gaps whose **implementation** is **planned** by operational stakeholders, but not currently in place;
- gaps for which the **implementation is not currently planned**.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  The scope of the SDM 2017 Monitoring Exercise encompasses all 25 PCP airports but Istanbul Ataturk.



-

#### PCP implementation: a general view

215 gaps out of the 1142 that compose the Deployment Programme scope are already fully implemented and the associated technological and operational elements are already in use by the relevant stakeholders. This means that – after less than three years from the inception of the SESAR Deployment Phase (initiated by the end of 2014) – the activities aimed at the implementation of operational and technological elements associated to the scope of the Pilot Common Project have already covered the 18,8% of Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014. It is worth noting that such implemented gaps are spread across all PCP ATM Functionalities and 24 Deployment Programme families, demonstrating a wideranging and far-reaching effort from involved stakeholders.

Furthermore, as reported within **Figure 2**, the **implementation activities are progressing well**, as they are **covering around 546 gaps**, amounting to 48% of their total number. More specifically, **384 gaps are in the process of being implemented** benefitting from the outcomes of EU-funded and SDM-coordinated Implementation Projects, covering either the implementation of the partial or full scope of an identified gap. On the other hand, **for 162 gaps** the implementation is in **progress with Stakeholders' own resources and/or through other means of funding/financing**.

In other words, more than two thirds of the identified gaps (67%) is either already closed or is in the process of being implemented by the relevant operational stakeholders. Furthermore, such progresses led to the achievement of partial results in almost 200 additional gaps, for instance through the achievement of intermediate implementation steps.

In addition, for **about 19% of the gaps**, operational stakeholders have declared **plans that will address the associated family implementation** (or at least part of it), bringing the total number of gaps implemented, addressed or soon-to-be addressed by implementation activities to **975**, around 85% of the total DP scope.

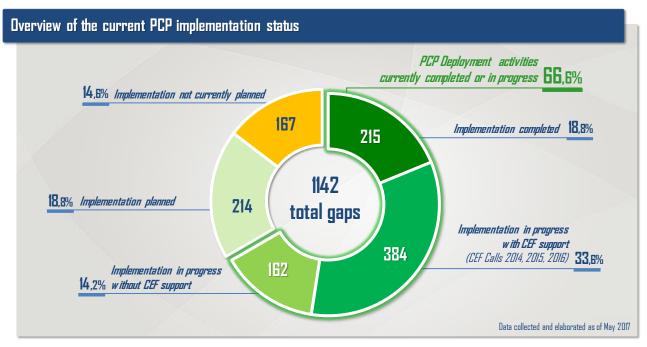


Fig. 2 - Current PCP Implementation Status - overview

Finally, stakeholders declared the **lack of specific plans** for the **remaining 15% of the PCP scope** (167 gaps). In these cases, the implementation activities are not planned mostly due to one or more of the following reasons:

- the low readiness of the associated Families does not allow the elaboration of implementation plans. It is the case of implementation activities linked to **Family 4.3.2** (21 gaps with no associated plans), or **Family 6.1.2** (18 gaps);
- the potential uncertainties linked to the implementation of SWIM-related elements (especially those associated to different kinds of ATM information exchanges, i.e. Sub-AF 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6), which rely on the establishment of the SWIM Governance Framework. For 86 implementation gaps associated to AF5 elements no specific implementation date has been indicated by the



stakeholders; furthermore, it is worth noting that Family 5.2.3 and Family 5.6.2 are still considered as **medium readiness** families;

- potential concerns associated to the deployment of specific Sub-AFs, such as the integration of Departure Management with Surface Management Constraints and its link with the A-SMGCS Planning and Routing functions, and the deployment of Enhanced Short Term ATFCM Measures (especially with regard to Family 4.1.2, STAM Phase 2);
- possible reservations regarding the deployment of Family 2.3.1 **Time Based Separation** within all airports identified in the PCP Geographical scope;
- the **sequencing of the Families implementation**, which in some cases require to proceed with the deployment of a specific family to elaborate plans to implement another (e.g. the integration of the AOP-NOP, which relies on the implementation of the local Initial Airport Operations Plan, Family 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 which require the full deployment of Family 3.1.1).

Some of these concerns have been identified as **potential risks** in the SESAR Deployment Programme that **can threaten the timely PCP implementation**, along with the potential misalignments between the DP itself and the stakeholders' investment plans. SDM is already **supporting the ATM community**, in cooperation with the appropriate SES bodies, in the **preparation and implementation of the identified mitigation actions**, which are expected to improve the situation in the upcoming years.



# **Detailed view per ATM Functionality**

The following picture and the associated paragraphs provide a more detailed view per each PCP AF.

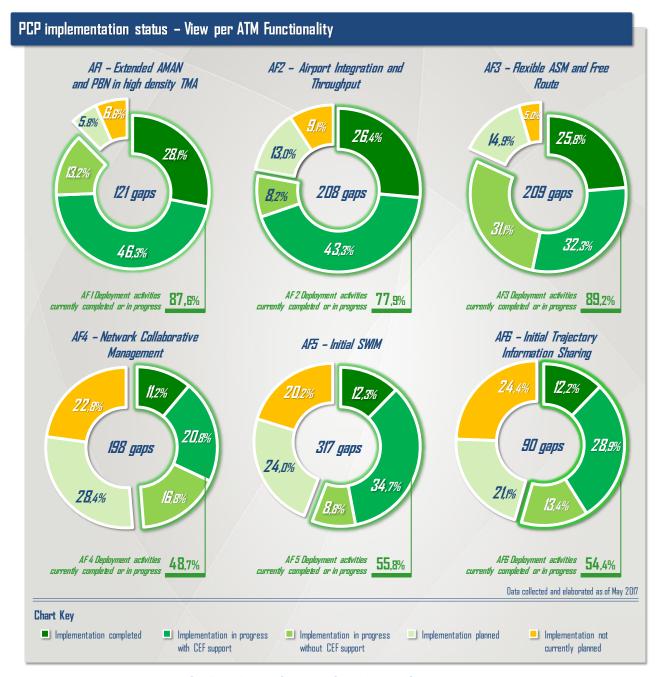


Fig. 3 - PCP Implementation Status: view per AF



#### AF 1 - Extended AMAN and Performance Based Navigation in the High-Density TMAs

More than **one quarter of the existing implementation gaps** associated to AF1 Families have already been closed, with significant results already achieved across all families. In addition, **around 60** % **of the ATM Functionality is already in the process** of being implemented (in most cases benefitting of EU funding support and of the SDM coordination activities). This means that the **deployment of AF1 is not currently on-going only in 12% of the cases** (for half of them, however, stakeholders declared plans to implement the Families).

Whilst for Family 1.1.1 and 1.2.2 more than half of the stakeholders operating in the PCP airports have already implemented the associated technological and operational elements, it is worth mentioning that for some families only a limited set of gaps have already been closed (only 1 for Family 1.1.2, 5 for Family 1.2.1 and 2 for Family 1.2.3). On the other hand, intermediate results have been achieved in the implementation of all the mentioned Families: 13 airports have already partially implemented the AMAN upgrade to included Extended Horizon function, 11 partially deployed RNP approaches with vertical guidance and 2 implemented some elements associated to RNP 1 operations.

#### AF 2 – Airport Integration and Throughput

Around **80% of the gaps associated to ATM Functionality #2** is **either fully covered** or the associated deployment activities are **already in progress**; in the wide majority of cases, the implementation activities are also coordinated by SDM.

For a limited number of cases (less than **10% of the total gaps**), no plans have been declared by stakeholders: that is due essentially to some uncertainties of **Family 2.3.1** (Time Based Separation); for the latter, it is worth mentioning that no plans have been declared by **9 airports out of the 16 into which the deployment is required**.

The implementation of **Family 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.2.1**<sup>4</sup> is well advanced, as the number of fully or partially covered gaps amounts **respectively to 15, 20, 19 and 17 gaps out of the 24 airports**.

Although a limited number of airports have already fully implemented the technological elements linked to Families 2.1.4, 2.4.1, 2.5.1 and 2.5.2, it has to be highlighted that the deployment activities have already started in respectively 14, 16, 18 and 19 airports: in 80% of the cases, such activities are being carried out under the coordination of SDM.

#### AF 3 - Flexible ASM and Free Route Airspace

More than **25%** of the implementation gaps associated to AF3 have already been fully covered by operational stakeholders, with significant results associated to Family **3.1.1** (11 closed gaps) and especially to Family **3.2.3** and **3.2.4**, dealing with the implementation of **Direct Routings (DCTs)** and **Free Route Airspace (FRA)** and registering respectively 25 and 14 closed gaps.

**117** gaps are in the process of being implemented – both within and beyond the umbrella of the FPA and the associated coordination of SDM – impacting all Families of the ATM Functionality. That would lead to the **full implementation of Family 3.2.1 and 3.2.3**, for which all gaps are either already implemented or in progress.

With regard to Family 3.2.1, which is associated to the upgrade of ATM systems supporting Sub-AF 3.2, it is worth noting that in **22 countries (plus MUAC and Network Manager) the implementation activities have already achieved some tangible results**, through the implementation of some of the functionalities and supporting tools included in the Family's scope: more specifically, in 13 occasions the progress is above 50%, and 4 of the Family gaps have already been fully covered.

For around **15% of the identified gaps**, the implementation activities have been **planned but not started yet**, whilst for the remaining 5% of the gaps no specific plans have been elaborated by the relevant stakeholders (mostly associated to Family 3.1.2 and 3.1.3).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The implementation of Family 2.2.1 is limited only to the Installation of A-SMGCS Level 1 and 2 and does not include the Surface Management Constraints integration that is described in the PCP Sub-AF 2.2.



.

#### AF 4 - Network Collaborative Management

The number of **completed implementations** amount to **11,2%** of the total gaps associated to **ATM Functionality #4**. The percentage is lower than the results stemming from AF1, AF2 and AF3, taking into consideration the **lower level of readiness of some of the elements linked to specific families**. For example, Family 4.3.2 is marked as a low readiness family and around two thirds of the gaps are not associated to any implementation plans.

The currently **on-going implementation activities** cover around **38% of the existing gaps**: these are mainly focused on STAM Phase II (Family 4.1.2), the deployment of Interfaces between ATM systems and NM systems (Family 4.2.3) and the implementation of Traffic Complexity Tools (Family 4.4.2). For the latter two families, the progress is often included into **far-reaching upgrades of the relevant ANSPs ATM systems**, covering a wider range of Families.

More than half of the ATM Functionality is not in progress yet, although plans have been declared for around 29% of the total number of existing gaps: that leaves **almost one quarter of the AF-related gaps** without any associated specific implementation plans.

#### AF 5 - Initial SWIM

The overall implementation of the **ATM Functionality #5 is successfully progressing**, although it needs to be considered that some key enabling activities are currently being ramped up through the execution of the multi-Stakeholder initiative associated to the establishment of a SWIM Governance (which would also benefit of EU funding, as awarded through CEF Call 2016).

Over **50% of the gaps are addressed by the operational stakeholders**, either through the full closure of the gaps or through deployment activities currently on going with and without the support of EU funding. More in detail, **39 of the 317 gaps** to be covered by the implementation of technological elements linked to the deployment of Initial SWIM have been **closed**, **138 are in the process of being addressed**, and 76 out of 317 are associated with future plans of the Operational Stakeholders to achieve the full PCP deployment.

Finally, it is worth highlighting that **around 20,2% of the AF5 gaps are not covered by any plans for future implementation** at the moment, as some technological elements are not yet fully mature, and others will be ready for their implementation and subsequent full operational use after the establishment of a SWIM Governance.

#### AF 6 - Initial Trajectory Information Sharing

The implementation of the three ground families associated to **ATM Functionality #6** is tightly linked to the urgent deployment of DLS capabilities at European Level, divided into the ATSP domain (included within **Family 6.1.1 – ATN B1 based services**) and the communication domain, through **Family 6.1.3 – A/G and G/G Multi Frequency DL Network in defined European Service Areas**.

Whilst Family 6.1.1 is already implemented within 11 European countries, it is worth mentioning that for 38 gaps out of the 90 that compose the AF6, the implementation activities are in progress, in many cases also supported by activities coordinated by the SDM in its role of DLS Implementation Project Manager. These activities also allowed the achievement of intermediate results in 7 gaps.

**Family 6.1.2**, associated to **ATN B2 based services**, is a **low readiness family**: that means that **no gap has been closed yet**, and that in the vast majority of cases the implementation activities are **neither in progress nor planned**, waiting for the progress of those technological elements with a higher level of maturity and readiness for the implementation.



# 1.2 Expected roadmap for PCP completion

#### **Overall roadmap**

Complementing the current snapshot of Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014 implementation status, the 2017 SDM Monitoring Exercise also allows to build the **expected roadmap towards the full implementation of the Deployment Programme**, as per the **data and information provided by all relevant ATM operational stakeholders** operating within the PCP geographical scope.

Together with the information on the current and planned status of the implementation, each respondent to the Monitoring Exercise was also requested to identify the **planned date for the complete implementation of the Family** within its geographical area of responsibility.

Through the combination of inputs from operational stakeholders operating within a specific airport or Country, **for each existing gap** it was possible to identify the expected date on which **all elements** linked to a specific family will be **fully deployed** and their **operational use will start**. The main results stemming from such analysis are reported within Fig. 4 and are further illustrated in the following paragraphs.

It is worth noting that for **around 18%** of the 1142 implementation gaps that compose the full Deployment Programme scope, **no specific date of completion** has been indicated by operational stakeholders, among other reasons due to the **low level of readiness for implementation of the technological and operational elements** to be deployed, and – in a smaller set of cases – due to the lack of already defined plans to steer and address such implementation.

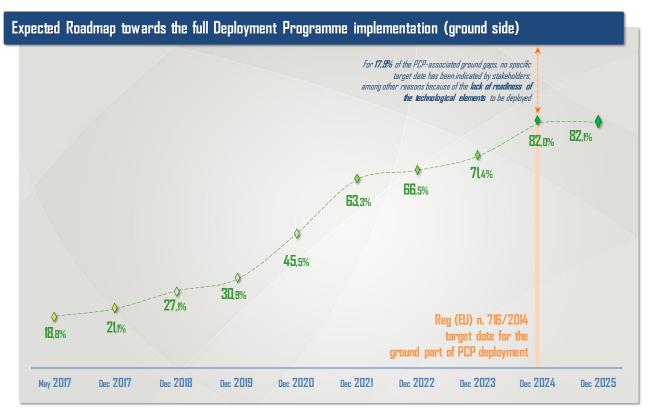


Fig. 4 - Expected Roadmap towards the Full PCP implementation

As illustrated within Section 1.1, the current<sup>5</sup> status of implementation of the Pilot Common Project includes **215 gaps fully covered**, amounting to around **19% of the total number of 1142** implementation gaps. By the end of 2017, a limited set of **26 additional existing gaps** are expected to achieve their full coverage, also benefitting from the progress of EU-funded and SDM-coordinated Implementation Projects. Among the soon-to-be closed gaps, it is worth mentioning the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Such status corresponds to the **status of PCP implementation as in May 2017**, when the monitoring data and associated information has been submitted by the relevant ATM operational stakeholders. For the deployment activities performed benefitting under the coordination of SDM, the monitoring results are fully aligned with the DP Monitoring and Performance View / SESAR FPA 2/2017, published in July 2017.



\_

- The implementation of the **reference geographic database in Spain**, which would lead to the coverage of Family 1.2.2 gaps in Barcelona, Madrid and Palma de Mallorca airports;
- The combined **implementation of Family 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 in Denmark, Lithuania and Slovak Republic**;
- Significant progress in the **deployment of Sub-AF 3.2**, thanks to the deployment of Direct Routings (DCTs) across Spain (through SWFAB project contributing as well to Free Route Airspace implementation) and Greece, followed by Cyprus on January 2018. Such achievements will lead to the completion of **Family 3.2.3** within the full PCP geographical scope, also considering that by the end of the year the associated Network Manager systems upgrades will be completed;
- The implementation of STAM Phase 1 (**Family 4.1.1**) across in **Belgium** and **Slovenia**, bringing the total amount of Family 4.1.1 closed gaps to 17 out of the existing 19.

By the end of 2018, the total number of gaps is expected to arise to **309** (around 27,1% of the total), thanks to the achievement of the full coverage for additional **68 gaps** spread across all PCP ATM Functionalities. A significant increase will be due to the closure of **9 gaps for Family 6.1.1 ATN B1 based services in ATSP domain** (Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovenia and Spain), at the latest on February 2018, in correspondence with the target date of Regulation (EU) no. 310/2015 on DLS services.

Moreover, stakeholders from 12 countries are expected to fully implement ASM tools to support the advanced Flexible Use of Airspace, thus bringing the total number of **Family 3.1.1 closed gaps to 27**. Finally, AF1 implementation is expected to accelerate, thanks to the achievement of the full coverage of **12 gaps spread across 5 families**, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholder categories (ANSPs, Airport Operators, Airspace Users and MET Service Providers).

Whilst during 2019 the number of closed gaps is expected to gradually **increase to 353** (30,9% of the total), the implementation of the PCP will spike to **45,5%**, with the coverage of additional **167 gaps**, leading to a **total number of 520 closed gaps** by **December 2020**.

The acceleration in the deployment progress will be significantly pushed by the closure of implementation activities (including a wide number of SDM-coordinated Implementation Progress) covering almost 80 gaps from AF1 and AF2, spread across almost all identified Families, including the full implementation of RNP approaches with vertical guidance (Family 1.2.1) in 8 PCP airports and the closure of more than 60 gaps associated to Sub-AF 2.1, Family 2.2.1 and Sub-AF 2.5. Additional progress will be represented by the implementation of NewPENS (Family 5.1.2) within 23 countries, benefitting from the multistakeholder initiative funded by INEA in the framework of CEF Calls 2015 and 2016.

By the **beginning of 2022**, the number of closed gaps is expected to arise to **723**, topping **63% of the overall implementation of the Pilot Common Project**: such constant growth (with 198 gaps closed during 2021) is explicitly led by the progress in the implementation of AF3, with **59 gaps** to be closed within Sub-AF 3.1 *Airspace Management and Advanced Flexible Use of Airspace* and **23 gaps** spread across Family 3.2.1 and 3.2.4, targeting the almost complete implementation of Free Route Airspace across Europe. More specifically, by the end of 2021, in compliance with the deployment target dates stated within the PCP Regulation, **Free Route will be implemented at and above Flight Level 310 in 26 out of the 27 applicable European countries** (plus Maastricht Upper Area); this implementation might however be **subject to certain limitations** (such as time, entry-exit point and cross-border limitations, etc.).

According to information submitted by the relevant ATM stakeholders, in the longer run (from 2022 to the end of 2025) the progress in PCP deployment will **continue at a steady pace**, allowing for the closure of around additional **200 gaps** in total, with a significant increase in covered gaps from AF4, AF5 and AF6.

At the current time, no ground gaps are explicitly declared to be closed beyond the PCP timeframe (i.e. after January 1st, 2026), whilst only 1 gaps out 1142 is currently expected to be closed during 2025.

On the other hand, due to the **lack of readiness for implementation of specific Families** (e.g. 4.3.2 Reconciled Target Times for ATFCM and arrival sequencing, 5.6.2 Upgrade/Implement Flight Information Exchange System/Service supported by Blue Profile, 6.1.2 ATN B2 based services in ATSP domain), no specific date has been selected for around **200 gaps**. A **specific focus is needed for AF5 and AF6** implementation, as no completion date has been indicated for around **110 gaps**.

SDM, together with the relevant SES bodies and in cooperation with all ATM stakeholders, is carefully monitoring such potential issues and is supporting operational stakeholders in the



**implementation of the necessary mitigation actions** to raise the level of readiness for deployment of the relevant technological elements.

As an example, the establishment of an appropriate SWIM Governance framework – in accordance to the dedicated SWIM Governance Action Plan published in 2016 and whose progress is detailed within the Planning View 2017 – is expected to **improve the situation for AF5**, paving the way for the **timely implementation of the necessary components and structures** to be implemented at European and local level, building the set for the **different kinds of ATM information exchanges defined in the PCP**.

Moreover, the new coordinated effort to deploy Data Link Services at European level, in accordance to the **DLS Recovery Plan**, will support a **faster and more effective implementation of the data link capabilities at air/ground and ground/ground level**, which would in turn enable the subsequent integration of Trajectory Information into the ATM systems.

# **Detailed views per ATM Functionality**

#### AF 1 – Extended AMAN and Performance Based Navigation in the High-Density TMAs

The implementation activities associated to ATM Functionality #1 are well advanced and already started delivering their first results, also in terms of the achievement of the related performance benefits: **around 28% out of the 121 gaps** to be covered have already been closed by the first months of 2017, setting the ground for the future implementation of all technological and operational elements mandated by the

Pilot Common Project. It is also worth mentioning that progress in implementation is expected to keep a steady pace until December 2020, closing on average more than 10 gaps per year, slowing down during 2021 and 2022, then experiencing а significant spike during 2023, bringing the total of closed gaps to 116 (around 96%). specific date has been indicated for just a small set of implementation gaps.



Fig. 5 - AF1 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

It is worth noting that the implementation activities have already produced their results mainly regarding a facilitating family, **1.1.1 Basic AMAN**, and a complementary family, **1.2.2 Geographic Database for Procedure design**, which have been fully implemented across **13 airports each**.

The progress achieved within the implementation of such families is of utmost importance; **Basic AMAN** represents **an intermediate step and a potential push towards the implementation of Family 1.1.2**, whose implementation has currently been completed only at London Heathrow and will be achieved – in accordance with the deployment target date stated in the Regulation – by the end of 2023. On the other hand, the **implementation of the Geographic Database** works as an **enabler for the full deployment of Sub-AF 1.2**. It is also worth noting that by the end of 2017, 3 additional gaps for Family 1.2.2 are expected to achieve their full completion (in Barcelona, Madrid and Palma de Mallorca), also benefitting from the closure of a SDM-coordinated Implementation Project.

It is worth noting that for almost all implementation gaps associated to Family 1.2.1 and 1.2.3, operational stakeholders have declared plans that would lead to the implementation completion in line with the deployment target dates listed in the PCP regulation for the ATM Functionality and with the FOC dates specifically identified for each Family in the SESAR Deployment Programme. Moreover, some earlier implementations are foreseen: as an example, RNP approaches with vertical guidance (Family 1.2.1, with FOC date at the end of 2020) are already implemented at Nice, Oslo, Paris Orly, Zurich, and Vienna, whilst the implementation is foreseen before the end of 2019 in other 8 airports, spread across six European countries.



The implementation of Family 1.2.5 – RNP routes connecting Free Route Airspace with TMA – is not mandatory according to Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014, although it is required to access the full performance benefits associated to the Pilot Common Project. It is worth underlying that the implementation activities linked to this Family are not included in the counting of the existing implementation gaps. No local stakeholders indicated a specific date for the implementation of such operational elements.

#### AF 2 - Airport Integration and Throughput

Out of the six ATM Functionalities included in Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014, AF2 represents the **one for which the highest percentage of implementation gaps is already closed** at the current date. **55 gaps**, spread across all 9 identified Families from the SESAR Deployment Programme, **have already been fully covered**, also benefitting from a wide number of Implementation Projects funded by INEA within CEF Transport Calls 2014 and 2015 and under the synchronization activities performed by the SDM.

After a foreseen slow but steady progress in 2018 and 2019 (closing 23 gaps in total), by the end of 2020, the total number of closed gaps is expected to increase to 146, amounting to 70,2% of the total gaps for AF2. That is due to the 22 completed IPs associated to AF2, involving several operational stakeholders from different countries.

The implementation will then continue at full pace in the following years, bringing the

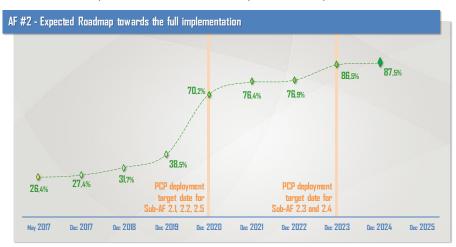


Fig. 6 - AF2 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

total amount of closed gaps on December 2024 to **182**, amounting to **87,5% of the total existing implementation gaps**.

For around 30 gaps, no specific date has been identified by the stakeholders, due to lack of detailed plans towards the full implementation: the widest number of gaps for which a target date has not been identified are associated to 2.3.1 Time Based Separation and 2.5.1 Airport Safety Nets associated with A-SMGCS. More specifically, 4 airports currently do not foresee to implement Family 2.5.1 by December 2020 (PCP deployment target date); this is due to the fact that Family 2.4.1 is a pre-requisite for the implementation.

The status of implementation of Sub-AF 2.1 is however well-advanced at the current time, considering that Family 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 are already deployed respectively in 12, 13 and 14 airports across the PCP geographical scope. The implementation efforts from operational stakeholders is expected to lead to the almost complete closure of the Families in line with the FOC dates listed in the SESAR Deployment Programme, derived from the deployment target dates stated in the Pilot Common Project.

Furthermore, **9 implementation gaps** associated to **Family 2.2.1** have already been closed by the joint effort of Airport Operators and ANSPs, depending on the specific operational arrangement in place within each airport. It is worth noting that all involved stakeholders declared **plans to close the existing gaps earlier than December 2020**, whilst earlier implementations are foreseen in 8 airports (closing the gaps on December 2019 and, in one case, on May 2018). However, the **foreseen implementation** of Family 2.2.1 is limited only to the Installation of A-SMGCS Level 1 and 2 and **does not include the Surface Management Constraints integration**, that is described in the PCP Sub-AF 2.2.

A smaller number of closed gaps is associated to Family 2.3.1, 2.4.1, 2.5.1 and 2.5.2: more specifically, Time Based Separation (Family 2.3.1) has been implemented at Heathrow Airport, whilst A-SMGCS with Planning and Routing functions (Family 2.4.1) and the associated Airport Safety Nets (Family 2.5.1) have been deployed at Brussels Airport. Finally, the implementation of vehicle systems contributing and supporting Airport Safety Nets (Family 2.5.2) has been completed at Brussels, Paris Charles De Gaulle and Paris Orly.



#### AF 3 – Flexible Airspace Management and Free Route

The deployment of Flexible Airspace Management and of Free Route at European level is **progressing at a notable speed**, with more than **25% of the identified implementation gaps already fully covered** by operational stakeholders (mostly ANSPs and the Network Manager). By the **end of 2017**, the overall **number of closed gaps is expected to raise at 64**, reaching almost 31% of the total.

The progress of implementation is expected to grow stable in the next years, leading to the coverage of 53% of the gaps by the end of 2020. The completion of **several wide-ranging upgrade of ATM systems currently undertaken** by a vast set of ANSPs and the joint effort towards the FRA establishment at large scale is then expected to bring to the **closure of 82 gaps during 2021**, pushing the total to 193 closed gaps (around 92%) on January 1st 2022, the deployment target date of AF3. As described earlier within section 1.1, this implementation is likely to be subject to certain limitations.

For a limited number of gaps (around 8% of the total), no **specific date** (or a date exceeding the deployment target date) for the full implementation has been identified by operational stakeholders, although only for one third of them no plans are currently foreseen. That is mostly linked to activities linked to the full deployment of Sub-AF 3.1., whilst on the other hand the deployment of Free Route is already in progress (either with or without the support of public funding in all European countries).

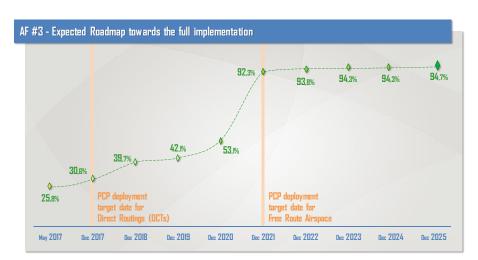


Fig. 7 - AF3 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

**ASM tools** to support AFUA are **already implemented within ten European countries** (Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland and United Kingdom), plus MUAC, and additional implementations and integrations with NM systems will be closed by December 2017 in Denmark, Lithuania and Slovak Republic. **During 2018**, additional 13 countries will complete the deployment of the Family, bringing the **total closed gaps to 27**.

Given the close links among the technological and operational elements included within their scope, the deployment of Family 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 is expected to go almost in parallel, with a slower deployment during the 2017-2020 time span (23 closed gaps in total), experiencing a remarkable acceleration during 2021, with respectively 19, 22 and 18 gaps to be closed by January 2022.

The upgrade of ATM systems associated to **Family 3.2.1** is currently undergoing within almost all European countries, thanks to overarching improvements of ATM systems, which will **gradually bring to the implementation of tools and functionalities supporting DCTs and Free Route Airspace**. Starting from the 4 currently closed gaps, the **effort from ANSPs and Network Manager**, often supported by Implementation Projects coordinated by SDM under the FPA umbrella, will constantly deliver tangible results, leading to a **total number of 26 closed gaps by the end of 2021**.

The implementation of **Direct Routing (DCTs)** - included within Family 3.2.3 scope - has already achieved a remarkable progress, with **25 closed gaps out of the existing 29**. Furthermore, by January 2018 additional 4 gaps will be closed, achieving an **almost full completion of the Family (with DCT deployed in all 30 countries**, including Belgium, Luxembourg and Netherlands through MUAC).

Building on such progress, **Free Route Airspace** is also expected to progress at fast pace: starting from the **14 currently closed gaps**, the full implementation of the Family above Flight Level 310 will be achieved in **additional 13 countries by the end of 2021**. However, it is worth mentioning that current plans for the FRA implementation do not ensure a **consistent and full implementation** in all European airspace above FL 310, due to the limitations in terms of time, entry-exit point, cross-border, etc.



#### AF 4 - Network Collaborative Management

The implementation activities associated to ATM Functionality #4 are progressing at a slower pace, in comparison with AF #1, AF #2 and AF#3. Only 12,2% of the identified implementation gaps are expected to be closed by the end of 2017, with a limited progress rate in the upcoming years (25 additional closed gaps in the 2018-2020 framework).

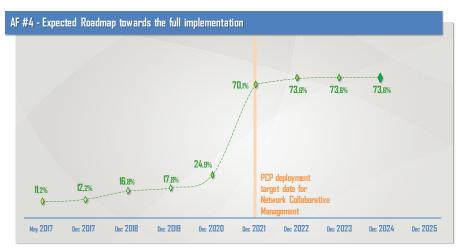


Fig. 8 - AF4 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

A significant leap will be experienced during 2021, with the closure of 89 gaps, bringing the percentage of completion of the Family just above 70% on January 2022, deployment target date of the AF in accordance to PCP Regulation.

However, it has to be noted that no specific date of completion has been selected by operational stakeholders for around 26% of the total, whilst 7 gaps are expected to be

closed with a slight delay. That is due to, first and foremost, the **lack of technological maturity of Family 4.3.2** (indicated as a low-level of readiness family within the Planning View 2017), which does not allow to define specific plans for its deployment, but is also linked to the **lack of detailed plans from local stakeholders spread across Family 4.1.2** (STAM Phase 2, with 6 countries which didn't indicated a completion date), **4.2.2** (Interactive Rolling NOP, with 7 countries) and **4.2.4** (AOP-NOP integration, with 7 airports).

**STAM Phase 1** - a facilitating Family that supports the implementation of Sub-AF 4.1 - is already **implemented within 15 out of the 19 applicable countries**; through the achievement of the full Family implementation in 2017 in two additional countries (Slovenia and Belgium) and the subsequent deployment in Spain by June 2018, additional progress is also expected in the upcoming years.

Family 4.1.2, 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 are expected to experience a slower (although constant) deployment pace, as the wide majority of operational stakeholders identified December 2021 as the target date for the full Deployment of the Families. However, it has to be noted that for more than one fifth of the countries within AF4 scope, no specific target date was indicated for STAM Phase II (Family 4.1.2), and for the activities linked to the establishment of an Interactive Rolling NOP (Family 4.2.2), whilst the vast majority of stakeholders has declared plans to implement the Interfaces of ATM systems with NM systems in line with the deployment target date on January 2022.

For **Family 4.3.1**, the responsibilities of the implementation is shared between Airspace Users and - on ground side - the Network Manager, which declared plans to timely and effectively comply with the defined target date, completing the **implementation by the end of December 2021**.

Finally, the deployment of **Family 4.4.2** has **already achieved some preliminary results**, with the Traffic Complexity Tools already deployed and operational within Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and at MUAC. The implementation will continue at a regular pace, with notable earlier Family completions already within 2018 (within Czech Republic and Belgium).

#### AF 5 – Initial System Wide Information Management

As for AF #4, the implementation of **ATM Functionality #5 is progressing at a moderate pace**, due both to the lower level of maturity of some of the technological elements included in the Families' scope and to the **critical role of the still-to-be-fully-defined SWIM Governance Framework**, whose overall establishment has to be considered as a critical enabler for the complete implementation of the Family. More specifically, **Families 5.3.1**, **5.4.1**, **5.5.1**, **5.6.1** and **5.6.2**, covering the different kinds of ATM information exchanges, are **highly dependent** from the implementation of the specific stakeholders' infrastructure components (covered by Sub-AF 5.2) and especially from the deployment of the common



components and **structures to be deployed on a European-wide basis**, as included in Families 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.

As a result, only 12,3% of the total number of AF5-related gaps are currently covered, and a limited number of additional gaps is expected to be covered in the upcoming months (5 by the end of the year, 3 by the end of 2018, 8 by the end of 2019).

However, the situation is expected to improve from 2020 onwards, with around 50 additional gaps that will be closed by January 2021, and a regular growth in the following years.

Coming closer to the deployment target dates, it is expected that a spike in closed gaps will occur, bringing the total number of closed gaps to around 73% of the total by the end of December 2024.

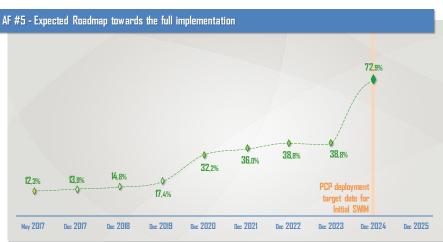


Fig. 9 - AF5 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

Stakeholders did not provide

a specific target date for the **completion and full implementation of around 27% of the total number of gaps**. That is specifically due to the lack of defined plans for the deployment of the Families addressing local infrastructure components and ATM information exchanges (nearly half of the gaps associated to Sub-AF 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 lacks a specific target date). It is however worth noting that for several of these families, the associated technological elements **still have to achieve the full readiness for implementation** (for example, having regard to the Flight Object, covered by Family 5.6.2).

The implementation of the PENS-related part of **Sub-AF 5.1** is by far the AF5 domain for which the implementation progress has achieved the most tangible results; **PENS** is fully implemented and **operational within 28 of the 30 applicable countries** in the PCP geographical scope (including MUAC) and the implementation of **Family 5.1.2** (NewPENS) is proceeding at fast pace, with the widest majority countries participating to a dedicated **multi-stakeholder initiative**, targeting the deployment in **additional 23 countries** by December 2020. Furthermore, the activities associated to the **establishment of a SWIM Governance Framework** have started and are progressing with the contribution of several stakeholders, benefitting of EU funding and in accordance to the specifically developed Action Plan (see Planning View 2017 for further information).

The implementation status of **Family 5.2.1** – Stakeholders' IP Compliance – already encompasses a significant number of **closed gaps** (i.e. Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, MUAC, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland and UK), and a stable progress rate is expected in the upcoming years (with Croatia and Poland expected to close the gaps by the end of 2017).

No other gap has been closed at the present time within any Family besides 5.1.1 and 5.2.1, but some progresses are expected in the short-term, anticipating a much more widespread trend in the medium-to-long run. The overall number of covered gaps is expected to grow up until **December 2024**, when a **total number of 231 gaps from Family will be closed** (contributing to the achievement of closing 73% of the gaps associated to the AF).

# AF 6 – Initial Trajectory Information Sharing

The implementation of the **ground part of ATM Functionality #6** is related to **Family 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3**. The overall planning of the deployment of such families is strictly associated to the **content of the DLS Recovery Plan**, which has been elaborated with the specific purpose of steering the deployment of the most urgent technological elements that would lead to the deployment of Initial Trajectory Information Sharing at European level.

In accordance with the details of such plan, the implementation effort of operational stakeholders is currently focused on **Family 6.1.1** and **Family 6.1.3**, respectively covering the **implementation of ATN Baseline 1 at EU level**, and the supporting **air / ground and ground / ground network**.



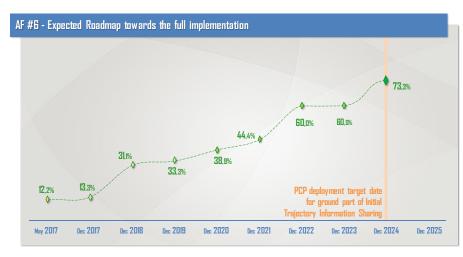


Fig. 10 - AF6 Expected Roadmap for Implementation

The implementation of Family 6.1.2, which is linked to the actual implementation of trajectory information sharing, will follow, once all enablers have been deployed and the readiness of the family has evolved to an adequate status.

In accordance to the presented outlook, the implementation of Family 6.1.1 has achieved a notable progress, with the full coverage of eleven gaps spread across Austria,

Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, MUAC, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. Furthermore, France has partial DLS capability, providing three CPDLC services and allowing for interoperability with adjacent CPDLC airspaces.

The situation is expected to improve in the upcoming months, with the full coverage of the gap in Italy by the end of 2017, and additional **eight countries implementing the gap in 2018**, in line with the DLS Regulation target date (Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovenia and Spain).

For **Family 6.1.3**, no gaps have already been closed, but the **implementation activities have started at full speed**, also benefitting from the SDM coordination in its role of DLS Project Manager and from the wide-ranging initiatives awarded in the framework of the CEF Call 2016. In particular, **24 gaps will be closed within the target date of December 2022**. However, it is worth noting that no specific date of completion has been declared for six gaps associated to this Family.

Finally, the implementation activities associated to **Family 6.1.2 have not started yet**, as they are highly depending from the progress in the implementation of the other two families. In this perspective, the **current situation**, **encompassing a wide number of gaps** for which **no specific date has been defined**, is expected to **evolve in the upcoming years**, when more detailed plans will be defined by the relevant operational stakeholders. As reported within the dedicated section, the implementation on Airspace Users side (related to Family 6.1.4) is also ramping up, thanks to dedicated initiatives to increase the number of aircraft equipped with "best in class" avionics.



# 1.3 Overview of PCP deployment per Family – Ground gaps

Complementing the overview presented above, the following charts provide for a **more detailed representation of the current status of PCP implementation** at AF level, with a breakdown for each of the Families for which ground gaps have been identified. The information reported matches what explained in the introductory charts, thus breaking down the gaps associated to each Family into the 5 categories.

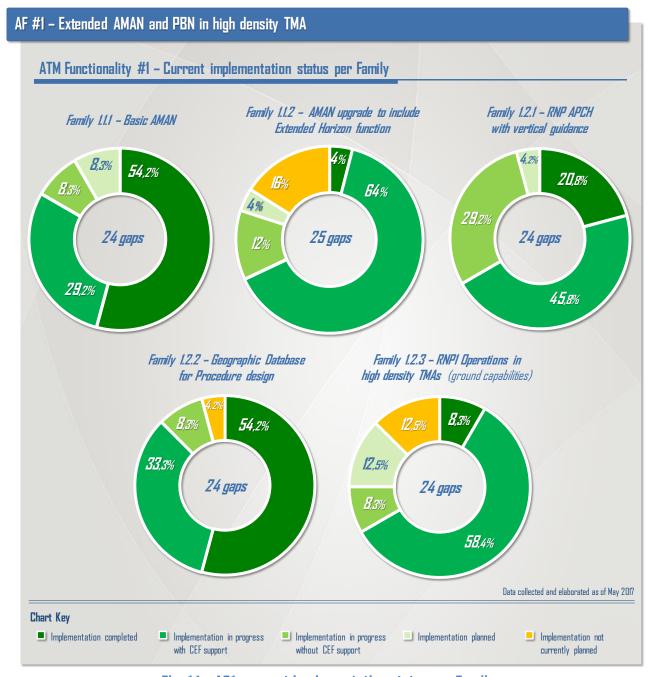


Fig. 11 - AF1: current implementation status per Family



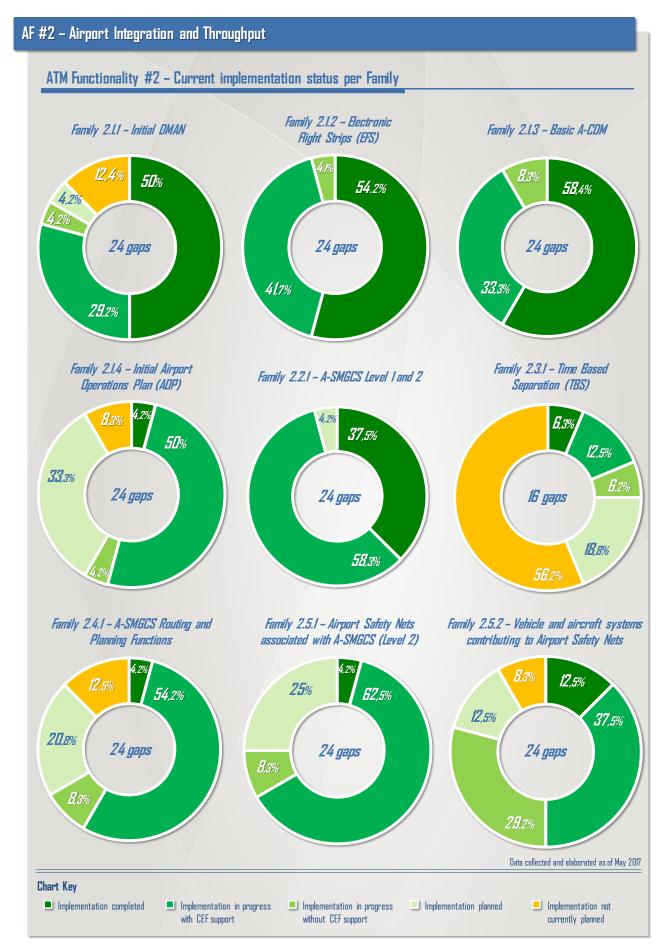


Fig. 12 - AF2: current implementation status per Family



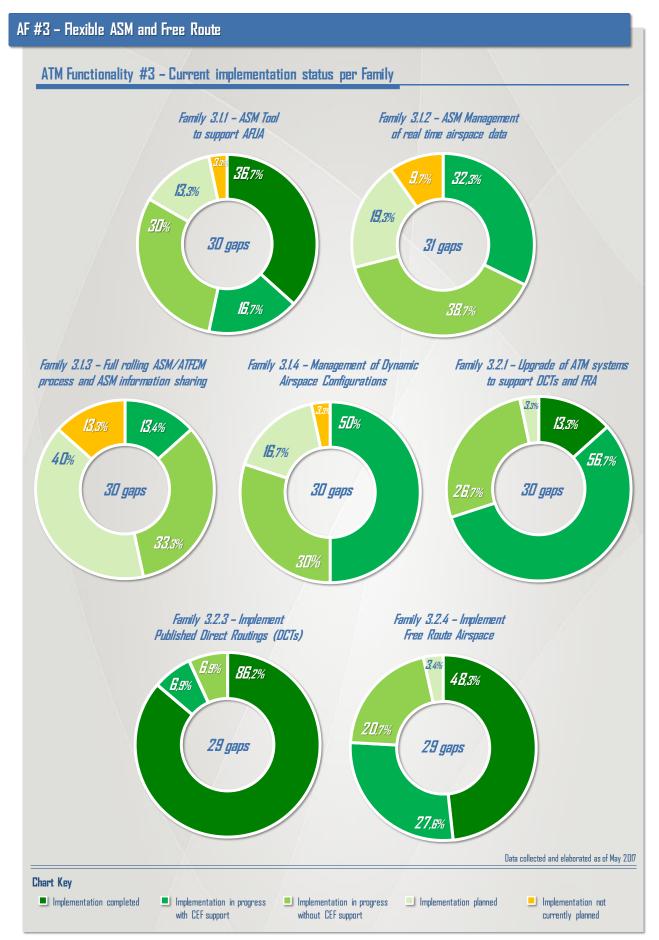


Fig. 13 - AF3: current implementation status per Family



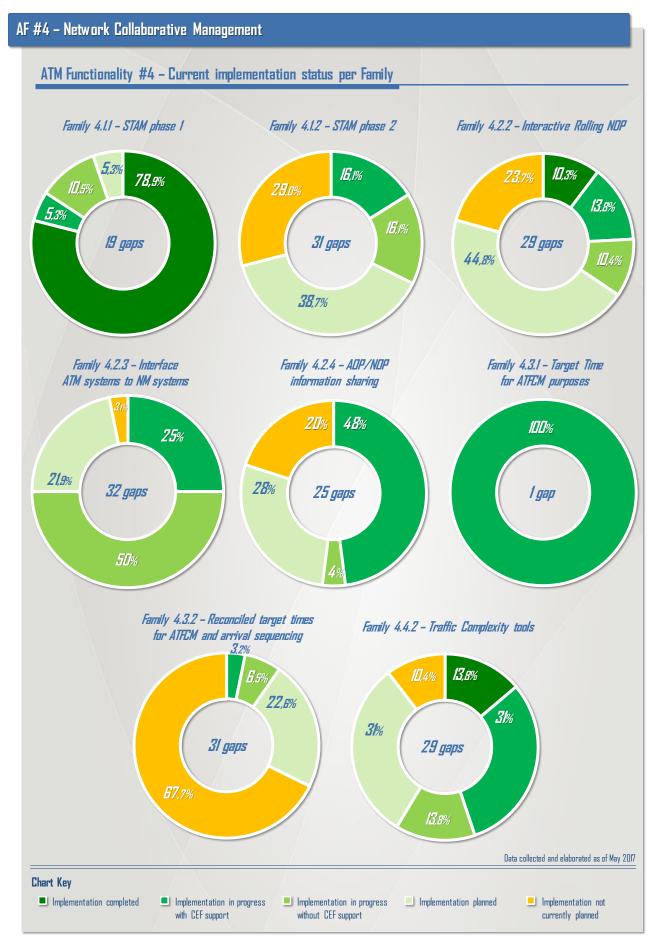


Fig. 14 - AF4: current implementation status per Family



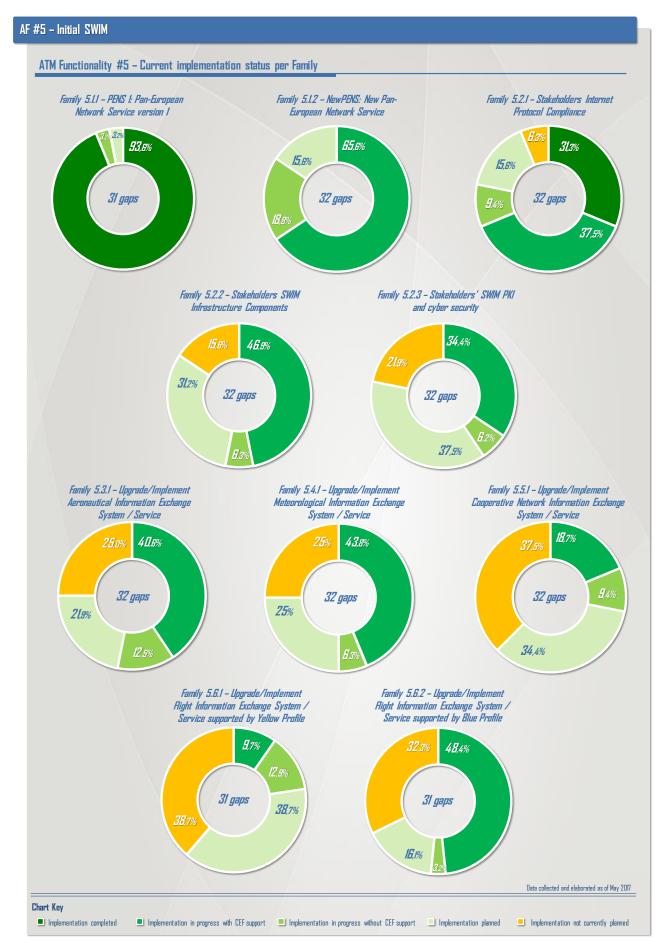


Fig. 15 - AF5: current implementation status per Family



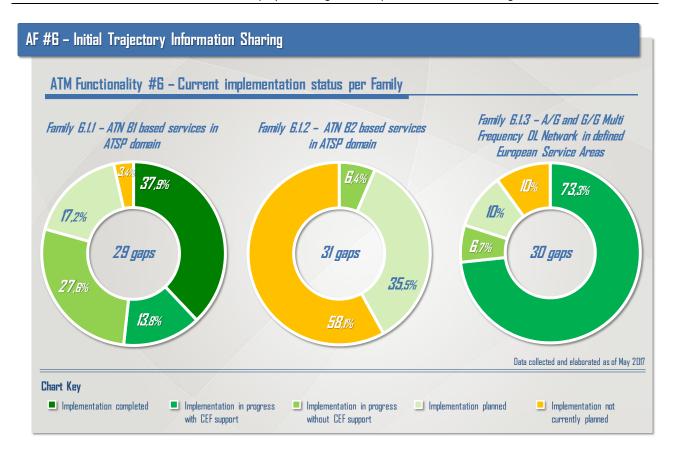


Fig. 16 - AF6: current implementation status per Family

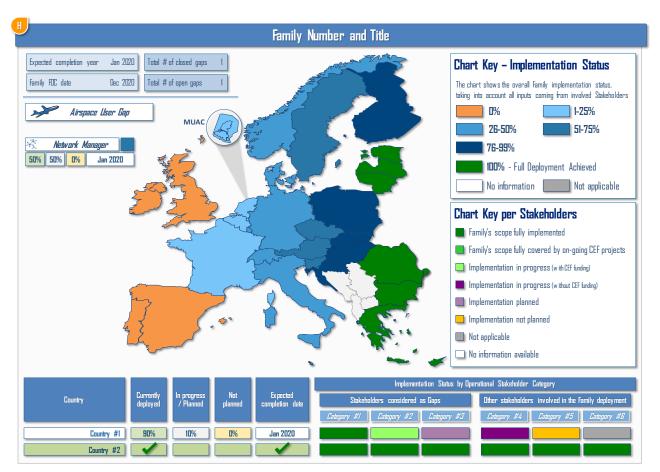


# 2. Detailed Views per Family

Complementing the overall picture of the deployment at global level, the engagement of all operational stakeholders impacted by Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014 in the yearly SDM Monitoring Exercise also allows to outline detailed views at local level, providing an accurate representation of the implementation progresses within each Country or Airport included within the PCP geographical scope. To this end, the Family-based charts included within the present Chapter report on the overall status of implementation of technological and operational elements associated to each Family at local level, whilst also identifying the expected date of completion of such Family within the relevant countries or airports. Such detailed outlook helps the identification of the main implementation areas to be tackled by future investments to avoid gaps and delays in the Programme's implementation. Furthermore, the information gathered from each organization engaged in the Exercise results into dedicated views per stakeholder, which outlines how they are involved in tackling the existing implementation gaps. The overall picture of geography-based ground gaps is complemented by the overview on the Airspace Users gaps, defined on a fleet centric approach, due to the fact that AU operations typically expands beyond national and regional borders and affect the whole geographical scope defined by the Pilot Common Project. Specific surveys – associated to Airborne capabilities and to the Flight Planning capabilities - have been distributed to Airlines headquartered within the European Union, in order to build a representative view of the current status of implementation of PCP-related technologies and operational elements.

# **Ground gaps – Monitoring Overview**

A generic **mock-up of the charts used to outline and provide for a representation of the result of the SDM Monitoring Exercise** is proposed hereafter for illustrative purposes. The structure of such chart has been developed with the specific objective of providing the reader with a **wide set of data and information** within a single snapshot: the following paragraphs include an overall explanation on how such information is presented.



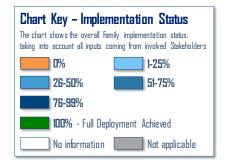




Each chart is dedicated to a specific Family: its **number and title** are identified within the header of the charts. Furthermore, the **level of readiness for implementation** (High/Medium/Low) is mentioned,

listing the readiness of the technological and operational elements included in the Family scope. The color of the banner indicates the category of the family (blue for Core PCP families, green for facilitating families, light red for complementary families).

The Europe chart shows different colors for each country included within the geographical scope of Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014; in addition, the Network Manager and Maastricht Upper Area Control (MUAC) are represented, as their specific activities expand beyond national borders. For ATM Functionalities #1 and #2, whose geographical scope is structured on an airport basis, the 25 PCP airports are indicated, complemented – where applicable – by the Network Manager.



Such colors provide a quick and effective **indication of the overall implementation status of the Family**, as each of them represents a different percentage of completion of the Family, corresponding to the **current percentage of implementation** (i.e. what has been already deployed by the relevant operational stakeholders).



This percentage is also **explicitly reported** – within a green box - in the **table on the left**, for applicable country or airport. The current status of implementation is then complemented by **two additional percentages**:

- the <u>"in progress / planned" percentage</u>, included in the grey boxes, which identifies the percentage of the Family that is covered by on-going activities and/or is planned to be covered by future initiatives (both within and beyond the SDM coordination);
- the "<u>not planned" percentage</u>, included within the light-yellow boxes, which corresponds to the
  percentage of the Family for which no specific plan has been elaborated by the relevant operational
  stakeholders.

Whenever a Family has been fully deployed at local level, the whole row is covered in green.

In addition, thanks to the information gathered from the organizations consulted through the Monitoring Exercise, an **expected completion date is provided** for each gap: this date represents the date of achievement of the full deployment, i.e. the date in which all operational stakeholders operating within a certain country/airport plan to complete the implementation of the Family.

All information stemming from local deployment initiatives will be summarized within the boxes included in the upper left corner of the chart, which report – at Family level – the following information:



- the **expected completion year**, i.e. when the Family will be implemented within its whole geographical scope (e.g. all countries and airports), in comparison with the Full Operational Capability date, as identified in the SESAR Deployment Programme;
- the total number of gaps which have already been closed by operational stakeholders;
- the **total number of gaps which remain open**, thus needing additional deployment activities before the full implementation is achieved at local level.



Implementation Status by Operational Stakeholder Category
Stakeholders considered as Gaps
Other stakeholders involved in the Family deployment

For each country, the **right** section of the table allows readers to check the status of implementation for

**each category of stakeholders** impacted by the Regulation and/or involved in the Family full deployment. Specifically, building on the clustering included in the Family descriptions from the Planning View, two kinds of involvement per stakeholder category is envisaged:

- Stakeholders considered as gaps including those stakeholder categories that are requested by the Pilot Common Project regulatory framework to directly invest to fill-in the implementation gaps and are therefore potentially eligible for co-funding under the upcoming CEF Transport Calls;
- Other stakeholders involved in the Family deployment, including those categories that shall be considered as contributors to the full operational deployment of the Family itself, without being necessarily requested by the PCP regulatory framework to invest.

Building and further refining the clustering used in the previous releases of the Deployment Programme, seven categories of implementation status have been identified for each involved stakeholder, plus an eighth one in case of missing information. Such information will be featured in the right section of the table at the bottom of the chart and will be populated on the basis of inputs provided by operational stakeholders through the Monitoring Exercise and – for the SDM-coordinated implementation activities – on the basis of the outcomes of SDM coordination. The following chart key / categories are represented:



- 1. **Family's scope fully implemented**, thus no additional activities to fully deploy the Family scope is expected by the operational stakeholder;
- 2. **Family's scope fully covered by on-going CEF projects**, thus the current SDM-coordinated Implementation Projects are expected to lead to the full deployment of the technological and operational elements associated to the Family from the operational stakeholder's perspective;
- **3. Implementation in progress (with CEF funding)**: in this case, the operational stakeholder is directly involved in one or more CEF-funded and SDM-coordinated Implementation Projects that are contributing to the deployment of the Family;
- **4. Implementation in progress (without CEF funding)**: the operational stakeholder is currently deploying the technological and/or operational elements within the Family scope's, without the CEF funding support and beyond the SDM remit;
- **5. Implementation planned**: the operational stakeholder has plans to deploy the Family, although the associated implementation activities have not started yet;
- **6. Implementation not planned:** in this case, no actual plans to implement the Family have been prepared by the operational stakeholder;
- **7. Not applicable**: in this case, taking into account the specific features and the local arrangements of the geographical scope of the implementation, the operational stakeholder is not expected to be involved in the Family deployment activities.
- 8. No information available.



Whenever the specific features of Family (as described within the Planning View 2017) require for an **active involvement of the Airspace Users** to achieve its full deployment and the realization of the related performance

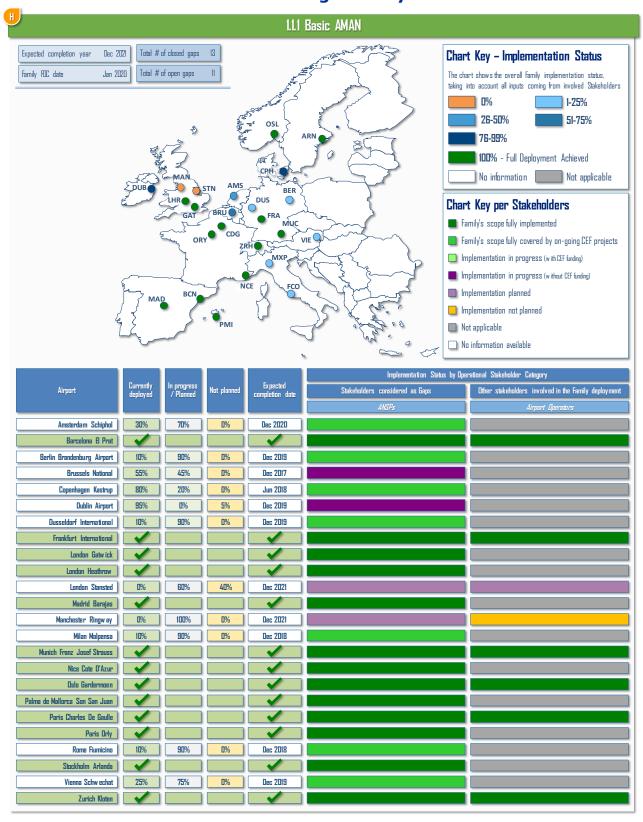
benefits, **a dedicated label** has been added. Due to the nature of the AU stakeholders, which are not strictly connected to an EU State but are rather operating beyond national borders and across the whole PCP geographical scope, such label highlights the identification of **a dedicated Airspace Users gap for the Family**.



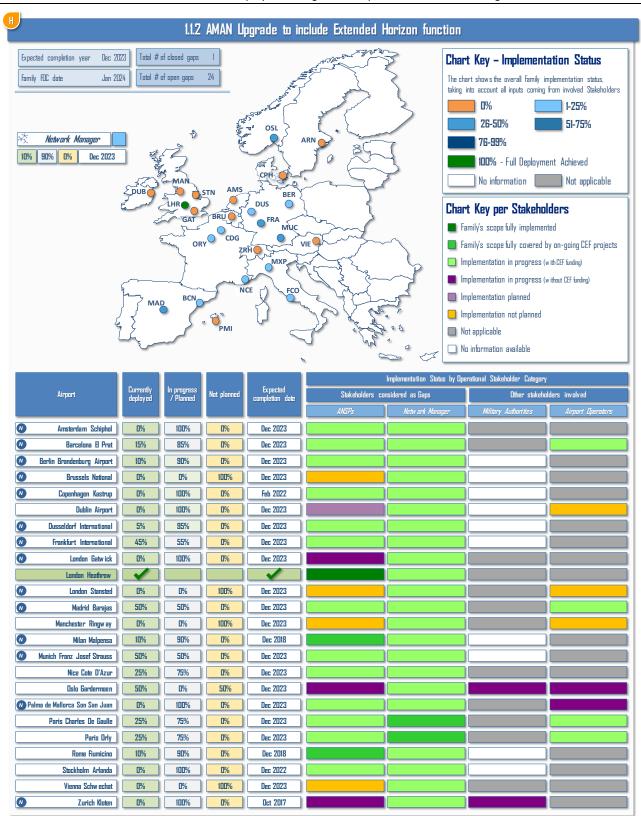
Furthermore, the proposed charts also mark those **implementation initiatives / gaps which** are deemed crucial for the improvement of the current performance levels at Network level, identified in cooperation with the Network Manager in accordance with the latest available version of the European Network Operations Plan and with the European Route Network Improvement Plan (ERNIP) Database. The relevance of such specific implementation gaps – labelled with a dedicated "N" symbol - has been identified by applying a family-tailored approach, aiming at ascertaining which technological and/or operational elements shall be deployed and where, in order to positively impact on the overall performance of the Network.



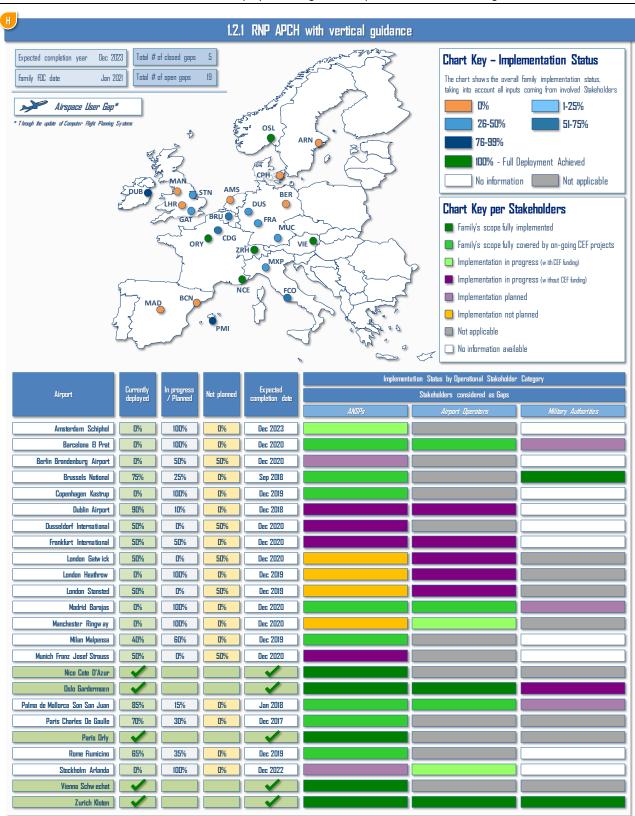
# AF #1- Extended AMAN and PBN in high density TMA



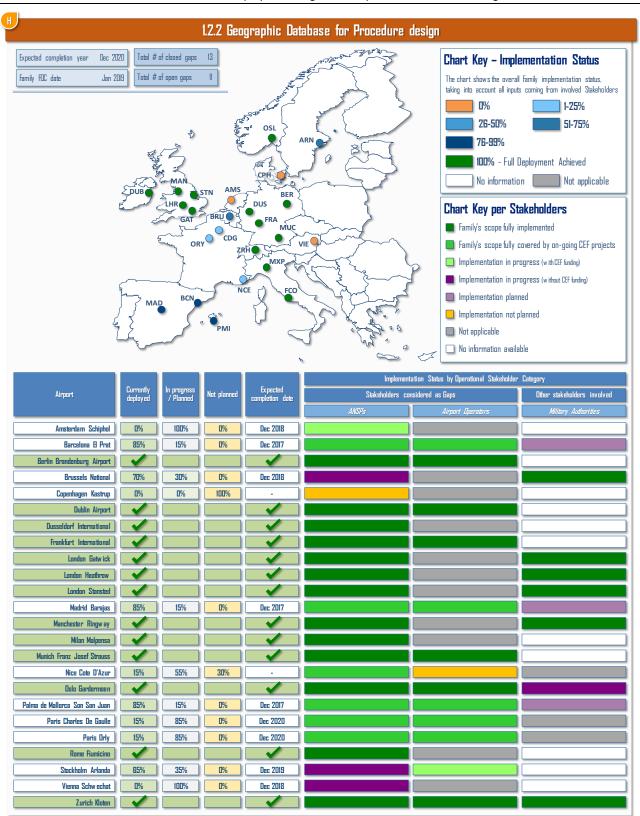




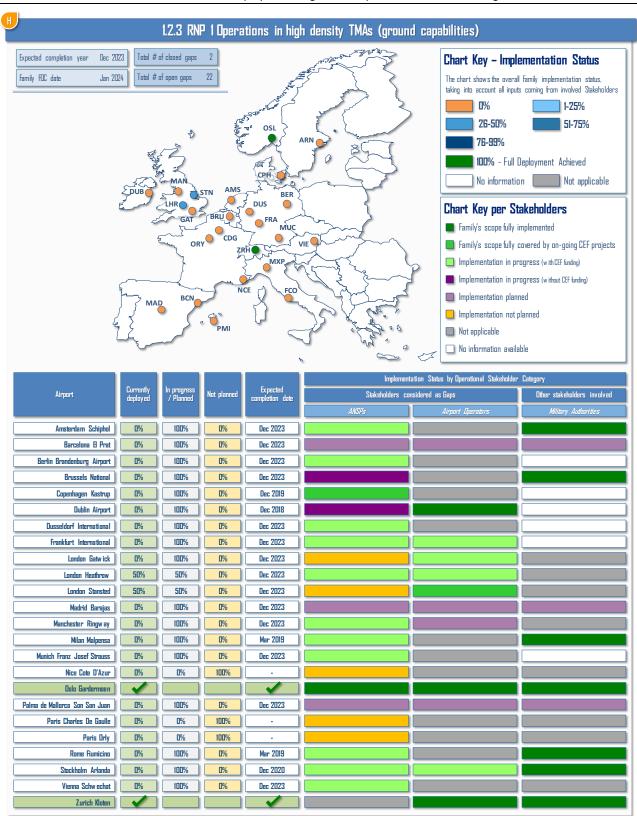




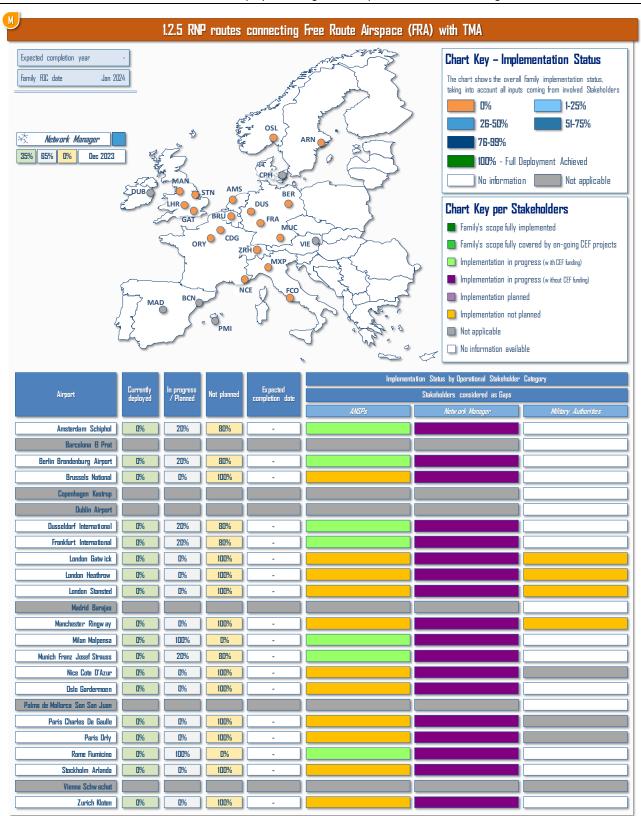






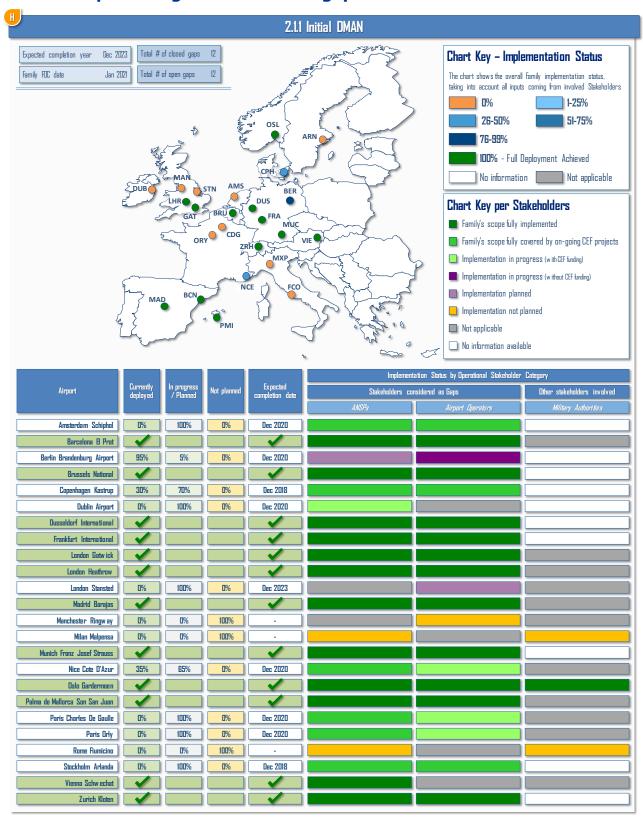




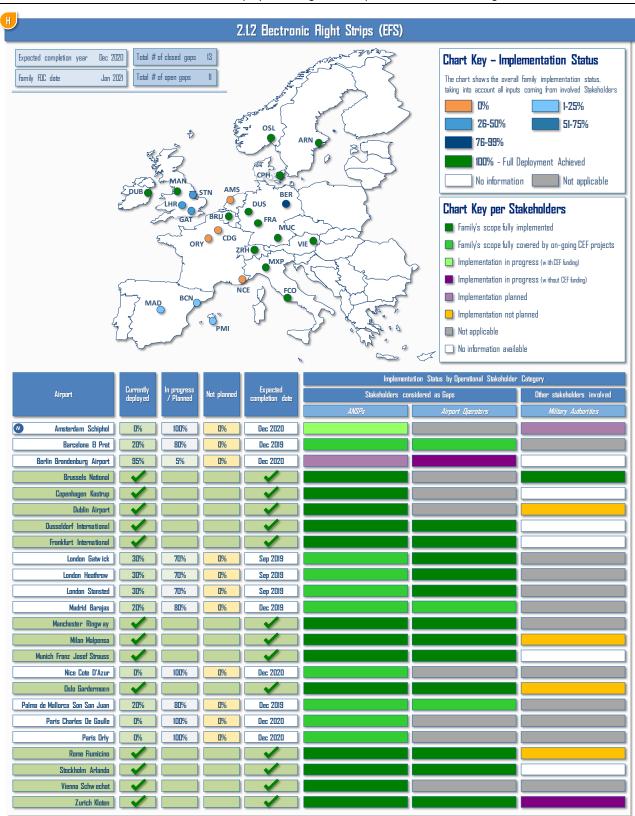




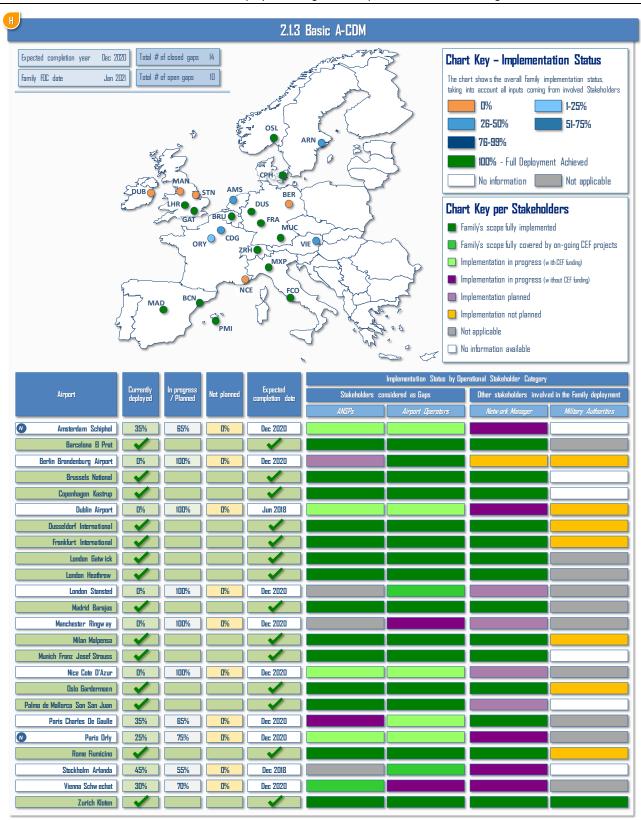
# AF #2 - Airport Integration and Throughput



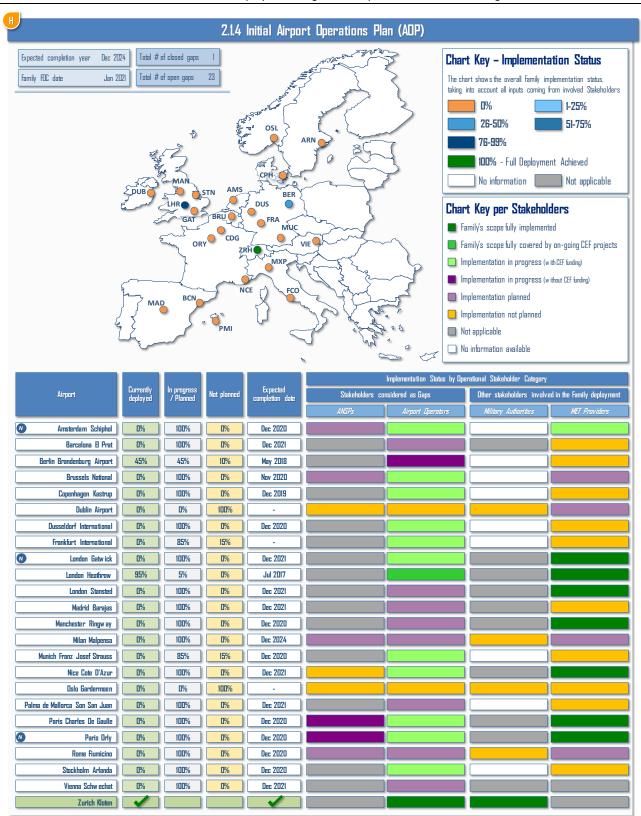




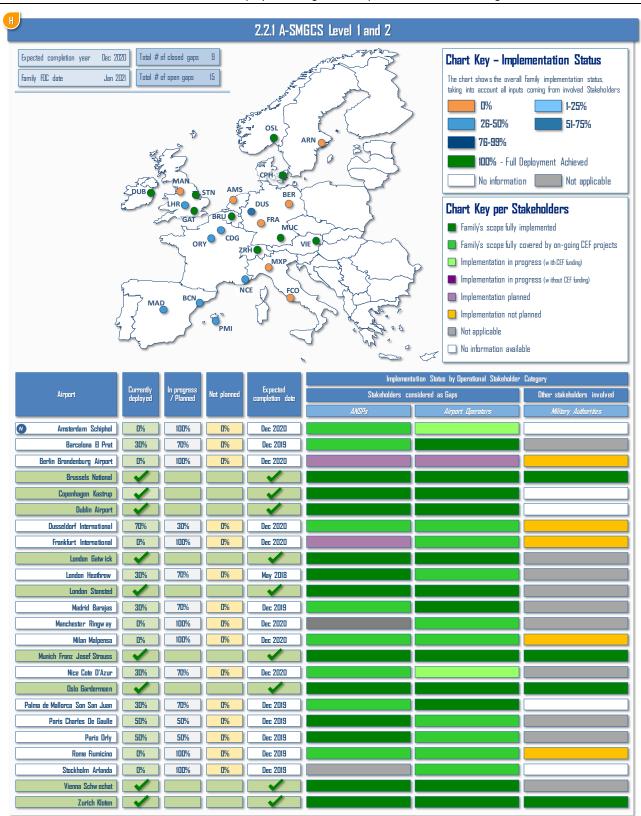




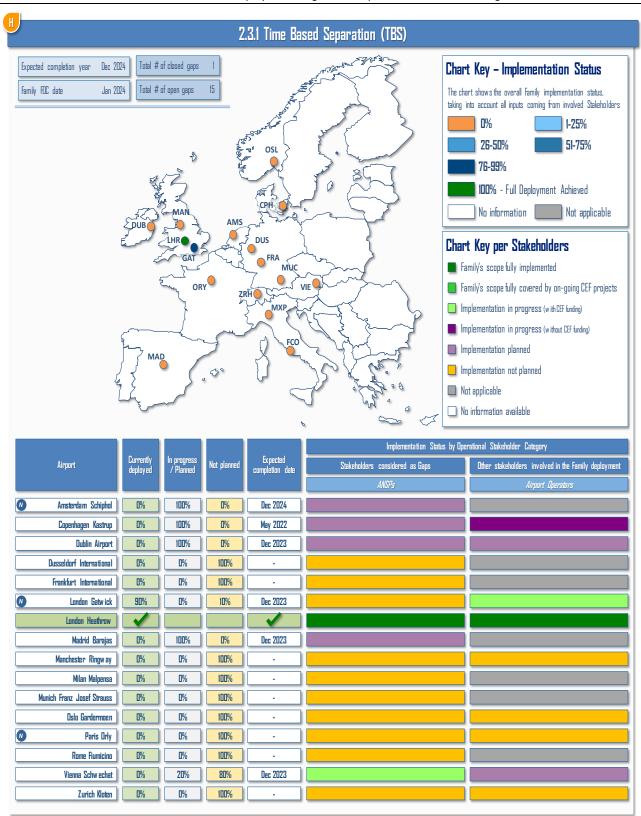




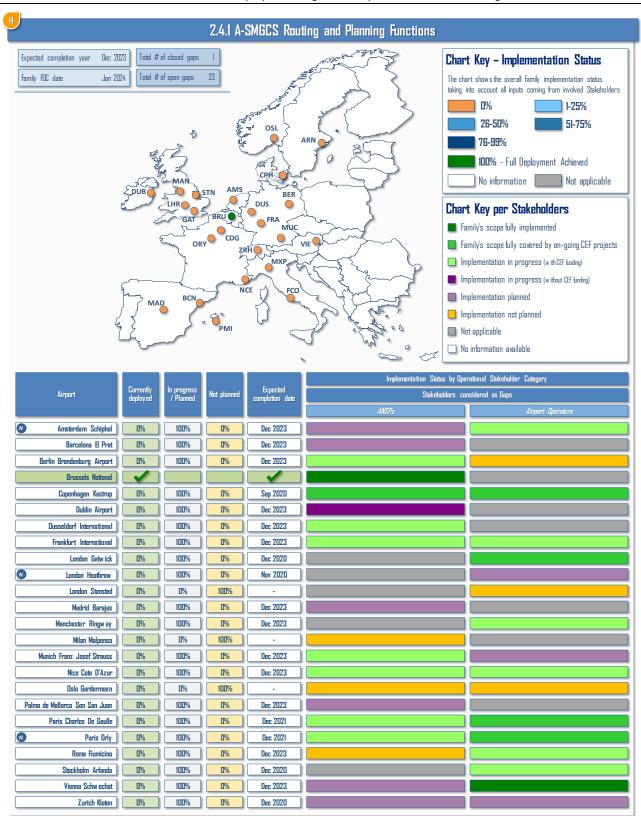




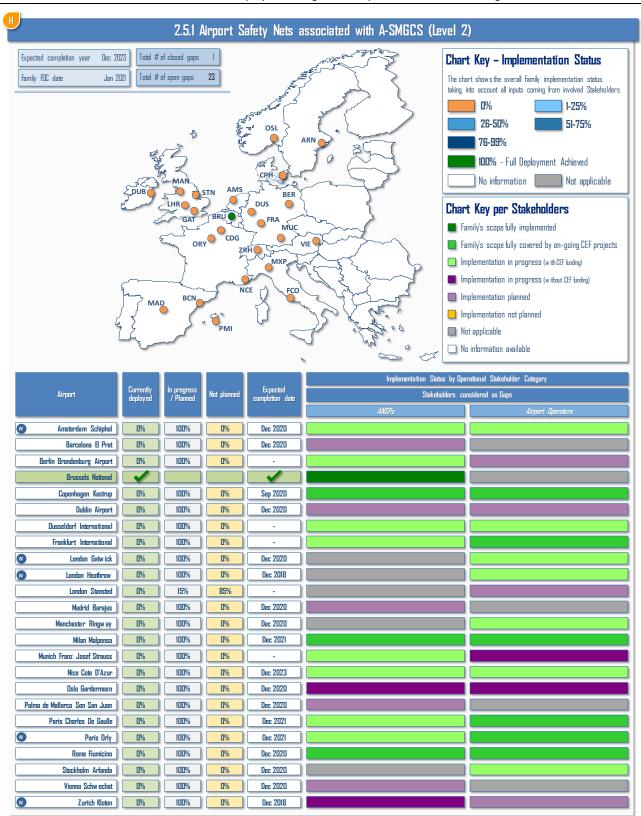




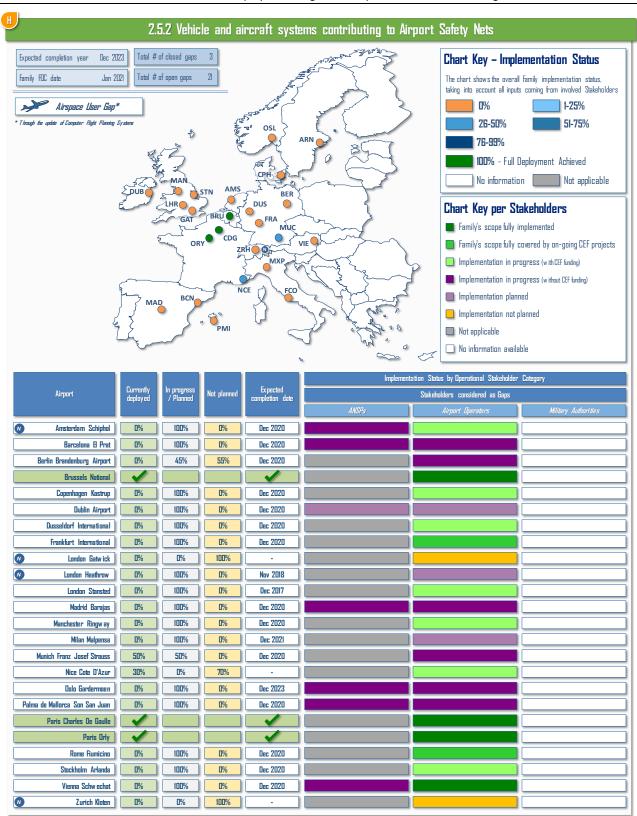






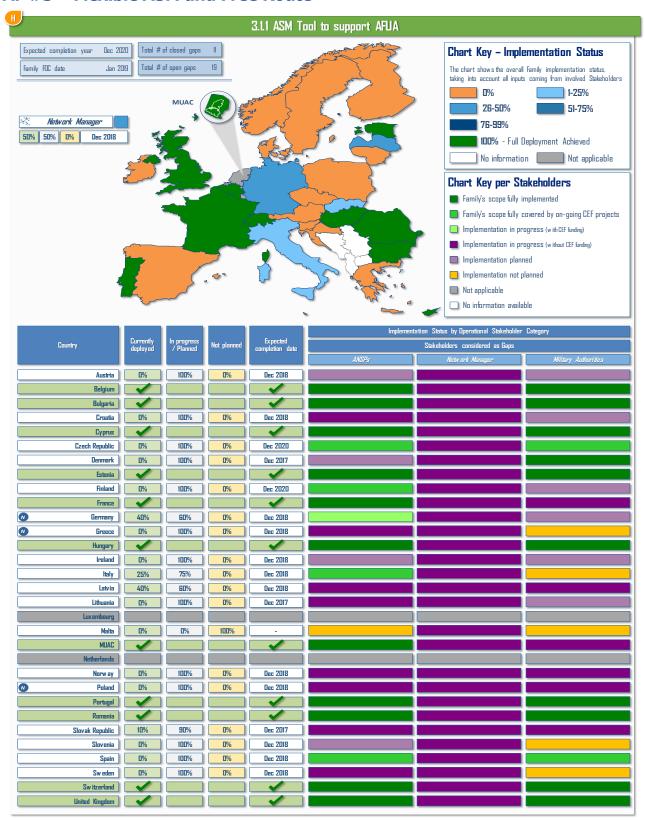




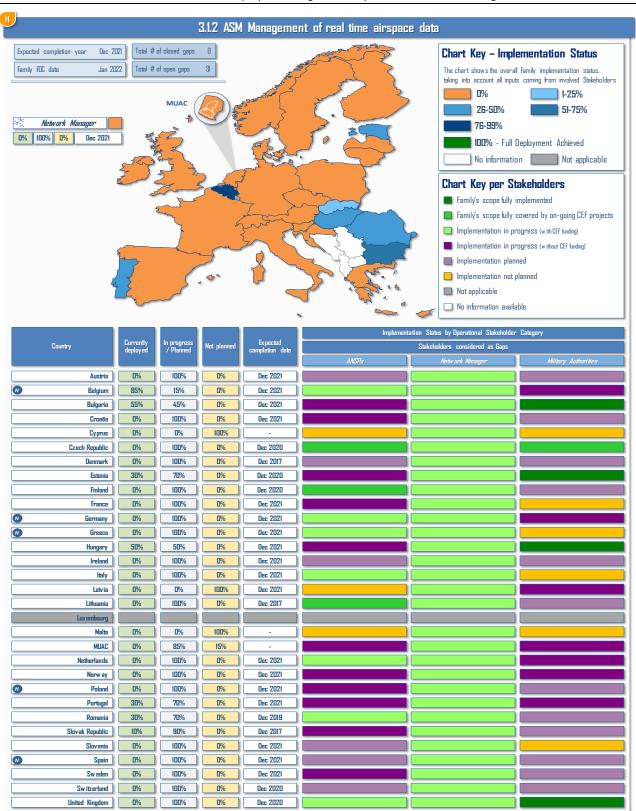




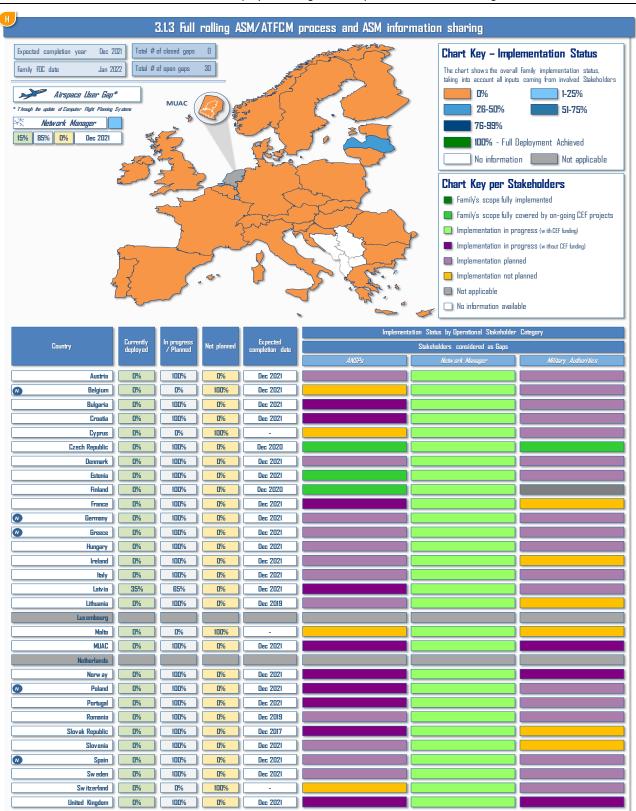
## AF #3 - Flexible ASM and Free Route



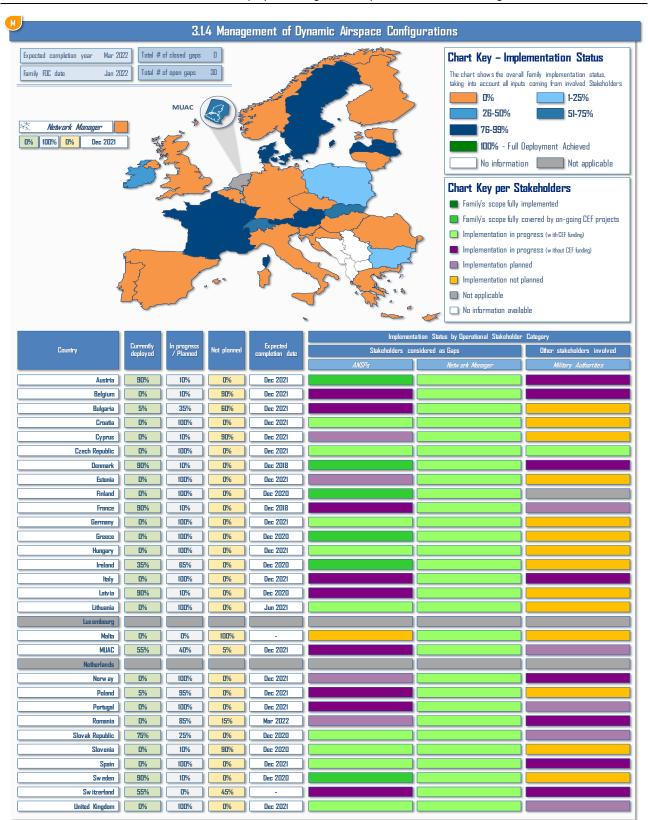




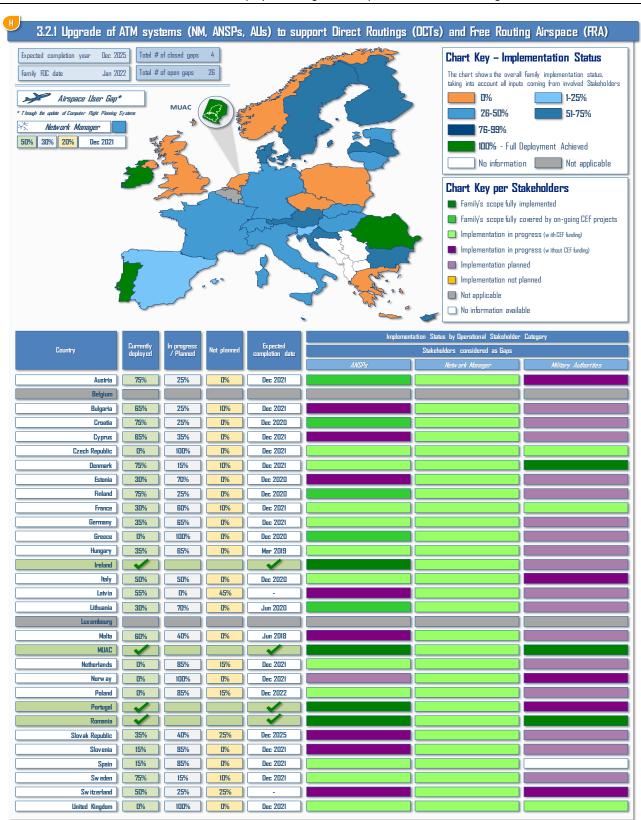




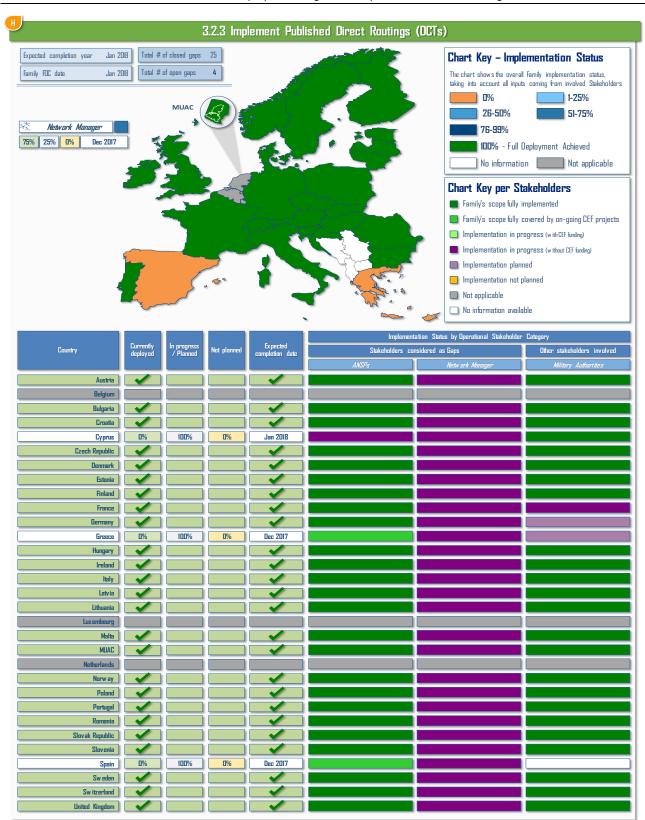




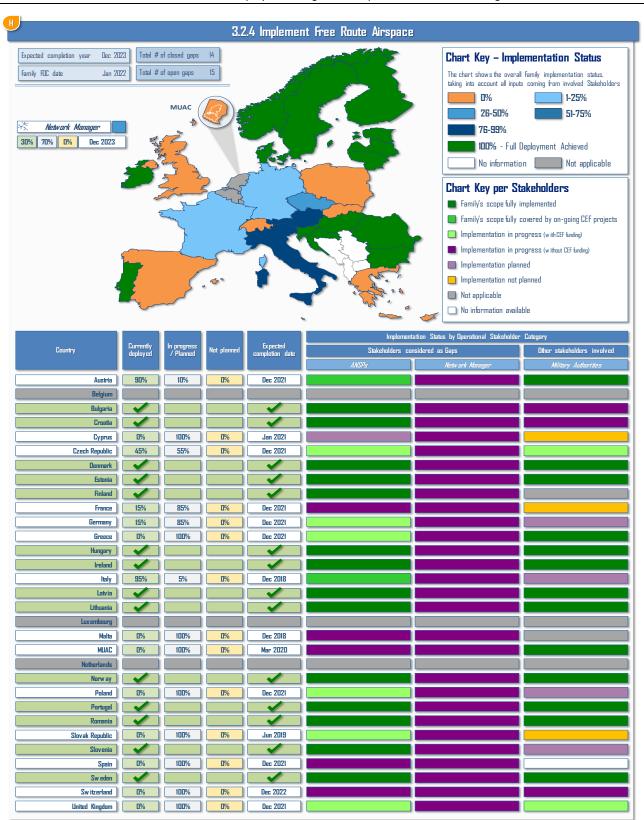














#### **Focus on Free Route implementation**

Due to the specific relevance of a **coordinated and synchronized implementation of Free Route** across Europe, the SESAR Deployment Manager has gathered additional information from the local Air Navigation Service Providers. Such in-depth analysis, which is based on **data directly provided by ANSPs**, has been performed with a two-fold objective:

- Having a clear picture of the Free Route deployment approach currently followed;
- Identifying the stakeholders' planning by January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, the PCP Regulation target date for deploying and operating FRA.

In the following pages, a specific table for each country within the PCP Geographical Scope is included, detailing the following information:

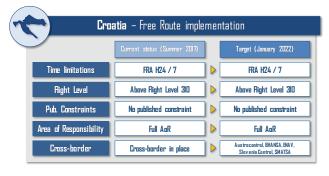
- The *Time limitations* set for the Free Route implementation;
- The Flight Level limit;
- The **published constraints**;
- The Area of Responsibility (AoR) where Free Route is implemented;
- The **cross-border**, indicating if the deployment of cross-border FRA initiatives has been completed or is planned.

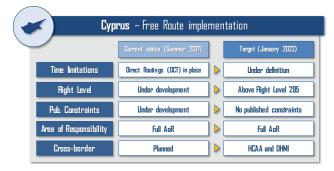
It has to be noted that the current text of Regulation (EU) No. 716/2014 does not explicitly include cross-border, neither specifies a clear requirement in terms of time implementation.

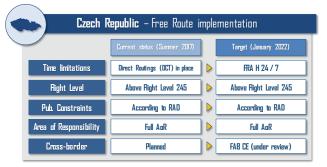








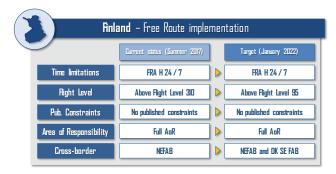














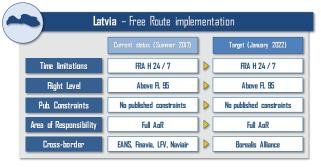




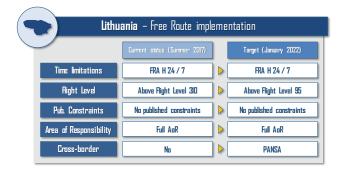




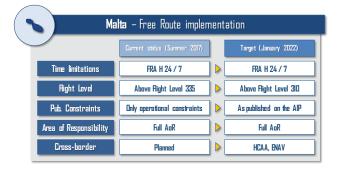






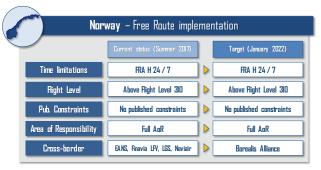






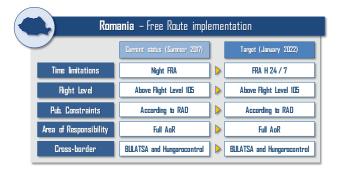












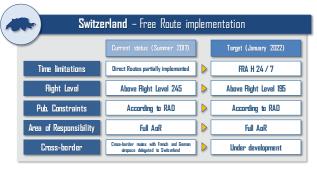








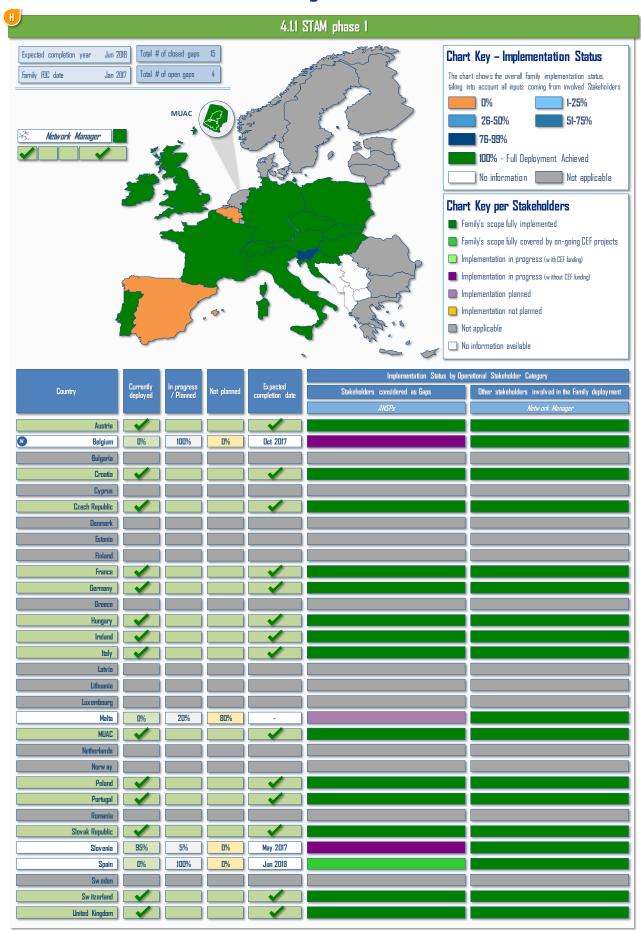




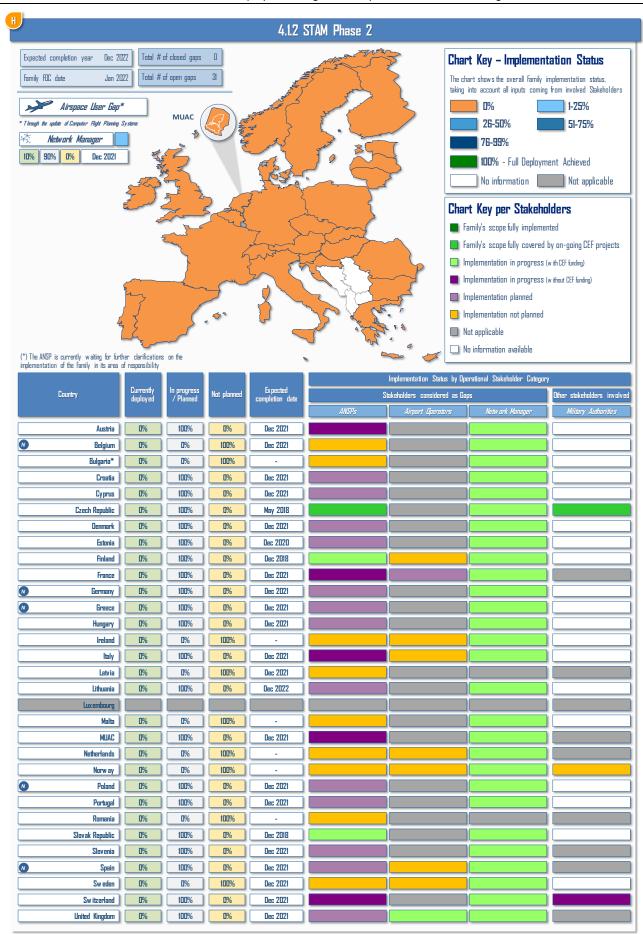




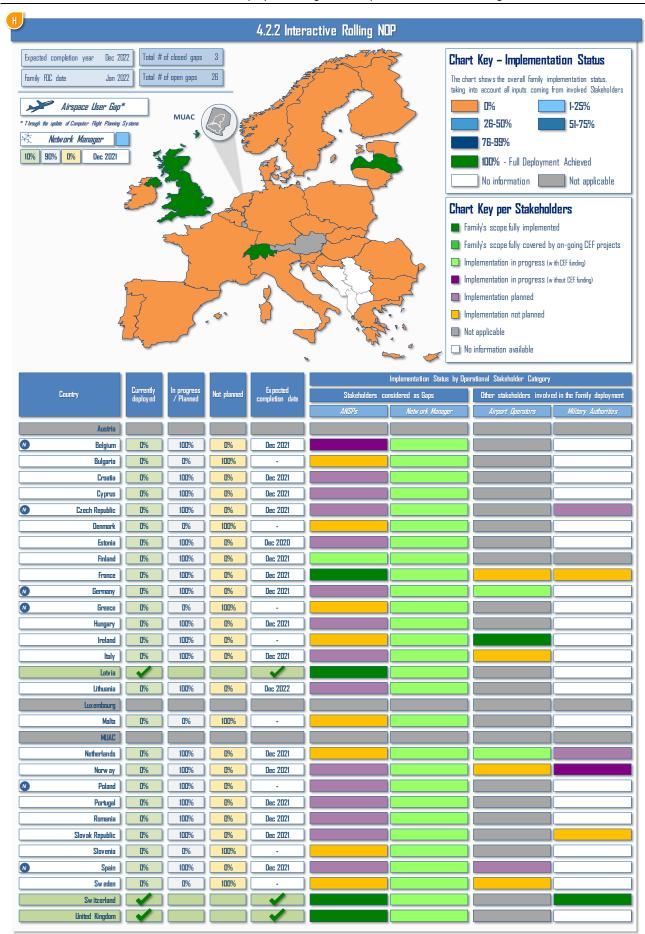
## **AF #4 - Network Collaborative Management**



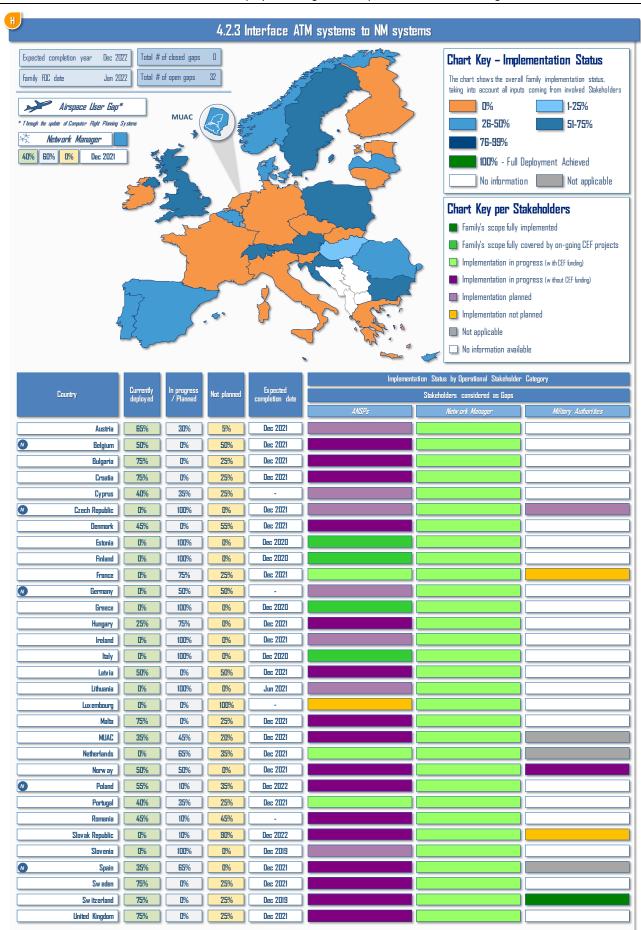




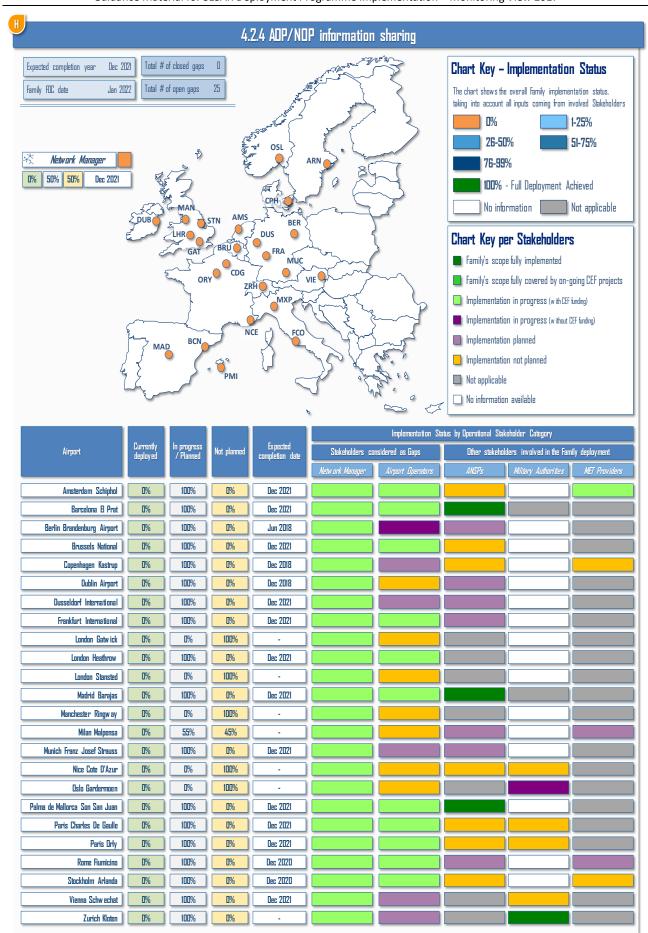




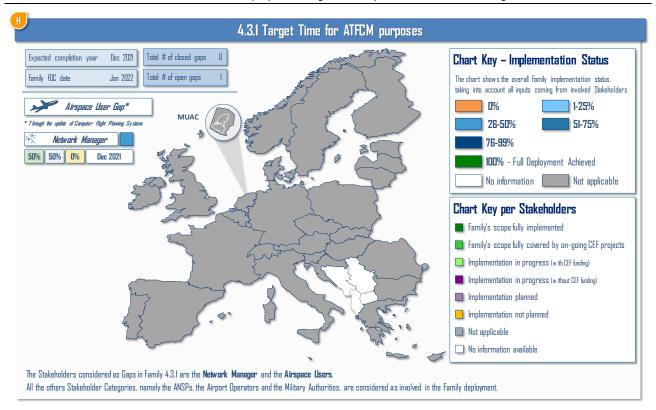




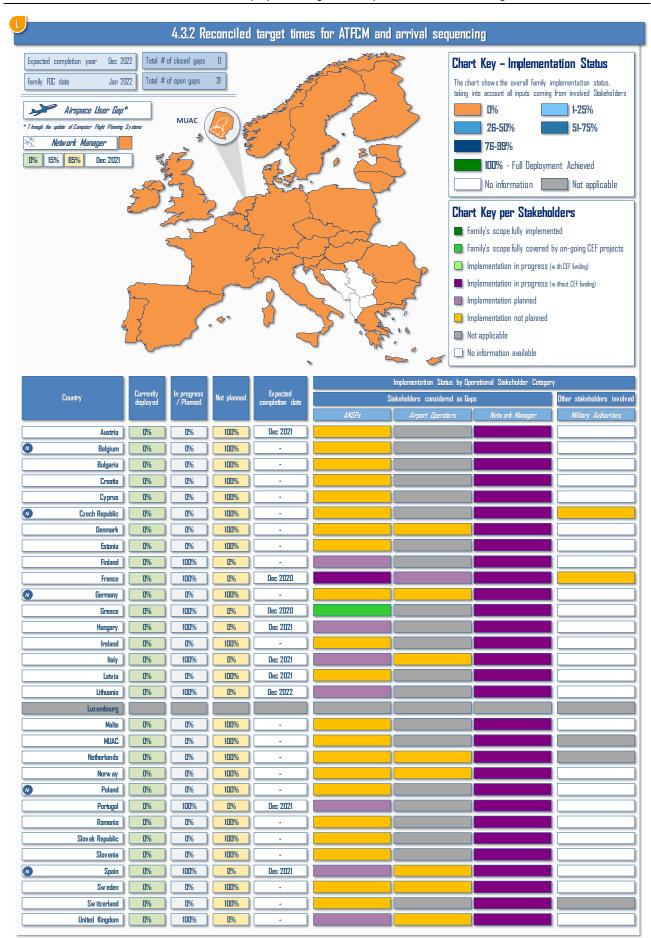




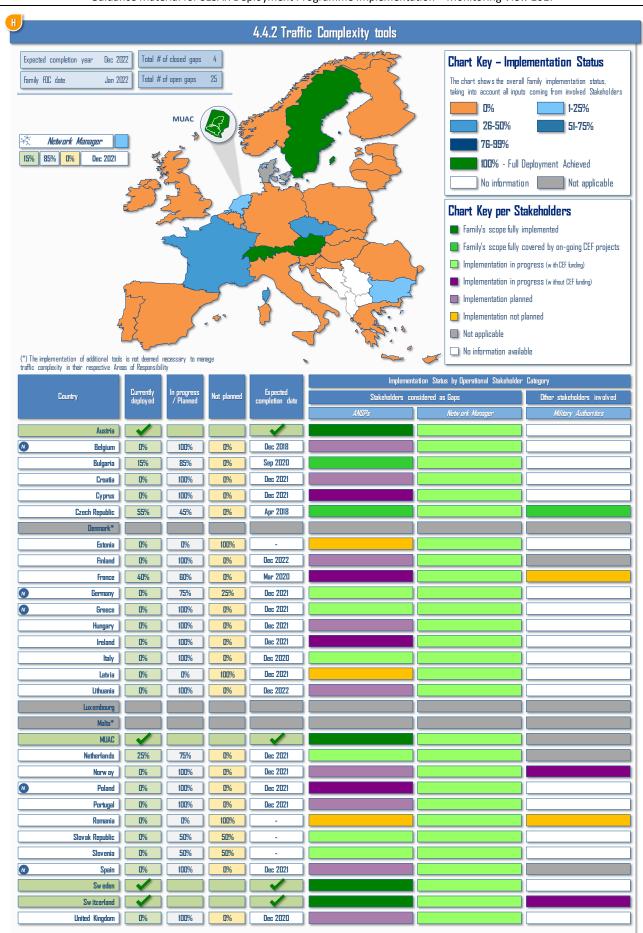






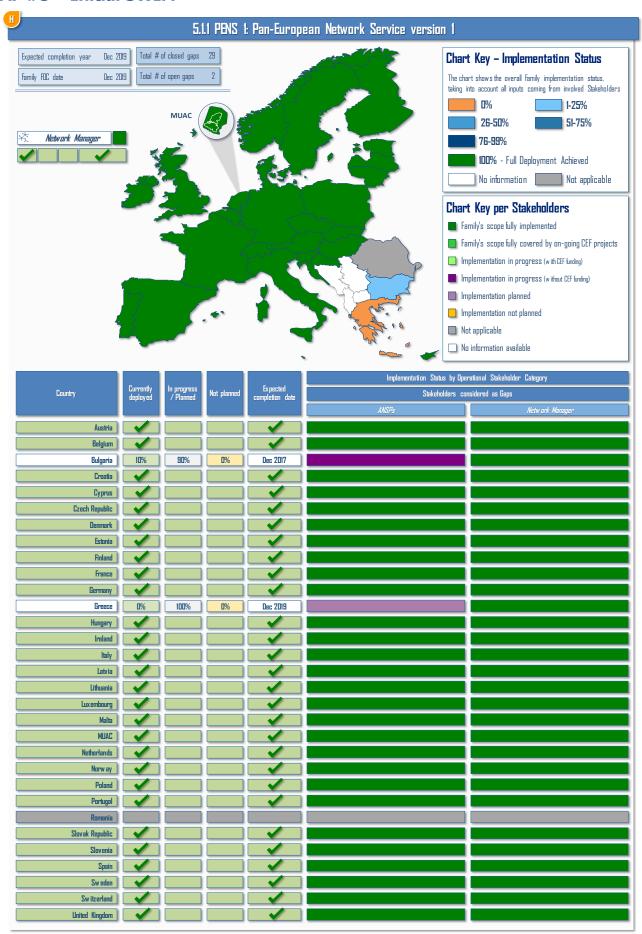




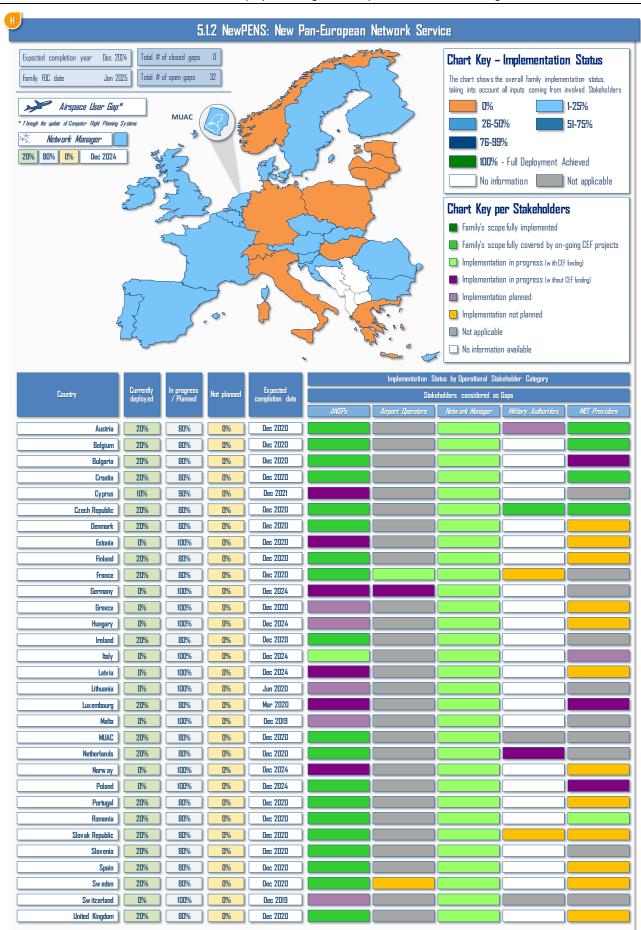




### AF #5 - Initial SWIM









#### SWM Governance - covering 5.1.3 Common SWIM Infrastructure Components and 5.1.4 Common SWIM KPI and Cybersecurity

Considering the relevance of all activities underpinning the establishment of a common SWIM Governance, as well as the need to speed up the set-up of one of the key enablers towards the full PCP implementation, SDM issued a **dedicated survey on SWIM Governance and its** status quo in order to build a deeper knowledge on the **ATM stakeholders' awareness on the topic**.

More in detail, SDM Monitoring Exercise 2017 had the main objective of ascertaining how **ATM Stakeholders intend to take part to the entire process**, through *ad hoc* questions. The survey was distributed to all relevant Stakeholders, namely 31 ANSPs, 24 Airport Operators, 31 Military Authorities, 30 MET Service Providers, and the Network Manager. The number of respondents allowed SDM the interpretation of the answers in a comprehensive manner, finding the **final results as representative of the overall ATM community consulted**.

The table below provides a **focus on each of the questions included in the SWIM Governance questionnaire**, as embedded within SDM Monitoring Exercise 2017.



The wide majority of responding ATM operational stakeholders (66 out of 77, with 6 stakeholders who didn't provide any input) declared their **awareness with regard to the SWIM Governance Action Plan**, as included in the SESAR Deployment Programme in 2016. Additional efforts might however still be needed to promote the Action Plan and engage all stakeholder categories – SDM is currently evaluating whether to repeat on a yearly basis the SWIM Workshop initially held in 2016, focused on Deployment.

Multi-Stakeholder project establishing the SWIM Governance Framework

100%

59 stakeholders out of 77 respondents declared that they are **aware of the multistakeholder Implementation Initiative** initiated earlier this year and submitted in the Framework of CEF Call 2016, aiming at **establishing an agreed and shared SWIM Governance Framework**. SDM clearly sees the need to raise the awareness regarding this core part of SWIM and stands ready to support and foster the participation of the ATM community to such initiative.

Adherence to the SWIM Governance Framework

000

74%

100%

50 stakeholders (including the vast majority of ANSPs and MET providers and the Network Manager) have declared to have **plans to adhere to the SWIM Governance framework** in the future, indicating in several cases **a target date for such adherence**. A relevant number of stakeholders also declared that they are waiting for further progress of the initiative to define a specific date. One quarter of stakeholders probably not planning to adhere to the SWIM Governance framework is considered an issue by SDM, since SWIM can only work with one Governance controlling its evolution. SDM will work with regulatory authorities on the one hand and stakeholders on the other hand to ensure a commonly agreed and applied SWIM Governance framework.

Definition of the main principles of SWIM Governance structure and process

100%

71% of the respondents are willing to participate (directly or indirectly) to the **definition of the main principles** associated to the SWIM Governance structure and process. SDM fully supports the **participation of the widest range of stakeholders** to the SWIM Governance activities, either by active participation or by exploiting the consultation mechanisms that the started implementation initiative will establish for including the stakeholders not directly participating in the definition.

Standardization of SWIM output

100%

Less than 50% of the respondents (30 stakeholders out of 65) plan to **contribute to the standardization activities of SWIM outputs**; given the relevance of such activity to enable and support the establishment of a common and interoperable infrastructure, SDM strives to ensure stakeholders' participation to such standardization activities at least through the established consultation mechanisms of the different Standardisation Bodies.

Definition of the SWIM Registry

100%

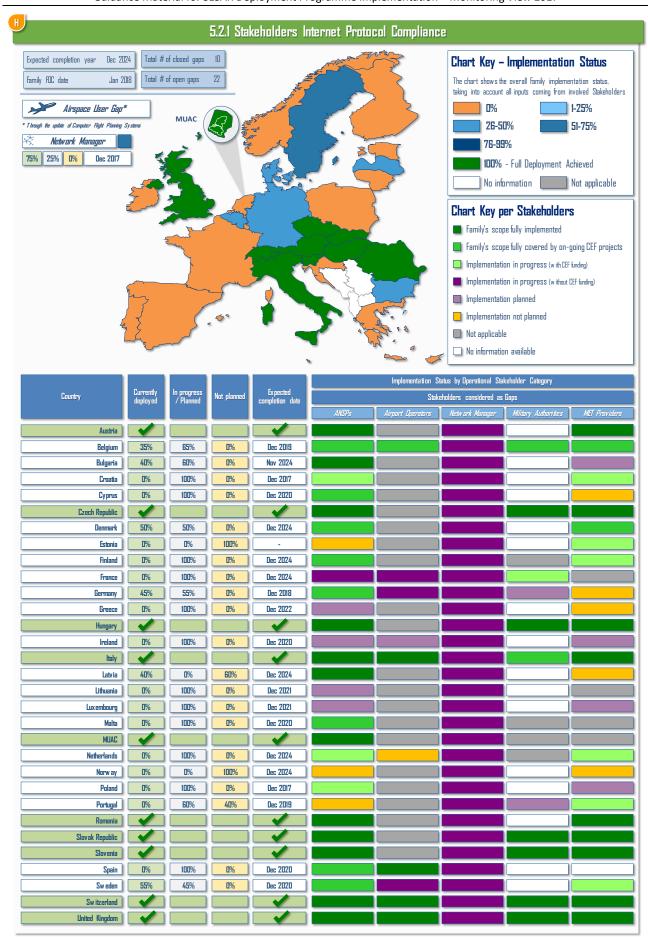
73% of the respondents – including a wide majority of the European Air Navigation Service Providers – plans to participate to the activities linked to the **definition of the SWIM Registry**, which will provide **access to documents**, **information and descriptions** related to service instances, SWIM standards, reference materials and the relevant organizations. SDM sees a need to raise the awareness for this important tool of SWIM Governance, which is also mandated by the PCP regulation.

Definition of the SWIM Security requirements

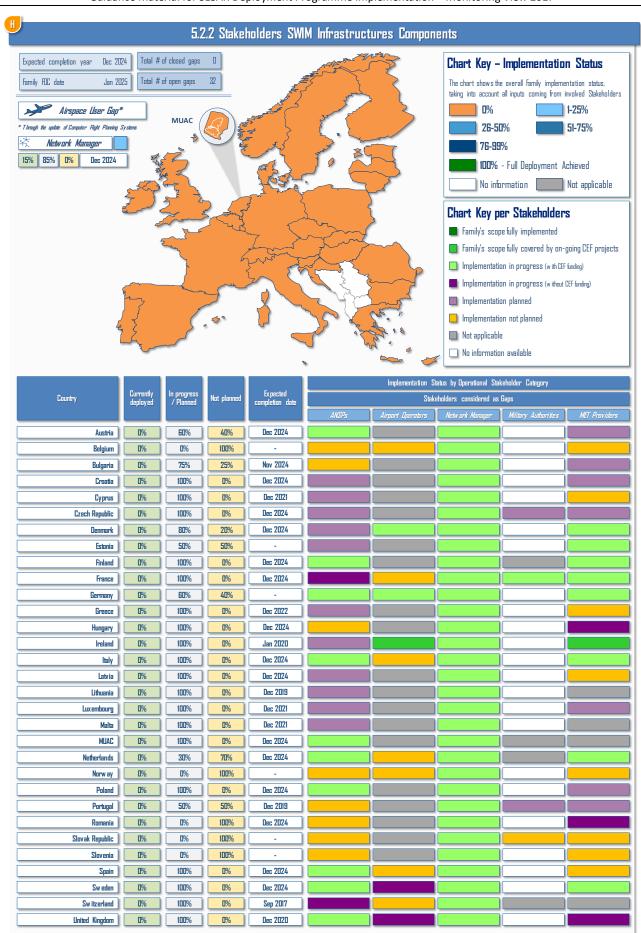
100%

75% of the respondents (with no significant differences across operational stakeholders' category) are willing or at least interested to **participate to the definition of the SWIM security requirements**, which would ensure the most appropriate standards requirements and functions to ensure secure and reliable information exchanges among relevant stakeholders. SDM considers the number of intended participants low due to the important nature of security in SWIM. Thus, there is an urgent need to raise the awareness for this issue, which is also mandated by the PCP regulation.

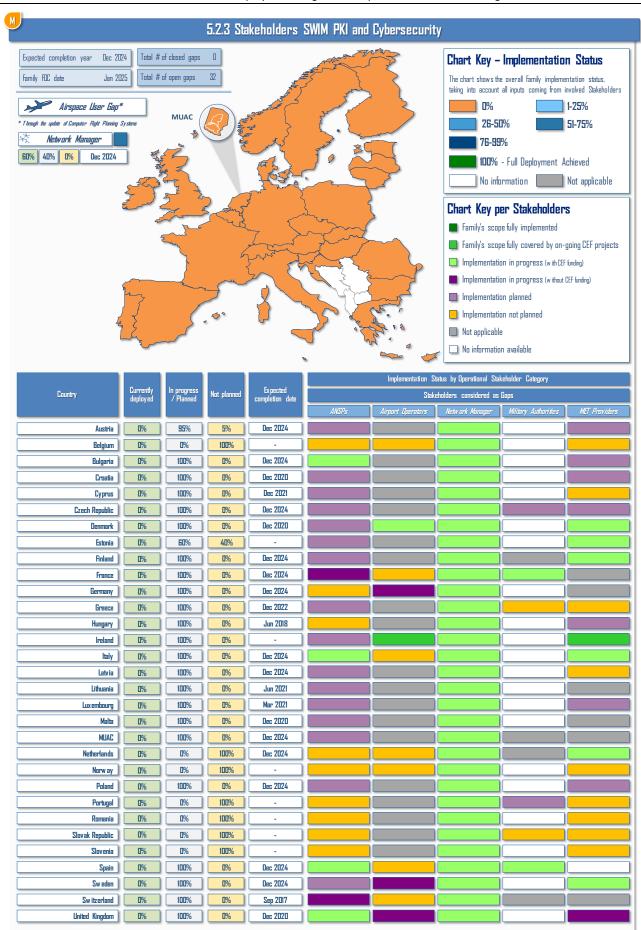




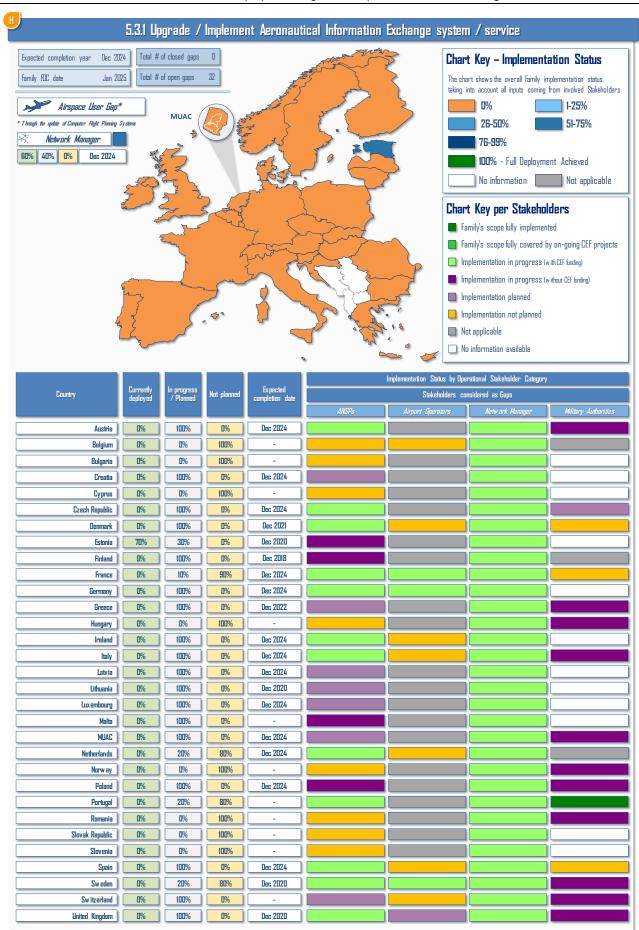




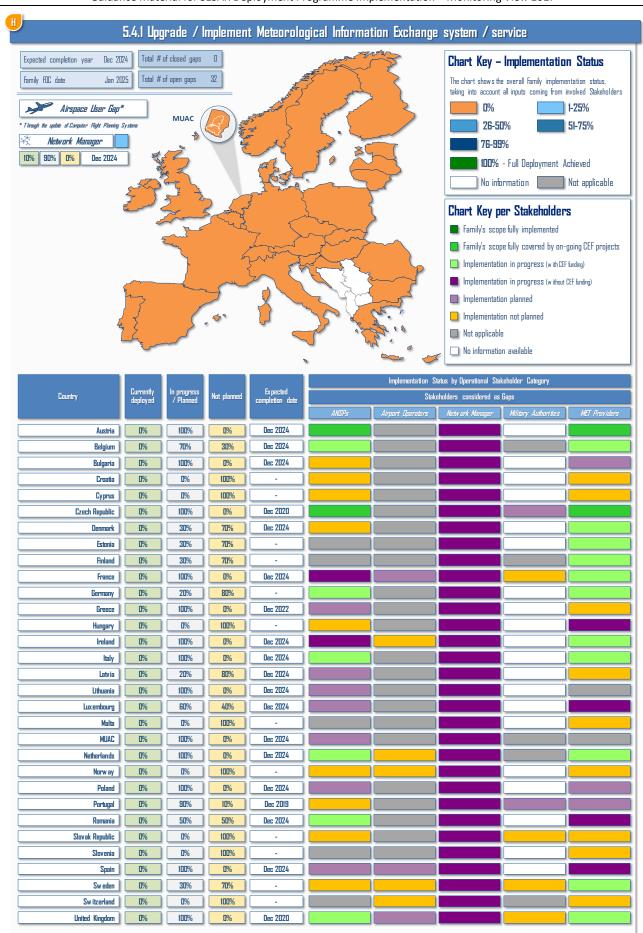




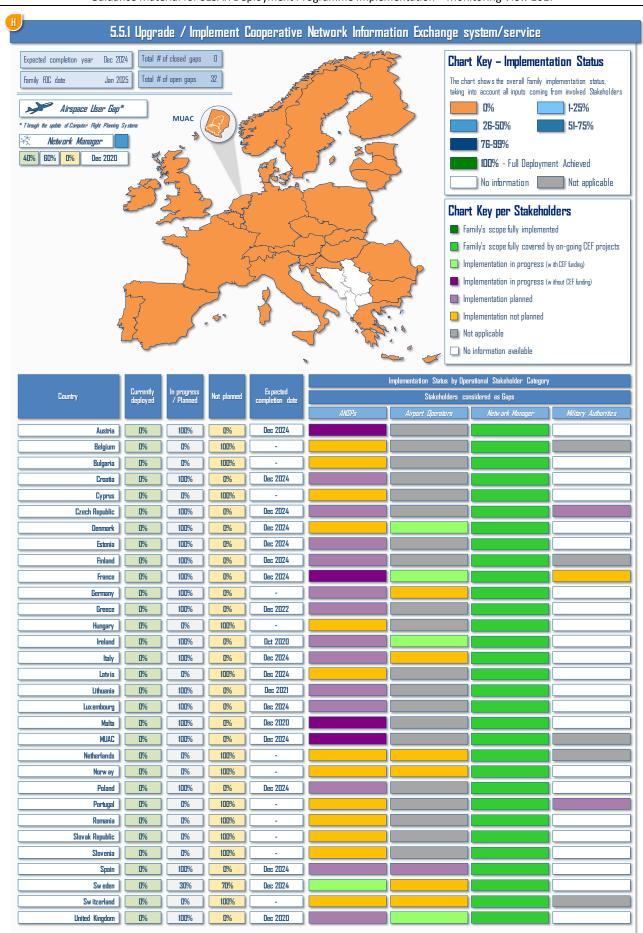




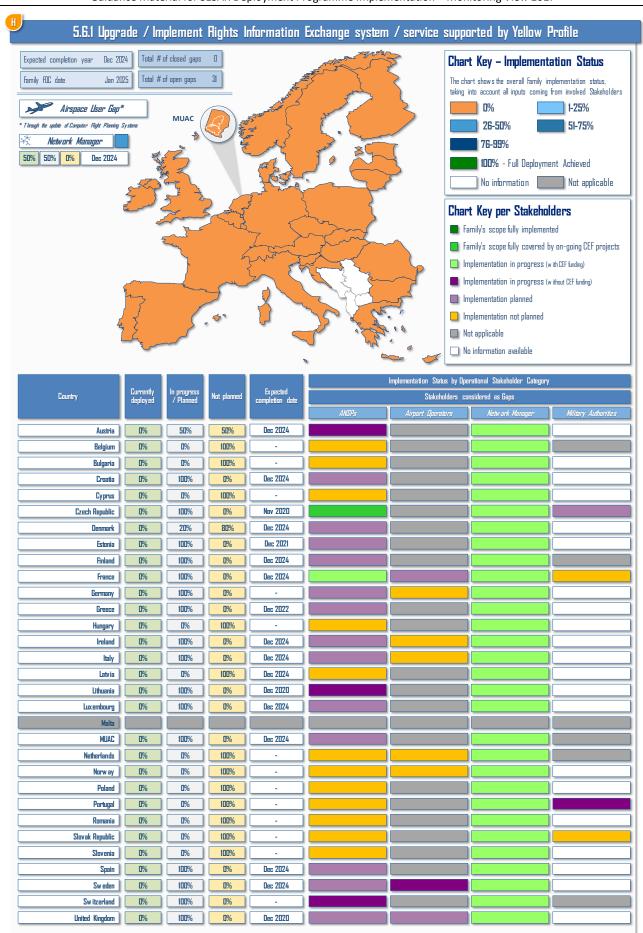




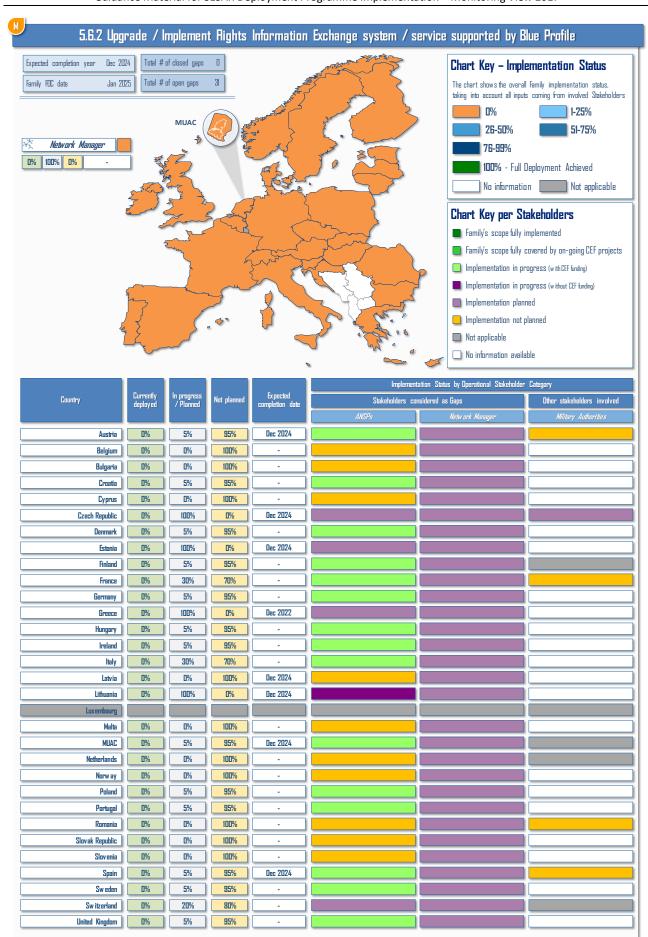






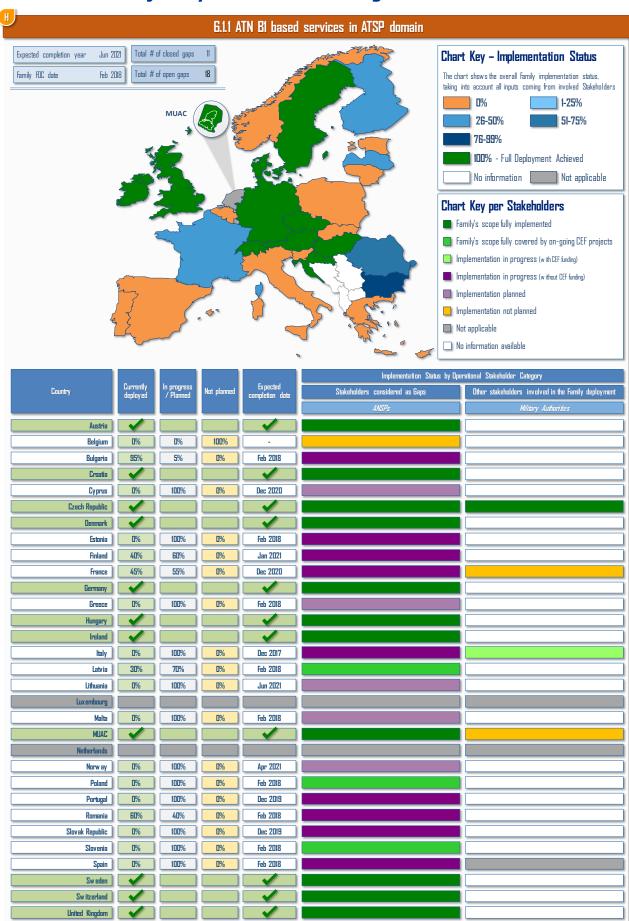




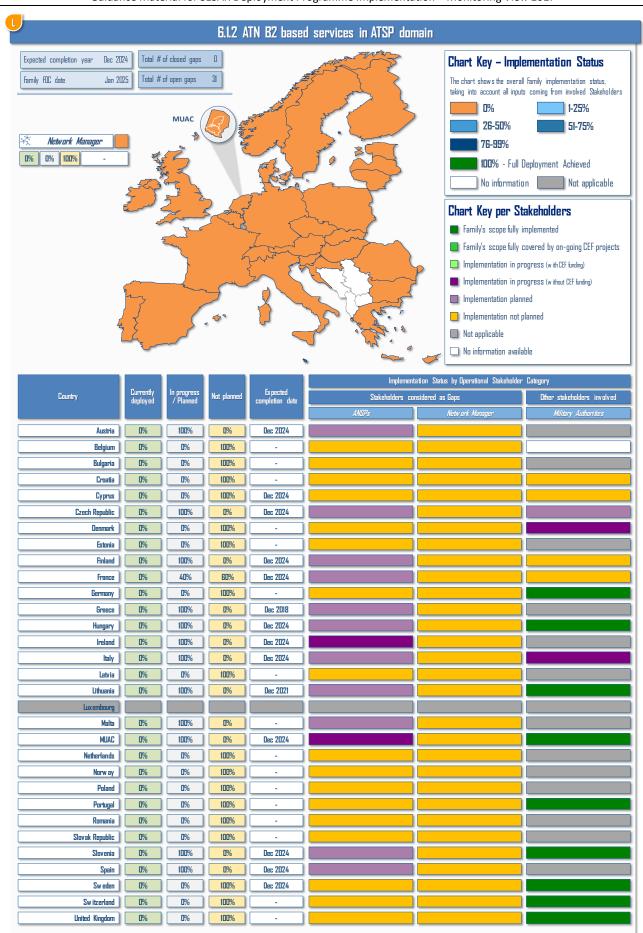




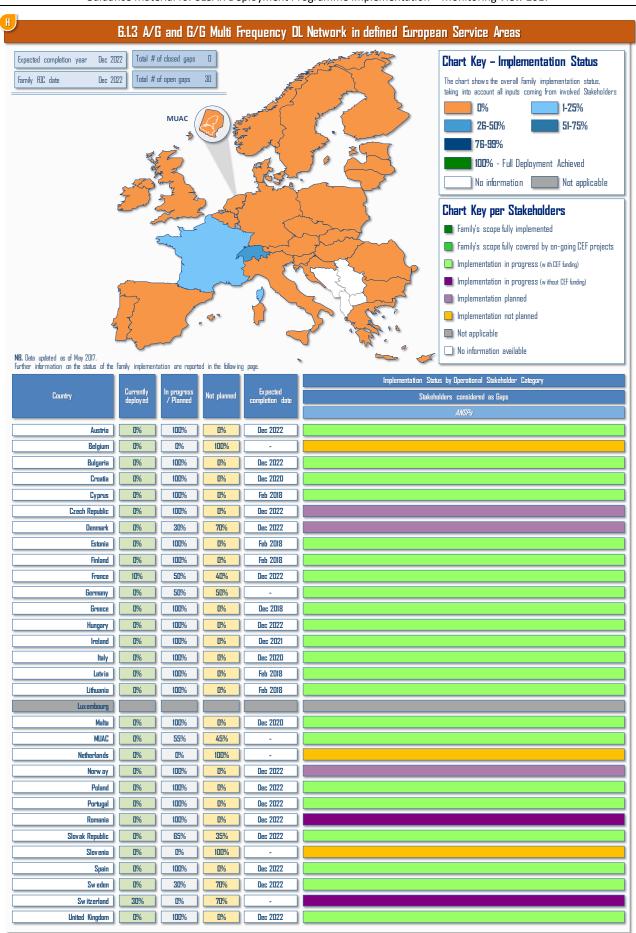
# AF #6 - Initial Trajectory Information Sharing













The previous chart provides the implementation status of Family 6.1.3 building on the data provided by the involved stakeholders by 28th April 2017 in response to the Monitoring Exercise launched by SDM in late March. The chart has been also widely consulted, engaging all relevant operational and non-operational stakeholders.

In light of the above, thus considering that the data reflects the state of the art as of May 2017, taking also into account the ongoing activities related to SDM DLS Recovery Plan on Path I, as well as the deadline set for February 2018, as laid down in Regulation EU (No) 2015/310, SDM will perform a more detailed monitoring session in October 2017. Specifically, a dedicated questionnaire will be submitted to the ANSPs, with the aim of gathering more updated information about the implementation status at country level and thus presenting a comprehensive picture regarding the current state of the art.

In addition, as reflected in the charts of Families 6.1.1 and 6.1.3, it is worth noting that the implementation of the two Families progresses at a difference pace due to their different scope and dimension: the former is related to the implementation of the ATS systems able to read VDL2 messages, whilst the latter deals with the definition and implementation of an A/G and G/G Network at Country, Service Areas, and European level. In this perspective, the activities have been defined in order to reach the full operational capability by the FOC date of the Family itself (Dec 2022).



### **Outlook on PCP deployment per Family – Airspace Users gaps**

Since the establishment of dedicated SDM surveys in 2015, more than 40 airlines – including all major European hub carriers and point-to-point carriers – have provided targeted and up-to-date feedback on the alignment of their fleet capabilities and of their flight planning systems with the PCP requirements. With respect to the number of commercial aircraft, number of departures/arrivals and market share of the respondents, the outcome of the surveys reflects a representative snap-shot of the current state-of-play on Civil Airspace Users' side. Due to the complexity of the different types, ages, operational roles, and quantities of military aircraft, it is not possible to provide an accurate percentage of aircraft equipage levels for PCP AF capabilities.

However, SDM plans to constantly keep updating this database through the continuous synchronization activities and monitoring of the Programme implementation, also taking into duly account the inputs stemming from the military side, gathered through the support of EDA.

On the basis of Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014 and in accordance with the constantly updated operational outlook provided within the Planning View, Airspace Users have to be considered as significantly affected by the implementation activities associated to the following families:

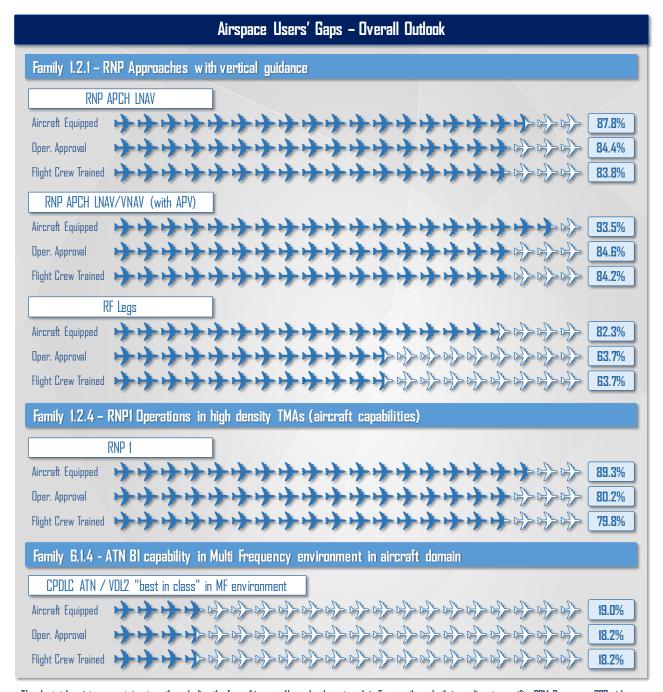
- 1.2.1 RNP Approaches with vertical guidance
- **1.2.4** RNP1 operations in high density TMAs (aircraft capabilities)
- **2.5.2** Vehicle and aircraft systems contributing to Airport Safety Nets
- 3.1.3 Full rolling ASM/ATFCM process and ASM information sharing
- 3.2.1 Upgrade of ATM systems to support Direct Routings (DCT) and Free Route Airspace (FRA)
- **4.1.2** STAM Phase 2
- 4.2.2 Interactive Rolling NOP
- 4.2.3 Interface ATM systems to NM systems
- 4.3.1 Target Time for ATCFM purposes
- 4.3.2 Reconciled Target Times for ATFCM and Arrival Sequencing
- **5.1.2** NewPENS: New Pan-European Network Service
- **5.1.3** Common SWIM Infrastructure Components
- 5.1.4 Common SWIM PKI and Cybersecurity
- **5.2.1** Stakeholders Internet Protocol Compliance
- **5.2.2** Stakeholders SWIM Infrastructures Components
- 5.2.3 Stakeholders SWIM PKI and Cybersecurity
- **5.3.1** Upgrade/Implement Aeronautical Information Exchange System/Service
- **5.4.1** Upgrade/Implement Meteorological Information Exchange System/Service
- **5.5.1** Upgrade/Implement Cooperative Network Information Exchange System/Service
- **5.6.1** Upgrade/Implement Flight Information Exchange System/Service supported by Yellow Profile
- **6.1.4** ATN B1 capability in Multi Frequency environment in aircraft domain
- 6.1.5 ATN B2 in aircraft domain

With specific regard to the airborne capabilities, the following chart indicates the percentage of fleet operated by Airlines headquartered within Europe that – according to the information provided within the dedicated SDM survey – is already compliant with the PCP regulatory framework, in terms of aircraft equipage, operational approval and flight crew trained.

Such input is considered as resulting into a representative snap-shot of the current state-of-play on Airspace Users' side, and helps better defining and clarifying the magnitude of the associated existing gaps towards the full deployment. It is worth underlining that – according to the PCP Regulation (Article 6.3 of the Annex) – the stated objective associated to AF6 implementation is to "develop a strategy [...] to ensure that at least 20% of the aircraft operating within the airspace of ECAC countries [...] are equipped with the capability to downlink aircraft trajectory using ADS-C EPP as from 1 January 2026".

In particular, three wide-ranging Implementation Projects led by major European airlines have been submitted in the framework of the 2016 CEF Call, with the specific purpose of upgrading their fleet with "best in class" avionics. Such projects are expected to lead to the equipage of just shy of 500 additional aircraft, ensuring their compliance with Family 6.1.4 of the Programme. Additional implementation initiatives – with a similar scope – have also been submitted by Military Authorities.





The chart takes into account inputs gathered directly from Airspace Users headquartered in Europe, through their replies to specific SDM Survey on PCP airborne capabilities; it indicates the percentage of fleet already compliant with PCP Regulation.

Taking into account the gap analysis performed on current aircraft capabilities and the associated operational readiness, the differences between the percentage of aircraft already equipped and the percentage of crews trained and their operational approvals highlights the need of considering the airlines' crew training as part of the overall PCP implementation.

The increasing pace of change that SESAR is bringing to the ATM modernization (e.g. switching from legacy radar-based navigation and radio communications environment to a new satellite-based navigation and digital communications environment), creates a need to train flight crew for what could be an extended transitional period, whereby both legacy and higher technological systems are in simultaneous operational use. With this significant step change and growing flight crew training burden on the airlines, there could also be a significant impact on the current training simulator capability and overall operational capacity across Europe. Therefore, consideration should be given to a wide ranging and careful logistical training plan, including the provision of additional simulator availability and capability.



Having in mind that crew training is a costly process for the airlines and would be only performed if the approaches / procedures can be actually used in the network wide operational environment, the synchronized implementation of the respective families together with ANSPs and airport operators included in the PCP geographical scope are key factors for successful implementation.

With regard to the PCP-associated flight planning capabilities, most of the responding Europeheadquartered airlines refer to the need for synchronized implementation of the Network Manager systems, the ANSPs systems and their Computer Flight Planning System Providers (CFSPs) systems. In this sense, the involvement of the Airspace Users to upgrade their flight plan systems capabilities is a key factor for success of the PCP implementation. Due to the nature of the Airspace Users operations, spreading across the whole European airspace, the NM system availability for AF4 and the ANSPs readiness throughout the whole network are key factors. The synchronization task of the SDM towards ANSPS, AUs and NM is therefore expected to have the highest priority in planning, executing and monitoring a harmonized implementation.



# **Appendix - Current status of PCP deployment - View by State**

The present Appendix aims at illustrating within a single snapshot all relevant information concerning the current status of the Pilot Common Project deployment within each of the countries included in the geographical scope defined within Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014. As the AF1 and AF2 are not directly linked to States but to the 25 PCP airports, for the relevant countries, the appropriate airports will be explicitly listed and mentioned, as in Regulation (EU) n. 716/2014.

This Appendix is fed by the same data and information included within Chapter 2, gathered from operational stakeholders through the yearly SDM Monitoring Exercise, as well as by information stemming from the SDM coordination activities and oversight on CEF-funded Implementation Projects.

The following pages encompass dedicated tables per each Country included within the geographical scope of the Pilot Common Project, illustrating the following information:

 Overview of the status of the implementation gaps for the country, differentiating between



those which have already been closed, those whose closure is in progress or planned, and those for which no specific plans have been elaborated by the relevant stakeholders;

 Status of coverage for each gap associated to a Family of the Deployment Programme, encompassing the following percentages and information:



- Current percentage of implementation, i.e. what has been already deployed (green box);
- o In progress / planned, i.e. the percentage of the Family covered by on-going activities and planned to be covered by future initiatives (grey box);
- Not planned, i.e. the percentage of the Family for which no specific plan has been elaborated (yellow box).
- o Expected date of completion of the Family deployment;
- o *CEF projects (Yes/No)*, illustrating whether one or more SDM-coordinated projects contribute to the Deployment of the Family.

Furthermore, the table at the bottom lists the SDM-coordinated and CEF-funded Implementation Projects which directly involve Stakeholders operating within the relevant Country (plus MUAC). The completed projects are also duly highlighted.

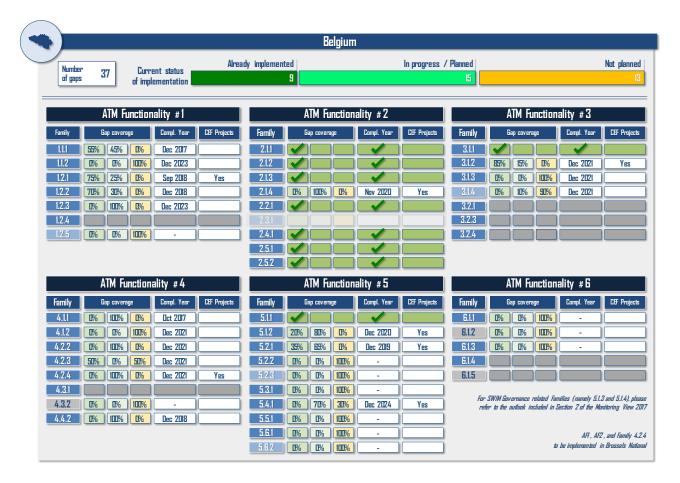


#### **Austria**





# **Belgium**





•	Belgium								
) [	Number 37 of gaps		implemented 9	- In	progress / Planned 15	Not planned			
List	of CEF-fund	ed initiatives awarded to Belgian St	akeholders			Completed project			
	#DI3AFI	RNP Approach with Vertical Guidance at the Belgian civil aerodromes within the Brussels TMA	Belgocontrol	2015_114_AF4	Implementation of Target Times for ATFCM purposes (NM)	ECTL / Network Manager			
	#014AF5	MPLS WAN Project	Belgocontrol	2015_115_AF4	Traffic Complexity Management	ECTL / Network Manager			
<b>⊘</b>	#DISAF3	LARA integration in CANAC 2	Belgocontrol	2015_117_AF5	Improve NM SWIM Infrastructure	ECTL / Network Manager			
	#DIGAF5	Initial WXXM Implementation on Beloocontrol systems	Belgocontrol	2015_141_AF5	Improve NM Flight Information Exchange Services	ECTL / Network Manager			
<b>⊘</b>	#018AF2	Enhancement of Airport Safety Nets for Brussels Airport (EBBR)	Belgocontrol	2015_143_AF5	Improve Cooperative Network Information Exchange Services	ECTL / Network Manager			
<b>⊘</b>	#022AF2	Vehicle Tracking System (VTS)	Brussels National	2015_145_AF5_A	AIM Deployment Toolkit	ECTL / Network Manager			
	#073AF5	SWIM Common Components	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_145_AF5_B	AIM Deployment Toolkit	ECTL / Network Manager			
<b>⊘</b>	#077AF4	Interactive Rolling NOP	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_174_AF5_A	NewPENS Stakeholders contribution for the procurement and deployment of NewPENS	ECTL / Network Manager, ECTL / MUAC, Belgocontrol			
	#078AF4	ATFCM measures (STAM)	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_174_AF5_B	NewPENS Stakeholders contribution for the procurement and deployment of NewPENS	ECTL / Network Manager			
	#079AF4	Trajectory accuracy and traffic complexity	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_196_AF1_A	XMAN - Cross-centre arrival management	ECTL / MUAC			
	#080AF3	ASM and AFUA Implementation	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_232_AF2	TBS4LDWW (Time Based Separation for Vienna Airport)	ECTL / Network Manager			
<b>⊘</b>	#08IAF3	NM DCT/FRA Implementation and support	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_244_AF2	APOC implementation	Brussels National			
<b>⊘</b>	#082AF5	SWIM compliance of NM systems	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_245_AF2	AIRSTAT	Brussels National			
<b>⊘</b>	#083A FI	AMAN extended to en-route	ECTL / Network Manager	2015_319_AF5	SWIM Common Components - Phase 2	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_021_AF4	Slot Manager for PCP airports	Brussels Airlines	2016_023_AFI	XMAN - Cross-center arrival management - Part 2	ECTL / MUAC			
	2015_067_AF5	European Weather Radar Composite of Convection Information Service	EUMETNET EIG, ECTL / Network Manager	2016_027_AF5	European Deployment Roadmap for Flight Object	ECTL / Network Manager, ECTL / MUAC			
	2015_068_AF5	European Harmonised Forecasts of Adverse Weather	EUMETNET EIG, ECTL / Network Manager	2016_100_AF4	Provision of EFPL data and initial FF-ICE/ 1	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_069_AF5	European MET Information Exchange (MET-GATE)	EUMETNET EIG, ECTL / Network Manager	2016_129_AF5	NewPENS Stakeholders contribution for the procurement and deployment of NewPENS	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_101_AFI	Network Support to extended Arrival Management	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_131_AF4	AOP-NOP Integration - Extended Implementation	ECTL / Network Manager, Brussels National			
	2015_105_AF4	Interactive Rolling Network Operations Planning	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_133_AF3	NM system management of real time airspace data	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_106_AF4	Flight evolution and upgrade of interfaces with NM stakeholders	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_134_AF3	Implementation of rolling ASM/ATFCM	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_107_AF3	NM Systems upgrades in support of DCTs and FRA	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_135_AF3	Implementation of pre-defined airspace configuration	ECTL / Network Manager			
	2015_110_AF4	STAM Phase 2 (NM)	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_141_AF5	Deploy SWIM governance	EUMETNET EIG, Eurocontrol			
	2015_112_AF5	Integrate the Aeronautical Information Exchange Services in NM Systems	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_150_AF2	Enablers for Airport Surface Movement related to Safety Nets	Brussels National			
	2015_113_AF4	,	ECTL / Network Manager	2016_159_AF6	DLS Implementation Project - Path 2	ECTL / MUAC			



# **Bulgaria**



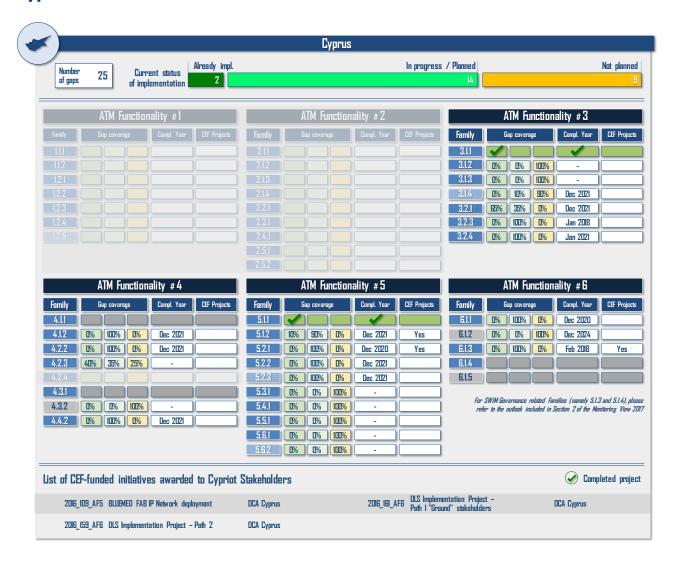


### **Croatia**



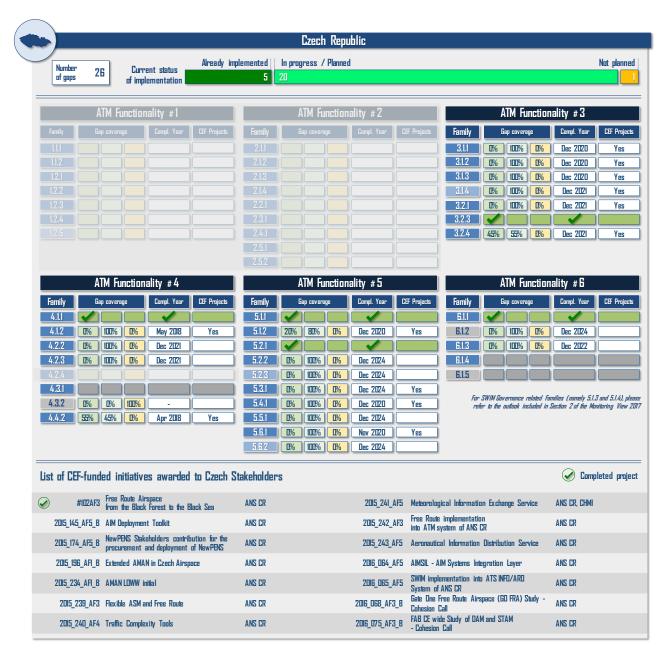


### **Cyprus**



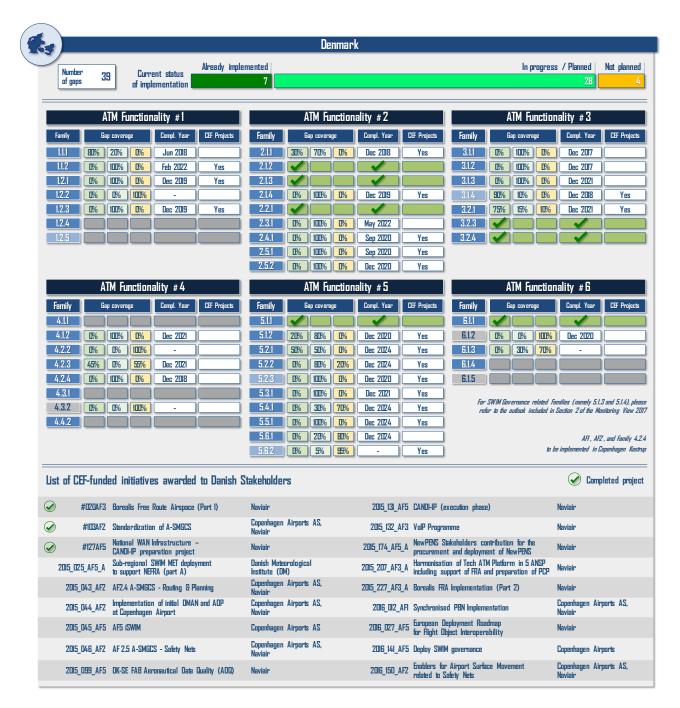


# **Czech Republic**



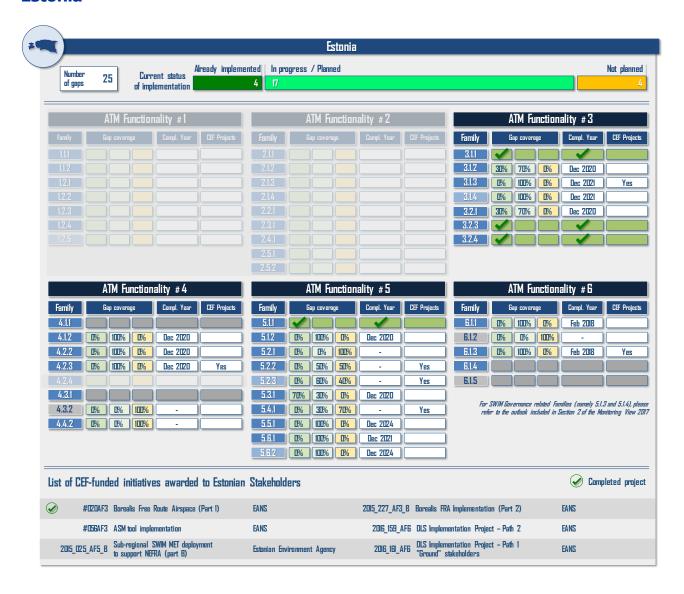


#### **Denmark**



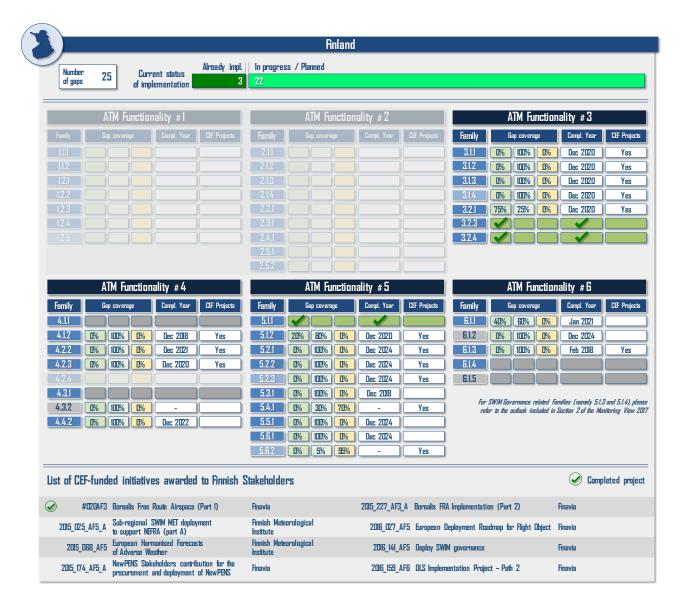


### **Estonia**



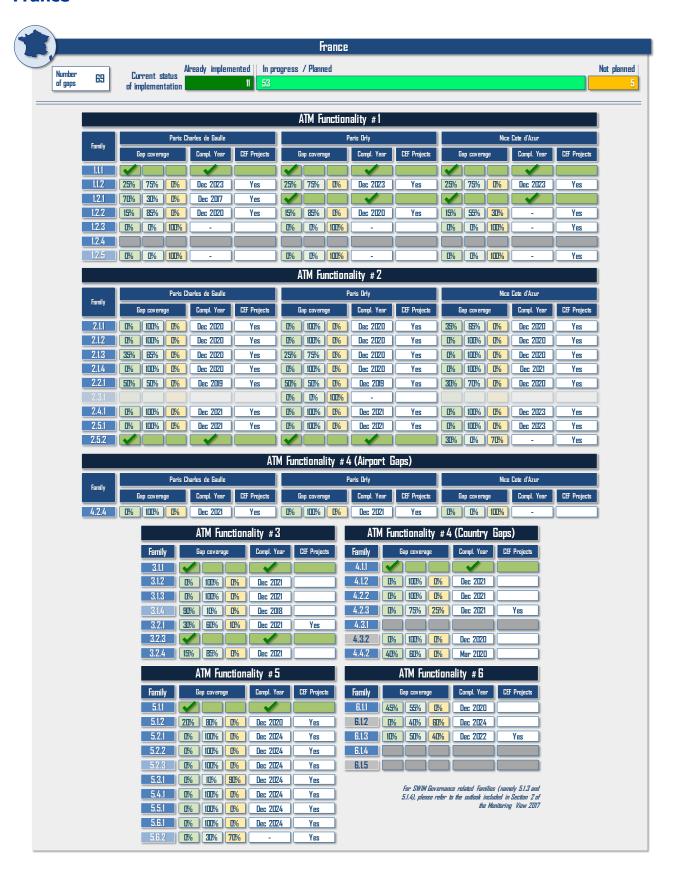


### **Finland**





### **France**





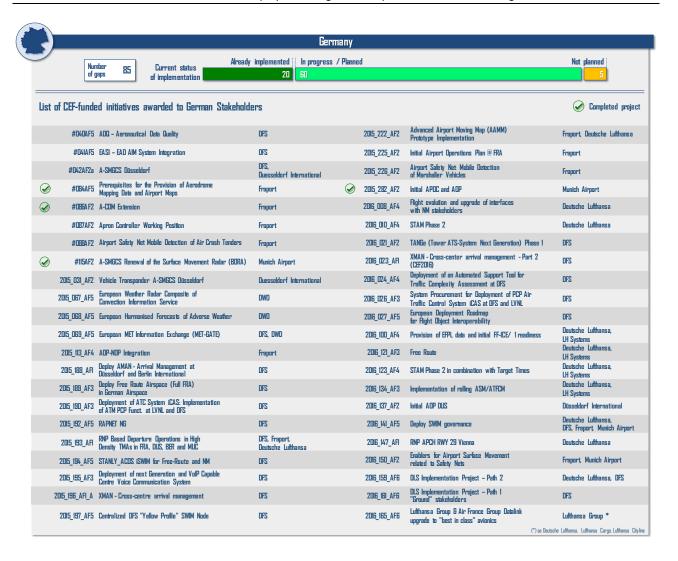
			Franci	e		
Number of gap		Current status of implementation	emented In progress / Planned 11 53			Not planne
ist of C	EF-funder	d initiatives awarded to Fren	ch Stakeholders			Completed proje
	#023AF2	SMAN-V ehicle	Aéroports De Paris		AMAN upgrade for extended horizon at DSNA airports	DSNA, Aéroports De Paris, Air France
$\bigcirc$	#024AF2	SAIGA	Aéroports De Paris	2015_083_AF2	iAOP implementation	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azu
	#025AF2	TSAT to the Gate	Aéroports De Paris	2015_085_AF2	DMAN and Pre-departure sequence (PDS) implementations for the CDM implementation	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azui DSNA
	#026AF2	Evolutions CDM-CDG	Aéroports De Paris	2015_113_AF4	ADP-NOP Integration	Aéroports De Paris
	#027AF2	SMAN-Airport	Aéroports De Paris	2015_133_AF2	Initial AirPort Operational Centre (iAPOC)	Aéroports de Paris, Air France, DSNA
<b>⊘</b>	#030A F2	Equipment of ground vehicles to supply the A-SMGCS	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azur	2015_135_AF2	COG and ORLY - Initial Airport Operational Plan (AOP)	Aéroports de Paris, Air France
	#03IAF2	Data exchanges with the Air Navigation Service Provider	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azur	2015_139_AFI	GEOGRAPHIC DATABASE - AIM TOOL	DSNA, Aéroports de Paris
<b>⊘</b>	#D32AF2	Data exchanges with the Network Manager Operations Center	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azur	2015_174_AF5_A	NewPENS Stakeholders contribution for the procurement and deployment of NewPENS	Aéroports De Paris, DSNA
	#033A F2	Data exchanges with COHOR	Aéroports de la Côte d'Azur	2015_196_AFI_A	XMAN - Cross-centre arrival management	DSNA
	#048AF2	SYSAT@CDG	DSNA	2015_247_AF3	4Flight deployment in military En-route ACC (CMCC)	French MOD
	#049AF2	SYSAT@NCE	DSNA	2015_249_AF5	PATRUS (Secured real time gateway) for data exchange between civil and military systems	French MOD
	#050AF2	SYSAT@ORY	DSNA	2016_023_AFI	XMAN - Cross-center arrival management - Part 2 (CEF2016)	DSNA
	#05IAFla	RNP Approaches at COG Airport with vertical guidance (Part A)	DSNA, Air France	2016_027_AF5	European Deployment Roadmap for Flight Object Interoperability	DSNA
$\bigcirc$	#05IAFIb	RNP Approaches at CDG Airport with vertical guidance (Part B)	Air France	2016_055_AF3	ior civils military interoperaciaty	French MOD
	#053AF3	4-Flight deployment in DSNA pilot ACCs	DSNA	2016_100_AF4	Provision of EFPL data and initial FF-ICE/ 1 readiness	Air France
$\bigcirc$	#054AF2	CDG 2020 Step1	DSNA, Air France	2016_121_AF3	Free Route	Air France
	#067AF5	Collight-eFDP System Development	DSNA	2016_123_AF4	STAM Phase 2 in combination with Target Times	Air France
	#129AF2	CDM-ORLY	Aéroports De Paris	2016_134_AF3	Implementation of rolling ASM/ATFCM	Air France
	#130AF2	BOREAL-Orly	Aéroports De Paris	2016_141_AF5	Deploy SWIM governance	DSNA, Air France, French MDD
2015_062_A	AF3_Phase_I	4-Flight Deployment in PARIS Area - Ph	ase I DSNA	2016_150_AF2	Enablers for Airport Surface Movement related to Safety Nets	ADP, Aéroports de la Côte d'Azur, Air France, DSNA
015_062_A	.F3_Phase_II	4-Flight Deployment in PARIS Area, Upgrade in Marseille and Aix ACCs - Pha	ise II DSNA	2016_159_AF6	DLS Implementation Project - Path 2	DSNA, ESSP
20	015_067_AF5	European Weather Radar Composite of Convection Information Service	Meteo France	2016_161_AF6	DLS Implementation Project - Path 1 "Ground" stakeholders	DSNA
20	015_068_AF5	European Harmonised Forecasts of Adverse Weather	Meteo France	2016_165_AF6	Lufthansa Group & Air France Group Datalink upgrade to "best in class" avionics	Air France, HOP
20	015_069_AF5	European MET Information Exchange (MET-GATE)	Meteo France			



### **Germany**







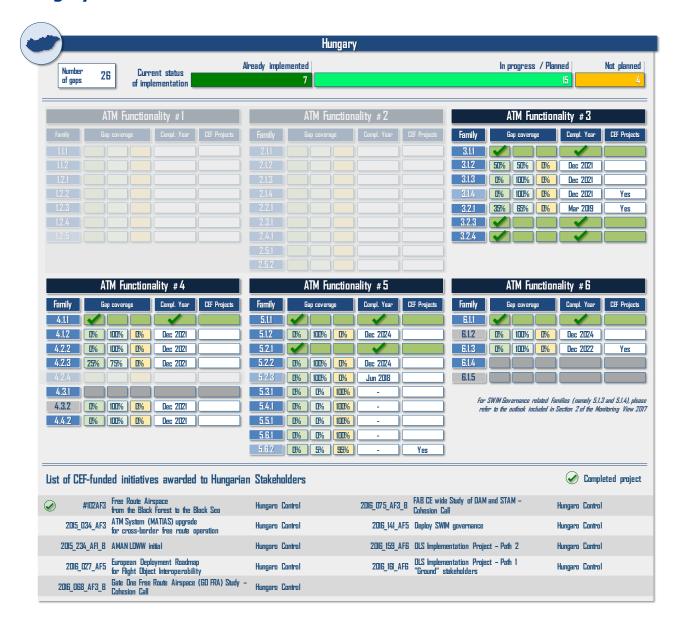


#### **Greece**



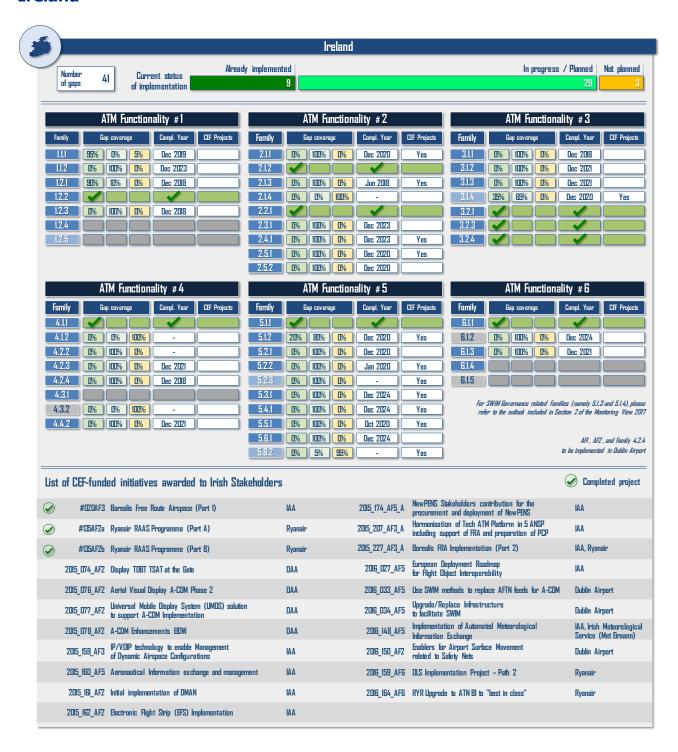


### **Hungary**





### **Ireland**





### **Italy**









#### Latvia



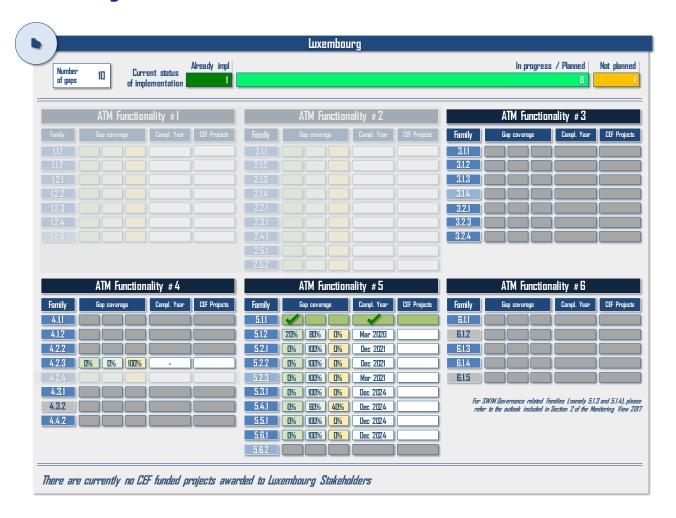


### Lithuania



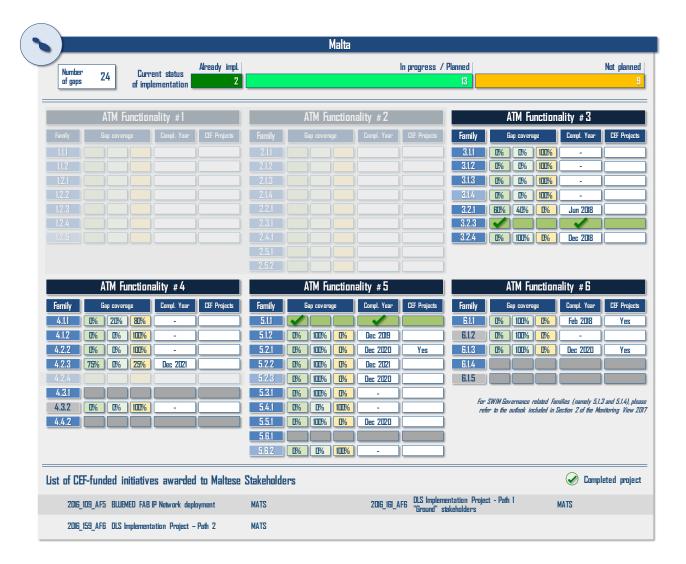


### Luxembourg



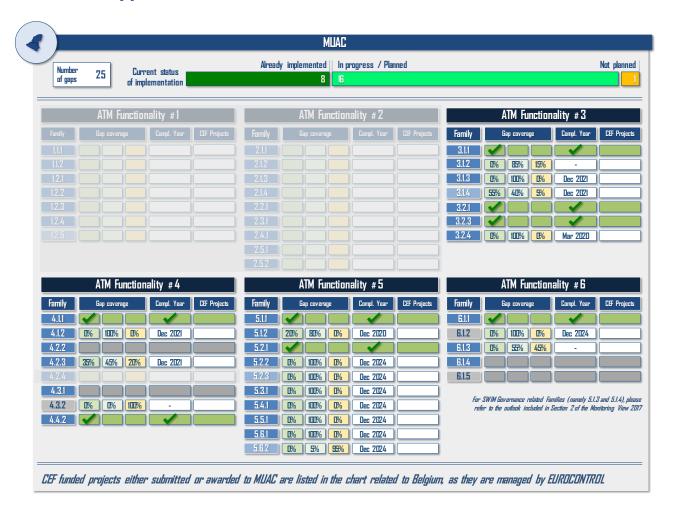


### **Malta**



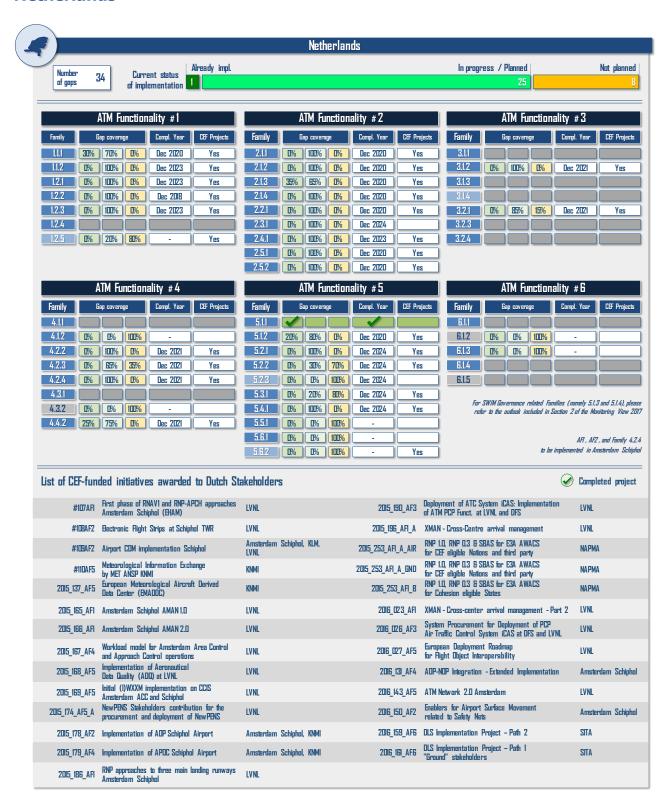


# **Maastricht Upper Area Control Center**



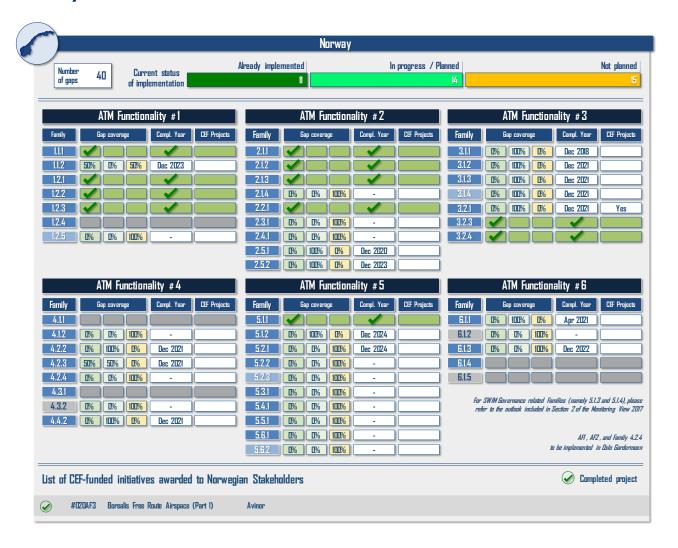


#### **Netherlands**



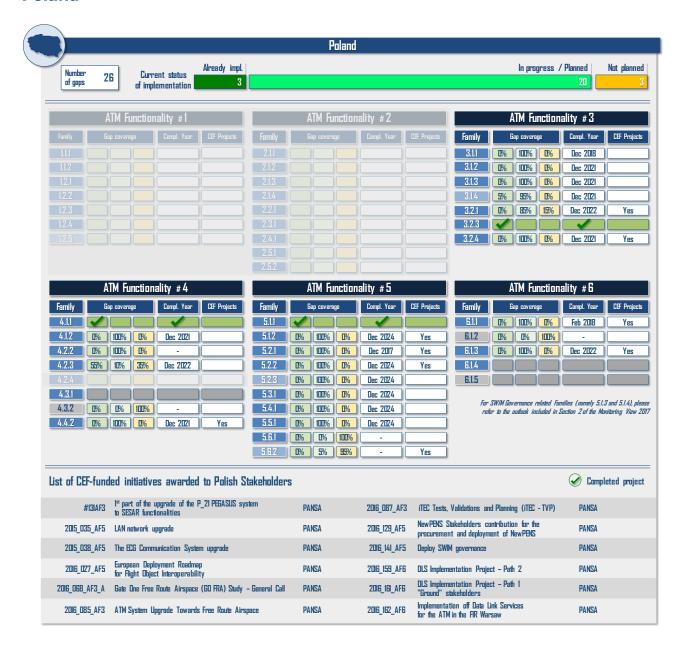


# **Norway**



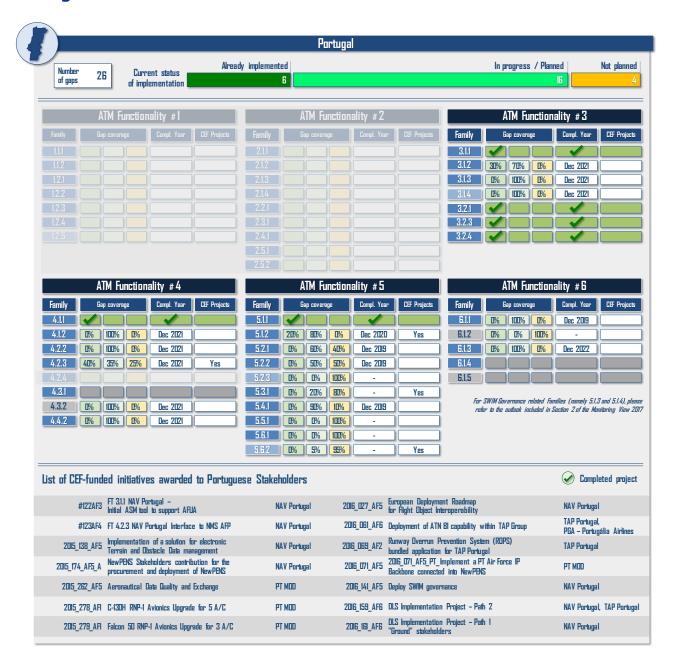


#### **Poland**



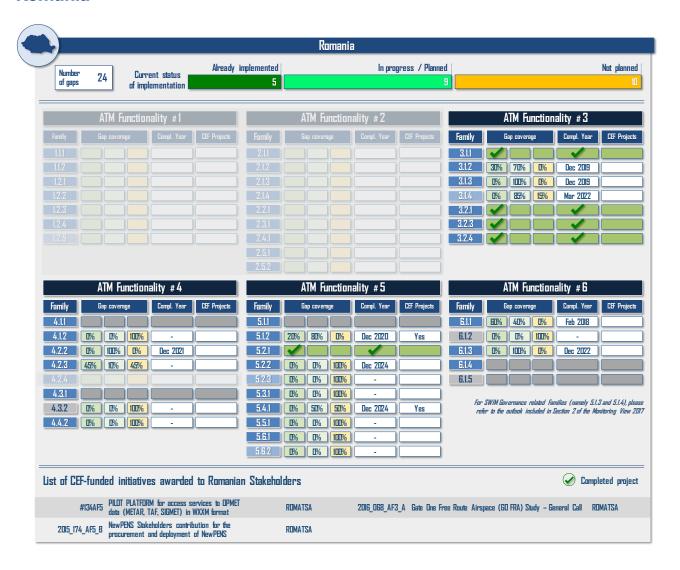


### **Portugal**





#### **Romania**





# **Slovak Republic**



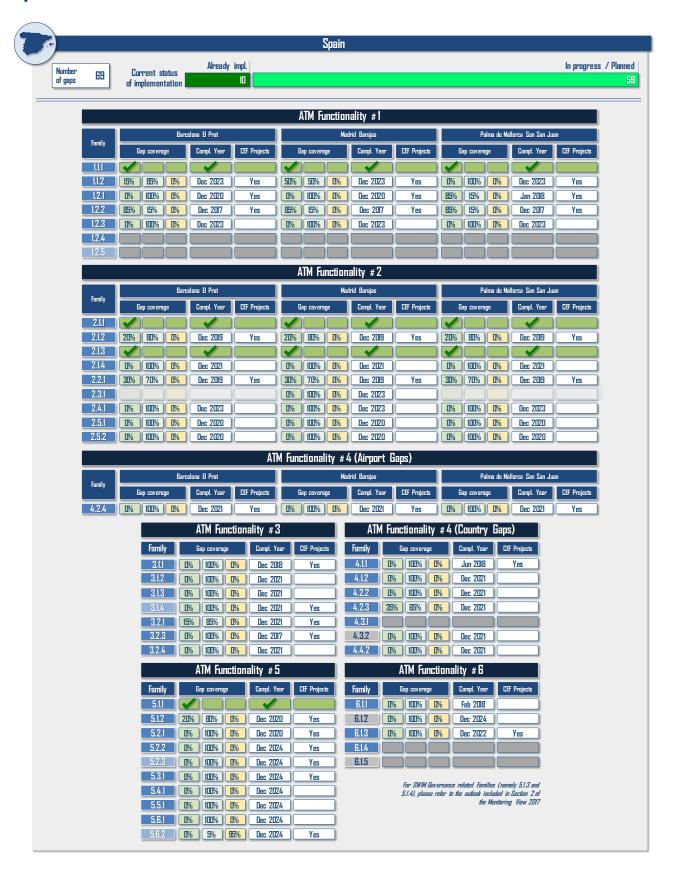


#### **Slovenia**





#### **Spain**

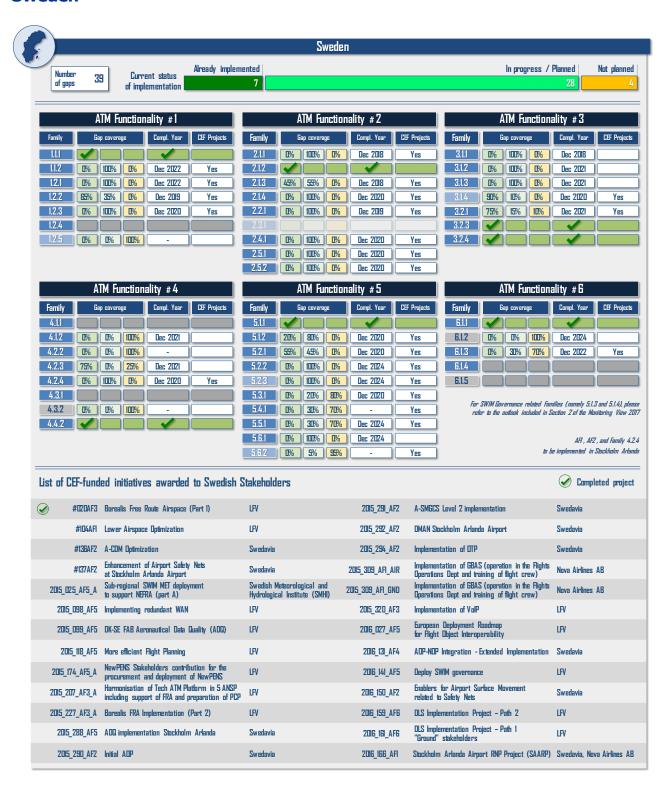




Spain						
	Number 69 of gaps	Current status of implementation				In progress / Planned
Lis	t of CEF-funded initiatives awarded to Spanish Stakeholders					Completed project
<b>②</b>	# <b>057</b> AF2a	Fulfillment of the prerequisite EFS: Airport Integration and Throughput (Phase A)	ENAIRE	2016_027_AF5	European Deployment Roadmap for Flight Object Interoperability	ENAIRE
<b>⊘</b>	#058A FZa	Fulfillment of the prerequisite A-SMGCS 2: Airport Integration and Throughput (Phase A)	ENAIRE	2016_035_AF5	ENAIRE exchange of Aeronautical Information Data in AIXM5.1	ENAIRE
	#059AF5	Implementation and operation of an IP-based G/G data communication network in ENAIRE	ENAIRE	2016_036_AF3	Deployment of SACTA-iTEC	ENAIRE
	#060A F1	ENAIRE reference geographic database (FT 1.2.2)	ENAIRE	2016_037_AF3	Deployment of LARA System in Spain	ENAIRE, Spanish Air Force
	#OGIAFIa	RNP APCH Implementation in Palma de Mallorca	ENAIRE	2016_038_AF5	Implementation of an IP-based G/G data communication network in ENAIRE (REDAN)	ENAIRE
	2015_174_AF5_A	NewPENS Stakeholders contribution for the procurement and deployment of NewPENS	ENAIRE	2016_039_AF4	STAM Phase 1 Implementation in Spain	ENAIRE
	2015_210_AF5	AMHS/SWIM gateway	ENAIRE	2016_040_AF3	Upgrade of trajectory management in SACTA-iTEC	ENAIRE
	2015_211_AF2	Fulfillment of the prerequisite A-SMGCS 2: Airport Integration and Throughput (2017-2019)	ENAIRE	2016_077_AFI	2016_077_AFI_ES_FALCON_900 compliance with RNP 1 and RNP APCH	Spanish Air force
	2015_212_AF2	Fulfillment of the prerequisite EFS: Airport Integration and Throughput (2017-2019)	ENAIRE	2016_125_AF6	2016_125_AF6_ES_Airbus A3IO ATN VDL2 Compliance	Spanish Air Force
	2015_215_AFI	RNP APCH Implementation in Madrid and Barcelona	ENAIRE	2016_126_AF6	2016_126_AF6_ES_FALCON 900 compliance with Air Ground ATN VDL2 Data Link	Spanish Air Force
	2015_221_AF3	Implementation of Voice over IP (VoIP) systems and services in ENAIRE	ENAIRE	2016_131_AF4	AOP-NOP Integration - Extended Implementation	AENA
	2015_271_AFI	CECAF RNP Procedures Design	Spanish Air Force	2016_141_AF5	Deploy SWIM governance	ENAIRE
	2015_272_AF1_AIR	CECAF RNP Procedures Implementation (Pilots and Flight operators courses)	Spanish Air Force	2016_159_AF6	DLS Implementation Project - Path 2	ENAIRE
2	2015_272_AFI_GND	CECAF RNP Procedures Implementation (Pilots and Flight operators courses)	Spanish Air Force	2016_161_AF6	DLS Implementation Project - Path 1 "Ground" stakeholders	ENAIRE

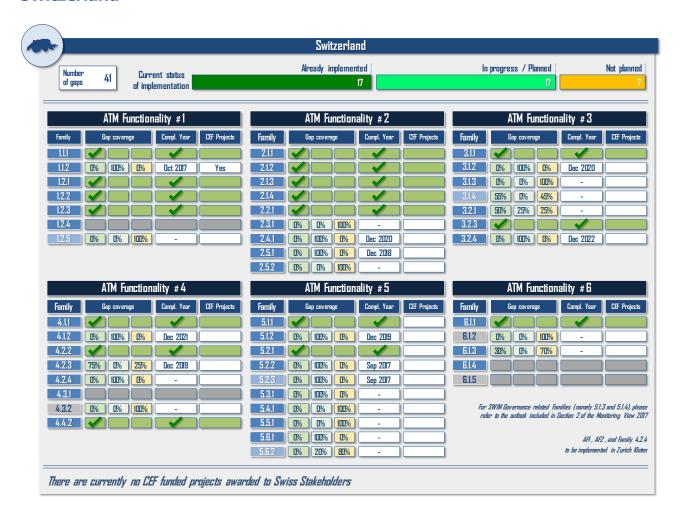


#### **Sweden**



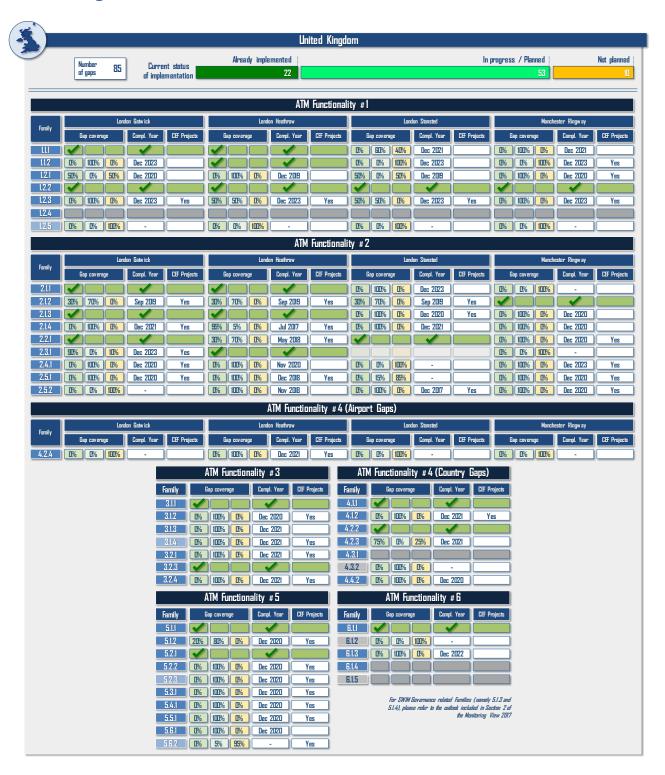


#### **Switzerland**





# **United Kingdom**









# **List of Acronyms**

Acronym	Meaning
A-CDM	Airport – Collaborative Decision Making
AF	ATM Functionality
AFUA	Advanced Flexible Use of Airspace
AMAN	Arrival Manager
ANSP	Air Navigation Service Provider
ASM	AirSpace Management
A-SMGCS	Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems
ATFCM	Air Traffic Flow and Capacity Management
ATM	Air Traffic Management
ATN	Aeronautical Telecommunication Network
ATSP	Air Traffic Service Provider
AU	Airspace Users
CEF	Connecting Europe Facility
DCT	Direct Routings
DLS	Data Link Services
DMAN	Departure Management
DP	Deployment Programme
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
EDA	European Defence Agency
EFS	Electronic Flight Strips
EPP	Extended Project Profile
ERNIP	European Route Network Improvement Plan
EU	European Union
FPA	Framework Partnership Agreement
FRA	Free Route Airspace
iAOP	Initial Airport Operations Plan
NM	Network Manager
NOP	Network Operations Plan
PBN	Performance Based Navigation
РСР	Pilot Common Project
PENS	Pan European Network Service
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
RNP	Required Navigation Performance
SESAR	Single European Sky ATM Research
SJU	SESAR Joint Undertaking
STAM	Short Term ATFCM Measures
SWIM	System Wide Information Management
TBS	Time Based Separation
TMA	Terminal Manoeuvring Area



# **Notes**

