



## **FABEC Civil Military Conference After-Conference Statement**

The civil and military State authorities in charge of airspace and air traffic management met in a High Level Conference held in Paris on 21 January, 2010, in order to reflect the major aspects relating to civil-military interface at stake in the FABEC project, as an essential success factor to meet the ambition of FABEC.

They listened to the views and expectations of airlines and military airspace users, civil and military air navigation service providers (ANSPs), the European Commission and the SESAR Joint Undertaking. After the presentation of the various aspects, the authorities debated among themselves. They agreed on the following:

### **1- Governance**

The civil and military State authorities welcome the provision of a strong governance structure, facilitating joint decisions by the States in a FABEC Council. This should enable the States to develop and implement a common organization of the airspace, via committees placed under the responsibility of a FABEC Council.

The civil and military State authorities confirm their joint will to work in transparency for the benefit of all FABEC stakeholders.

### **2- Airspace Design**

Taking into account the objectives of FABEC, including managing benefits and disbenefits, and considering the importance of airspace design for the success of FABEC and the challenge to integrate and fulfil both civil and military requirements, the State authorities noted the preliminary early benefits for the civil airspace users and the needed improvements for the military airspace users in the near future.

However they agreed that a paradigm shift - taking into account the spirit of SES developments - is needed in the way airspace related matters are approached. In order to meet civil and military airspace requirements, they call upon the parties in the project to step up their work in the light of a common FABEC airspace aiming to achieve benefits beyond the capabilities of the individual States, and encourage them to explore solutions beyond present day's practise.



### **3- Airspace Management**

Reminding that optimisation of the usage of the commonly designed FABEC airspace is the key enabler for fulfilling civil and military requirements, all parties are encouraged to work urgently towards a joint civil and military airspace management cell at FABEC level, so as to meet FABEC goals.

They call upon the parties in the project to apply all levels of the FUA-concept based on best practices already experienced amongst FABEC partners.

### **4- Technology**

Considering that many anticipated benefits will only come within reach after deliverables from the SESAR technology program have become available, the State authorities stress the importance of a FABEC governance structure, dealing with both civil and military ATM and CNS infrastructure.

This governance can effectively address the issues associated with coordinated large-scale investments and rationalisation of infrastructure.

### **Joint planning**

Given the scale of the challenge, state representatives agreed that trials of joint planning, information sharing and Collaborative Decision Making should be set up between key civilian and military stakeholders, so as to improve flexibility and predictability in FABEC airspace.