

Martin Wall, LFV

TOWARDS A FUTURE DESIGN OF SWEDISH NATIONAL AIRSPACE: A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT AIRSPACE LIMITATIONS.

9 oktober 2019

In depth study regarding the Swedish airspace design

- ✓ Current airspace designed for:
 - Old aircrafts (DC-9, Fokker 28)
 - Noise was all that mattered
 - *LFV had the sole responsibility for the airspace and most of the airports*
- ✓ There is currently little coordination between airspace projects.
- ✓ There is no general plan...



- ✓ Government Mandate (N2018/02937/SUBT)
- ✓ **LFV:** An airspace strategy to modernize the Swedish airspace.



MOVEMENTS IN EUROPEAN AIRSPACE



MOVEMENTS IN SWEDISH AIRSPACE – number of movements

- ✓ 1 000 000 movements
- ✓ 710 000 civil
 - ✓ Domestic 20%
 - ✓ International 38%
 - ✓ Overflights 42%

Airspace Infrastructure

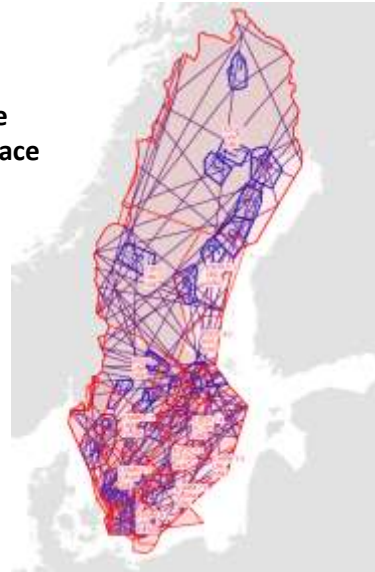


Controlled airspace



ATS-routes

Free
Route
Airspace



Sectors



Restricted areas
Military training areas

The infrastructure of the air provides the foundation for...



ENVIRONMENT

CRISIS AND
HEIGHTENED ALERT

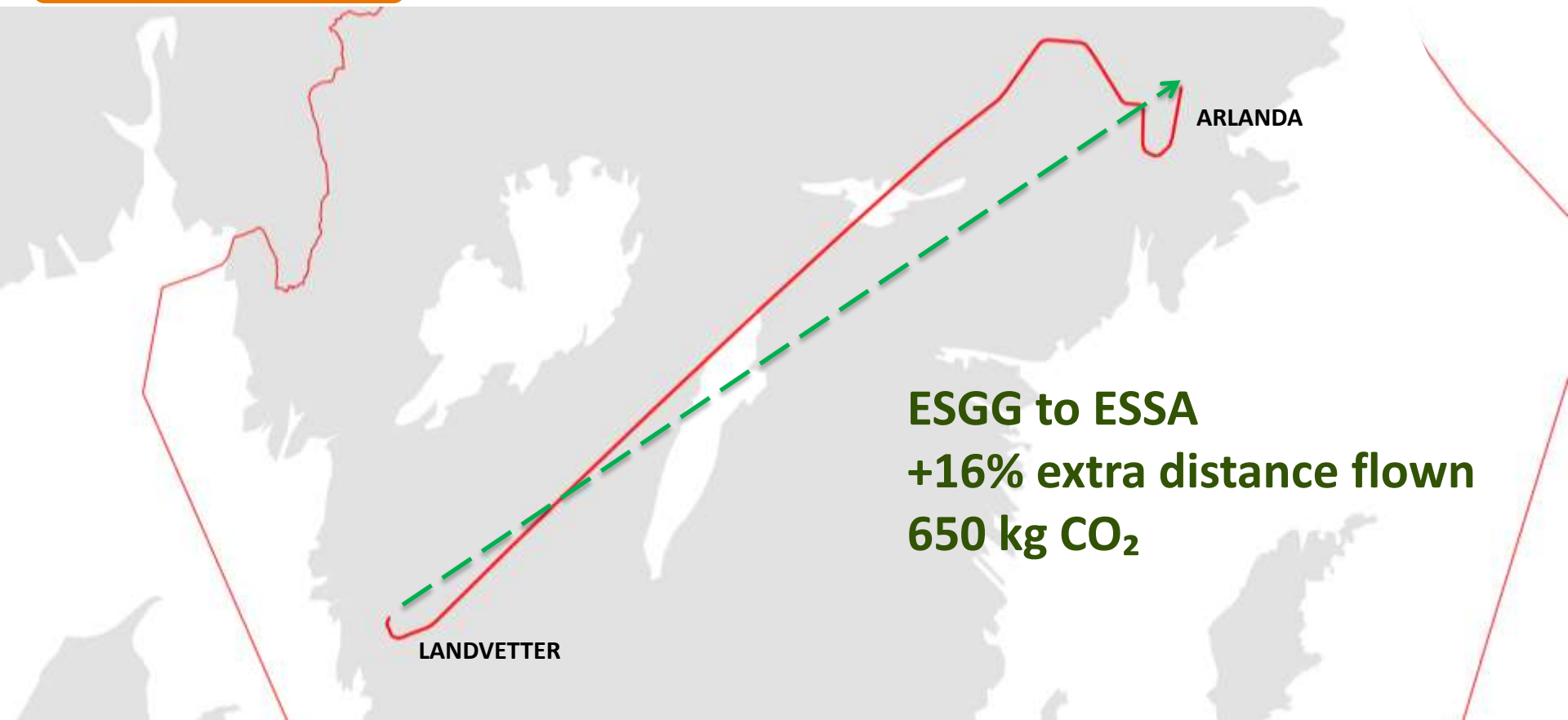
CAPACITY

COST
EFFICIENCY

SAFETY

MILITARY

EQUITY (fairness for all
airspace users)



CAPACITY
COST EFFICIENCY
EQUITY

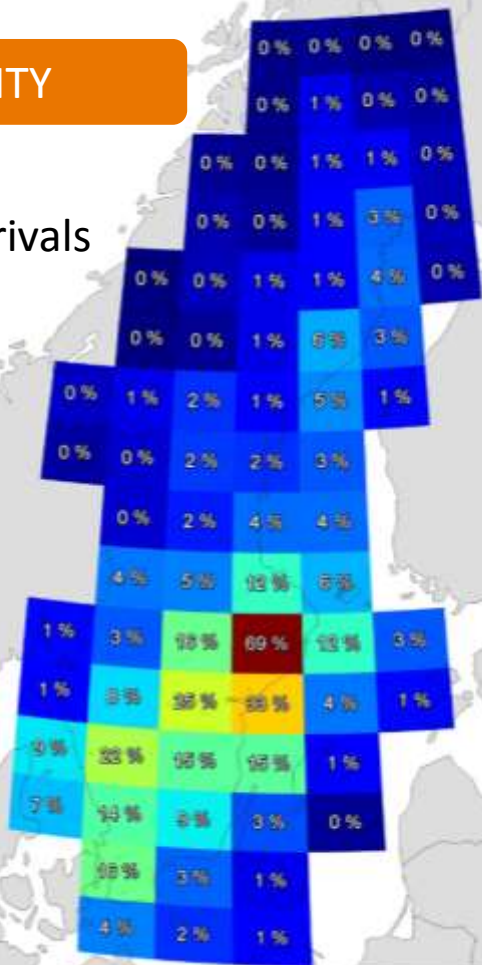
Most flown routes 2018:

- ✓ Västerås – Västerås
- ✓ Oslo – Copenhagen
- ✓ Arlanda – Copenhagen

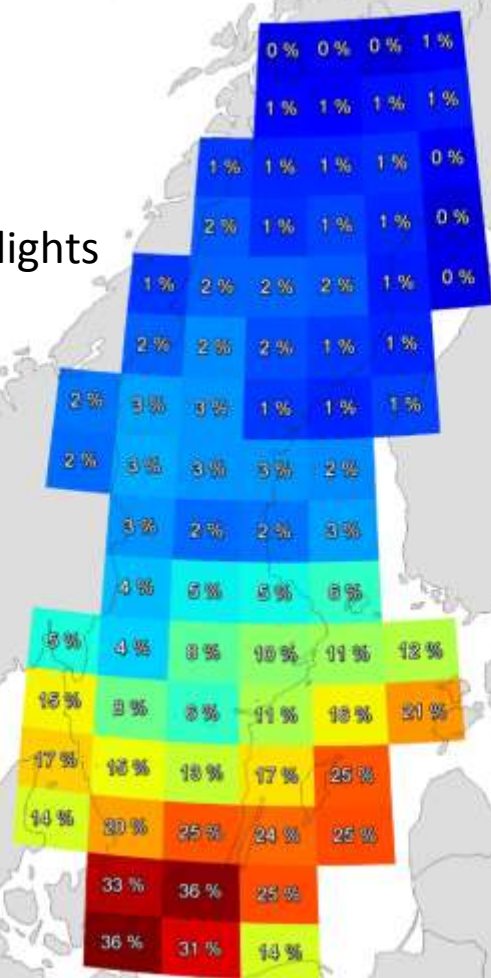


CAPACITY

Departures/Arrivals

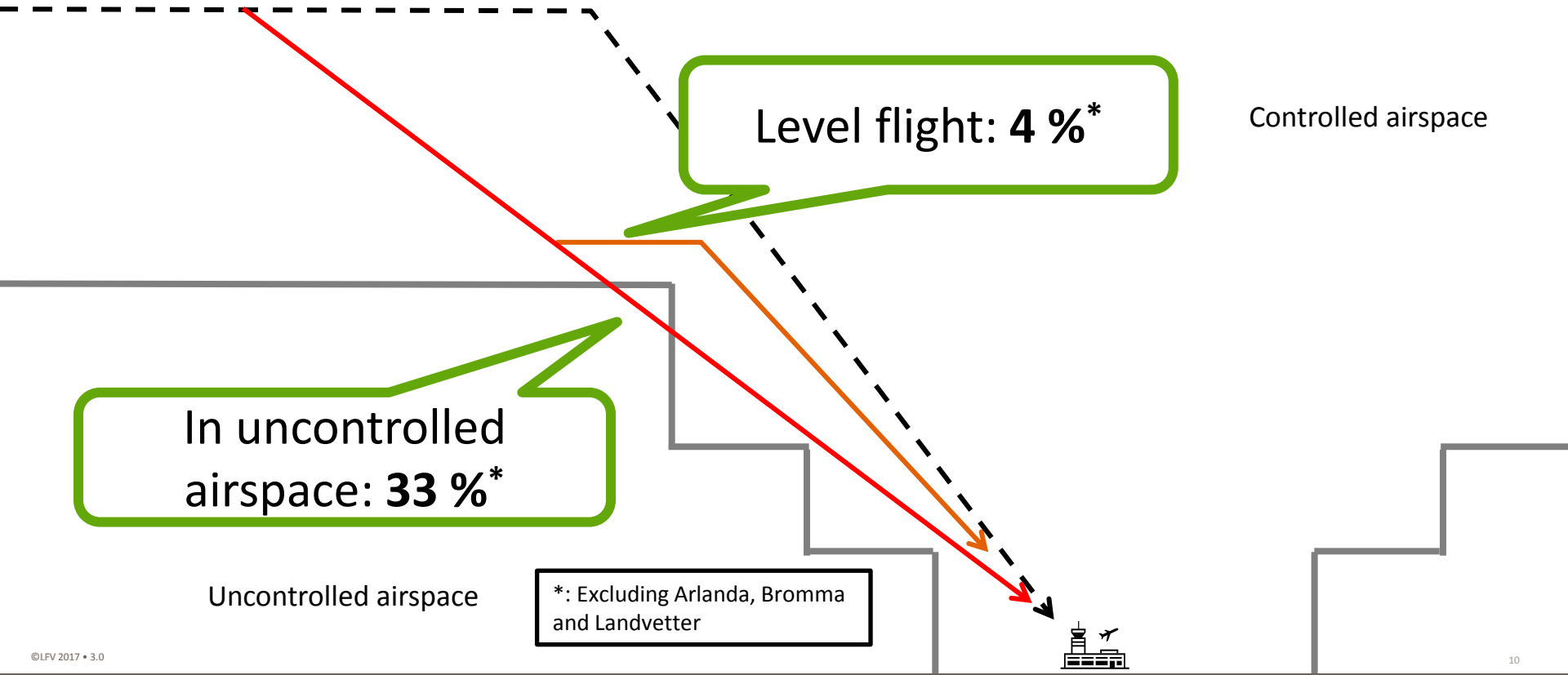


Overflights



SAFETY ENVIRONMENT

Suboptimal descent profiles



Level flight: **4 %***

Controlled airspace

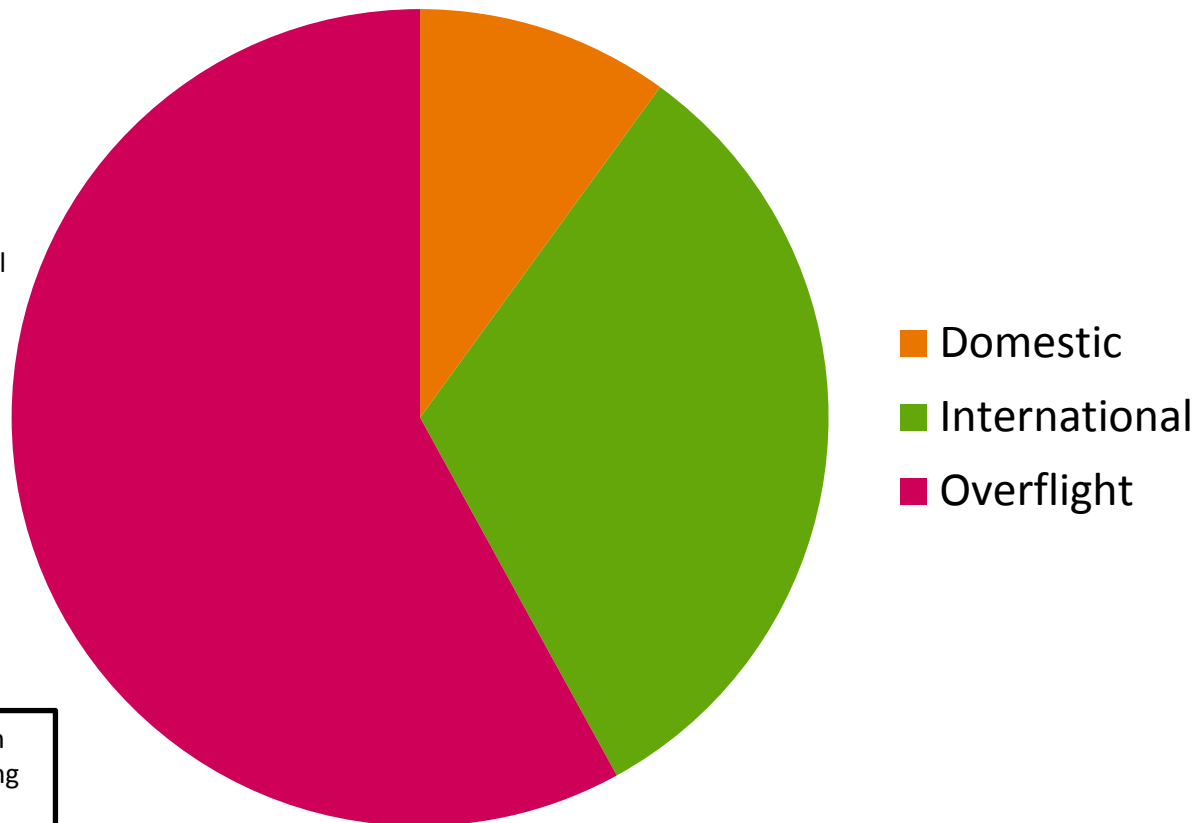
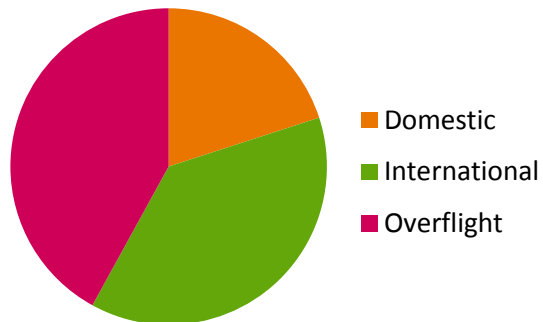
In uncontrolled airspace: **33 %***

Uncontrolled airspace

*: Excluding Arlanda, Bromma and Landvetter

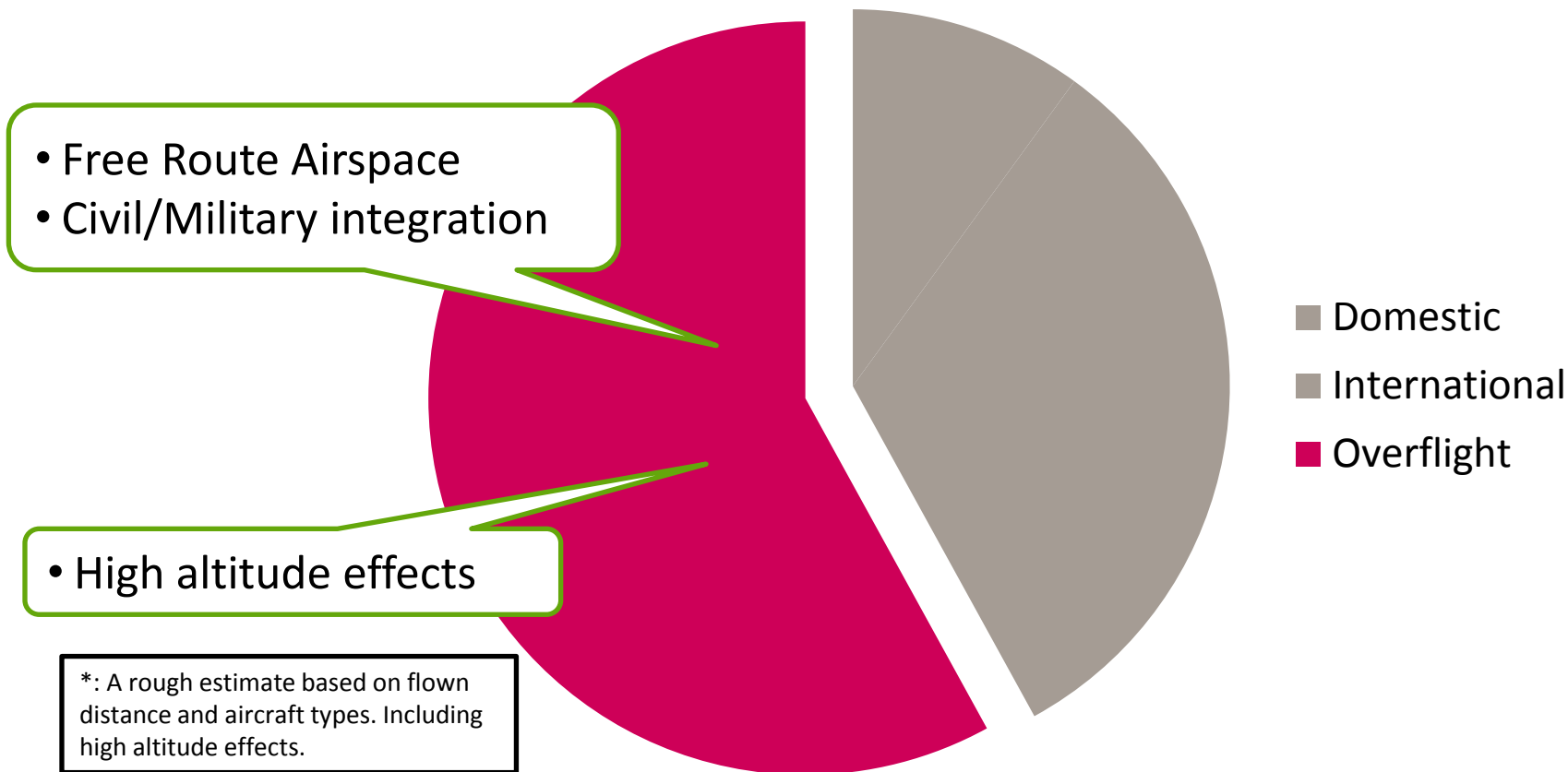
Greenhouse gas emissions* in Swedish Airspace per type of flight

Number of movements per type of flight

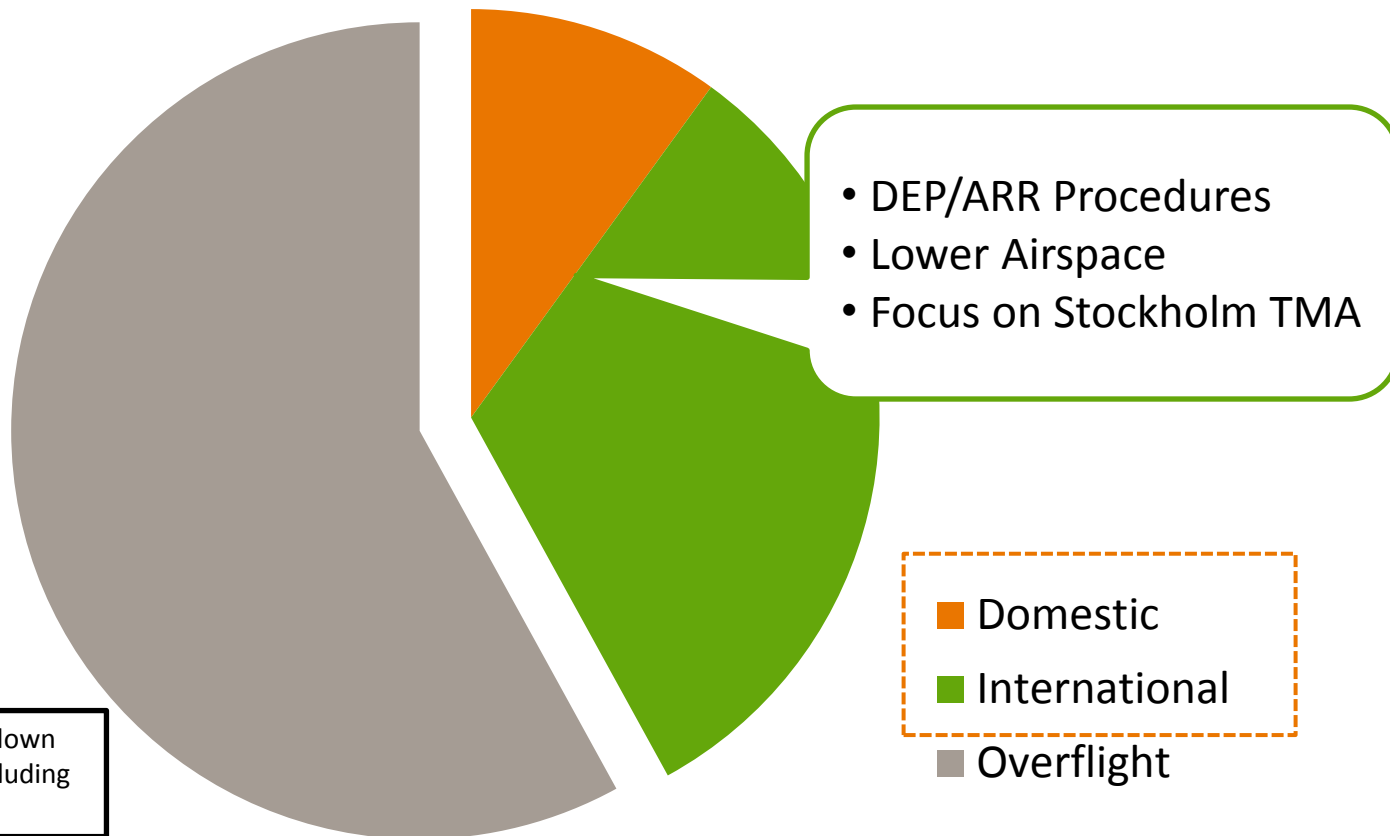


*: A rough estimate based on flown distance and aircraft types. Including high altitude effects.

Greenhouse gas emissions* in Swedish Airspace per type of flight



Greenhouse gas emissions* in Swedish Airspace per type of flight



*: A rough estimate based on flown distance and aircraft types. Including high altitude effects.

Unmanned Traffic Management



REGULATION

INFRASTRUCTURE

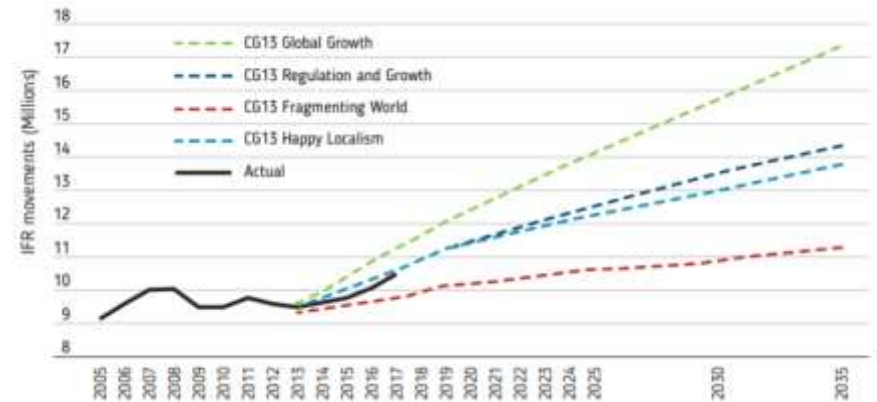
FINANCING

ACCEPTANCE

Legal framework

- ✓ PBN-förordningen (EU) 2018/1048
- ✓ EU-parlamentets och rådets förordning (EU) 2018/1139
- ✓ Kommissionens Genomförandeförordning (EU) 2017/373
- ✓ Luftfartsförordningen 2010:770
- ✓ FUA directive (EU) 2150/2005.
- ✓ TSG 2014-1289
- ✓ TSL 2009-84640
- ✓ TSG 2014-1289
- ✓ TSFS 2018:98
- ✓ NM implementing rule (EU) 2019/123
- ✓ ERNIP Part 1 – European Airspace Design Methodology

Long-term traffic forecasts



“European Aviation in 2040 – Challenges of Growth”, Eurocontrol 2018, Annex 1 “Flight Forecast to 2040”.

Cooperation with stakeholders


- ✓ **Swedish Armed Forces**
- ✓ **Transport Agency**
- ✓ **Transport Administration**
- ✓ **Defense Materiel Administration**
- ✓ **Swedavia**
- ✓ **Civil Contingencies Agency**

.....

- ✓ Transport Agency – Airspace users forum
- ✓ Transport Agency – Airport management forum
- ✓ Saab
- ✓ ACR
- ✓ Swedish regional airports
- ✓ Skavsta airport
- ✓ Swedish Aviation Industry Group
- ✓ General aviation organizations
- ✓ Drone industry group
- ✓ The major airlines
- ✓ Air Line Pilots Association
- ✓ Air Traffic Controllers Association

Opinions

- Positive! Something is finally happening
- Focus on the lower airspace!
- Appoint a sole responsible authority!



Svenska Flygsporförbundet
KSAK
AOPA
SSF

LFV suggests that:

- ✓ Clarify the responsibility
- ✓ Long term development
- ✓ Develop a master plan

- ✓ Lower airspace
 - Should be reviewed and changes implemented
 - UTM services implemented
- ✓ Upper airspace:
 - Modernization of routes to Stockholm
 - A continued joint European development

