Second Open Skies Review Conference 7 - 9 June 2010 Working Session 1 Review and evaluation of Treaty Implementation Hungary

OSCC.RC/18/10 4 June 2010

**ENGLISH** only



#### OUTLINE



- ENTRY INTO FORCE & THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS;
- **\*** GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES;
- \* THE PAST (AGING FLEET);
- WHERE ARE WE NOW (PLATFORMS IN USE);
- \* THE WAY AHED (A SHORT LOOK TO THE NEAR FUTURE).

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# ENTRY INTO FORCE & THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS (1)



- At the OSCC plenary meeting of 5 November 2001, the delegations of the depository states informed the delegations of the other states parties that they had received the Russian and Belorussian instruments of ratification;
- The OSCC, at its plenary meeting of 17 December 2001, adopted a Decision regarding the provisions for the initial certification period and a Chairperson's Statement on issues related to the certification of observation aircraft and sensors;
- SCC began by clarifying the intention of states parties with respect to the certification of their observation aircraft in 2002, the desirable time and place of such certification, and finally their willingness to conduct joint certification.

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# ENTRY INTO FORCE & THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS (2)



1 January - 31 July 2002

- A joint certification of Republic of **Hungary**, **Ukraine** and of the group of states parties formed by the **Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation**15-29 April **2002** at the Naval Air Station Nordholz, Germany\*;
- A separate certification of the **US aircraft** from 8-15 May 2002 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in the United States;
- A unique certification of the **Pod Group's** pod-system from 19-26 June 2002 at Orleans Bercy airbase in France;
- A joint certification of the **United Kingdom** and **Bulgaria** from 8-16 July 2002 at RAF Brize Norton airbase in the United Kingdom;
- A joint certification of **Sweden** and **Turkey** and the certification of the **Russian Tu-154** aircraft in April **2004** at the Naval Air Station Nordholz, Germany;
- The **Romanian** platform and the **POD group's** configurations with the new degrading filter has been certified 15-19 Sept **2008** in Bucurest, Romania.
- \* The certification of the Czech and Romanian aircraft did not materialize at that time.

# GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES (1)



#### **ARTICLE II: DEFINITIONS**

- Observation aircraft = unarmed, fixed wing aircraft designated to make Observation Flights and equipped with agreed sensors.
- Sensor = equipment of a category specified in Article IV, installed on Observation Aircraft for use during the conduct of observation flights.

#### **ARTICLE IV: SENSORS CATEGORIES**

- Performance limits;
- Aperture covers;
- Data annotation;
- · Real-time display;
- · Certification;
- · Remove, replace or add sensors.

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# GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES (2)



#### **ARTICLE V: AIRCRAFT DESIGNATION**

- Designate one or more types or models as Observation Aircraft or add new types or models: - 30 day notification;
- · Delete types or models: 90 day notification;
- Certification: only 1 exemplar of a particular type or model with identical associated sensors;
- Capable of carrying Flt crew and Pers as per Article VI.

#### ANNEX B: INFORMATION ON SENSORS

- Section I: Technical Information to be provided;
- · Section II: Annotation of data.

#### ANNEX C: INFORMATION ON OBSERVATION AIRCRAFT

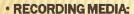
• Technical Information to be provided.

# GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES (3)



#### **ALLOWED SENSORS**

- · CHOICE BY STATE PARTY;
- COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE TO ALL STATES PART
- · FOUR CATEGORIES:
  - Optical Panoramic and Framing cameras;
  - · Video cameras;
  - IR line-scanning devices;
  - Sideways-looking Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR).



- Photographic cameras = black & white film;
- Video cameras = magnetic tape\*;
- IR sensors = black & white film or magnetic tape;
- Radar = magnetic tape\*\*.
- \* Video cameras are going digital i.a.w. Revision one of Decision No. 14.
- \*\* Magnetic tapes to be replaced by optical disks i.a.w. Revision two of Decision No. 17.

# GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES (4)



#### Max Range of Platform

•	AN-26 =	1,400 km
•	AN-30 =	1,700 km
•	C-130 =	2,800 km
•	CASA =	2,000 km
•	SAAB =	1,400 km

OC-135B = 6,500 km
 TU-154 = 3,000 km

#### **Max Flight Distances**

•	Min Europe =	500 km
•	Max Europe =	2,100 km
•	USA =	4,900 km
•	Canada =	6,150 km
•	Russia =	7,200 km

# GENERAL INFORMATION & TREATY REFERENCES (5)



# Maximum Number of Personnel Allowed:

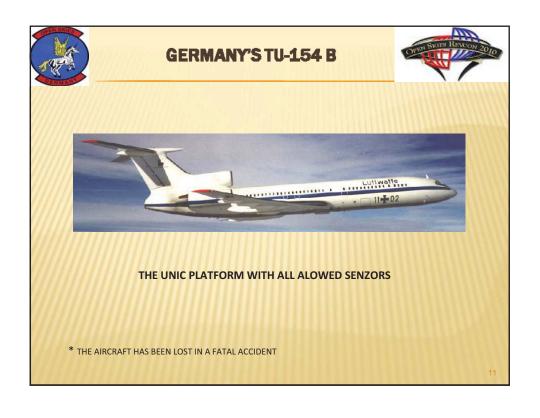
# AN-30 = 13-24 An-26 = 23 Tu-154M = 32 C-130 = 20-28 CASA = 16 SAAB = 19 OC-135B = 36

# Minimum Number of Personnel Needed:

	- Total	22+
•	Other Observers = 1 +	1
•	Aircrew =	6
•	Observing Party (w/ 2 or 3 partners) =	7-10
•	Observed Party =	5-7

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# THE PAST (AGING FLEET)







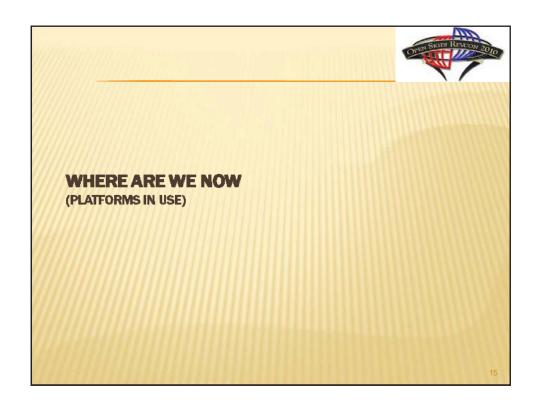


#### UNITED KINGDOM'S ANDOVER C.MK1



# Platform - General Information

- Certified July 2002
- 1 configuration
- Hmin: 750 m
- Type sensors:
  - ROI Panoramic camera KA-95B with IDF (Image Degrading Filter)
- Film types:
  - KODAK 3404
- A/C Operation speed: 333 Km/h • A/C operating range: 1300 Km
- POB: 4 2 13







#### **AN-26 HUNGARIAN OPEN SKIES (2)**



### Platform - General Information

- Certified April 2002
- 2 configurations
  - + 2 configurations (Sep 2007)
- Hmin range: 1972 m 2993 m
- Type sensors:
  - Leica RC-30 (F)
- · Film types:
  - KODAK Tri-X Aerographic film 2403
  - KODAK Plus-X Aerographic film 2402
  - KODAK Double-X Aerographic film 2405
  - AGFA Aviphot Pan 400S PE1/PE0
- A/C Operation speed: 380 Km/h
- POB: 5-3-15

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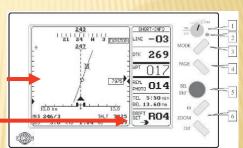


# CCNS-4 COMPUTER CONTROLLED NAVIGATION SYSTEM



# THE DISPLAY SCREEN IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS:

- THE LEFT 2/3<sup>RDS</sup> OF THE DISPLAY CONTAINS:
  - GUIDANCE INFORMATION AND
- THE RIGHT 3<sup>RD</sup> SHOWS:
  - FLIGHT DATA,
  - SENSOR- AND
  - SYSTEM MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS.



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# **AN-30B**



# **STATE PARTIES USING AN-30S**

- × ROMANIA;
- **×** UKRAINE;
- × BULGARIA;
- \* RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

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