

Building European aviation resilience

Practical action on Europe's eastern flank

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Three disruptions, one operational test

01 Hybrid airspace events

Balloons and unidentified objects demand fast decisions in controlled airspace.

02 Lower-airspace incursions

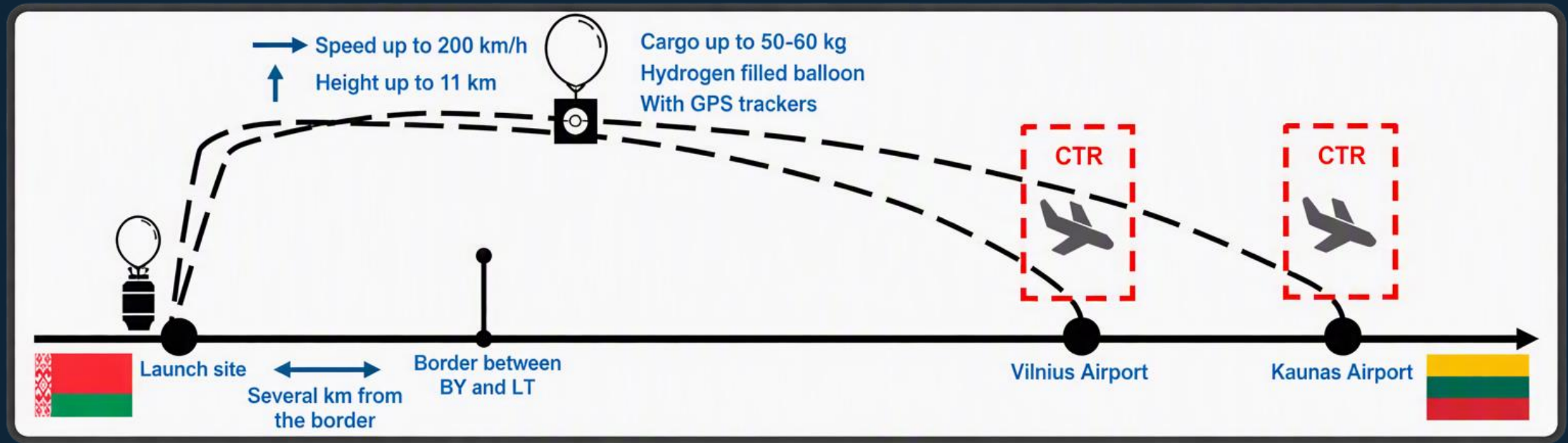
Drones expose gaps in detection and in the chain of authority.

03 GNSS interference

Jamming and spoofing increase workload and reduce predictability.

Common requirement: safe operations despite incomplete information.

Cross-border unidentified objects



Balloons and unidentified objects can cross from Belarus into the Vilnius TMA and CTR.

Civil aviation needs that alert promptly to assess risk and decide on airspace restrictions.

Military surveillance may provide the first reliable alert.

ANSP applies safety buffers of **15 NM / 10,000 ft** in accordance with ICAO principles.

Civil–military coordination

Secure exchange

Secure channels share time-critical information between civil and military teams.

Classified handling

A certified room and clear rules for classified information.

Shared radar picture

Military radar data available to civil decision-makers.

Operational aim

Better-informed safety decisions and less time under restrictions.

Lower-airspace security

The challenge

Shahed-type drone incursions from Belarus may threaten strategic sites.

Drone activity near airports and other strategic sites includes cooperative and non-cooperative traffic.

Detection is only the first step

A common picture of cooperative and non-cooperative drone activity

Integrated civil and military data

Clear authority to decide and respond

GRID response to drone incursions from Belarus

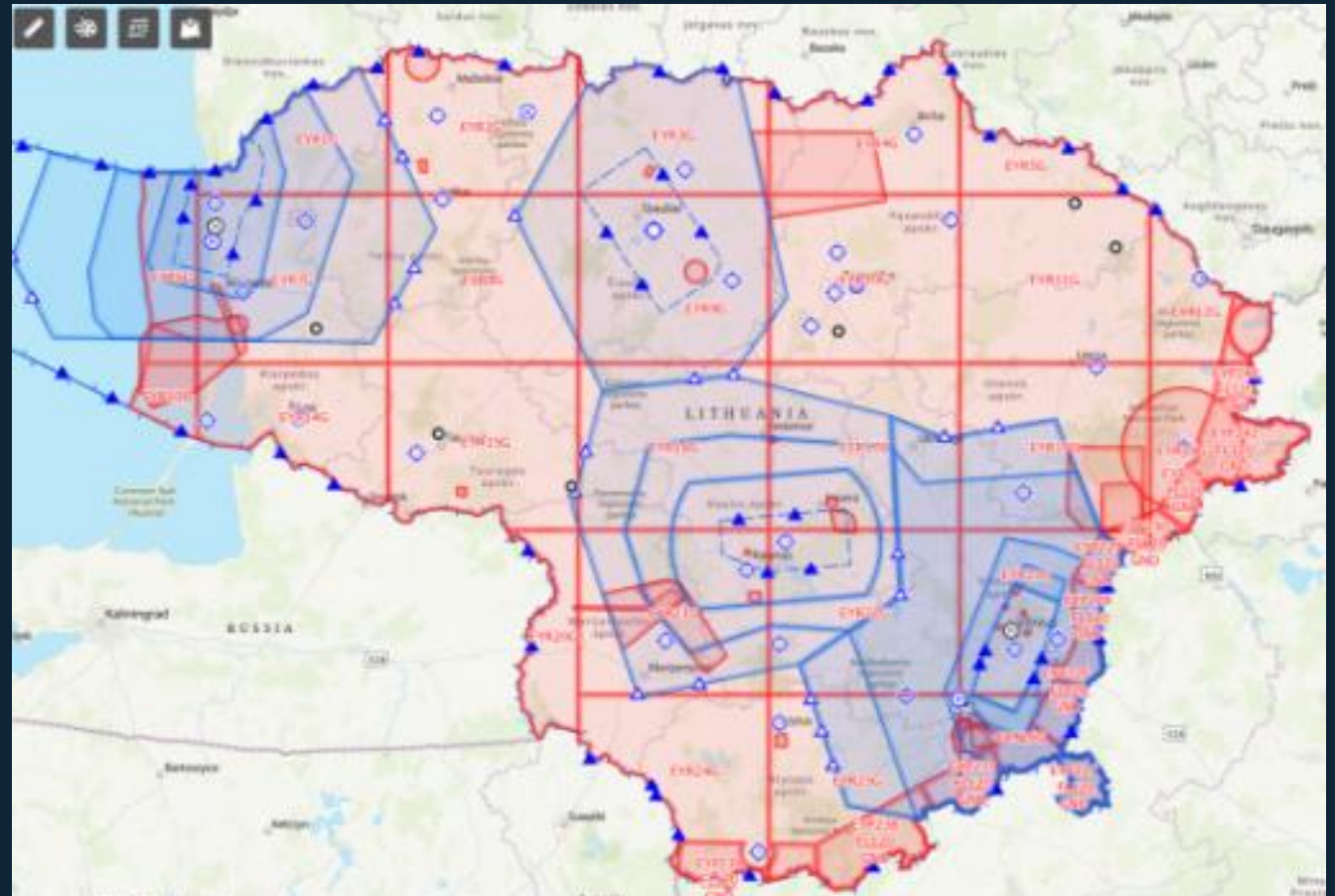
26 restricted areas
across Lithuania

Rapid activation during a security event

10 minutes

Source-stated aim for the ANSP to clear an
activated area

General aviation: radio communication and surveillance
required



One operational picture for UAS

UTM information

Airspace permissions

Geozones

Flight declarations

Detection feeds

Radar and RF monitoring

Remote ID

Optical and acoustic systems

Data fusion creates one operational picture

Civil information supports military decisions when needed.

GNSS resilience

Safe operations when satellite navigation is unreliable

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| 01 | Retain | Conventional navigation and ground-based aids |
| 02 | Combine | Navigation aids, surveillance and procedures |
| 03 | Monitor | Interference and operational effects |

Lessons for European airspace

Operational challenge

Unidentified cross-border objects

Drone activity near strategic sites

GNSS jamming and spoofing

Practical response

Civil–military alert sharing

Shared UTM and detection picture

Ground-based navigation aids

Adapt these responses to each country's airspace and decision-making roles.