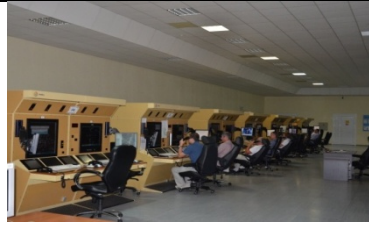


ATC CENTER

Every ATC facility is unique in its geographical position, terrain, prevailing meteorological conditions, layout, navigational aids, and technical equipment.



1. What is unique about the facility (ATC Center) where you work?
2. Can you describe your area/zone of responsibility?
3. What units and services do you interact with in your operations?

Platov is one of the biggest airports in the south part of Russia and the most modern facility of this kind. More than 20 airlines perform regular flights from the airport. The airport can **serve (receive, accept) almost all types** of aircraft and helicopters. The airport terminal is 50 thousand square meters. There are 9 air-bridges and 9 bus gates for boarding. The airport has a **capacity of 5 million passengers per year**. Also, the airport complex contains a cargo and VIP terminal.

The airport has one runway equipped with ILS Category II. The runway is **3600 meters long and 45 meters wide**, PCN (pavement classification number) is 57/R/A/W/T. There are 10 taxiways and 45 parking stands. Navigational Aids available are NDB, VOR DME and ILS.

ATC Center has Ground, Tower, Radar, Approach units and Flight Information Service (Local Area Control). They **closely cooperate with each other**, with aerodrome service, ground staff, briefing office and others. Aerodrome controllers deal with international, domestic and general aviation flights.

ATC facility **operates 24/7 (24 hours a day)** and **serves high volume of traffic**. This is one of the largest ACC Centers in Russia. It covers an area over 750.000 square kilometers, including 13 republics, territories and regions of the Southern Federal District. Controllers handle aircraft flying over the Black, Azov and Caspian Seas, over mountains and plains. The Center has boundaries with several FIRs and **borders with five states**. The area under control has a lot of danger, restricted and prohibited zones, military and civil aerodromes.

The airspace is split into seventeen sectors and three directions. Area controllers manage transit traffic in the upper airspace and traffic climbing from or descending to aerodromes located in the area. Traffic intensity is high both at daytime and at nighttime.

The **airspace belongs to Class A**. It means that all flight operations in the airspace must **follow IFR rules and ATC instructions**.