

AFI AIR NAVIGATION PLAN

VOLUME III

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AFI ANP, VOLUME III
PART 0 – INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The background to the publication of ANPs in three volumes is explained in the Introduction in Volume I. The procedure for amendment of Volume III is also described in Volume I. Volume III contains dynamic/flexible plan elements related to the implementation of the air navigation system and its modernization in line with the ICAO Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBUs) and associated technology roadmaps described in the Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP).

1.2 The information contained in Volume III is related mainly to:

- Planning: objectives set, priorities and targets planned at regional or sub-regional levels;
- Implementation monitoring and reporting: monitoring of the progress of implementation towards targets planned. This information should be used as the basis for reporting purposes (i.e.: global and regional air navigation reports and performance dashboards); and/or
- Guidance: providing regional guidance material for the implementation of specific system/procedures in a harmonized manner.

1.3 The management of Volume III is the responsibility of the APIRG.

1.4 Volume III should be used as a tool for monitoring and reporting the status of implementation of the elements planned here above, through the use of tables/databases and/or references to online monitoring tools, as endorsed by APIRG. The status of implementation is updated on a regular basis as endorsed by APIRG.

2. AVIATION SYSTEM BLOCK UPGRADES (ASBUs), MODULES AND ROADMAPS

2.1. The ASBU Modules and Roadmaps form a key component to the GANP, noting that they will continue to evolve as more work is done on refining and updating their content and in subsequent development of related provisions, support material and training.

2.2. Although the GANP has a worldwide perspective, it is not intended that all Block Upgrade Modules are required to be applied in every State, sub-region and/or region. Many of the Block Upgrade Modules contained in the GANP are specialized packages that should be applied only where the specific operational requirement exists or corresponding benefits can be realistically projected. Accordingly, the Block Upgrade methodology establishes an important flexibility in the implementation of its various Modules depending on a region, sub-region and/or State's specific operational requirements. Guided by the GANP, ICAO AFI regional, sub-regional and State planning should identify Modules which best provide the needed operational improvements.

AFI ANP, VOLUME III
PART I - GENERAL PLANNING ASPECTS (GEN)

1. PLANNING METHODOLOGY

1.1 Guided by the GANP, the regional planning process starts by identifying the homogeneous ATM areas, major traffic flows and international aerodromes. An analysis of this data leads to the identification of opportunities for performance improvement. Modules from the Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBUs) are evaluated to identify which of those modules best provide the needed operational improvements. Depending on the complexity of the module, additional planning steps may need to be undertaken including financing and training needs. Finally, regional plans would be developed for the deployment of modules by drawing on supporting technology requirements. This is an iterative planning process which may require repeating several steps until a final plan with specific regional targets is in place. This planning methodology requires full involvement of States, service providers, airspace users and other stakeholders, thus ensuring commitment by all for implementation.

1.2 Block 0 features Modules characterized by technologies and capabilities which have already been developed and implemented in many parts of the world today. It therefore features a near-term availability milestone, or Initial Operating Capability (IOC), of 2013 for high density based on regional, sub-regional and State operational need. Blocks 1 through 3 are characterized by both existing and projected performance area solutions, with availability milestones beginning in 2018, 2023 and 2028 respectively.

2. REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF AIR NAVIGATION PLANNING

2.1. The progress and effectiveness against the priorities set out in the regional air navigation plans should be annually reported, using a consistent reporting format, to ICAO.

2.2. Performance monitoring requires a measurement strategy. Data collection, processing, storage and reporting activities supporting the identified global/regional performance metrics are fundamental to the success of performance-based approaches.

2.3. The air navigation planning and implementation performance framework prescribes reporting, monitoring, analysis and review activities being conducted on a cyclical, annual basis. An Air Navigation Reporting Form (ANRF) reflecting selected key performance areas as defined in the Manual on Global Performance of the Air Navigation System (ICAO Doc 9883) has been developed for each ASBU Module. The ANRF is a customized tool which is recommended for the application of setting planning targets, monitoring implementation, and identifying challenges, measuring implementation/performance and reporting. If necessary, other reporting formats that provide more details may be used but should contain as a minimum the elements described in the ANRF template. A sample of the ANRF is provided in **Appendix A**. A sample Template of a planning table which may be used to show the elements planned in an ICAO region is provided in **Appendix B**.

3. REPORTING AND MONITORING RESULTS

3.1 Reporting and monitoring results will be analyzed by the PIRGs, States and ICAO Secretariat to steer the air navigation improvements, take corrective actions and review the allocated objectives, priorities and targets if needed. The results will also be used by ICAO and aviation partner stakeholders to develop the annual Global Air Navigation Report. The report results will provide an opportunity for the international civil aviation community to compare progress across different ICAO regions in the establishment of air navigation infrastructure and performance-based procedures.

3.2 The reports will also provide the ICAO Council with detailed annual results on the basis of which tactical adjustments will be made to the performance framework work programme, as well as triennial policy adjustments to the GANP and the Block Upgrade Modules.

3.3 **Table GEN III-1** contains a minimum set of Implementation Indicator(s) for each of the eighteen ASBU Block 0 Modules necessary for the monitoring of these Modules (if identified as a priority for implementation at regional or sub-regional level). These indicators are intended to enable comparison between ICAO Regions with respect to ASBU Block 0 Modules and will apply only to commonly selected ASBU Modules. All regions/PIRGs reserve the right to select the ASBU Modules relevant to their needs and to endorse additional indicators, as deemed necessary. No reporting is required for ASBU Block 0 Modules that have not been selected.

Note: The priority for implementation as well as the applicability area of each selected ASBU Block 0 Module is to be defined by the APIRG. This should be reflected in Part II – Air Navigation System Implementation.

**TABLE GEN III-1 – IMPLEMENTATION INDICATOR(S) FOR EACH ASBU BLOCK 0
MODULES**

Explanation of the Table

- 1 Block 0 Module Code
 2 Block 0 Module Title
 3 High level Implementation Indicator
 4 Remarks

Module Code	Module Title	Implementation Indicator	Remarks
1	2	3	4
B0-APTA	Optimization of Approach Procedures including vertical guidance	% of international aerodromes having at least one runway end provided with APV Baro-VNAV or LPV procedures	
B0-WAKE	Increased Runway Throughput through Optimized Wake Turbulence Separation	% of applicable international aerodromes having implemented increased runway throughput through optimized wake turbulence separation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not to be considered for the first reporting cycles due to lack of maturity. 2. List of ADs to be established through regional air navigation agreement.
B0-RSEQ	Improve Traffic flow through Runway Sequencing (AMAN/DMAN)	% of applicable international aerodromes having implemented AMAN / DMAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not to be considered for the first reporting cycles due to lack of maturity. 2. List of ADs to be established through regional air navigation agreement.
B0-SURF	Safety and Efficiency of Surface Operations (A-SMGCS Level 1-2)	% of applicable international aerodromes having implemented A-SMGCS Level 2	List of ADs to be established through regional air navigation agreement.
B0-ACDM	Improved Airport Operations through Airport-CDM	% of applicable international aerodromes having implemented improved airport operations through airport-CDM	List of ADs to be established through regional air navigation agreement.
B0-FICE	Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration	% of FIRs within which all applicable ACCs have implemented at least one interface to use AIDC / OLDI with neighbouring ACCs	
B0-DATM	Service Improvement through Aeronautical Information Management Digital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of States having implemented an AIXM based AIS database - % of States having implemented QMS 	

Module Code	Module Title	Implementation Indicator	Remarks
1	2	3	4
B0-AMET	Meteorological information supporting enhanced operational efficiency and safety	- % of States having implemented SADIS / WIFS - % of States having implemented QMS	
B0-FRTO	Improved Operations through Enhanced En-Route Trajectories	% of FIRs in which FUA is implemented	
B0-NOPS	Improved Flow Performance through Planning based on a Network-Wide view	% of FIRs within which all ACCs utilize ATFM systems	
B0-ASUR	Initial capability for ground surveillance	% of FIRs where ADS-B OUT and/or MLAT are implemented for the provision of surveillance services in identified areas.	1. Not to be considered for the first reporting cycles due to lack of maturity.
B0-ASEP	Air Traffic Situational Awareness (ATSA)	% of States having implemented air traffic situational awareness	1. Not to be considered for the first reporting cycles due to lack of maturity.
B0-OPFL	Improved access to optimum flight levels through climb/descent procedures using ADS-B	% of FIRs having implemented in-trail procedures	1. Not to be considered for the first reporting cycles due to lack of maturity.
B0-ACAS	ACAS Improvements	% of States requiring carriage of ACAS (with TCAS 7.1 evolution)	
B0-SNET	Increased Effectiveness of Ground-Based Safety Nets	% of States having implemented ground-based safety-nets (STCA, APW, MSAW, etc.)	
B0-CDO	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles (CDO)	- % of international aerodromes / TMA with PBN STAR implemented - % of international aerodromes/TMA where CDO is implemented	
B0-TBO	Improved Safety and Efficiency through the initial application of Data Link En-Route	% of FIRs utilising data link en-route in applicable airspace	
B0-CCO	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency Departure Profiles - Continuous Climb Operations (CCO)	- % of international aerodromes / TMA with PBN SID implemented - % of international aerodromes/TMA where CCO is implemented	

Appendix A

SAMPLE TEMPLATE

1. AIR NAVIGATION REPORT FORM (ANRF)

(This template demonstrates how ANRF to be used.

The data inserted here refers to ASBU B0-05/CDO as an example only)

Regional and National planning for ASBU Modules

2. REGIONAL/NATIONAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE – B0-05/CDO: Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles

**Performance Improvement Area 4:
Efficient Flight Path – Through Trajectory-based Operations**

3. ASBU B0-05/CDO: Impact on Main Key Performance Areas (KPA)

	Access & Equity	Capacity	Efficiency	Environment	Safety
Applicable	N	N	Y	Y	Y

4. ASBU B0-05/CDO: Planning Targets and Implementation Progress

5. Elements	6. Targets and implementation progress (Ground and Air)
1. CDO	
2. PBN STARs	

7. ASBU B0-05/CDO: Implementation Challenges

Elements	Implementation Area			
	Ground system Implementation	Avionics Implementation	Procedures Availability	Operational Approvals
1. CDO				
2. PBN STARs				

8. Performance Monitoring and Measurement 8A. ASBU B0-05/CDO: Implementation Monitoring

Elements	Performance Indicators/Supporting Metrics
1. CDO	Indicator: Percentage of international aerodromes/TMAs with CDO implemented Supporting metric: Number of international aerodromes/TMAs with CDO implemented
2. PBN STARs	Indicator: Percentage of international aerodromes/TMAs with PBN STARs implemented Supporting metric: Number of international aerodromes/TMAs with PBN STARs implemented

8. Performance Monitoring and Measurement 8 B. ASBU B0-05/CDO: Performance Monitoring	
Key Performance Areas (Out of eleven KPAs, for the present until experienced gained, only five have been selected for reporting through ANRF)	Where applicable, indicate qualitative Benefits,
Access & Equity	Not applicable
Capacity	Not applicable
Efficiency	Cost savings through reduced fuel burn. Reduction in the number of required radio transmissions.
Environment	Reduced emissions as a result of reduced fuel burn
Safety	More consistent flight paths and stabilized approach paths. Reduction in the incidence of controlled flight into terrain (CFIT).
9. Identification of performance metrics: It is not necessary that every module contributes to all of the five KPAs. Consequently, a limited number of metrics per type of KPA, serving as an example to measure the module(s)' implementation benefits, without trying to apportion these benefits between module, have been identified on page 5. For the family of ASBU modules selected for air navigation implementation, States/Region to choose the applicable performance (benefit) metrics from the list available on page 5. This approach would facilitate States in collecting data for the chosen performance metrics. States/Region, however, could add new metrics for different KPAs based on maturity of the system and ability to collect relevant data.	

AIR NAVIGATION REPORT FORM HOW TO USE - EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **Air Navigation Report Form (ANRF):** This form is nothing but the revised version of Performance Framework Form that was being used by Planning and Implementation Regional Groups (PIRGs)/States until now. The ANRF is a customized tool for Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBU) Modules which is recommended for application for setting planning targets, monitoring implementation, identifying challenges, measuring implementation/performance and reporting. Also, the PIRGs and States could use this report format for any other air navigation improvement programmes such as Search and Rescue. If necessary, other reporting formats that provide more details may be used but should contain as a minimum the elements described in this ANRF template. The results will be analysed by ICAO and aviation partners and utilized in the Regional Performance Dashboards and the Annual Air Navigation Report. The conclusions from the Air Navigation Report will serve as the basis for future policy adjustments, aiding safety practicality, affordability and global harmonization, amongst other concerns.
2. **Regional/National Performance objective:** In the ASBU methodology, the performance objective will be the title of the ASBU module itself. Furthermore, indicate alongside corresponding Performance Improvement area (PIA).
3. **Impact on Main Key Performance Areas:** Key to the achievement of a globally interoperable ATM system is a clear statement of the expectations/benefits to the ATM community. The expectations/benefits are referred to eleven Key Performance Areas (KPA) and are interrelated and cannot be considered in isolation since all are necessary for the achievement of the objectives established for the system as a whole. It should be noted that while safety is the highest priority, the eleven KPAs shown below are in alphabetical order as they would appear in English. They are access/equity; capacity; cost effectiveness; efficiency; environment; flexibility; global interoperability; participation of ATM community; predictability; safety; and security. However, out of these eleven KPAs, for the present, only five have been selected for reporting through ANRF, which are Access & Equity, Capacity, Efficiency, Environment and Safety. The KPAs applicable to respective ASBU module are to be identified by marking Y (Yes) or N (No). The impact assessment could be extended to more than five KPAs mentioned above if maturity of the national system allows and the process is available within the State to collect the data.
4. **Planning Targets and Implementation Progress:** This section indicates planning targets and status of progress in the implementation of different elements of the ASBU Module for both air and ground segments.
5. **Elements related to ASBU module:** Under this section list elements that are needed to implement the respective ASBU Module. Furthermore, should there be elements that are not reflected in the ASBU Module (example: In ASBU B0-80/ACDM, Aerodrome certification and data link applications D-VOLMET, D-ATIS, D-FIS are not included; Similarly in ASBU B0-30/DAIM, note that WGS-84 and eTOD are not included) but at the same time if they are closely linked to the module, ANRF should specify those elements. As a part of guidance to PIRGs/States, every Regional ANP will have the complete list of all 18 Modules of ASBU Block 0 along with corresponding elements, equipage required on the ground and in the air as well as metrics specific to both implementation and performance (benefits).
6. **Targets and implementation progress (Ground and Air):** Planned implementation date (month/year) and the current status/responsibility for each element are to be reported in this section. Please provide as much details as possible and should cover both avionics and ground systems. This ANRF being high level document, develop necessary detailed action plan separately for each element/equipage.

7. **Implementation challenges:** Any challenges/problems that are foreseen for the implementation of elements of the Module are to be reported in this section. The purpose of the section is to identify in advance any issues that will delay the implementation and if so, corrective action is to be initiated by the concerned person/entity. The four areas, under which implementation issues, if any, for the ASBU Module to be identified, are as follows:

- Ground System Implementation:
- Avionics Implementation:
- Procedures Availability:
- Operational Approvals:

Should be there no challenges to be resolved for the implementation of ASBU Module, indicate as “NIL”.

8. **Performance Monitoring and Measurement:** Performance monitoring and measurement is done through the collection of data for the supporting metrics. In other words, metrics are quantitative measure of system performance – how well the system is functioning. The metrics fulfil three functions. They form a basis for assessing and monitoring the provision of ATM services, they define what ATM services user value and they can provide common criteria for cost benefit analysis for air navigation systems development. The Metrics are of two types:

A. **Implementation Monitoring:** Under this section, the indicator supported by the data collected for the metric reflects the status of implementation of elements of the Module. For example- Percentage of international aerodromes with CDO implemented. This indicator requires data for the metric “number of international aerodromes with CDO”.

B. **Performance Monitoring:** The metric in this section allows to asses benefits accrued as a result of implementation of the module. The benefits or expectations, also known as Key Performance Areas (KPA), are interrelated and cannot be considered in isolation since all are necessary for the achievement of the objectives established for the system as a whole. It should be noted that while safety is the highest priority, the eleven KPAs shown below are in alphabetical order as they would appear in English. They are access/equity; capacity; cost effectiveness; efficiency; environment; flexibility; global interoperability; participation of ATM community; predictability; safety; and security. However, out of these eleven KPAs, for the present until experienced gained, only five have been selected for reporting through ANRF, which are Access & Equity, Capacity, Efficiency, Environment and Safety. Where applicable, mention qualitative benefits under this section.

9. **Identification of performance metrics:** It is not necessary that every module contributes to all of the five KPAs. Consequently, a limited number of metrics per type of KPA, serving as an example to measure the module(s)’ implementation benefits, without trying to apportion these benefits between module, have been identified on page 6. For the family of ASBU modules selected for air navigation implementation, States/Region to choose the applicable performance (benefit) metrics from the list available on page 6. This approach would facilitate States in collecting data for the chosen performance metrics. States/Region, however, could add new metrics for different KPAs based on maturity of the system and ability to collect relevant data.

AFI ANP, VOLUME III

PART II – AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The planning and implementation of the ICAO Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBUs) should be undertaken within the framework of the APIRG with the participation and support of all stakeholders, including regulatory personnel.

1.2 The ASBU Blocks and Modules adopted by the AFI Region should be followed in accordance with the specific ASBU requirements to ensure global interoperability and harmonization of air traffic management. The APIRG should determine the ASBU Block Upgrade Modules, which best provide the needed operational improvements in the ICAO AFI Region.

2. ICAO AFI REGION AIR NAVIGATION OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

2.1 In accordance with Recommendation 6/1 of the Twelfth Air Navigation Conference (AN-Conf/12), PIRGs are requested to establish priorities and targets for air navigation, in line with the ASBU methodology.

2.2 The achievement of the intended benefits along each routing or within each area of affinity is entirely dependent on the coordinated implementation of the required elements by all provider and user stakeholders concerned.

2.3 Considering that some of the block upgrade modules contained in the GANP are specialized packages that may be applied where specific operational requirements or corresponding benefits exist, States and PIRGs should clarify how each Block Upgrade module would fit into the national and regional plans.

2.4 As Block 0 modules in many cases provide the foundation for future development, all Block 0 modules should be assessed, as appropriate, for early implementation by States in accordance with their operational needs.

2.5 In establishing and updating the AFI air navigation plan, the APIRG and States should give due consideration to the safety priorities set out in the Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) and AFI Region safety strategy.

2.6 States in the AFI Region through the APIRG should establish their own air navigation objectives, priorities and targets to meet their individual needs and circumstances in line with the global and regional air navigation objectives, priorities and targets.

3. MONITORING OF ASBU MODULES IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 The monitoring of air navigation performance and its enhancement should be carried out through identification of relevant air navigation Metrics and Indicators as well as the adoption and attainment of air navigation system Targets.

3.2 The monitoring of the regional implementation progress and performance metrics/indicators should be done for all elements planned by APIRG. The monitoring should allow global correlation of status and expectations, appreciation of benefits achieved for the airspace users, as well as corrective actions to be taken by the PIRG on implementation plans.

3.3 The APIRG should determine appropriate mechanisms and tools for the monitoring and the collection of necessary data at national and regional levels.

4. ASBU BLOCK 0 MODULES APPLICABLE IN THE AFI REGION

4.1 On the basis of operational requirements and taking into consideration the associated benefits, AFI Region has chosen all 18 Block 0 Module for implementation and has agreed that the APIRG Subsidiary bodies will monitor and support the implementation of the modules The categories of the 18 Block 0 Modules are as follows:

- a) Essential (E): These are the ASBU modules that provide substantial contribution towards global interoperability, safety or regularity. The five (5) Modules for all States of AFI region are FICE, DATM; ACAS, FRTO and APTA;
- b) Desirable (D): These are the ASBU modules that, because of their strong business and/or safety case, are recommended for implementation almost everywhere. The eight (8) Modules for all States of AFI region are ACDM, NOPS, ASUR, SNET, AMET, TBO, CDO, and CCO;
- c) Specific (S): These are the ASBU modules that are recommended for implementation to address a particular operational environment in specific countries of AFI region (for example South Africa). The (3) Modules are OPFL, ASEP and WAKE; and
- d) Optional (O): These are the ASBU modules that address particular operational requirements in specific countries of AFI region and provide additional benefits that may not be common everywhere. The two (2) Modules are SURF and RSEQ.

4.2. The 18 modules considered and associated to each of the Performance Improvement Areas (PIA) are the following:

Performance Improvement Areas (PIA)	Performance Improvement Area Name	Module	Module Name
PIA 1	Airport Operations	B0-RSEQ	Improve Traffic flow through Runway Sequencing (AMAN/DMAN)
		B0-APTA	Optimization of Approach Procedures including vertical guidance
		B0-WAKE	Increased Runway Throughput through optimized Wake Turbulence Separation
		B0-SURF	Safety and Efficiency of Surface Operations (A-SMGCS Level 1-2)
		B0-ACDM	Improved Airport Operations through Airport-CDM
PIA 2	Globally Interoperable Systems and Data - Through Globally Interoperable System Wide Information Management	B0-FICE	Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration
		B0-DATM	Service Improvement through Digital Aeronautical Information Management

Performance Improvement Areas (PIA)	Performance Improvement Area Name	Module	Module Name
		B0-AMET	Meteorological information supporting enhanced operational efficiency and safety
PIA 3	Optimum Capacity and Flexible Flights – Through Global Collaborative ATM	B0-FRTO	Improved Operations through Enhanced En-Route Trajectories
		B0-NOPS	Improved Flow Performance through Planning based on a Network-Wide view
		B0-ASUR	Initial capability for ground surveillance
		B0-ASEP	Air Traffic Situational Awareness(ATSA)
		B0-OPFL	Improved access to Optimum Flight Levels through Climb/Descent Procedures using ADS-B
		B0-ACAS	ACAS Improvements
		B0-SNET	Increased Effectiveness of Ground-Based Safety Nets
PIA 4	Efficient Flight Path – Through Trajectory-based Operations	B0-CDO	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles (CDO)
		B0-TBO	Improved Safety and Efficiency through the initial application of Data Link En-Route
		B0-CCO	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency Departure Profiles - Continuous Climb Operations (CCO)

5. AFI REGION ASBU BLOCK 0 MODULES PRIORITIZATION AND MONITORING

5.1. Although the AFI Region has categorized all 18 Block 0 Modules for implementation, only 7 Modules will have 'Priority 1' as it covers most of the AFI States. The remaining Modules are 'Priority 2' and apply to only specific State (s) in the AFI Region. Table 1 below provides the list of Block 0 modules with suggested allocated priority for implementation within the AFI Region. The allocation of priority is based on the following criteria:

Priority 1: Modules that have the highest contribution to the improvement of air navigation safety and/or efficiency in the AFI Region. These modules should be implemented where applicable and will be used for the purpose of regional air navigation monitoring and reporting for the period 2016-2018.

Priority 2: Modules recommended for the implementation based on identified operational needs and benefits.

Table 1: AFI Region ASBU Block 0 Priority

PIA	Module Description	Module	Category	Priority
PIA1	Improve Traffic flow through Runway Sequencing (AMAN/DMAN)	B0-RSEQ	O	2
	Optimization of Approach Procedures including vertical guidance	B0-APTA	E	1
	Increased Runway Throughput through optimized Wake Turbulence Separation	B0-WAKE	S	2
	Safety and Efficiency of Surface Operations	B0-SURF	O	2
	Improved Airport Operations through Airport-CDM	B0-ACDM	E	1
PIA2	Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration	B0-FICE	E	1
	Service Improvement through Digital Aeronautical Information Management	B0-DAIM	E	1
	Meteorological information supporting enhanced operational efficiency and safety	B0-AMET	E	1
PIA3	Improved Operations through Enhanced En-Route Trajectories	B0-FRTO	E	1
	Improved Flow Performance through Planning based on a Network-Wide view	B0-NOPS	D	2
	Initial capability for ground surveillance	B0-ASUR	D	2
	Air Traffic Situational Awareness(ATSA)	B0-ASEP	S	2
	Improved access to Optimum Flight Levels through Climb/Descent Procedures using ADS-B	B0-OPFL	S	2
	ACAS Improvements	B0-ACAS	E	1
	Increased Effectiveness of Ground-Based Safety Nets	B0-SNET	D	2
PIA4	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles (CDO)	B0-CDO	E	1
	Improved Safety and Efficiency through the initial application	B0-TBO	D	2

PIA	Module Description	Module	Category	Priority
	of Data Link En-Route			
	Improved Flexibility and Efficiency Departure Profiles - Continuous Climb Operations (CCO)	B0-CCO	E	1
