B0-DATM Implementation

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Interregional APAC/EUR/MID Workshop on 'service improvement through integration of AIM, MET and ATM information' (EUROCONTROL HQ, Brussels, 2-4 October 2017)

B0-DATM Implementation

- Status
 - Implementation statistics
- Challenges
 - What are the biggest obstacles in implementation
- Lessons learned
 - How to best facilitate States in future implementation



Performance Improvement Area 2: Globally Interoperable Systems and Data - Through Globally Interoperable System Wide Information Management

Block 0 Block 1 Block 2 Block 3

BO-FICE

Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration Supports the coordination of ground-ground data communication between ATSU based on ATS Inter-facility Data Communication (AIDC) defined in ICAO Dec. 2004

NTAG-ON

Service Improvement through Digital
Aeronautical Information Management
Initial introduction of digital processing
and management of information, by the
implementation of AIS/AIM making use of AIXM,
moving to electronic AIP and better quality and
availability of data.

BO-AMET

Meteorological information supporting enhanced operational efficiency and safety Global, regional and local meteorological information provided by world area forecast centres, volcanic ash advisory centres, tropical cyclone advisory centres, aerodrome meteorological offices and meteorological watch offices in support of flexible airspace management, improved situational awareness and collaborative decision-making, and dynamically-optimized flight trajectory planning.

B1-FICE

Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity though FF-ICE, Step 1 application before Departure

Introduction of FF-ICE Step 1, to implement ground-ground exchanges using common flight information reference model, FIXM, XML and the flight object used before departure.

B1-DATM

Service Improvement through Integration of all Digital ATM Information Implementation of the ATM information refe

Implementation of the ATM information reference model integrating all ATM information using UML and enabling XML data representations and data exchange based on internet protocols with WXXM for meteorological information.

B1-SWIM

Performance Improvement through the application of System-Wide Information Management (SWIM) Implementation of SWIM services (applications and infrastructure) creating the aviation intranet based on standard data models, and internet-based protocols to maximize interoperability.

B1-AMET

Enhanced Operational Decisions through Integrated Meteorological Information (Planning and Near-term Service) Meteorological information supporting automated decision processes or aids involving: meteorological information, meteorological translation, ATM impact conversion and ATM decision-making support.

B2-FIC

Improved Coordination through multi-centre Ground-Ground Integration: (FF-ICE/1 and Flight Object, SWIM)

FF-ICE supporting trajectory-based operations through exchange and distribution of information for multicentre operations using flight object implementation and IOP standards.

B3-FICE

Improved Operational Performance through the introduction of Full FF-ICE

All data for all relevant flights systematically shared between air and ground systems using SWIM in support of collaborative ATM and trajectory-based operations.

B2-SWIN

Enabling Airborne Participation in collaborative ATM through SWIM

Connection of the aircraft an information node in SWIM enabling participation in collaborative ATM processes with access to rich voluminous dynamic data including meteorology.

B3-AMET

Enhanced Operational Decisions through Integrated Meteorological Information (Near-term and Immediate Service) Metoerological information supporting both air and ground automated decision support aids for implementing weather mitigation strategies.

B0-DATM - Description

(Service improvement through digital aeronautical information management)

 Initial introduction of digital processing and management of information, by the implementation of AIS/AIM making use of AIXM, moving to electronic AIP and better quality and availability of data.

Benefits:

- Interoperability: Essential contribution to interoperability.
- Safety: Reduction in the number of possible inconsistencies. Module allows for better data quality, safe guarding and validation of the data throughout the process, and harmonization/ synchronization with adjacent States, as necessary.



B0-DATM elements

APAC	EUR	MID
 All Roadmap Phase 1 Steps (Consolidation) Regional Priorities Quality (Phase 1) Training (Phase 3) Agreements with	 INF 04 (Integrated briefing) ITY-ADQ (Quality of aeronautical data/information) 	 AIXM eAIP QMS WGS-84 eTOD (area 1 & 4) National AIM Impl. Plan (to include DNOTAM)
Reference: - Guidance Manual for AIS in the Asia/Pacific Region – Appendix A	Reference: - EUR ASBU implementation monitoring report 2016	Reference: - MID Air Navigation Strategy - MID AN Report 2016

- Asia/Pacific Region AIM Transition Table
- Measures progress against the ICAO Roadmap for Transition from AIS to AIM
- Maintained by AIS AIM Implementation Task Force
- https://www.icao.int/APAC/Documents/edocs/AIS%20AIM%20Implementation% 20Table.pdf

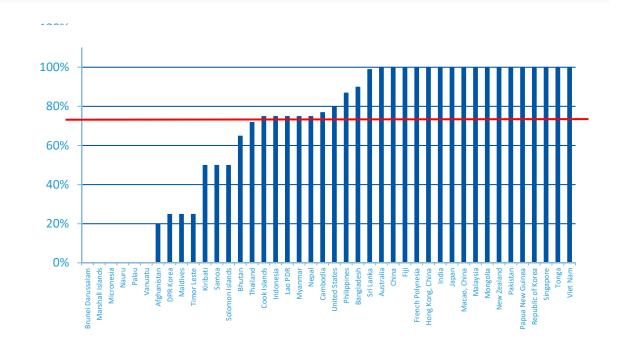
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Cook Islands	4	4	V							Link								√				
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Myanmar	V	v	V				V	V	V	Link	v	4	V	v	V	1	V	V		4	4	-
Nauru																						
Nepal	-√	V	4										30%	30%								Г
New Zealand	V	v	V	-√	-√	V	√	-√	75%	Link		√	80%	15%	80%							\vdash
Pakistan	V	V	V	V	V	v	50%	V	50%	Link	40%	40%	40%	40%	4	√	√	25%	V	50%	40%	20
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Papua New Guinea	-√	4	4	-√				-√									10%					\vdash
Philippines	V	v	v	50%	4	50%	V	v	V	50%												
Republic of Korea	7	7	4	1	1	1	50%	1	v	Link	50%	1	60%	50%	60%	15%	-√	V	V	80%	40%	
Samoa	1		1							Link												
Singapore	1	V	1	4	4	V	V	4	V	Link	√	4	4	V	4	4	4	V	V		4	
Solomon Islands	1		1																			
Sri Lanka	1	V	1	95%			40%			Link		10%	10%			25%	25%	20%	35%			\vdash
Thailand	-	80%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	20%	20%	Link	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20

Roadmap Phase 1 Steps

71% Implementation

Regional Expectation:

Immediate Implementation



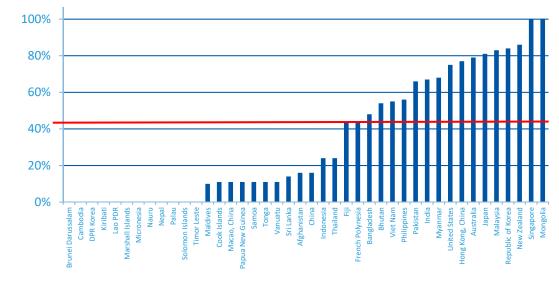
Roadmap Phase 2

44% Implementation

Regional Expectation:

Immediate Implementation

To be updated with new Regional AIM Plan (2018)



- Implementation of Regional Priorities:
- Quality: 20 Administrations fully implemented
 7 Administrations partly implemented
 55% (estimated) Regional implementation
- Training: 10 Administrations fully implemented
 11 Administrations partly implemented
 15% (estimated) Regional implementation

- Implementation of Regional Priorities:
- Agreements with Data Originators:

9 Administrations fully implemented

7 Administrations partly implemented

30% (estimated) Regional implementation

eAIP: 24 Administrations web-accessible AIP (mostly PDF)

4 Administrations eAIP from digital database

6 Administrations eAIP (digital) partly implemented

16% (estimated) Regional implementation eAIP

Overall

- Generally poor progress
- Failure of many States to implement pre-existing AIS requirements
- Poor development of legislation and regulation
- States procuring AIM systems without attending to the fundamentals
 - Quality
 - Timeliness
- Some States excellent progress



BO-DATM Status – EUR/NAT

INF04 - Implement integrated briefing

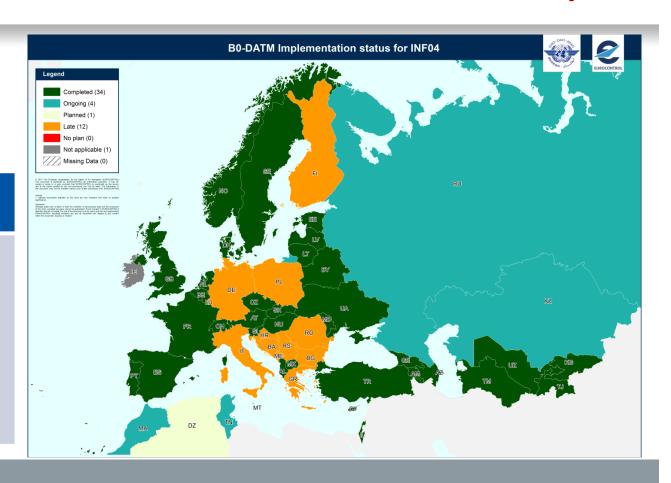
Completed: 65%

Ongoing: 8% Planned: 2%

Late: 23% No plan: 0

Not applicable: 2%

Missing data: 0





BO-DATM Status – EUR/NAT

ITY-ADQ - Quality of aeronautical data/information

Completed: 4%

Ongoing: 37%

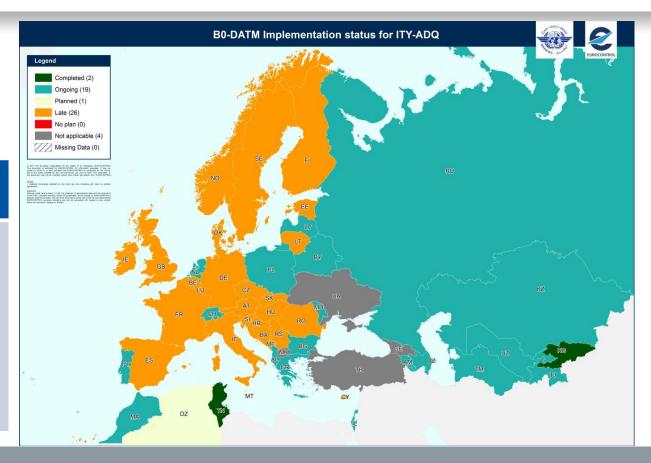
Planned: 2%

Late: 50%

No plan: 0

Not applicable: 7%

Missing data: 0





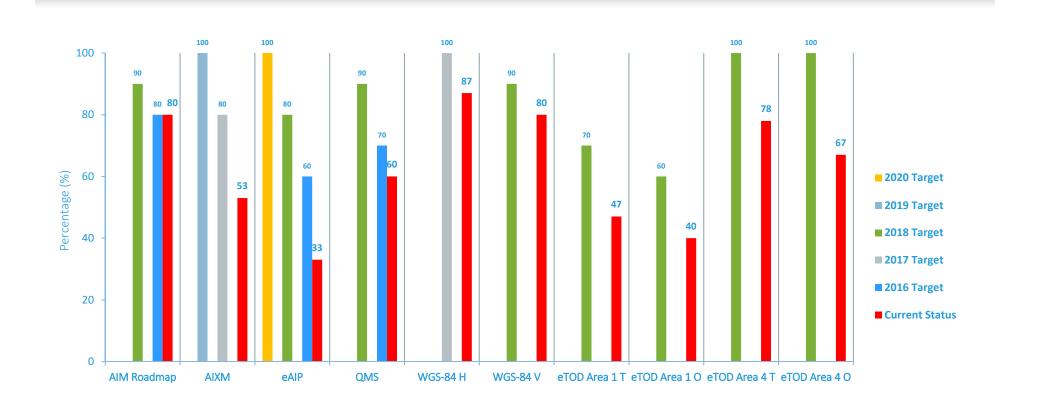
BO-DATM Status – EUR/NAT





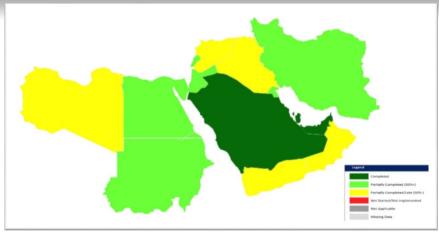


B0-DATM Status – MID



B0-DATM Status – MID

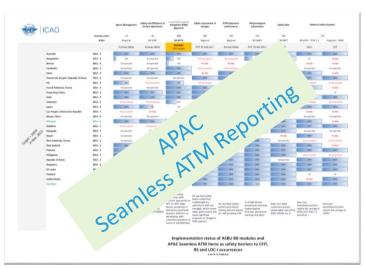
The progress for B0-DATM is acceptable (with approximately 63% implementation). eTOD Area 4 is not applicable in 6 States.



Vlodule	Elements	Bahrain	Egypt	Iran	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Sudan	Syria	UAE	Yemen
	National AIM Roadmap															
	AIXM															
	eAIP															
	QMS															
	WGS-84 – H															
BO-DATM	WGS-84 – V															
	eTOD Area 1 Terrain															
	eTOD Area 1 Obstacles															
	eTOD Area 4 Terrain															
	eTOD Area 4 Obstacles															



Monitoring mechanism



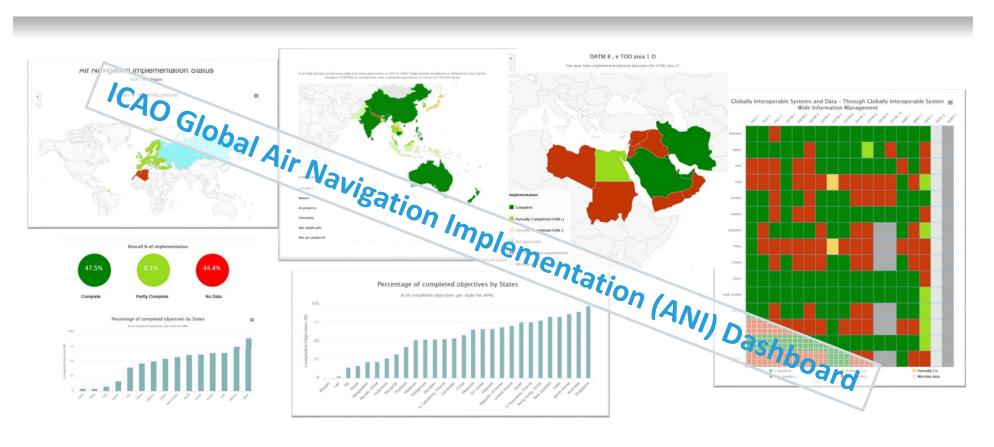




REGIONAL AIR **NAVIGATION** PLAN (eANP) Volume III



Harmonized reporting and monitoring





Challenges / Lessons Learned





- Data exchange be considered in further update/upgrade of AIXM
- Interoperability and data exchange issues be taken into account by AIM system providers/developers
- States should carry out comprehensive study/analysis of their current situation and future needs of their Users when planning for a new AIM system or upgrade in their current system
- Involvement of all Stakeholders (ATM, PANS OPS, Flight OPS, ...) in the development of plans for AIM systems in order to ensure Stakeholders' needs and future interoperability
- Difficulties in the implementation of eTOD
- Cyber security issue should be considered in the exchange of aeronautical data/information

- Training of AIS/AIM personnel on new AIM system is crucial in successful transition to digital AIM
- Lack or shortage of competent AIS/AIM personnel

- Funding new AIM systems in particular and AIM transition/implementation, in general, is a challenge
- Higher priority should be given to AIM implementation by States' CAA/ANSP management
- Encourage States and Stakeholders to support States in AIM transition in line with ICAO NCLB initiative

- Need for review/update of the "Roadmap for transition from AIS to AIM"
- Expedite the process of issuing the Quality Manual and Training Manual
- Need for updating the AIS Manual (Doc 8126)
- Need for seminars/workshops on new PANS AIM and changes to Annex 15 (amendments 39B and upcoming 40)
- Considerations related to the costs, efforts and changes that States should take care of, when new SARPs are going to be developed/introduced
- Need for common standards/rules and more provisions/guidance for AIXM and IAID



