ICAO Global Provisions on A-CDM

Eng. Mohamed Iheb Hamdi

ICAO MID Regional Officer for Aerodromes and Ground Aids

ICAO Regional Seminar on
Airports Preparedness for the ACDM Implementation

Doha, Qatar 21-23 November 2023



A comprehensive strategy for Air Navigation



- The *Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP)* is an important planning tool for setting global priorities to drive the evolution of the global air navigation system and ensure that the vision of an integrated, harmonized, globally interoperable and seamless system becomes a reality.
- The Assembly 41 endorsed the Seventh edition of the GANP.

https://www4.icao.int/ganpportal/

Global Air Navigation Plan





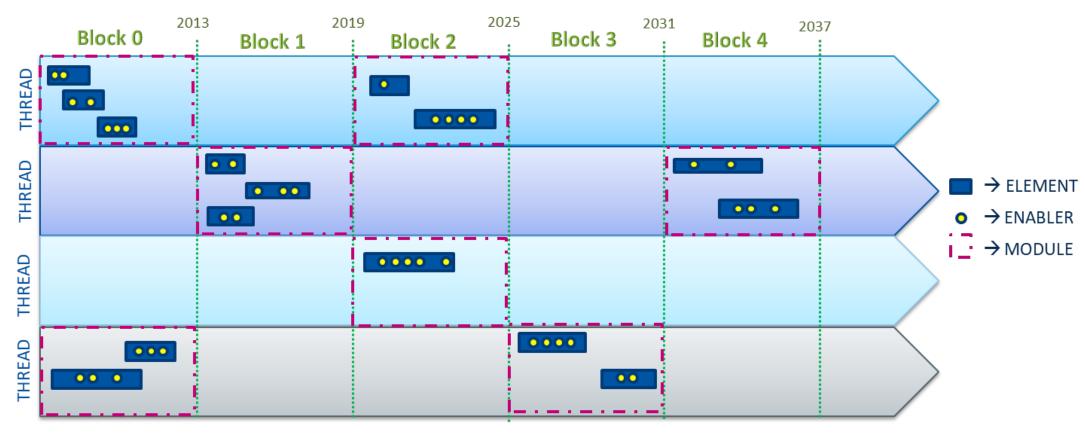






https://www4.icao.int/ganpportal

Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBU) Framework



https://www4.icao.int/ganpportal/

Aerodrome Design and Operations Panel A-CDM Drafting Group

- Created on 2014 (AP/3) to advance
 ADOP Job Card 017
- Participation of experts from China, France, Germany, Japan, UAE, USA, Sweden, ACI, CANSO, IATA and EUROCONTROL



Title		Enhance airport capa	city by promoting A-CDM	Reference:	ADOP.017.02						
Source	e	ADOP/1									
Problem Statement		As growth in air traffic increases, airport capacity will be a significant constraining factor and such initiatives as A-CDM will play an important part in helping to utilize current capacity more effectively.									
Specific Details (including impact statements)		The use of airport collaborative decision making (A-CDM) between different partners in aviation (airports, ANSPs, aircraft operators and ground handlers, etc.) ensures coordinated effort to increase efficiency and capacity at airports. The end result of this "punctuality management" enables the turnaround process of a flight at an aerodrome to be as efficient and predictable as possible through the sharing of operations data and coordination of various service activities at airports including those in the terminal buildings (facilitation/security). Some airports at certain parts of the world are already fully or partly implementing A-CDM. Provisions need to be developed on a global basis to harmonize different approaches.									
Expected Benefit Maximization of existing airport capacity; Reduction in apron and taxiway congestion and delays at airports; Reduced cost for airlines. Environ reduction in emissions; Passenger experience improved through more accurate and timely information delivered to passenger displays and se							ms of				
Reference Documents		ASBU B0-ACDM B1-	-ACDM,	TE	Attachments						
Primary Expert Group:		ADOP									
WPE	Document affected		Description of Amendment proposal or Action	Supporting Expert Group	Expected dates:						
No.					Expert Group	Effective	Applicability				
1 3 142	PANS-ATM	/OPS/Aerodromes.	Develop provisions to support A-CDM in PANS-ATM/OPS/Aerodromes.	PASG/ ATMOPSP /FLTOPSP	Dec 2016		Q4/2018				
61 245	Doc 9971		Develop guidance material to support A-CDM. New/updated guidance in appropriate manuals.	PASG/ ATMOPSP /FLTOPSP	Dec 2016						
			Take into consideration facilitation and security procedures for better integration of	ATD Daniels							
			airside/landside. Possible provisions in Annexes 9, 17 and/or related documents	ATB Panels (FALP and AVSECP)	Dec 2018	Q3/2020	Q4/2020				

ICAO A-CDM Guidance Material



- Guidance material included in Part III of Doc 9971 Manual on Collaborative Air Traffic Flow Management
- Strong operational focus
- Lessons learnt and best practices
- Project management approach to implementation

Who? / What? / When? / How?

Airport CDM in the Global ICAO context



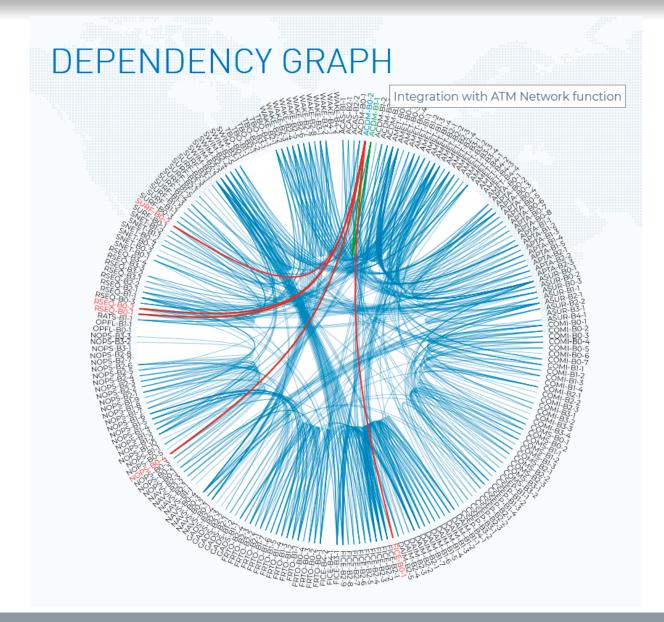
Operational Thread - ACDM

	201	3 20	019 20	25 20	31
	Block 0	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	
	ACDM-B0/1 ACDM-B0/2		ACDM-B2/1 ACDM-B2/2 ACDM-B2/3	ACDM-B3/1	
ASBU Eleme	ents:				

- ACDM-B0/1 Airport CDM Information Sharing (ACIS)
- ACDM-B0/2 Integration with ATM Network function
- ACDM-B2/1 Airport Operations Plan (AOP)
- ACDM-B2/2 Airport Operations Centre (APOC)
- ACDM-B2/3 Total Airport Management (TAM)
- ACDM-B3/1 Full integration of ACDM and TAM in TBO

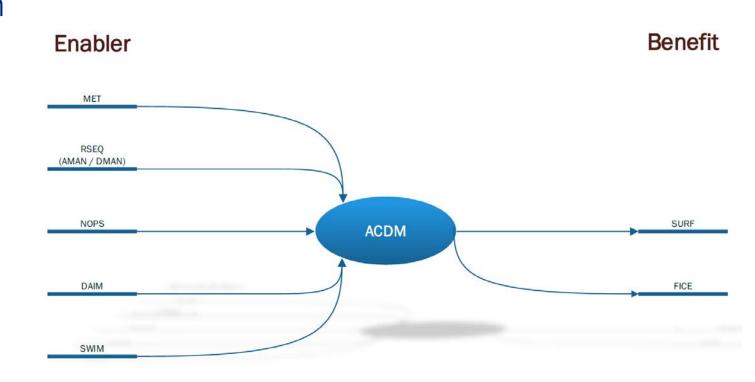
https://www4.icao.int/ganpportal/

A-CDM in context



A-CDM is not

- Managing the arrival or departure sequencing: That's an ATM function
 - Runway SEQuencing ASBU
 - A-CDM function is a collaborator
- Managing the Surface routings on controlled surfaces
 - ATM function
 - SURF ASBU
- Managing the efficiency of the ATM environment
 - ATM function
 - NOPS (and beyond) ASBU



What is A-CDM

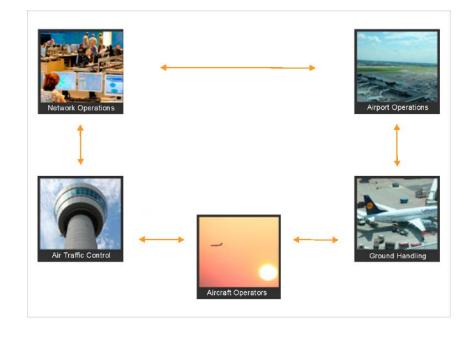


- Collaborative decision-making (CDM) is defined as a process focused on how to decide on a course of action articulated between two or more community members. Through this process, ATM community members share information related to that decision and agree on and apply the decision-making approach and principles.
- A-CDM is a set of processes developed from the general philosophy of CDM in aviation and is applied to the operations at aerodromes.

A-CDM is scalable and modular

Purpose of A-CDM

- The main objective is to generate a common situational awareness that will foster improved decision-making.
- A-CDM allows aerodromes, aircraft operators, air traffic controllers, ground handling agents, pilots and air traffic flow managers to exchange operational information and work together to efficiently manage operations at aerodromes.



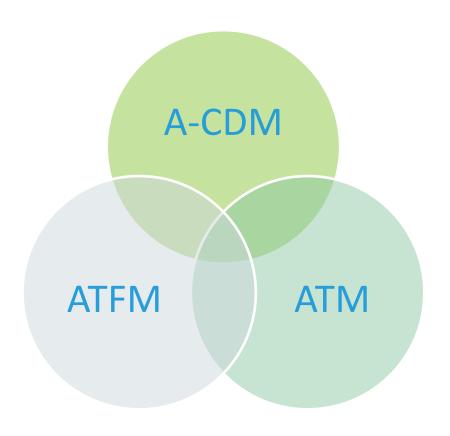
Objectives of A-CDM

- Predictability
- On-time performance
- Use of infrastructure
- Apron and Taxiway congestion



Integration

- Airport centered
- No need for any major structure
- Local project before anything else
- Can be integrated to ATM in general, and ATFM in particular (not compulsory)
- Further benefits in a SWIM environment



ACDM Regular and irregular operational activities

- Regular operations
- Irregular operations
 - planned
 - unplanned



ACDM Benefits









ICAO GANP KPIs related to ACDM

- Departure Punctuality
- Taxi-out additional time
- ATFM slot adherence
- Airport peak capacity
- Airport peak throughput
- Taxi-in additional time

MID Air Navigation Plan (eANP), Vol II

PART II – Aerodromes / Aerodrome Operations (AOP)

2. General Regional Requirements

Aerodrome capacity management

When international aerodromes are reaching designed operational capacity, a better and more efficient utilization of existing runways, taxiways and aprons is required. Runway selection procedures and standard taxi routes at aerodromes should ensure an optimum flow of air traffic with a minimum of delay and a maximum use of available capacity. They should also, if possible, take account of the need to keep taxiing times for arriving and departing aircraft as well as apron occupancy time to a minimum. The airport collaborative decision making (A-CDM) concept should be implemented to improve airport capacity as early as possible.

https://www.icao.int/MID

Total Airport Management (TAM)

• While A-CDM is mainly focused on airside operations, The Total Airport Management (TAM) concept is an overarching concept for planning, coordinating and connecting airside and landside processes (such as security and border control etc.), as well as for integration of these processes with the wider ATM network, all of which influence airport capacity, and efficiency and predictability of operations.

- Include concept of:
 - airport operations plan (AOP);
 - airport operations centre (APOC).

TAM - Top-Level Operations Management

