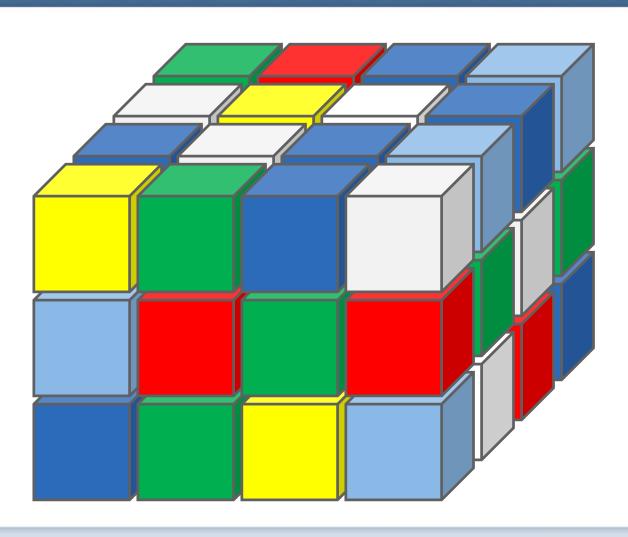




THE REALITY OF OUR SYSTEM TODAY





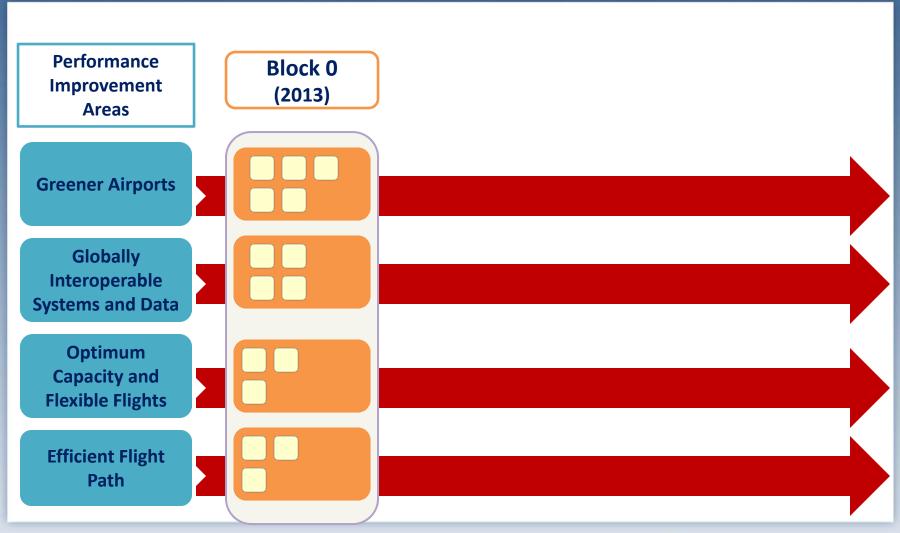






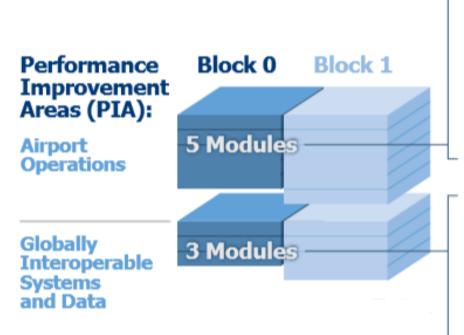


A Look at Block 0





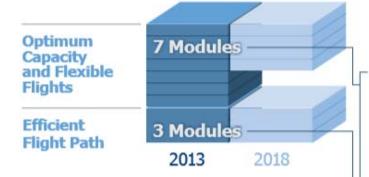
A Look at Block 0



- Optimised Approach Procedures including Vertical Guidance
- Increased Runway Throughput through Optimised Wake Turbulence Separation
- Safety and Efficiency of Surface Operations (A-SMGCS level 1-2)
- Improved Airport Operations through Airport-CDM
- 5. Improve Traffic Flow through Sequencing (AMAN/DMAN)
- Increased Interoperability, Efficiency and Capacity through Ground-Ground Integration
- Service Improvement through Digital Aeronautical Information Management
- Meteorological Information Supporting Enhanced Operational Efficiency and Safety



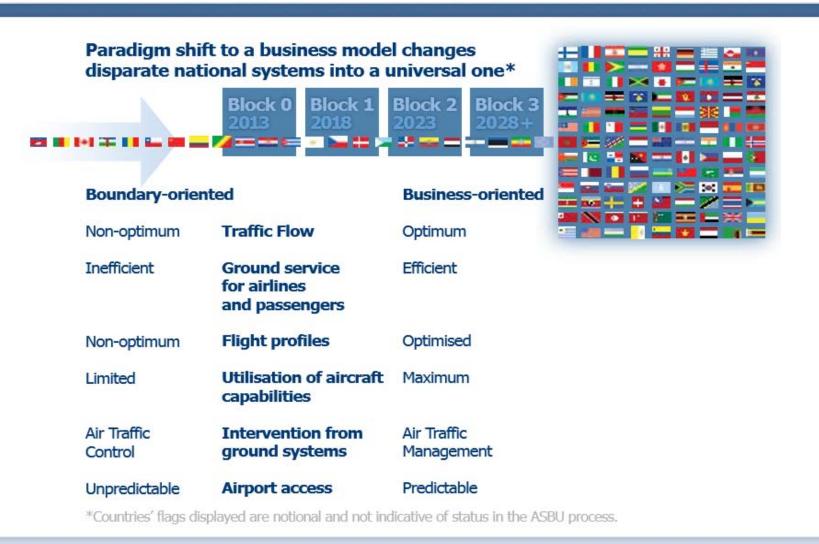
A Look at Block 0



Source: ICAO

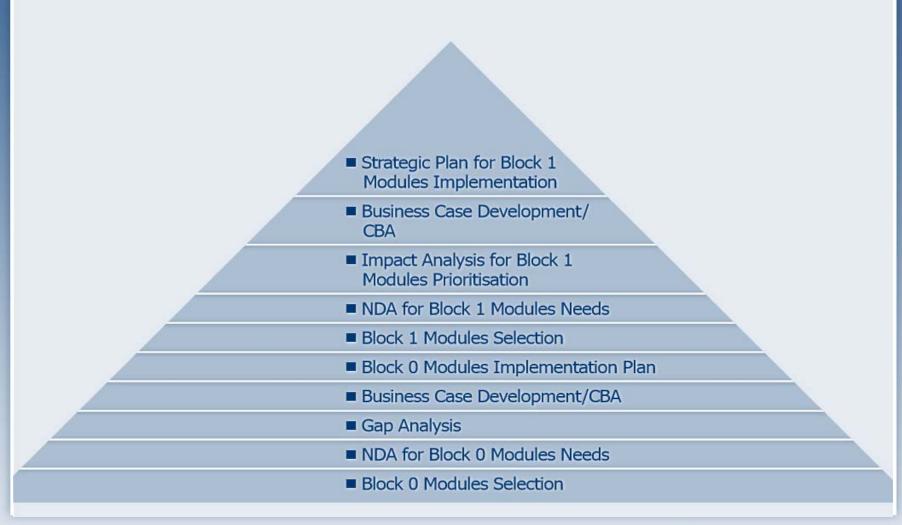
- 1. Improved Operations through Enhanced En-route Trajectories
 - Improved Flow Performance through Planning based on a Network-wide view
 - 3. Initial Capability for Ground Surveillance
 - Air Traffic Situational Awareness (ATSA)
 - Improved Access to Optimum Flight Levels through Climb/Descent Procedures using ADS-B
 - Airborne Collision Avoidance Systems (ACAS) Improvements
 - Increased Effectiveness of Ground-Based Safety Nets
 - Improved Flexibility and Efficiency in Descent Profiles using Continuous Descent Operations (CDO)
 - 2. Improved Safety and Efficiency through the Initial Application of Data Link En-route
 - Improved Flexibility and Efficiency Departure Profiles — Continuous Climb Operations (CCO)

Boundary-oriented to Business-oriented





Strategic Planning for ASBU Modules Implementation





Needs and Dependency Analysis (NDA)

- Identify ASBU modules that align with the ANSP's strategic objectives
- **Identify** Specific needs defined within those candidate modules
- ✓ <u>Define -</u> Dependencies with other ASBU modules
- Assess Current system capability to meet the needs of the candidate modules
- <u>Higlight</u> The gaps that exist between current capabilities and the ASBU module needs
- Analyse The impact of different means and timingof closing those gaps to meet to ICAO vision for global interoperability
- ✓ Investigate The linkage between modules
- ✓ <u>Determine –</u> The problems for delaying essential capabilities beyond the recommended Block time frame
- Establish The requirements for the new/upgraded modules
- Assess Current ability of the ANSPs existing aviation system and identifies gap and shorfalls
- ✓ <u>Identify</u> Areas for improvement
- **Examine** Lessons learned, and documents to validate shortfalls



Gap and Impact Analyses

Four level of impact

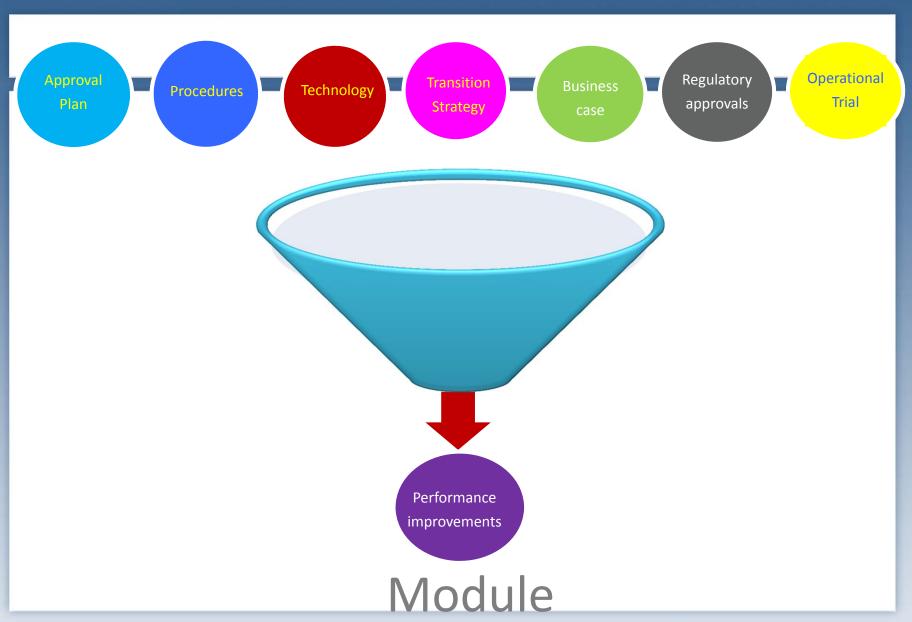
- ✓ <u>No Impact:</u> There is no contribution to achieving the desired improvements over the intended time period
- ✓ <u>Limited impact:</u> There is a limited improvement to meet the desired objectives int he selected time period
- ✓ <u>High impact:</u> Offers satisfactory improvement to meet the desired objectives within the expected timeframe
- ▼ <u>Redundant impact:</u> Provides improvement in proficiency beyond what is needed for the planned time period



Business Case

Although the appropriate selection of mínimum path required modules is necessary, it is not sufficient without a justification based on Cost/Benefit Analysis (CBA) to support the development of a business case







7th CANSO Latin America and Caribbean Conference

Punta Cana, Dominican Republic (October 2015)

- **TACDM Workshop**
- **TRPAS** panel discussion
- **MASBU Workshop**
- **TATFM Workshop**





CANSO's ASBU Workshop

The Aviation System Block Upgrades (ASBU) Workshop assists participants in their preparation of both State and Regional Air Navigation Plans and associated reporting as they follow the ASBU approach to modernise and harmonise their aviation systems.



Port-of-Spain Declaration



Regional Air Navigation Targets









PBN is **GANP**'s Top Priority

✓ CANSO has published the CANSO Performance-Based Navigation Best Practice Guide for ANSPs.

The document provides practical guidance on performance-based navigation (PBN) as it applies primarily to the terminal and approach environments. It highlights the need for a clear and concise set of design requirements, and focuses on the areas that ANSPs most commonly identified as areas of concern: knowledge, regulation, avionics equipage, resources, and training.

The Guide describes the expertise and partners needed in the design process. It shows ANSPs how to identify and allocate resources and subject matter experts, and to predict, understand and prepare for managing the changes inherent in PBN implementation.

CADENA to Implement ATFM

CANSO ATFM Data Exchange Network for the Americas

✓ ATFM belongs to the NOPS thread in ASBU Performance Improvement Area (PIA) 3: Optimum Capacity and Flexible Flights – Through Global Collaborative ATM

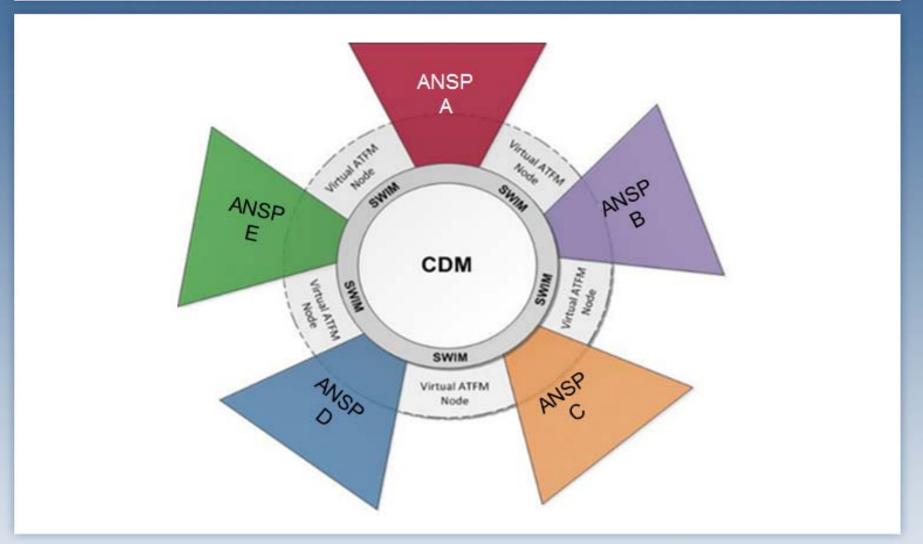


ATFM means...

- There are many ways to implement ATFM: From simple human-to-human conversation followed by actions to big and sophisticated technological solution
- ▼CADENA seeks both approaches with the end state of virtual ATFM node solution big and sophisticated technological solution with CDM principles



CADENA's End State





Good things happen

- Implementation of SWIM and/or SWIM access capability is necessary to exchange flight data to establish common situational awareness for ATFM
- SWIM is an ASBU module. SWIM is also identified as Information Management enabler in the GANP Technology Roadmap
- SWIM supports ASBU modules such as DATM, FICE, AMET, and SWIM



https://www.canso.org/publications







PARTNERSHIP

"You give me half the fish, and I'll tell my mom to let you live."



Thank you!

