## Chapter 5 -Initiation phase Attachment 5.1

#### TBOT AND TSAT PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT TEMPLATE

#### Introduction

With the implementation of A-CDM, there will be a change from current operating procedures as it introduces two new time elements, namely Target Off Block Times (TOBTs) and Target Start-up Approval Times (TSATs) and the procedures around these time elements. These operational changes relates to:

- The management, including input and updates as needed, of Target Off Block Times (TOBTs) for either the aircraft operator or the ground handler.
- The management, including input and updates as needed, of TSATs for the Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP)
- The start-up and push back procedures.

It is very important that the impacts of these procedure changes are measured, so that the effectiveness of the A-CDM implementation can be assessed. This will allow all stakeholders to effectively monitor how the A-CDM procedures are complied with and identify where improvement can be made, which is just as important as getting A-CDM implemented in the first place.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) related to TOBT and TSAT are required to assess the effectiveness of an A-CDM implementation.

Other KPIs may be used as supplement for monitoring the performance of the A-CDM.

### Measurements of TOBT

Achieving inputs and updates of TOBT as accurate as possible is one of the first steps in the A-CDM implementation. The Aircraft Operators or Ground Handling Agents will need to provide TOBT for all the departing flights to enable the A-CDM procedures to flow efficiently and effectively.

Without TOBT, there will be no predictability of departure readiness and TSAT will not be available.

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The following measurements are related to TOBT:

Table 1 - Measurement of TOBT

Name of	TOBT input participation rate
Value of Indicator	Allows the A-CDM project team to see the amount of participation from airlines/ground handling agents in TOBT inputs before proceeding to measure the accuracy and use TOBT for pre-departure
Data requirement	Manual TOBT updates/inputs
Formula	Track number of TOBT inputs from each airline and ground handling agent through different time references before departure, e.g. at TOBT- 10mins, -20min and -40mins
Indicator Forms	Participation rate in TOBT inputs and when does it occur
Tips/Warning	It is important to achieve a high % of participation in order for the A- CDM concept to work.
	A-CDM with low participation rate will lead to questions on fairness when TSAT is used for pushback and eventually the collaborative concept may fail.
	To improve participation rate, more A-CDM awareness workshops or compliance measures may be required.
System requireme	Data analysis tool of the A-CDM portal if available or TOBT input records

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	Table 2 - Accuracy of TOBT
Name of	TOBT Accuracy
Value of Indicator	Allows airlines/ground handling agents to understand whether their TOBT submission workflow/process is effective in achieving an accurate TOBT.  Allows the A-CDM project team to assess whether the TOBT quality is acceptable and can be used to generate TSAT.
	It also gives a general indication of compliance rate for TOBT submission.
Data requirement	<ul> <li>TOBT</li> <li>Actual Ready Time (ARDT) and/or Actual start-up request time (ASRT)</li> </ul>
Formula	<ul><li>Compare TOBT against ARDT and/or ASRT</li><li>Compare TOBT against AOBT</li></ul>
Indicator Forms	<ul><li>Accuracy of TOBT</li><li>TOBT compliance rate</li></ul>
Tips/Warning	Low TOBT accuracy with high TOBT participation rate indicates that the airline/ground handling may have to improve their internal workflow/process for updating of TOBT.
	How to measure the accuracy of the TOBT depends on the procedures applied for the A-CDM implementation. To be able to measure the TOBT accurately, it is highly recommended that pilot shall call ready within a window of the TOBT and that ATC indicates this time via an ARDT or ASRT.
System requirements	<ul> <li>Data analysis tool of the A-CDM portal if available or TOBT input records</li> <li>AOBT from appropriate source ARDT and/or ASRT from an Electronic Flight Strip system or alternative means.</li> </ul>

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## Measurement of TSAT

A Pre-Departure Sequencer/Departure Manager solution might be used for pre-departure sequencing in the A-CDM implementation, which should be generating an optimal TSAT to achieve the best sequence to maximize runway throughput and regulate traffic to holding point.

## However, if ATC or pilots are not adhering to the TSAT, the benefits will not be achieved.

TSAT compliance plays an important role in achieving the objective of reducing taxi-out time and also shows the level of commitment to TSAT in the A-CDM procedures.

Table 3 - Measurement of TSAT

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Name of indicator	TSAT Compliance
Value of Indicator	Allows the A-CDM project team to assess whether ATC is following the TSAT for pushback and also pilots' adherence to the TSAT procedure.
Data requirement	• TSAT
	Actual Start-up Approval Time (ASAT)
	• AOBT
Formula	Compare ASRT and/or ASAT against TSAT
	Compare AOBT against TSAT
Indicator Forms	TSAT compliance rate
Tips/Warning	If the compliance level is low, it may mean either the A-CDM procedures are not followed by ATC/Pilots or ATC did not enforce TSAT compliance or the TOBT submitted by airlines/ground handling agents is not up to desired accuracy.  How to measure the compliance to the TSAT depends on the procedures applied for the A-CDM implementation. To be able to measure the compliance it is highly recommended that pilot request within a window of the TSAT and that ATC indicates this time via an ASRT. ATC shall also give the start-up approval within the given TSAT window and indicate this via an ASAT.
System requirements	<ul> <li>Data analysis tool of the A-CDM portal if available or TSAT records from DMAN/PDS</li> <li>AOBT from appropriate source</li> <li>ASRT and/or ASAT from an Electronic Flight Strip system or alternative means.</li> </ul>

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