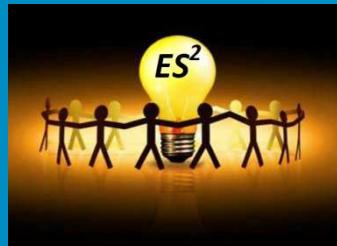


ES2 – ANSP CEO Conference

Development of the Aviation Safety Index (ASI) & other Safety Dashboards

Dr David Harrison
NATS Safety Director



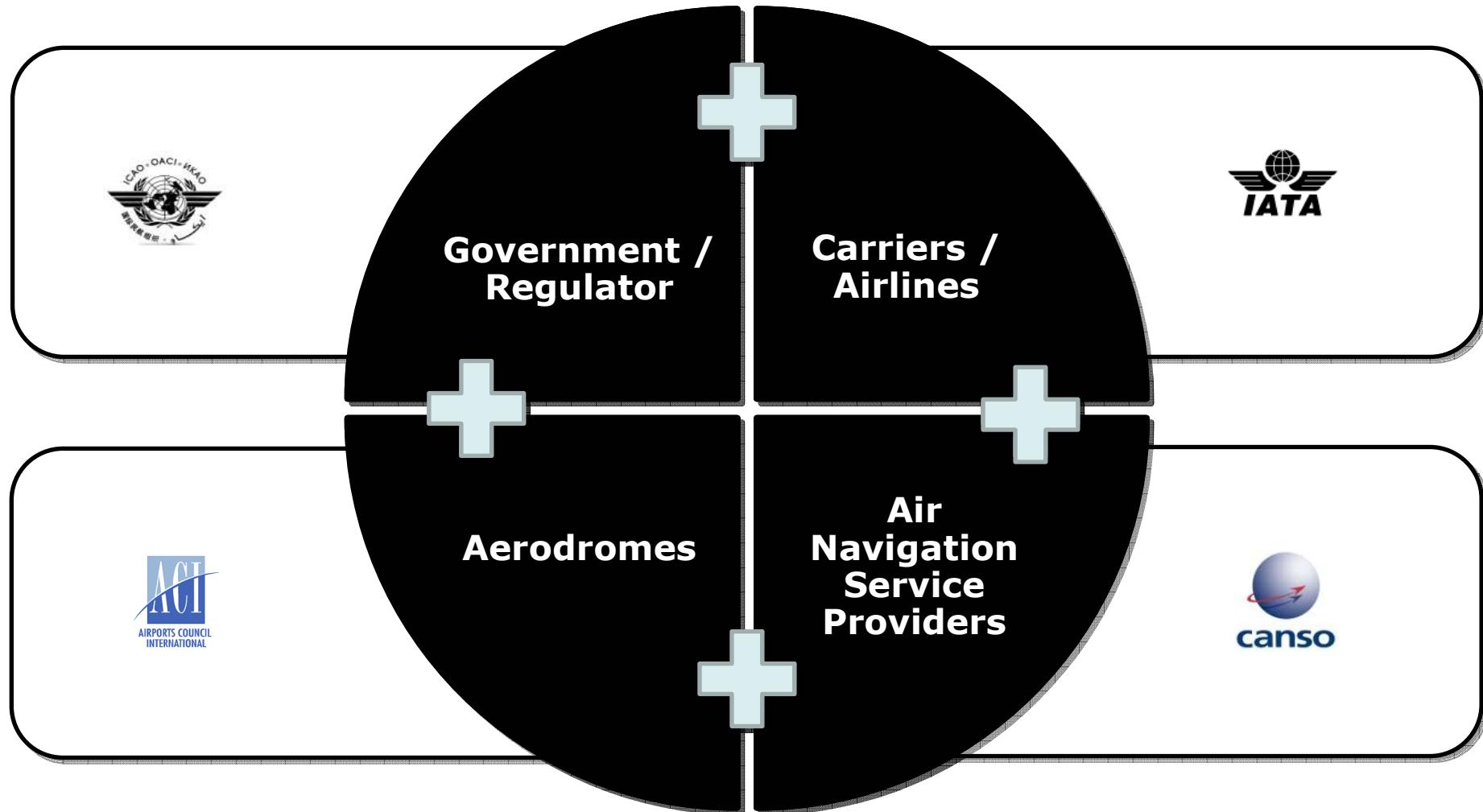
Bled, Slovenia, March 2013

NATS

ASI Objective

- › The objective is to provide safety intelligence that can support strategic decisions regarding safety programmes undertaken by ICAO and its partner organizations.
- › The domains covered include
 - › State safety oversight capabilities
 - › Flight operations
 - › Airport operations
 - › Air traffic management

Conceptual Framework



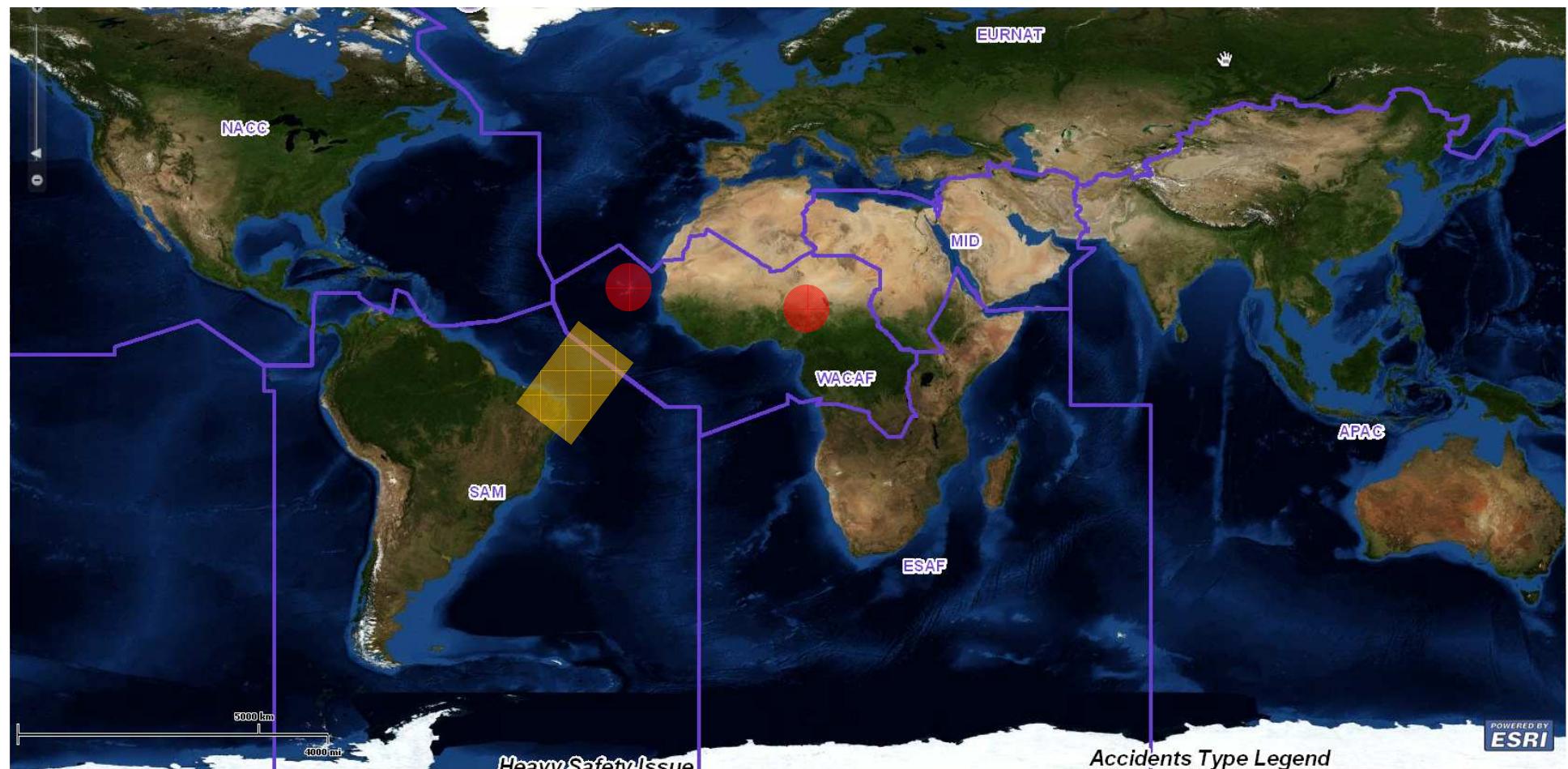
ASI Vision

- › The ASI will provide a multi-dimensional assessment of safety risk through the use of indicators related to various domains within a State's aviation system.
- › Application of the ASI will lead to a measurable improvement in global aviation safety and reduce the risk of loss of life through better utilisation of limited resources and targeted assistance strategies.

ASI Vision

- › It will provide an easy-to-read measurement of the overall health of the aviation system in a given State
- › It will also allow for the ability to drill-down into each domain of the States aviation system, and then further into each identified indicator, as may be required to identify and address specific problems in a State, region or across groups of States.

Visualizing exposure risks



Heavy Safety Issues
Notional Depictions

Safety Intelligence inputs

Certification
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USOAP• IOSA• CANSO SMS Effectiveness

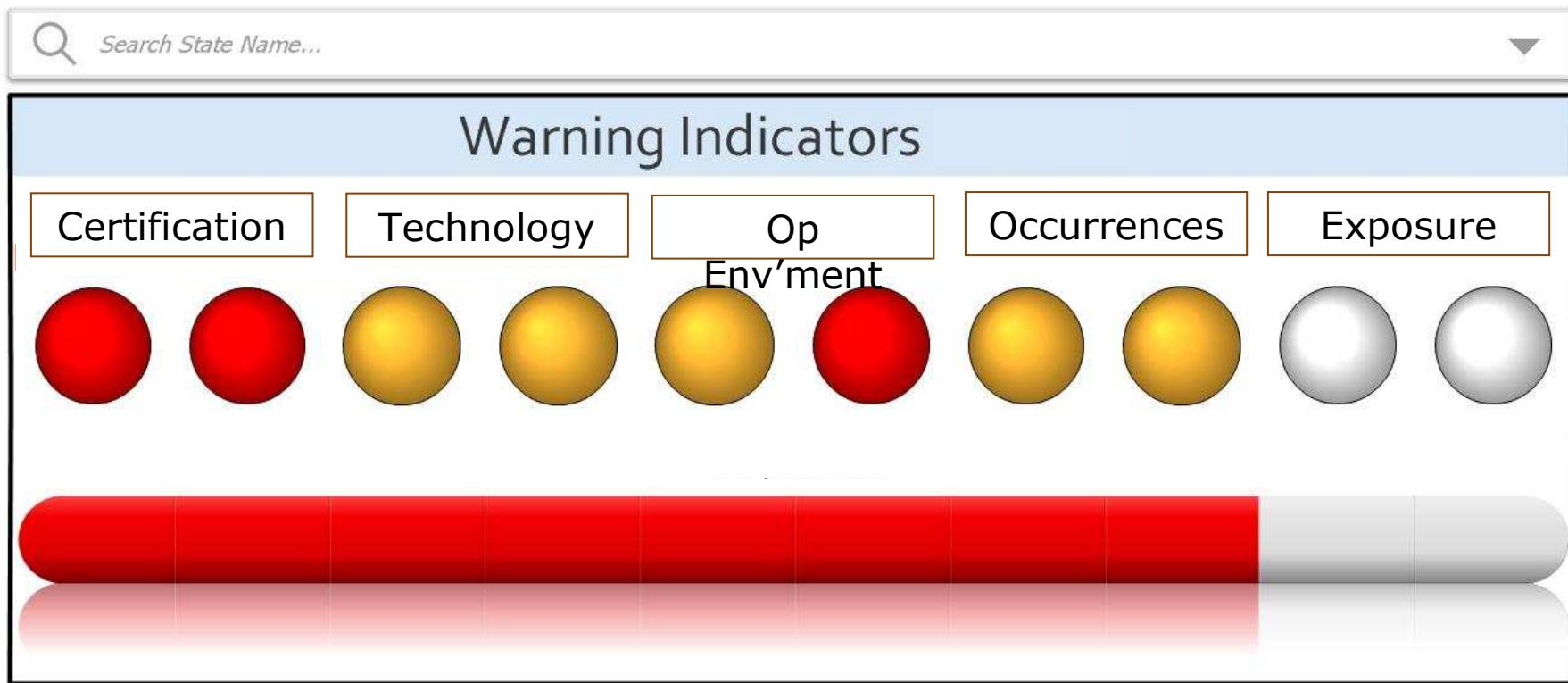
Exposure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Departures• Leasing Activity• Over-flights• Fleet Growth

Occurrences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of separation• Runway incursion• Runway excursion• Airspace infringers

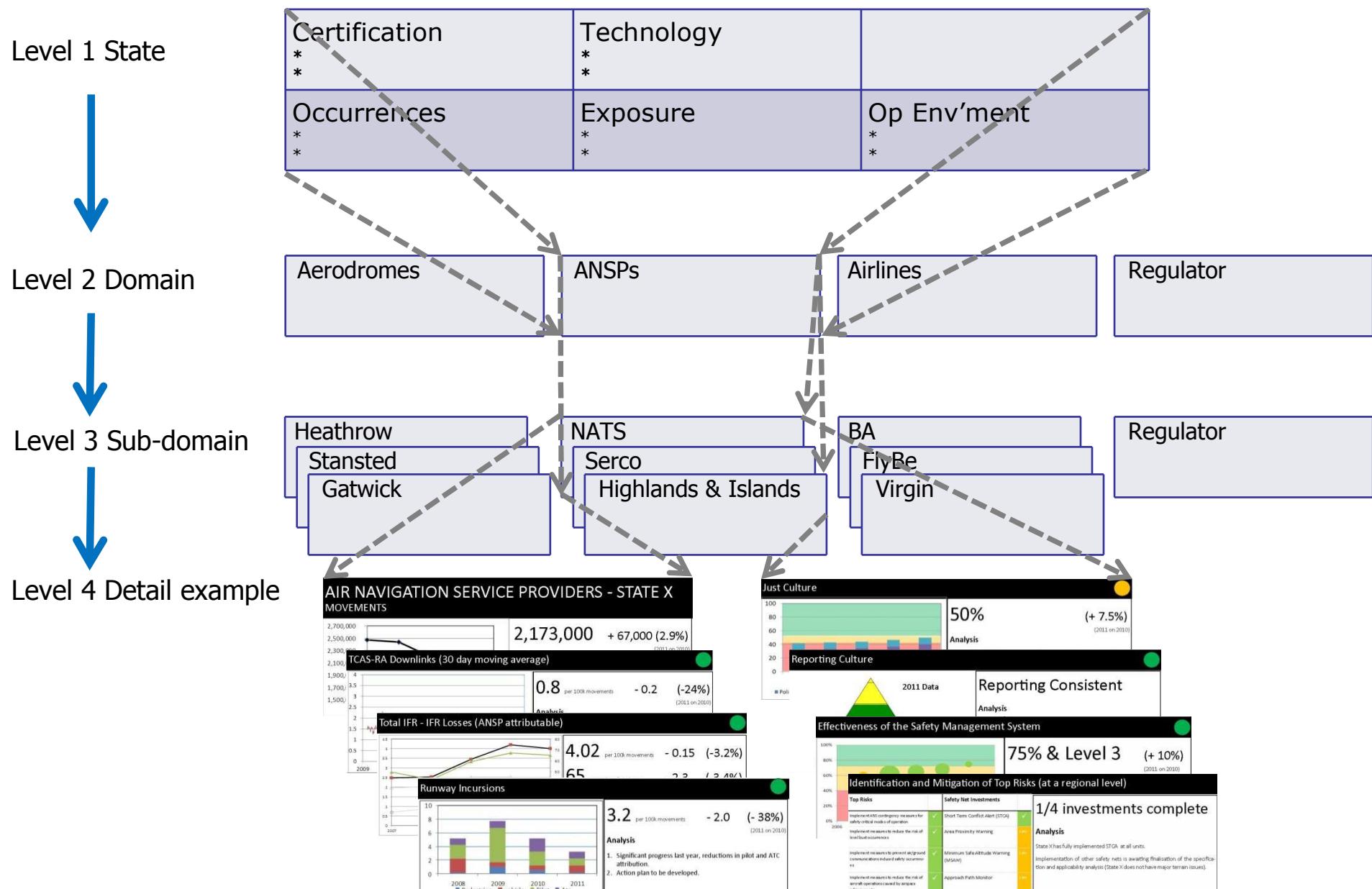
Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fleet Age• CNS Infrastructure• PBN Implementation• Aircraft Equipage

Ops Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Airspace complexity• Terrain• Weather• Remote area ops

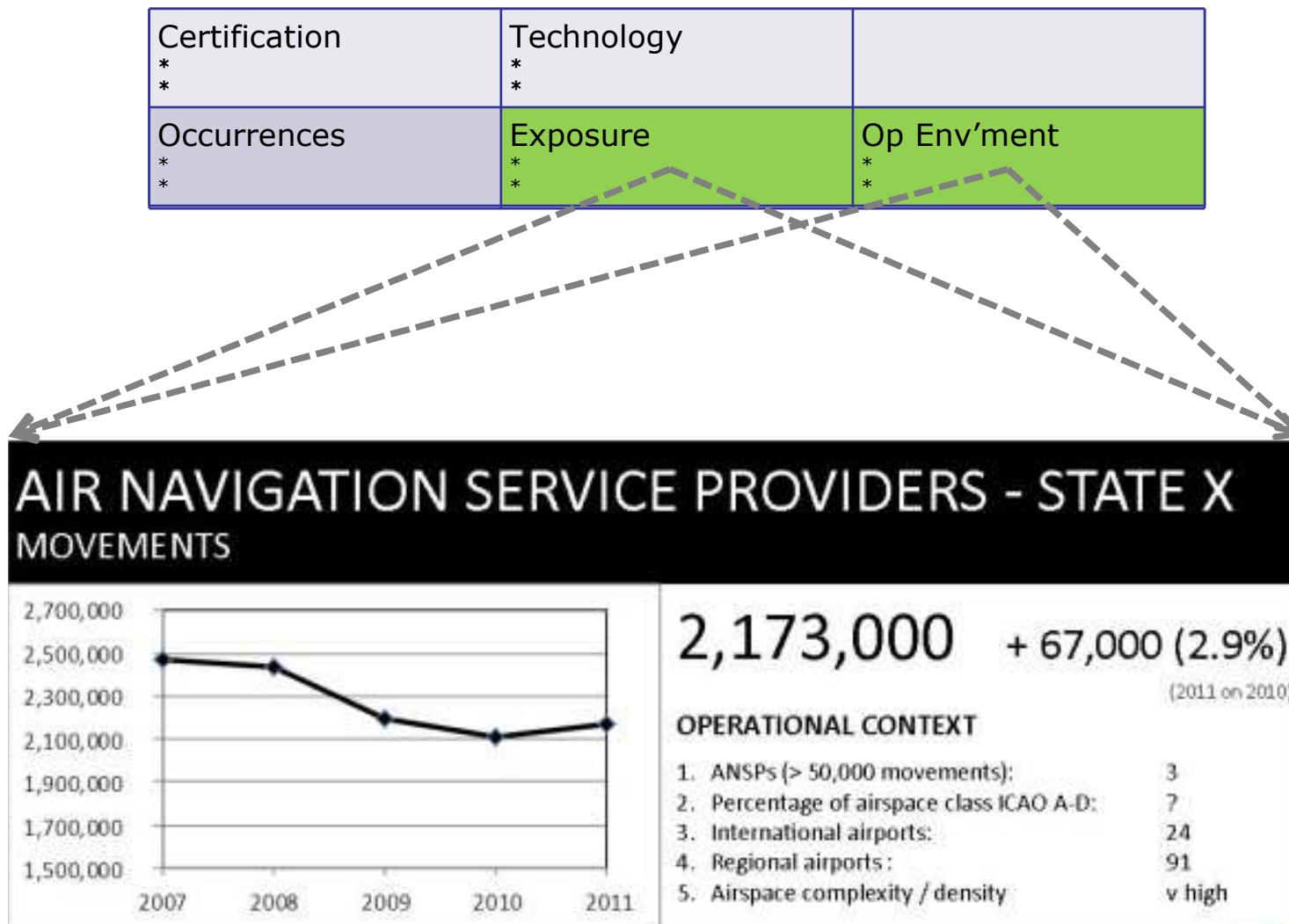
Safety Dashboard Prototype



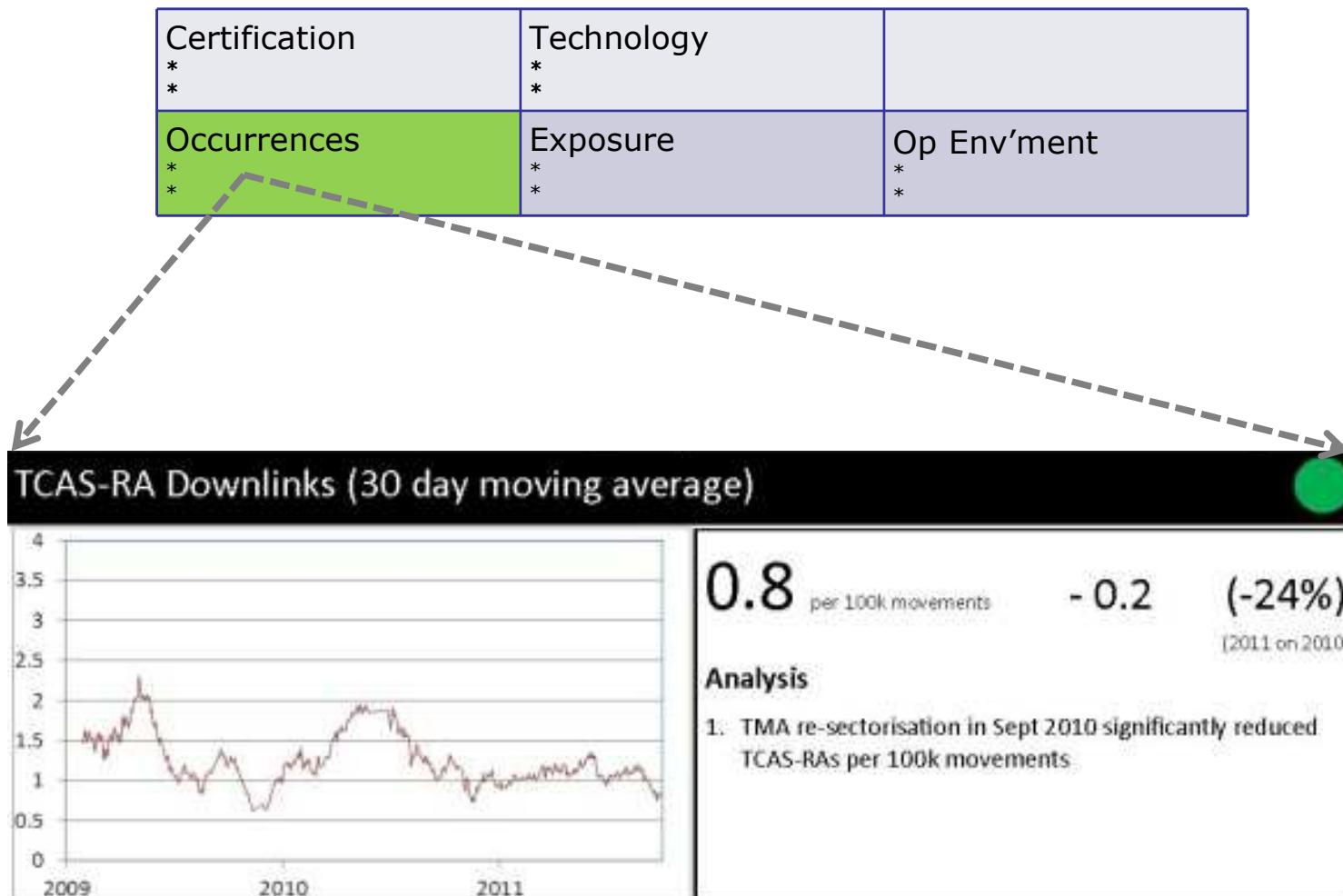
A Dashboard Approach...



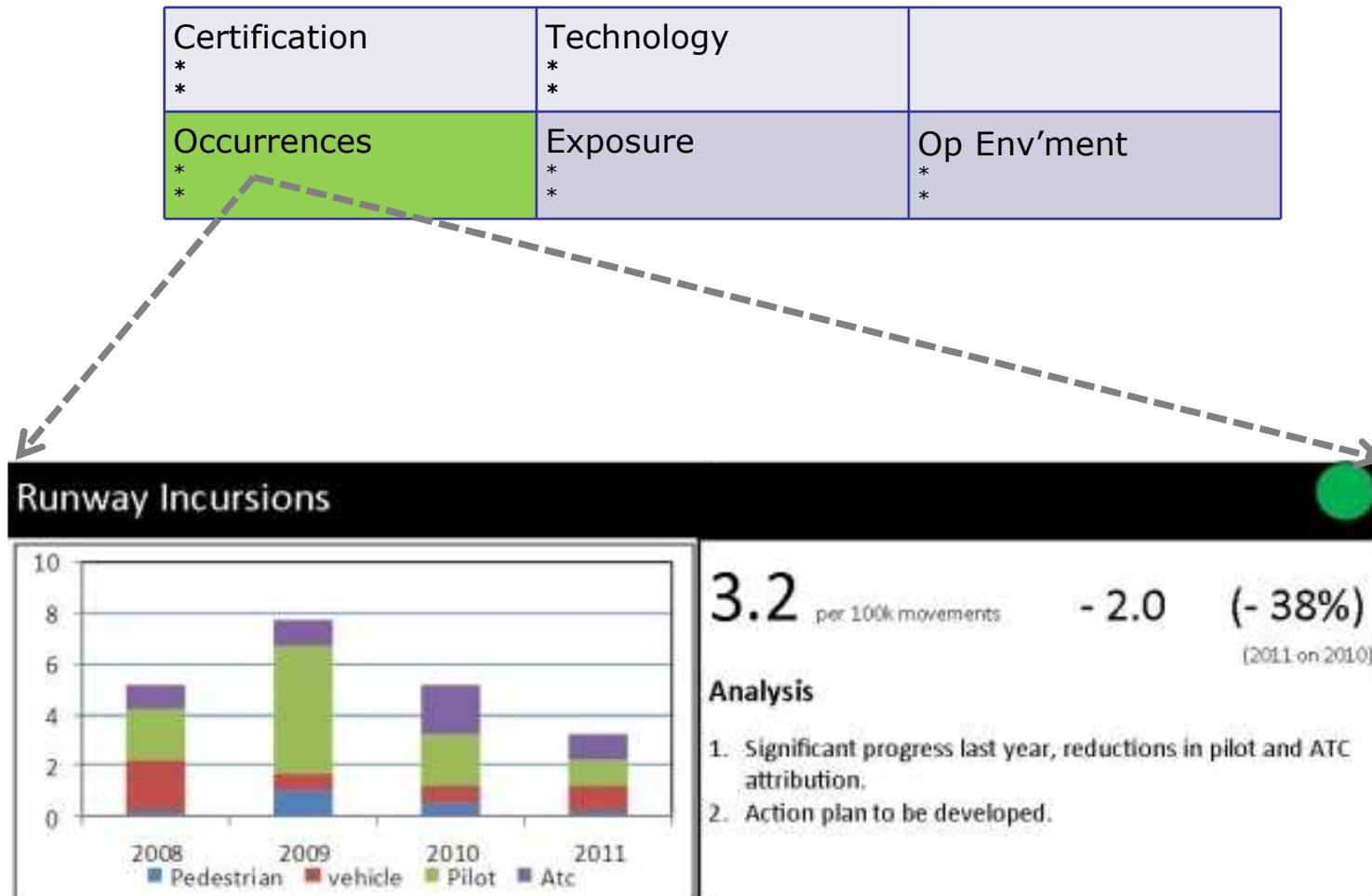
Level 4 Detail Example



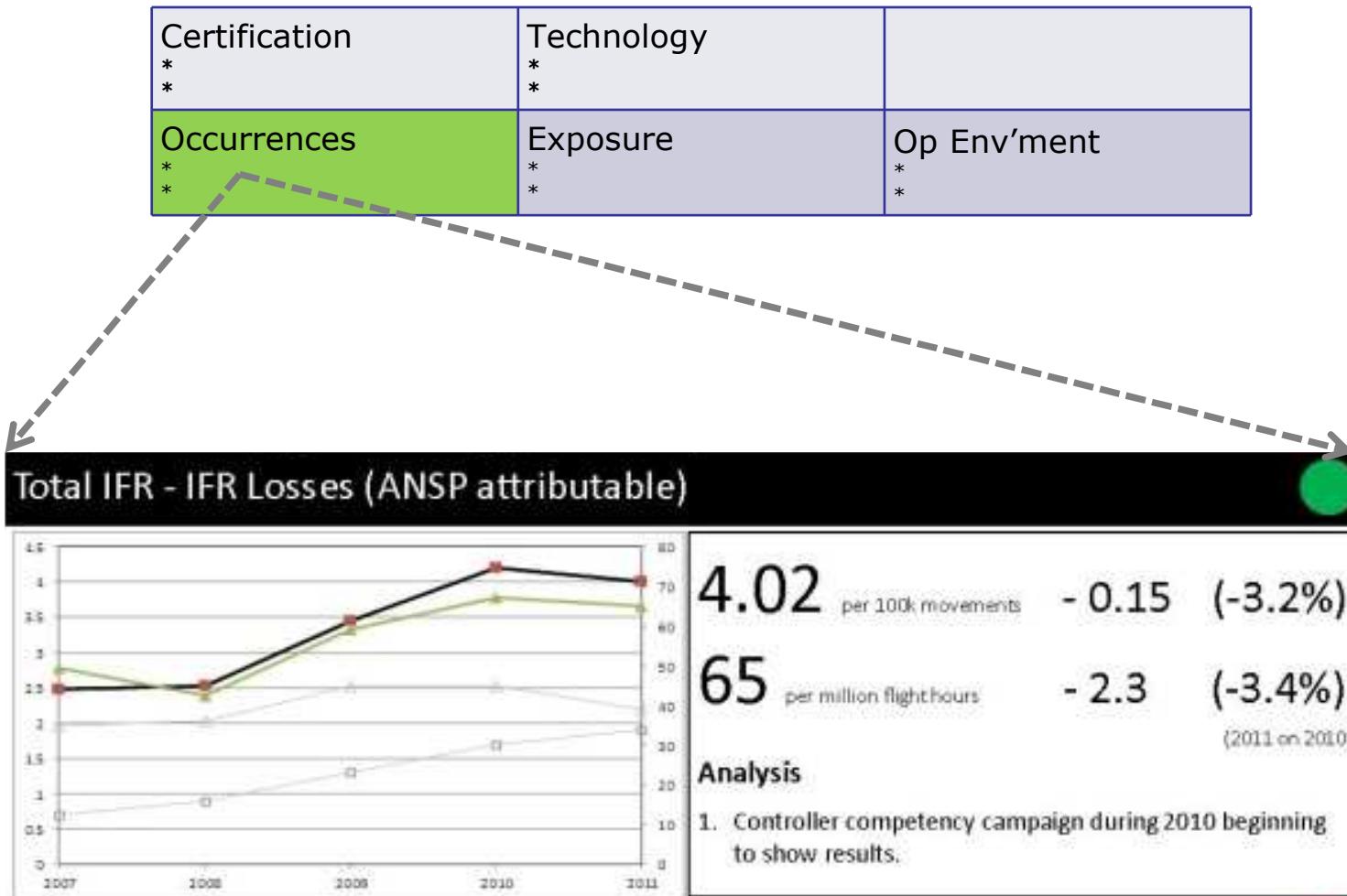
Level 4 Detail Example



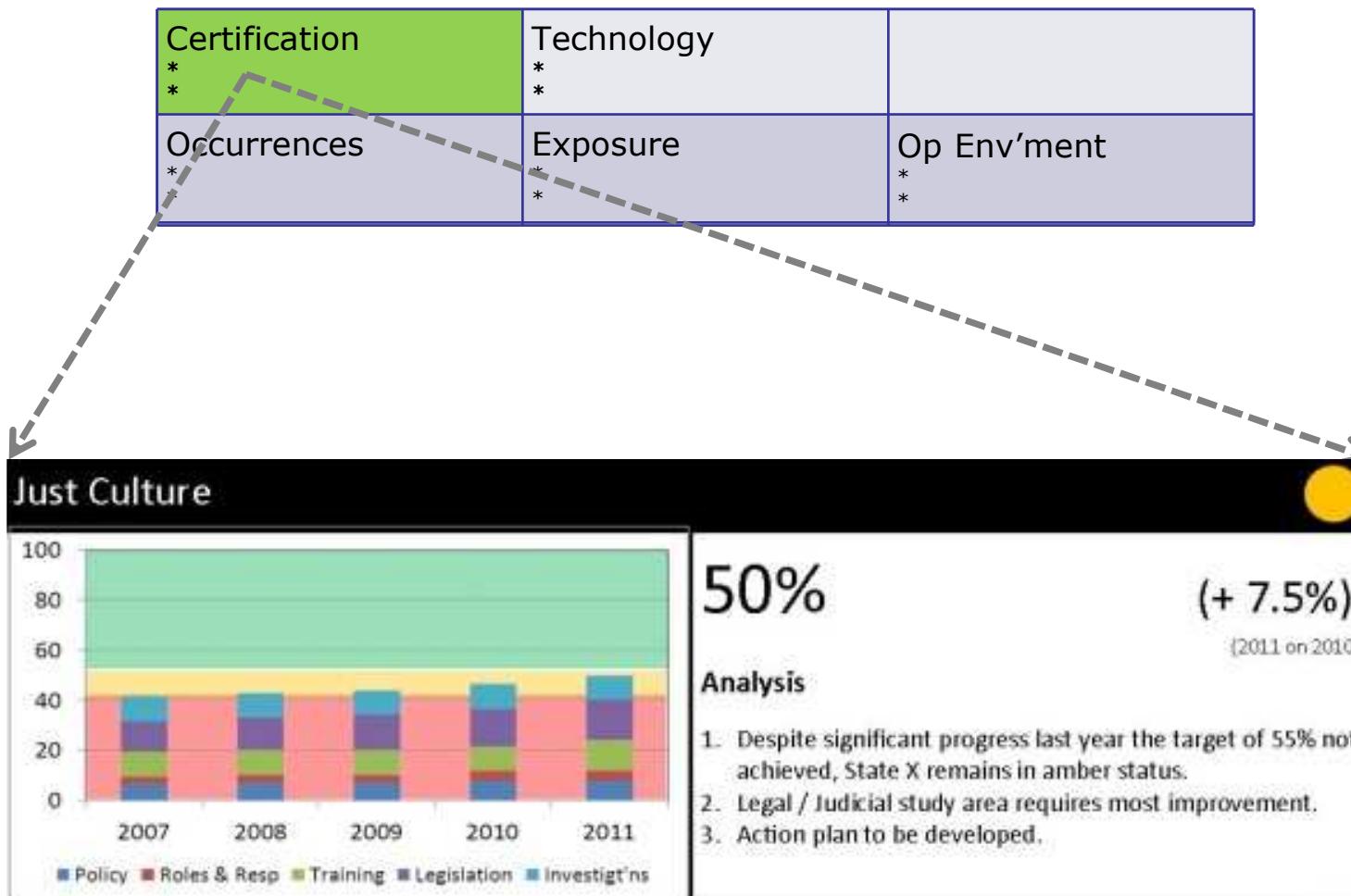
Level 4 Detail Example



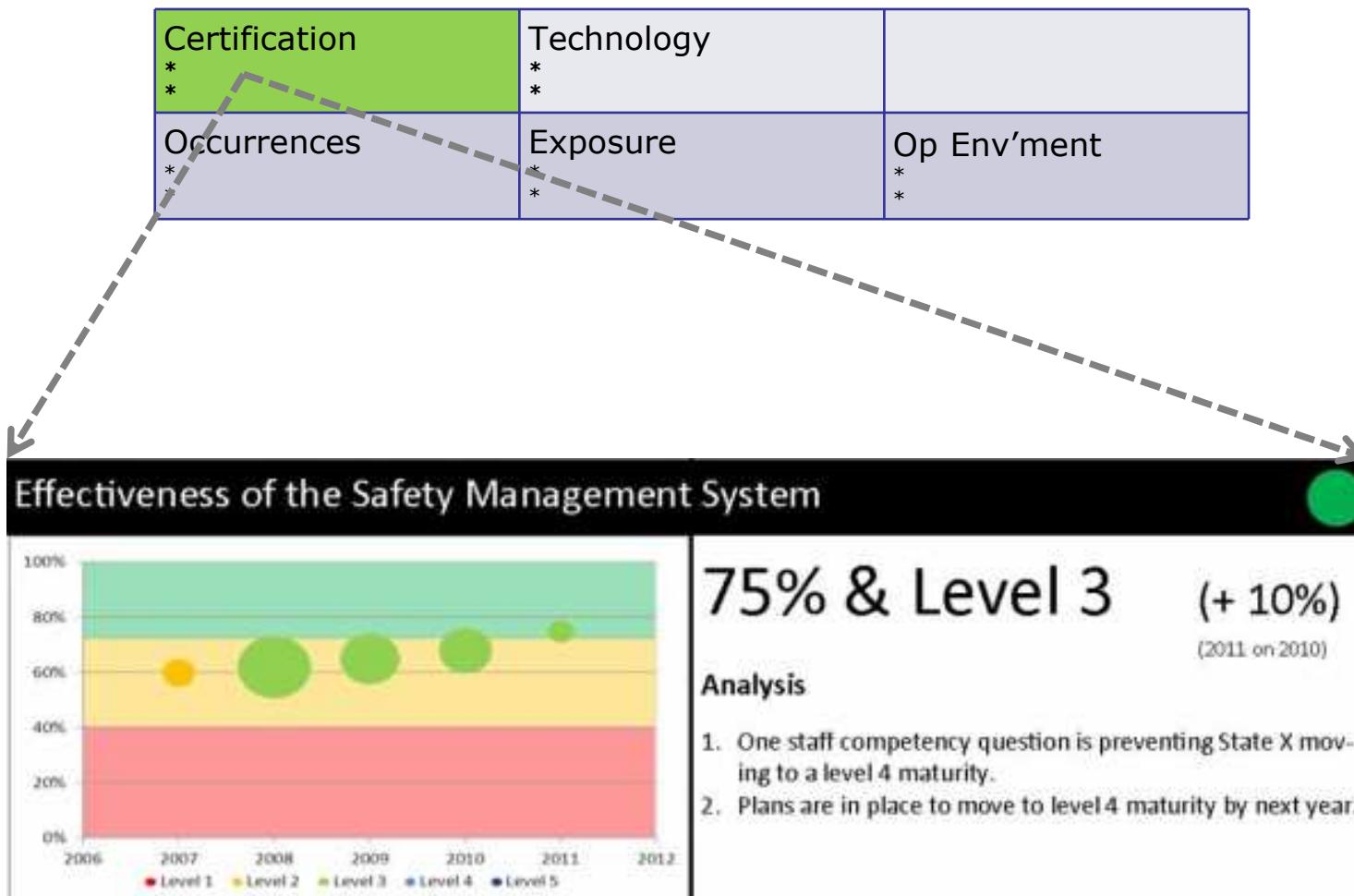
Level 4 Detail Example



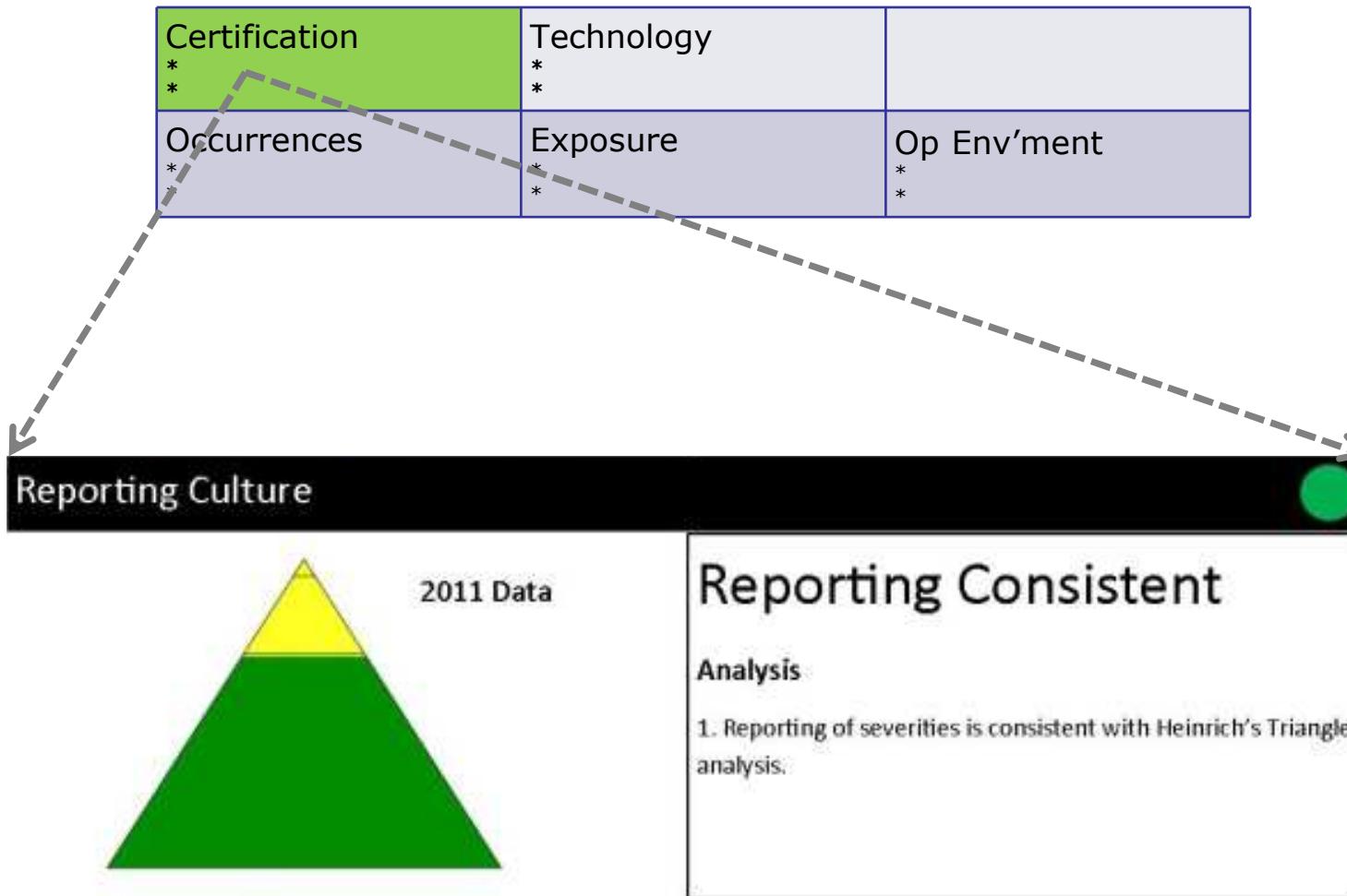
Level 4 Detail Example



Level 4 Detail Example



Level 4 Detail Example



Level 4 Detail Example

Certification * *	Technology * *	
Occurrences * *	Exposure * *	Op Env'ment * *

Identification and Mitigation of Top Risks (at a regional level)

Top Risks	Safety Net Investments		1/4 investments complete
Implement ANS contingency measures for safety critical modes of operation	✓	Short Term Conflict Alert (STCA)	✓
Implement measures to reduce the risk of level bust occurrences	✓	Area Proximity Warning	✓
Implement measures to prevent air/ground communications induced safety occurrences	✓	Minimum Safe Altitude Warning (MSAW)	✓
Implement measures to reduce the risk of aircraft operations caused by airspace infringements	✓	Approach Path Monitor	✓

Analysis

State X has fully implemented STCA at all units. Implementation of other safety nets is awaiting finalisation of the specification and applicability analysis (State X does not have major terrain issues).

Joint Challenges:

- › Data supplied through the States
- › Scope (Military, GA traffic)
- › (Independent) verification of submissions
- › Will the ASI drive the right behaviours?
- › Minimising inconsistencies between the ASI domains
- › Maintaining the ASI
- › Increasing participation
- › Aggregation of the four domains

ASI – The Current Position

- › The Aviation Safety Intelligence initiative is still very much in its development stage
- › CANSO SSC is playing a significant part helping shape the initiative
- › It will generate more data input for CANSO and hence improved benchmarking
- › It will drive continuing improvement in data quality and consistency

Predictive / leading indicators

Now

- Hot spot maps of STCA & TCAS alerts
- Day-2-Day observations
- Minimum separations analysis (SMF)
- RT sampling and occupancy
- Visual scanning behaviours

In the future

- Extent to which separation assistance tools are used
- Timeliness with which red interactions are interrogated
- Number of a/c probed prior to issuing clearance vs number probed after issuing clearance
- Frequency with which CFL and SFL do not align