



EASA

European Aviation Safety Agency

European Plan for Aviation Safety and Regulatory Priorities That Might Impact ATM and Airlines

CEO's Safety Conference

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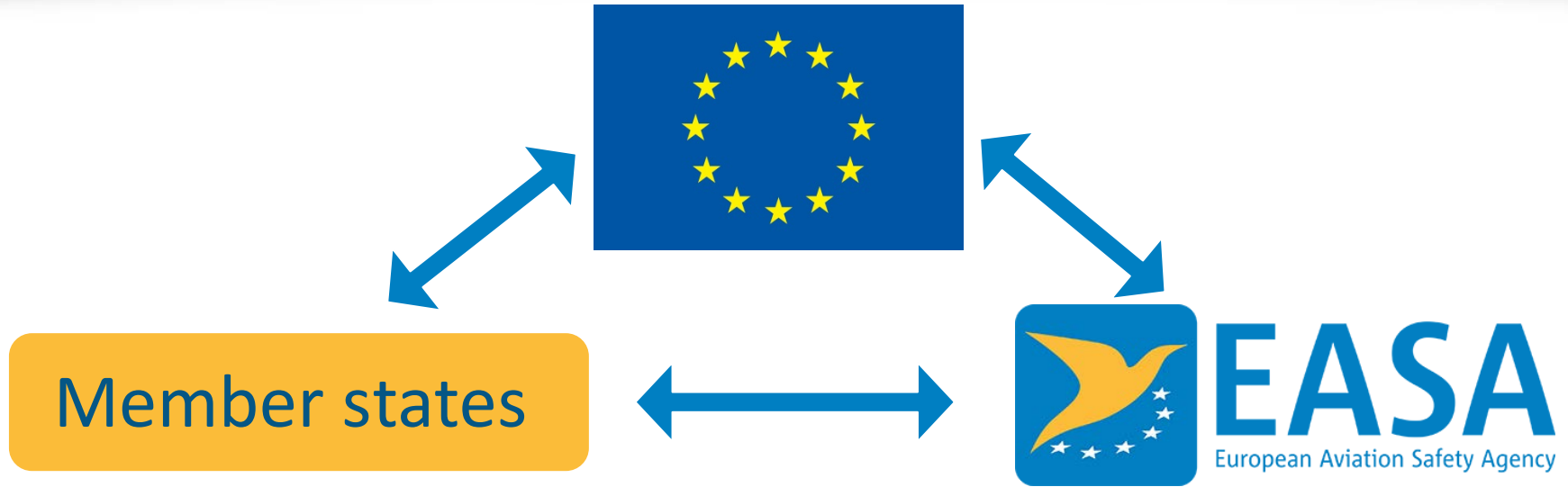
Your safety is our mission.

An agency of the European Union 

TE.GEN.00409-001



Partnership with EU Member States



MS, EASA and EC work together to enact an SSP

European Aviation Safety Programme (EASP)



Safety Management at EU Level

EASP

Comprehensive Safety Programme for the Region

Goals

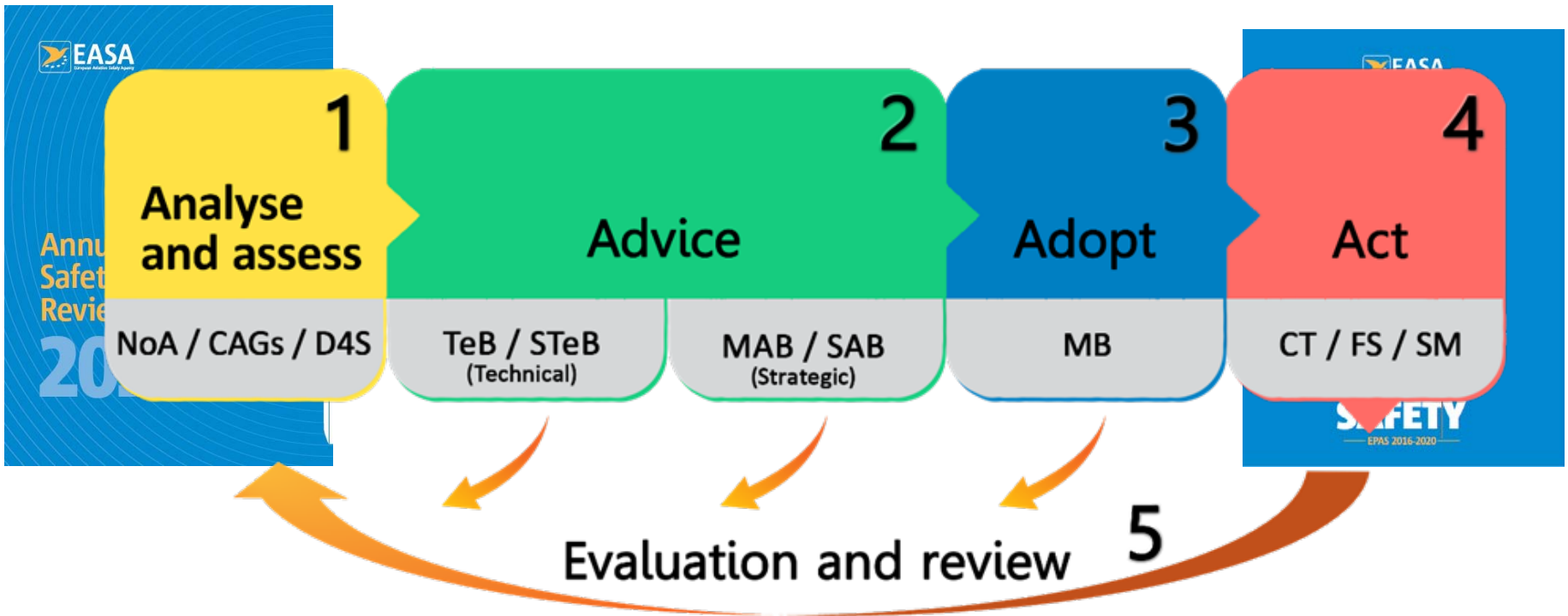
EC spells out the Strategy

EPAS

EASA facilitates risk mitigation and monitoring

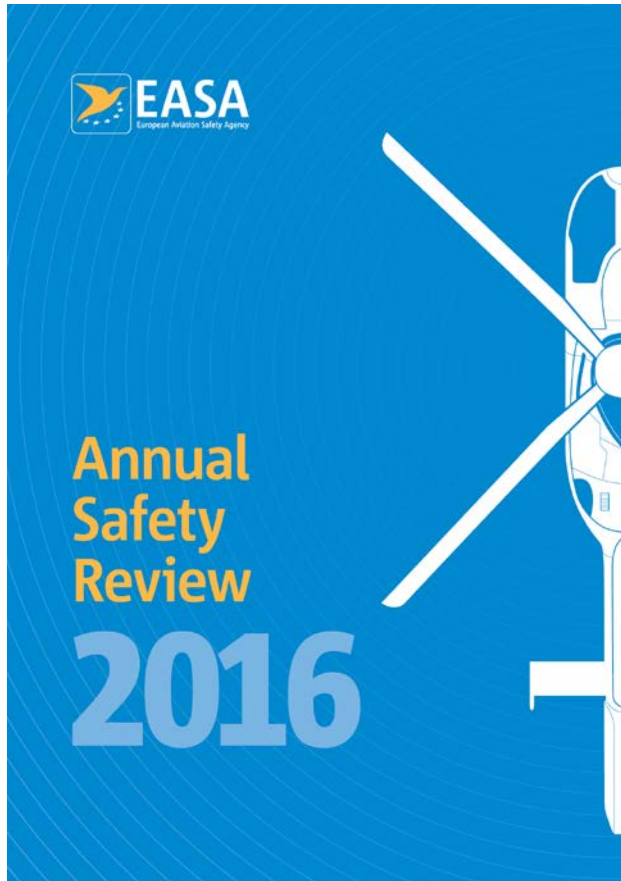


Safety Risk Management at EU level





The Safety Review: All risks areas & issues in one place



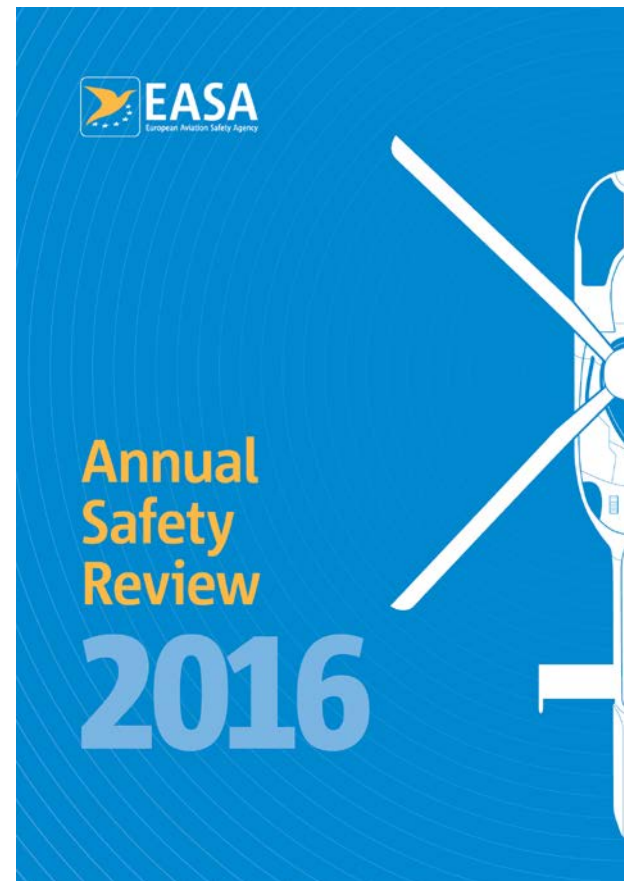
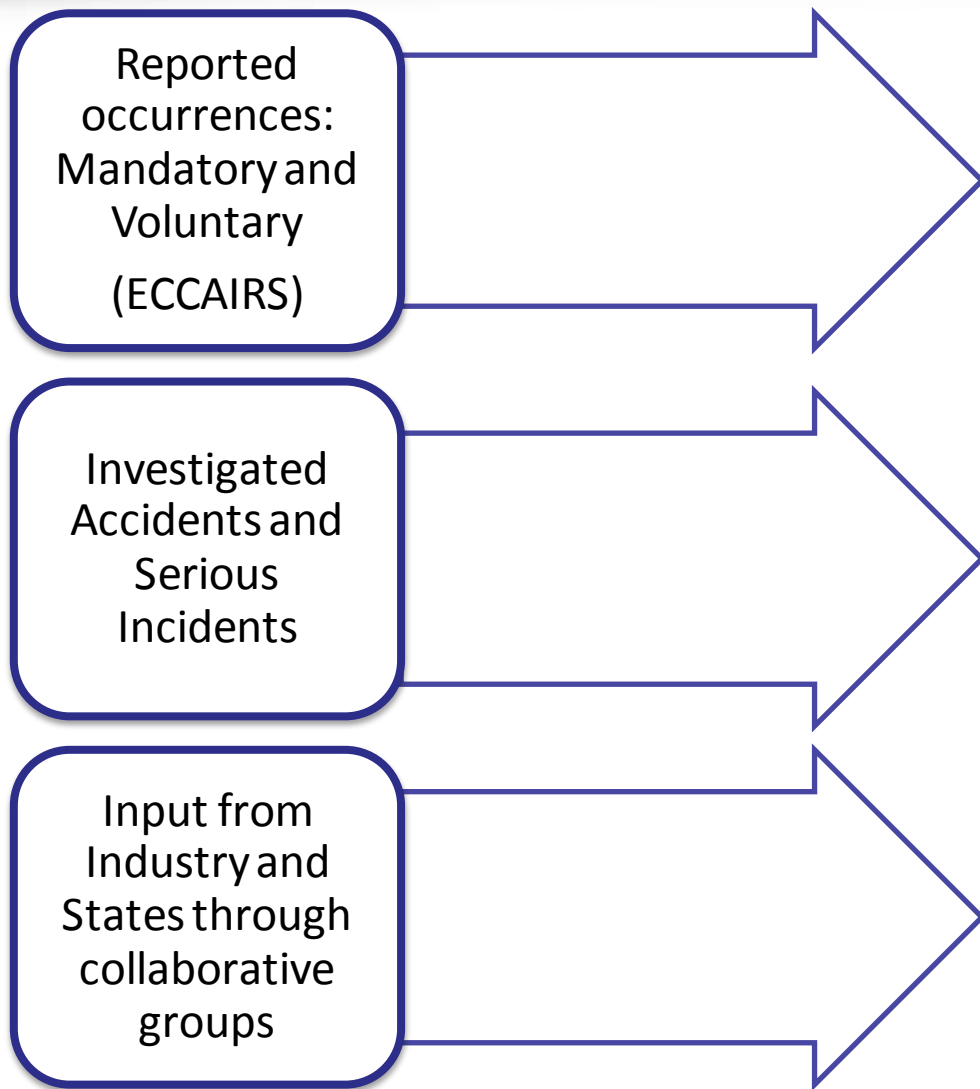
Safety Issues Identified and Assessed

Safety Priorities Identified

Safety Performance Monitored

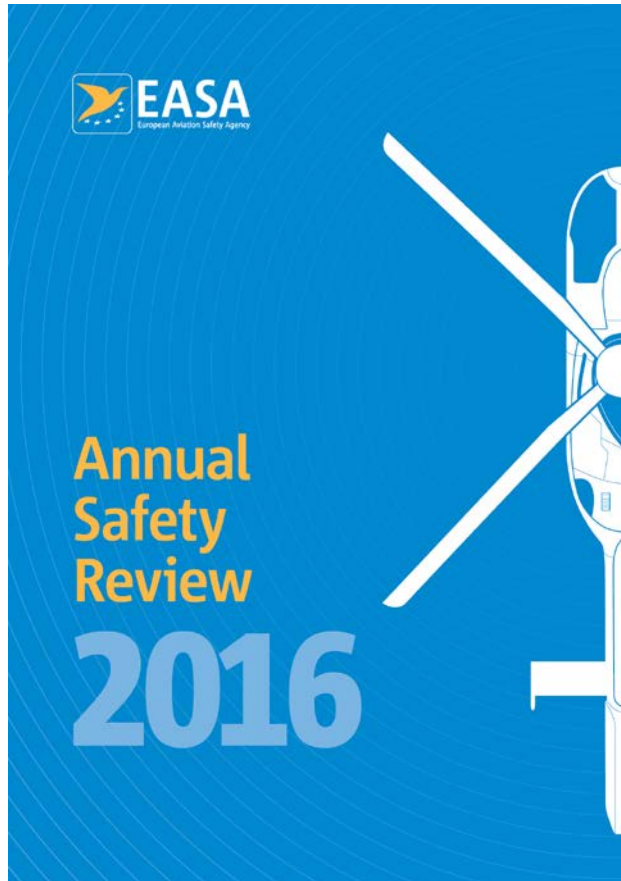


The Safety Review: sources of information

















The Safety Review: Domain specific Safety Risk Portfolios



Risk Areas

Safety Issues

Priorities

-  CAT Aeroplanes
-  Offshore Helicopters
-  Other CAT Helicopters
-  Aerial Work/SPO – Aeroplanes
-  Aerial Work/SPO – Helicopters
-  Non-commercial Ops – Aeroplanes
-  Non-commercial Ops – Helicopters
-  Balloons
-  Gliders
-  RPAS
-  Aerodromes and Ground Handling
-  **ATM/ANS**



New Safety Risk Portfolios

Under development



2017 - Aerodromes and
Ground Handling



2017 - ATM/ ANS



2018 – Manufacturing/
Maintenance/ Production



2018 - Human Factors



1 - CAT AEROPLANES SAFETY RISK PORTFOLIO

Key Statistics 2006-2015
 Fatal Accidents – 11
 Fatalities - 642

Key Risk Areas



(1) Recognition and Recovery from Abnormal Attitudes	(2) Operation in Adverse Weather	(4) Ground Handling Operations	(8) Fuel Management and Planning	(10) Birdstrikes	(11) Handling of Go-Arounds	(12) Erroneous Data Parameters
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(3) Handling of Technical Failures	(7) Aircraft Maintenance	(14) Damage Tolerance to UAS Collisions
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(4) Ground Handling Operations	(5) Maintaining Safe Separation
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(1) Recognition and Recovery from Abnormal Attitudes	(2) Operation in Adverse Weather	(9) False or Disrupted ILS Signal Capture	(11) Handling of Go-Arounds	(12) Erroneous Data Parameters
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(6) Flight Planning, Preparation and Re-Planning	(9) False or Disrupted ILS Signal Capture
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(2) Operation in Adverse Weather	(5) Maintaining Safe Separation	(6) Flight Planning, Preparation and Re-Planning
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(4) Ground Handling Operations	(15) Dangerous Goods Handling and Lithium Batteries
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(5) Maintaining Safe Separation	(6) Flight Planning, Preparation and Re-Planning	(13) Deconfliction with Aircraft Not Fitted with Transponders
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Operational Issues

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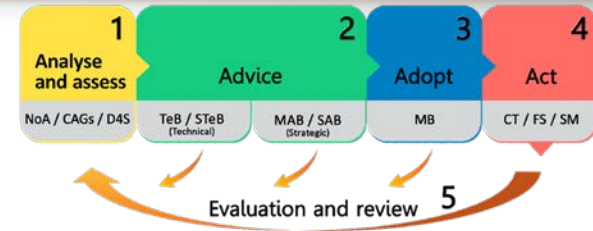
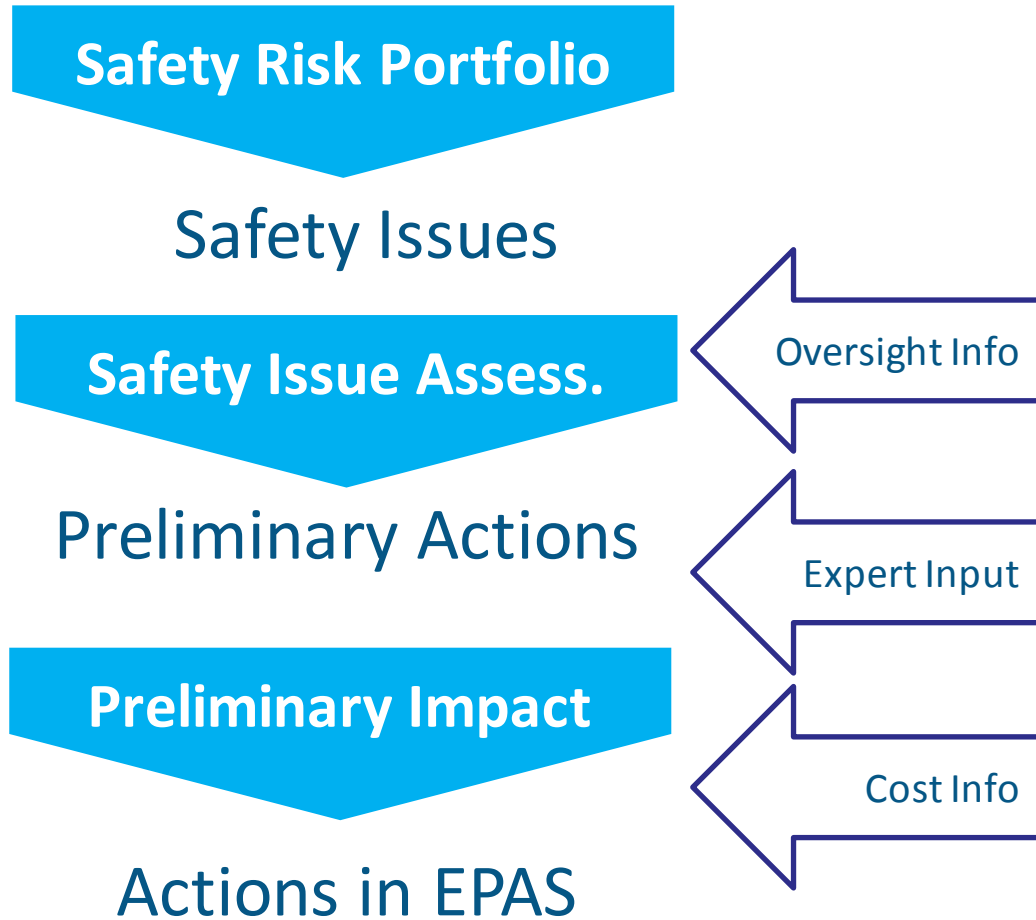
Enablers

- (a) Personal Readiness / Impairment
- (b) Perception and Awareness
- (c) Decision Making and Planning
- (d) CRM and Communication
- (e) Monitoring of Flight Parameters / Automation
- (f) Knowledge of Aircraft Systems and Procedures

- Regulation and Oversight
- SMS Effectiveness
- Occurrence Reporting (Reg 376)
- Just Culture
- Analysis and Safety Risk Management
- Safety Performance Monitoring
- Communication of Safety Intelligence



From Safety Issues to Actions



Industry & Member States help EASA identify safety issues and provide technical and strategic advice before actions are programmed



A Multi-Annual Safety Plan



Rulemaking

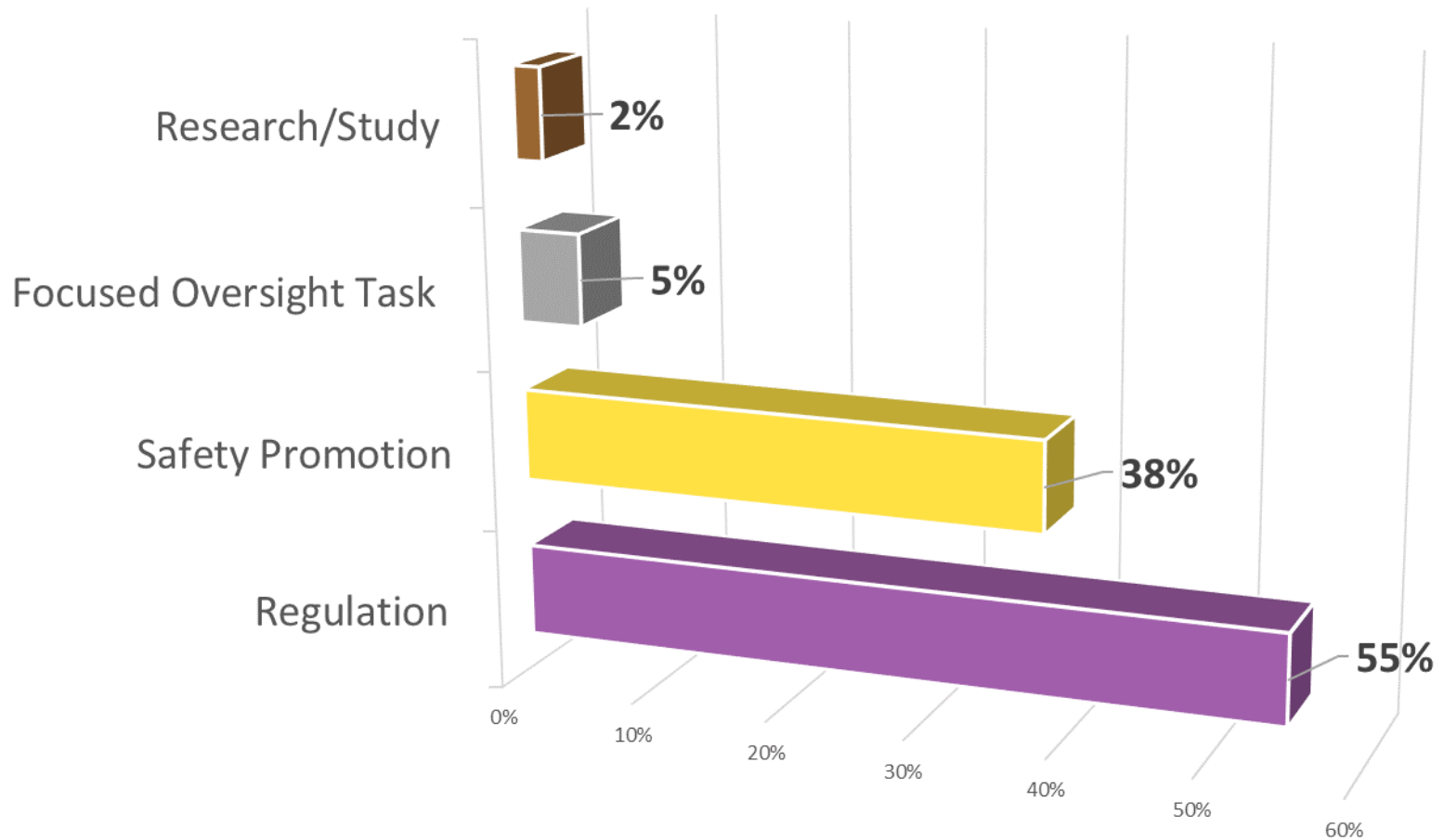
Safety Promotion

Focused Oversight

Research

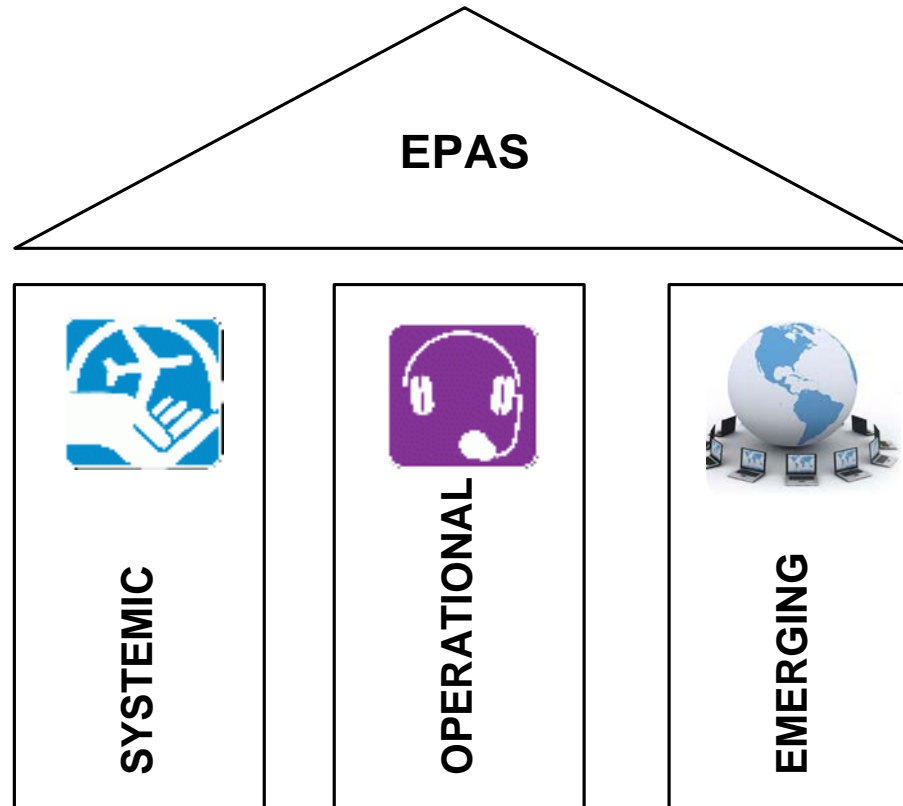


110 Safety Actions planned for 2017-2021





EPAS Issue Categories– Level 1





EPAS Strategic Safety Priorities

Consulted with strategic bodies

Systemic enablers

- Safety Management
- Human factors and competence

Operational Issues

- Commercial Air Transport Aeroplanes:
 - Aircraft Upset/ Loss of Control Inflight
 - Runway Safety
- Helicopter/ Rotorcraft:
 - Aircraft Upset/ Loss of Control Inflight
 - Terrain Conflict
 - System Failure
- General aviation:
 - Staying in Control
 - Coping with Weather
 - Mid-air Collisions
 - Managing the Flight

Emerging Issues

- Drones (RPAS)
- Security Risks with Impact on Safety
- New/Emerging Business Models



Action Areas – Level 2

Systemic Issues

Safety Management

Human factors and competence of personnel

Aircraft tracking, rescue operation and accident investigation

Operational Issues

CAT Aeroplanes

Rotorcraft Operations

General Aviation

Aircraft upset in flight

Design and maintenance improvements

Mid-air collision

Runway safety

Ground safety

Terrain conflict

Fire, smoke and fumes

Upset in flight

Terrain conflict

System failure

Systemic enablers

Staying in control

Coping with weather

Preventing mid-air collisions

Managing the flight

Emerging Issues

Civil drones (RPAS)

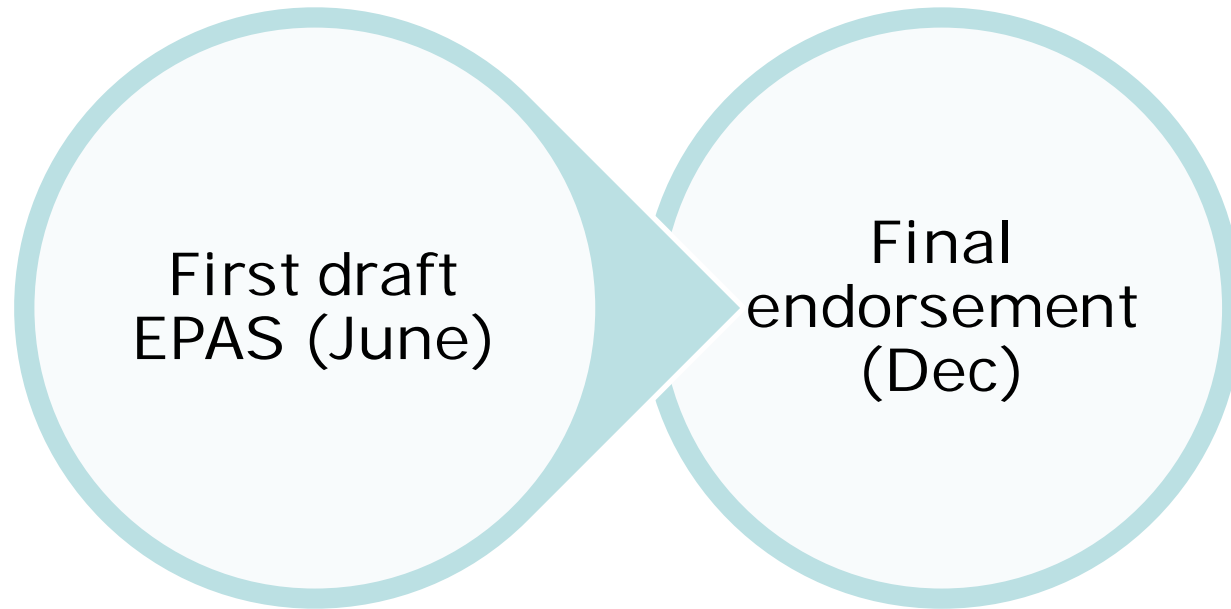
Safety and security

New business models

New products, systems, technologies and operations



EPAS Development Cycle (2017)



- Consultation with Industry and MS

- EASA Management Board



How States get involved



States have committed to implement EPAS actions
(Amended BR will establish a legal hook)

45

States are invited (European Civil Aviation Conference
Region)

41

States have already identified a focal point (including
all 32 EASA States)



States send regular feedback through dedicated annual reports



On site discussions



Performance Monitoring and RP3

- As we approach RP3 the goal is to link the monitoring of safety performance to the ATM Safety Risk Portfolio
 - Routinely this will be reviewed by the ATM Collaborative Analysis Group (CAG) (Co-chartered by EASA/ ECTL)
 - Main indicators identified as KPIs and SPIs in RP3 Regulation update
 - Link to EPAS provides additional flexibility
- EASA responsible for RP3 reporting on Safety and Environment components



Useful links

1. EASA SMS website
(www.easa.europa.eu/sms)
2. [European Commission SM website](#)
(including EASP Edition 2)
3. [Communication from EC \(2011\)](#)
(High level goals)
4. [EASP Edition 2 \(2015\)](#)
(European Aviation Safety Programme)
5. [EPAS 2017-2021](#)
6. [EPAS Leaflet | Strategic priorities](#)