

Kenya Civil Aviation Authority

Separation of Functions between Regulator and Service Provider

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Background

- Most CAAs, ANSP's and Airports initially were established as Government Departments in mainstream Civil Service
- With time many have been established as autonomous Government institutions with their own governance and financing structures
- In most cases airports were the first to be established as autonomous institutions because of their ability to finance themselves



Background

- Most CAA's and ANSP's were combined under one Government Department
- Delinked from mainstream Civil Service as one institution.
- KCAA delinked from mainstream civil service in 2002
- Combines both the regulatory and service provision functions
- Focus is on separation of CAAs and ANSPs



Roles

- Regulatory Function
 - Setting an appropriate and sustainable regulatory framework for the industry
 - Ensures that all service providers comply with regulation and maintain high safety and security levels
- Service Provider Function
 - Focus on responding to customer needs
 - Balances level of service and costs
 - Ensures safety and security of operations



State's Responsibility

- Universal desire to promote and conduct safe regular aircraft operations
- Partner states have obligations that must be carried out in the most effective manner
- Each obligation requires consideration of the critical elements of a safety oversight system to ensure that the state's system is appropriate to the complexity of the aviation industry in the country



Key Requirements

- Most CAA's on the continent still combine regulatory and service provision functions
- A general trend towards separation is emerging
- Need to establish a system that guarantees independence of the decisions by the regulator
- Need to establish a system that meets ICAO requirements and the needs of the industry



Push Factors

- Potential conflict of interest
 - Independence of decisions of the oversight function
- Ineffectiveness
 - Being constrained to achieve oversight objectives due to multiplicity of roles
- National Strategy
 - General direction to separate regulatory function from service provision functions in all sectors



Separation Options

- Functional Delinking
 - Regulatory and service provision functions are retained in the same organization
 - Internal firewalls are created to avoid interference between functions
- Organisational Delinking
 - Regulatory and service provision functions are totally separated and different institutions established to handle each function.



Functional Delinking

- Effectiveness depends on:
 - Financial firewalls budgeting, accounting mechanisms, investment
 - Institutional firewalls Authority levels and ability of regulator to make safety related decisions including imposition of sanctions
 - Corporate support services to the regulatory and service provision functions
 - Culture and work practices in the institution



Organisational Delinking

CAA	ANSPS	TRAINING	OPTIONS
			Current
			1
			2
			3

One Organization- CAA+ANSP+TRAINING

Option 1: Two Organizations- CAA +ANSP and Training

Option 2: Two Organizations – CAA and ANSP +Training

Option 3: Three organizations - CAA, ANSP, Training



- Strategic Issues
 - Ability of the delinked organizations to achieve their vision and mandate to enhance functional focus
 - Opportunity for the regulatory entity to comply with ICAO requirements
 - The extent of degree of fit with national goals
 - Model adaption to the user's expectations in terms of improving service level and reducing costs



- Legal and Institutional Framework
 - The possibilities of the de-linked entity to solve the potential conflicts of interest between the Regulator and the Service Provider
 - The need to introduce amendments (firewalls) to the current regulation to support functional separation



- Organisation and HR
 - The internal re-organisation of the de-linked entity to align with its vision and strategy
 - The extent to which non-core / non-value adding functions can be outsourced
 - The degree to which manual work can be ICT-enabled to minimise increase in headcount
 - The likely recruitment needs due to the replication of support functions



Finance

- The expected revenues from each function and cross-funding incomes
- The cost of implementing each of the delinking options
- The financial sustainability under each option
- Is the industry able to support the cost of delinked functions



Weighing the Options

- Conflict of interest Organisational delinking automatically eliminates potential conflicts of interest while the functional delinking does not necessarily guarantee the total avoidance of conflicts
- Ineffectiveness Both options do not provide guarantee that ineffectiveness will be eliminated



Weighing the Options

- National Strategy The national direction and the extent of commitment for independence in regulation in all sectors
- Competitiveness Balancing between the likely increased costs of delinked functions against the competitiveness of the country for airspace users and as an investment destination



Our Experience

- KCAA is autonomous
- Financially independent
- Challenging Situation
 - Most of the funds are generated by ANS which is a regulated function
 - Regulatory function revenues cannot cover its costs
 - Creates a feeling of inadequacy and dependency by the regulatory function
 - Safety decisions made mainly by the regulator but final authority rests with the DG

Delinking Study

- KCAA has undertaken a delinking study to advise on the best way to separate regulatory and service functions
- Main challenge is financing the regulator
- KCAA to receive part of the Air Passenger Service Charge
- The Government is studying the report before a decision on the best way forward



Selection of the best Option

- Ability to finance and sustain
- National strategy
- Extent of possible conflict of interest
- Ability to achieve compliance requirements
- Meets the needs of the industry
- Meets the needs of the socio-political environment



