



# International Civil Aviation Organization Regional Aviation Safety Group - Pan America (RASG-PA)

#### **INFORMATION PAPER**

PA-RAST/31 — IP/06 21/02/18

# Thirty First Pan America — Regional Aviation Safety Team Meeting (PA-RAST/31) of the Regional Aviation Safety Group — Pan America (RASG-PA)

South Florida, United States, 20 to 22 February 2018

### Agenda Item 9: Topics for the Good of the PA-RAST

### SRVSOP's Risk Based Surveillance

(Presented by the Secretariat)

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This paper presents the concepts and principles of risk based surveillance (RBS) and the basic framework for its implementation, as part of State Safety Program (SSP), as developed by the SRVSOP. With the implementation of safety management systems and the state safety programs, regulators need to consider the use of a risk based approach to surveillance activities. Additionally, the growth in the aviation industry and the parallel increase in resource demands faced by regulators, require an alternate approach to the traditional fixed-frequency approach. This paper presents RBS as an alternative to prescriptive surveillance method and as a mean to make a more efficient use of limited surveillance resources.

Strategic Objectives:	Safety
References:	<ul> <li>Annex 19 – Safety Management</li> <li>Doc 9859 - Safety Management Manual (SMM)</li> <li>Doc 8335 - Manual of Procedures for Operations Inspection, Certification and Continued Surveillance</li> </ul>

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Continuous surveillance is recognized by ICAO on Annex 19 as a Critical Element of a State Safety Oversight System. ICAO SARP's, however, does not dictate how surveillance is to be conducted or planned; it only requires that an effective system be put in place.
- 1.2 Historically, surveillance has been conducted at fixed intervals using traditional audit and inspection techniques. This approach does not reflect individual risk, and usually demands excessive Civil Aviation Authority's (CCA) resources.

- 1.3 This paper proposes, as part of the implementation of State's Safety Programmes, an alternate approach to surveillance and surveillance planning, based on individual service provider risk profiles.
- 1.4 For the purpose of this paper, risk based surveillance (RBS) is defined as: a surveillance program that utilizes a service provider's (SP) risk profile to determine the frequency and intensity with which the SP is subject to surveillance. Additional information on how risk profiles are developed is included below.

### 2. Risk based surveillance procedures

- 2.1 Risk based Surveillance procedures are divided into 3 phases, which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.
  - a) Risk based surveillance planning Taking into account the individual service provider's safety performance and operational complexity, an online RBS Application, which is available as part of the integrated Safety Trend Analysis and Reporting System (iSTARS) at the ICAO's Secure portal, will let State's determine the type and frequency of inspections required for that specific SP over a period of 12 months. <a href="https://portal.icao.int/space/Pages/Risk-Based-Surveillance.aspx">https://portal.icao.int/space/Pages/Risk-Based-Surveillance.aspx</a>

An example of an RBS App-generated surveillance schedule is included as **Appendix 1.** 

- b) Risk based surveillance execution A qualified group of Safety Inspectors will determine by consensus, based on all available information, those inspection items which are most likely to result in a finding, and those that have the highest impact on safety. Workload will be distributed based on the group conclusions, and inspectors will prioritize their job accordingly.
- c) Findings validation and follow-up After the inspection, a debrief meeting will discuss and analyze the inspection's results, will classify the findings according to its risk level (Level 1, 2 or 3) and will determine, by consensus, the appropriate course of action. Results will be registered on the CAA's Safety Data Collection and Processing Systems (SDCPS) for further actions and follow-up.
- 2.2 The following aspects should be taken in account regarding RBS implementation:
  - RBS procedures are intended to be applied as part of the State SSP.
  - RBS procedures can be applied in combination with prescriptive surveillance methods.
  - RBS implementation is not recommended to those States that have not yet developed basic safety oversight capabilities.
  - RBS principles where conceived to be implemented in airworthiness, aerodromes, air navigation services, personnel licensing, and operations, however, an initial one year limited scope implementation period in OPS only, will begin in mid-2018.
- 2.3 Since the development of the procedures, all SRVSOP's surveillance courses incorporate RBS principles and procedures, and include several on-the-job training (OJT) scenarios.

- 2.4 Several limited-scope trials have demonstrated great and promising results when compared to the traditional prescriptive surveillance method.
- 2.5 Official lunch of the RBS App as well as the presentation of detailed procedures and guidance material for States will occur during the RBS Workshop as referenced in the following section.

### 3. Risk Based Surveillance Workshop

3.1 As part of the RBS implementation strategy, the SRVSOP along with ICAO SAM ad NACC Regional Offices, and with the support of Transport Canada, UK CAA, Singapore CAAS, France DGCA, EASA, is holding a Risk based surveillance workshop in Lima on March 19 & 20. This event will allow CAA's to learn about RBS advantages, opportunities, and best practices from experienced organizations.

### 4. Conclusion

4.1 The application of these principles to surveillance planning, execution, and follow-up, provides a mechanism for applying limited resources where they are most required. Those States in the process of implementing SSP and that are still applying prescriptive methods as the only means to determine the type and number of inspections required to be performed in a given period of time, are encouraged to consider SSP implementation.

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### Risk Based Surveillance Report

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## Safety Performance



Respond to each statement indicating your level of agreement/disagreement

## Safety Management

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q01-01: The operator has a formal safety data collection and processing system (SDCPS) for effectively collecting information about hazards in operations.	0	•	0	0	0
Q01-02: The operator has a formal process in place to ensure due analysis, assessment and control of the safety risks in operations. $\ensuremath{f 0}$	0	0	•	0	0
Q01-03: The operator's safety performance, as well as the effectiveness of safety risks controls, are continuously monitored. $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{g}}$	0	0	0	•	0
Q01-04: The operator has identified and analyzed changes within its organization which may affect established processes and services. •	0	0	0	0	•
Q01-05: The operator has developed and maintains an internal safety investigation process. •	0	0	0	0	•
Q01-06: The operator has developed a documented process to identify training requirements so that personnel are trained and competent to perform the SMS duties. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q01-07: The operator has communication processes in place that permit the safety management system to function effectively. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q01-08: The operator has adequate measures in place to manage risks associated with crew members' fatigue.	0	0	•	0	0
Q01-09: The operator has developed and maintains an adequate Flight Data Analysis Program (FDAP) as part of its SMS. •	0	0	0	•	0

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Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q02-01: The operator's personnel have an excellent attitude to all aspects of safety within the operator. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q02-02: The operator has designed and constructed flight schedules and timetables, taking into account all relevant variable factors without pressure on safety. •	0	0	•	0	0
Q02-03: Key safety management positions have remained stable for the last 24 months. 1	0	•	0	0	0
Q02-04: People at all key safety positions are experienced and qualified. •	0	•	0	0	0
Q02-05: People at all key safety positions work full time for the operator. •	0	•	0	0	0
Q02-06: The operator's personnel feel motivated and identify with the organization.	0	•	0	0	0
Q02-07: Employees and managers have a good professional relationship and trust each other. $\pmb{\Theta}$	0	0	•	0	0
Q02-08: The operator is adequately staffed to deal with both normal and abnormal situations. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q02-09: The organization is financially healthy. •	0	0	•	0	0

## Infrastructure

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q03-01: The operator has a modern fleet of aircraft. 1	0	0	0	•	0
Q03-02: The general conditions and maintenance of flight and ground equipment and tools are considered to be above the minimum industry standards. ①	0	0	0	•	0
Q03-03: The fleet is composed of one single type of aircraft. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q03-04: The fleet composition has remained stable for the last 24 months. 1	0	0	0	0	•
Q03-05: All airports served have an adequate level of Rescue and Fire Fighting Services.	0	0	0	0	•
Q03-06: All airports served have a straight—in approach available.	0	0	0	•	0
Q03-07: Technical training is of high quality and effective. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q03-08: All aircraft of the same type are mostly identically configured. •	0	0	•	0	0
Q03-10: The operator continously invests in new technology and efficiency of its fleet. •	0	0	•	0	0
Q03-09: The operator adopts the safety improvements proposed by the aircraft manufacturer. <b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	•

## Compliance

Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q04-01: The operator accepts regulatory access without question and has an open, cooperative and transparent attitude. •	0	•	0	0	0
Q04-02: The operator exceeds rules requirements; views rules holistically as the general good for everyone and, therefore, complies with the rules even if it disagrees with them.	0	•	0	0	0
Q04-03: The operator has fully adopted the IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) standard.  • Note: iSTARS data indicates that the operator is not IOSA certified	0	0	•	0	0
Q04-04: Surveillance results are usually satisfactory and any finding is analyzed and resolved in a timely manner. <b>3</b>	0	0	•	0	0
Q04-05: The operator has a clean and positive safety record in the last 5 years.	0	0	•	0	0
Q04-06: No major sanctions have been imposed on the operator in the last 5 years.	0	0	0	•	0
Q04-07: No MEL extensions have been granted to the operator in the last 24 months. •	0	0	0	•	0
Q04-08: Foreign ramp inspections performed to the operator are satisfactory.	0	0	•	0	0
Q04-09: The State of the operator has adequate safety oversight capability. •	0	•	0	0	0

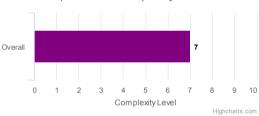
<b>Practices</b>	
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Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Q05-01: The operator has an effective Upset Prevention and Recovery Training (UPRT) that is compliant with ICAO Doc 10011. •	0	0	•	0	0
Q05-02: The operator has an effective CFIT prevention training in place.	0	•	0	0	0
Q05-03: The operator has effective ACAS procedures training.	0	0	•	0	0
Q05-04: The operator has an adequate computerized flight dispatch system to determine aircraft performance and CG position for all phases of flight. <b>1</b>	0	0	•	0	0
Q05-05: The operations manual does not allow VFR operations during commercial operations.	•	0	0	0	0
Q05-06: The operator does not operate in extreme weather operations, or specific initial and recurrent training is provided for each extreme weather operation. <b>6</b>	•	0	0	0	0
Q05-07: The operations manual does not allow for mixed fleet flying operation. •	0	•	0	0	0
Q05-08: The operator has developed and maintains an adequate Stabilized Approach criteria and procedures. <b>1</b>	0	•	0	0	0
Q05-09: The operator has a formal Lithium Battery Risk Mitigation policy, procedures and training. <b>3</b>	0	•	0	0	0

## **Operational Complexity**

The following data will establish a compexity level based on the operational environment of the operator.

### Operational Complexity Level



### **Annual Flights**

4000 to 45000

### Aircraft

4 to 16

### Aircraft Models

2 to 4

### Destinations

11 to 50

### Is International

Yes

### Average Fleet Age

Over 15 years

## Surveillance Intensity

The surveillance intensity is based on a combination of the organization's performance and complexity.

Based in the data provided, the surveillance intensity established is

### Medium

### Surveillance Intensity Level



### Schedule

The schedule is defining a sample size for each inspection type based on the actual number of elements to be inspected.

	Aircraft	Stations	Check Pilots
Population Size	16-25	16-25	2-8

The sample size is defined using the ISO sampling model. The base inspection is unique and is period only depends on the intensity.

Activity Type	Related Population	Minimum Activities	Peridiocity
Route Inspection - Cabin	Stations	5	2 months
Route Inspection - Flight Deck	Stations	5	2 months
Ramp Inspections	Aircraft	5	2 months
Station Inspections	Stations	5	2 months
Check Pilot Inspections	Check Pilots	2	6 months
Base inspection	-	1	18 months

The attached schedule integrates all the above inspections with their respective samples and distributes them over one year, 52 weeks. The base inspection schedule covers 3 years.

### Risk-Based Surveillance Schedule

### Operations

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Surveillance Intensity: Medium

		Inspection Types									
Quarter	Week	Base Y1	Base Y2	Base Y3	Route CAB	Route FB	Ramp	Station	Check Pilot		
Q1	1						•				
	2										
	3							•			
	5					•		•			
	6										
	7										
	8										
	9				•						
	10								•		
	11						•				
	12										
	13										
Q2	14							•			
	15	_				•					
	16	•									
	17										
_	18				•						
	19				•						
	20						•				
	22						•				
	23										
	24							•			
	25					•					
	26										
Q3	27										
	28										
	29				•						
	30										
	31										
	32						•				
	33										
	34										
	35							•			
	36					•			•		
_	37										
	38										
Q4	40				•						
-	41				-						
	42						•				
	43										
	44										
	45							•			
	46		•			•					
	47										
	48										
	49										
	50				•						
	51										
	52										
	Total	1	1	0	5	5	5	5			