#### Safety Intelligence through iSTARS

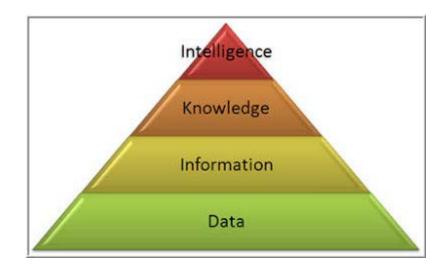
**Marco Merens** 

Technical Officer, Air Navigation Bureau, ICAO

### Safety Intelligence Objectives



- Create actionable information for use by decision makers in defining aviation safety strategies
- Identify targeted areas of current and emerging risk and develop specific alternatives to be considered for effective mitigation



## Safety Self-assessment



o Who am I?

O What are my problems?

• What are my priorities?

• Who can help me?



#### Safety Intelligence Frameworks





#### http://www.icao.int/safety/istars

- Accident, traffic, fleet and USOAP Audit Data
- Integrated safety analysis results



#### http://gis.icao.int

- Georeferenced Data visualization maps
- Routes, traffic and airspace maps

#### **Accident Risk Model**



#### $Accidents_{unit,year} \sim Poisson (AccidentRisk * Departures)$

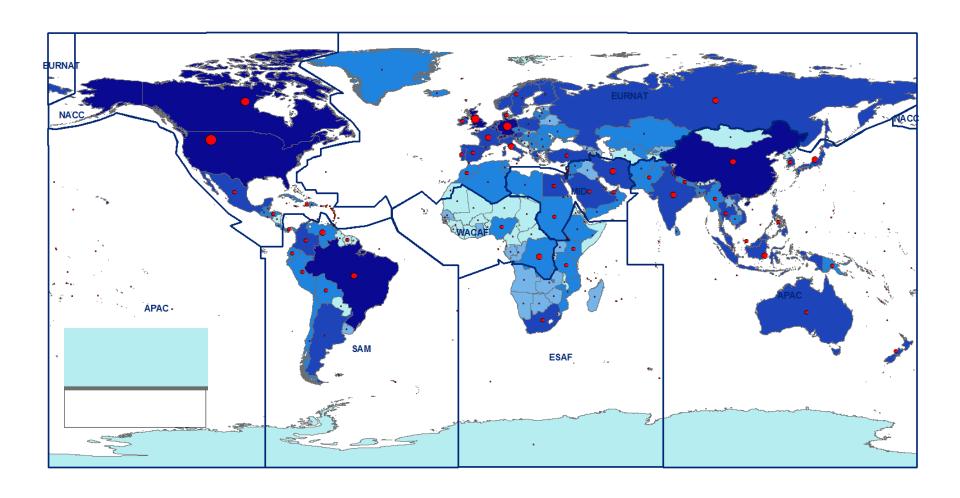
Log(AccidentRisk) = LinComb(Hazards) - LinComb(Defenses) + Cst



 $AccidentRate = Empirical\ AccidentRisk_{unit,year} = \frac{Accidents}{Departures}$ 

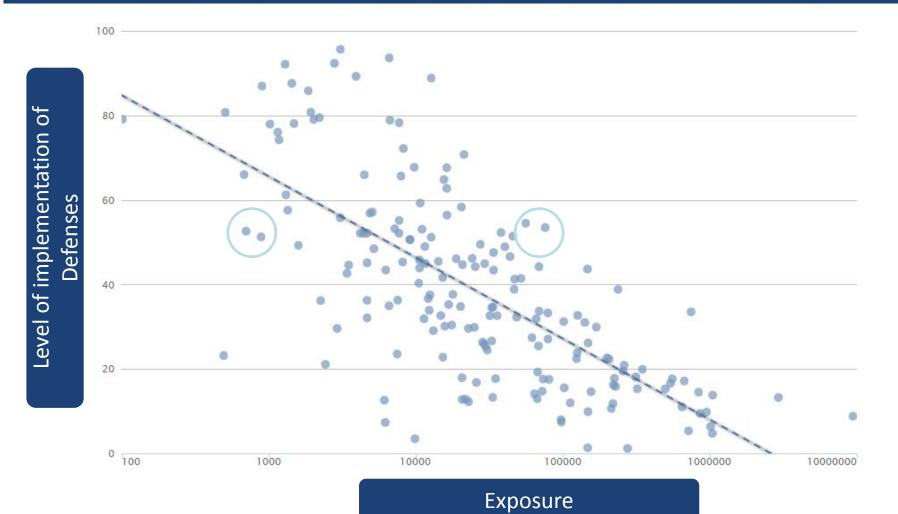
## **Accidents and Departures**



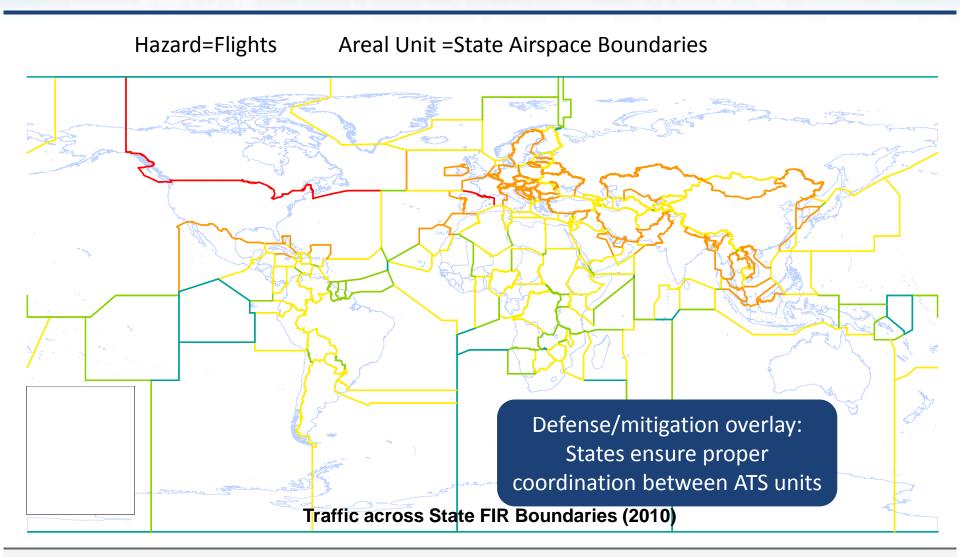


## **Risk analysis**



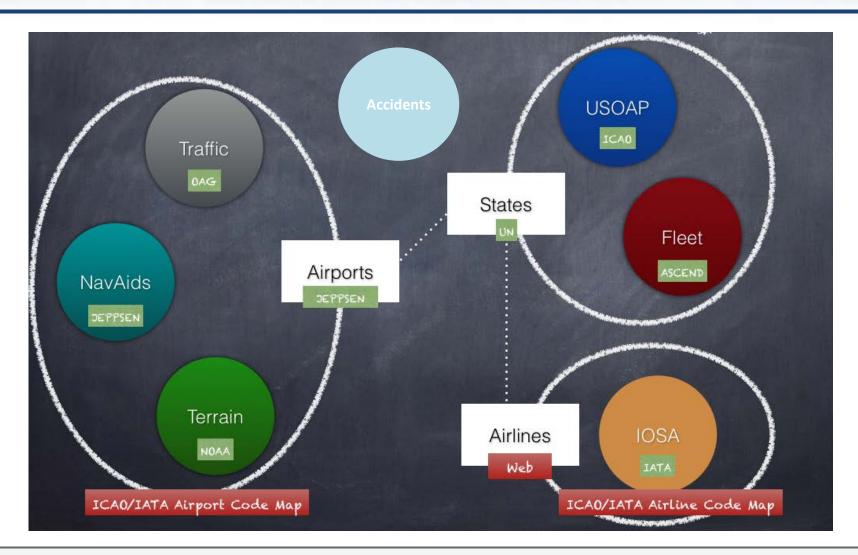


## **Evaluating Risk**Handover and coordination between States



#### **iSTARS** Data



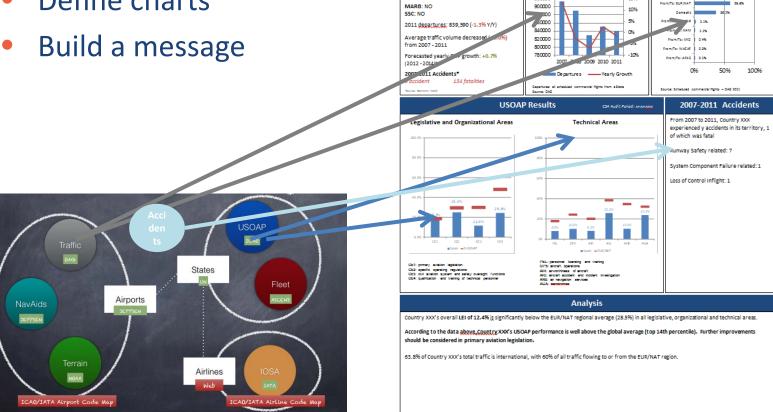






**Traffic Distribution** 

- Identify Key Indicators
- Define charts



**Country XXX** 

**Key Figures** 

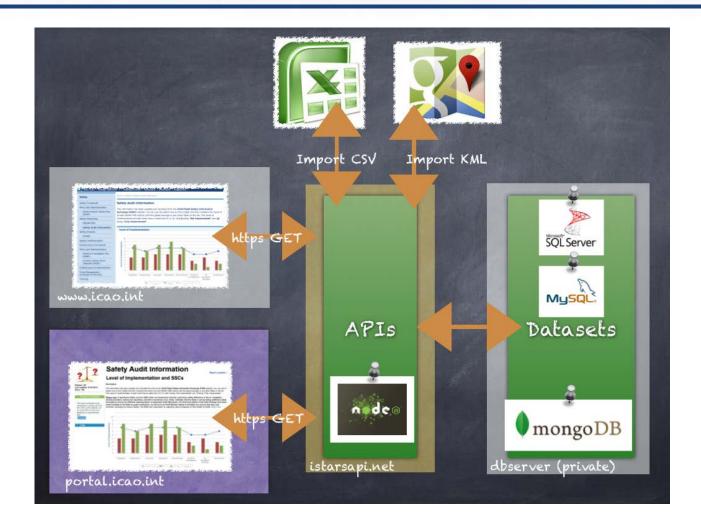
LEI: 12.4% (EUR/NAT: 28.6%)

Departures

920000



#### **Safety Analysis Framework**



#### What next



- Expand iSTARS to include terrain and weather related hazard data
- Include real-time data
- Connect ORP and HIRM



# 

**Uniting Aviation on** 

Safety | Security | Environment