

AFOSA Workshop 3

Per-Erik Oeberg Risk based targeting (SWC) & Lessons learned Singapore 2-4 July 2019

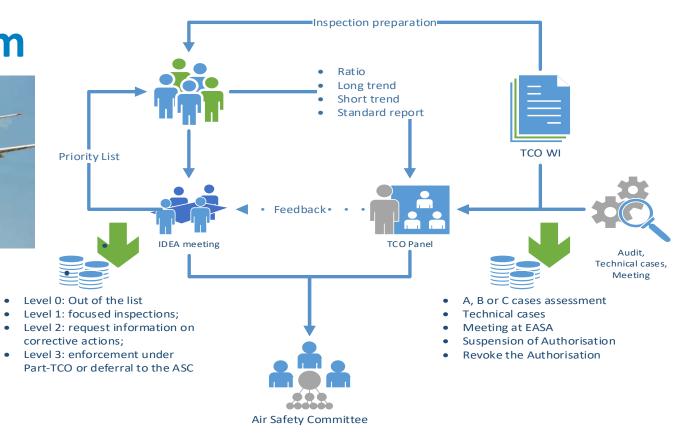
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The System





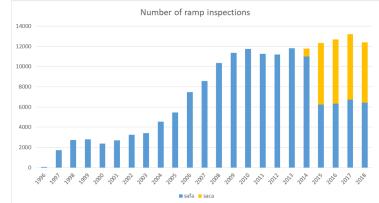


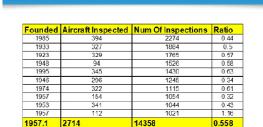
SAFA/RAMP Inspection evolution

- → Increase in inspections
 - Number of States increased
 - The introduction of Quota lead to more inspections (more contributors)

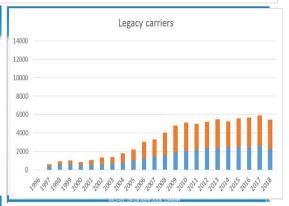
→ However;

- The cooperative outcome was unsatisfactory
- Discussions did not have any affect on the outcome and we had to change this





Top 10 1996-2016 Inspected



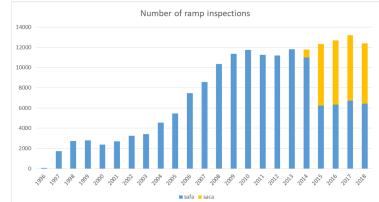


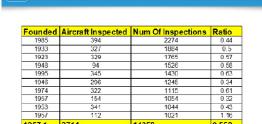
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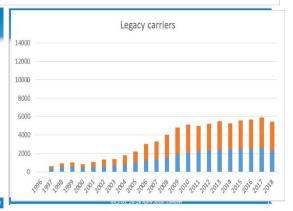
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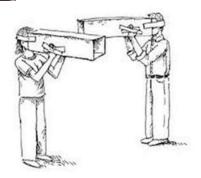


Root cause Analysis

- → Over-inspection of well known, larger
 & frequent operators
- → Under-inspection of smaller OPR, less frequent operating out of office and/or at remote airports



- → National programmes were risk-based, however;
 - → Only on National level
 - → In some cases not at all...





The solution

- → EASA initiated the System Wide working group 2016 project with a mission to;
- → Replace a Volume system with a risk-based system based upon traffic and confidence
 - → Enabling reallocation of resources from over-inspected operators to under-inspected operators
- → Create a cooperative oversight system for all Member States
- → Coordinate number of inspections



Evidence is valued by the quality, rather

than quantity

Two Layers of operators

- →Layer 1
- → "Legacy" & known frequent OPR
- → Easy to catch
- →Layer 2
- → Less frequent and erratic traffic patterns
 - → Pure ACMI OPR
 - → Business, helicopter & special OPS
 - → Interoperability group's (Norwegian)
 - → OPR with untrustworthy basic data

Layer 1

15% of OPR but

80 % of traffic

Layer 2

The rest



Layer 1 calculation

model

OPR	Landings		OPR	Landings	EASA Target	Landings in State	State Target
ABC	15677		ABC	15677	36	3542	8
DEF	2798		DEF	2798	22	35	0
HIJ	246098		HIJ	246098	55	2875	1
	•••			•••			
DCT	76400		DCT	76489	87	473	2
Risk Exposure Confidence model Operator traffic parameters Compute Comp		Assign	3990	13	78	1	
			Inspections	27623	46	2890	5

ESTABLISH CONFIDENCE

SET TARGETS
"RISK FOOTPRINT"

PROPORTIONALLY



The outcome

OPR Code	OPR Name	2017	SWC 2018 🔻	Change 💌
RYR	RYANAIR	154	66	-57%
THY	TURKISH AIRLINES-TURK HAVA YO.	146	58	-60%
EZY	EASYJET AIRLINES CO. LTD	138	82	-41%
DLH	DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA, A.G.	125	67	-46%
WZZ	WIZZ AIR HUNGARY LTD.	121	63	-48%
AFL	AEROFLOT - RUSSIAN INT. AIRL.	116	59	-49%
AUI	UKRAINE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES	114	40	-65%
QTR	QATAR AIRWAYS COMPANY	113	35	-69%
BAW	BRITISH AIRWAYS	104	63	-39%
AUA	AUSTRIAN AIRLINES AG	91	48	-47%
AEE	AEGEAN AIRLINES S.A.	85	47	-45%
VLG	VUELING AIRLINES	82	72	-12%
SVA	SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES	79	22	-72%
TRA	TRANSAVIA HOLLAND B.V.	78	38	-51%
PGT	PEGASUS HAVA TASIMACILIGI	73	41	-44%
SAS	SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM	73	55	-25%
UAE	EMIRATES	72	45	-38%
KLM	KLM ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES	72	46	-36%
RAM	ROYAL AIR MAROC	71	52	-27%
AFR	AIR FRANCE	71	47	-34%
ASL	AIR SERBIA (AD BEOGRAD)	70	54	-23%
BEL	BRUSSELS AIRLINES	70	48	-31%
DAI	DELTA AIR LINES. INC.	68	55	-19%



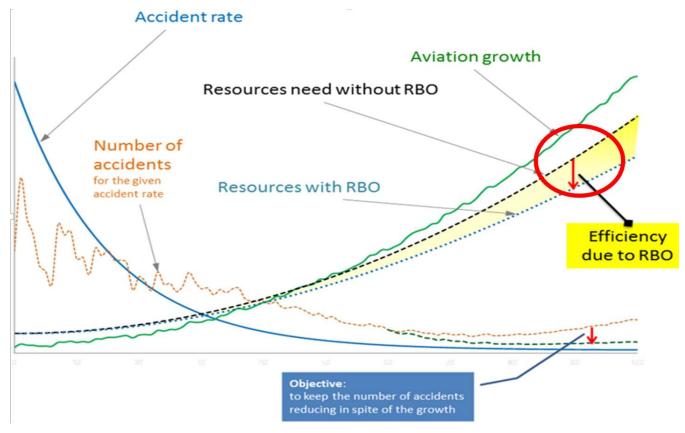
Layer 1 decrease 40% but same level of safety



Lessons learned

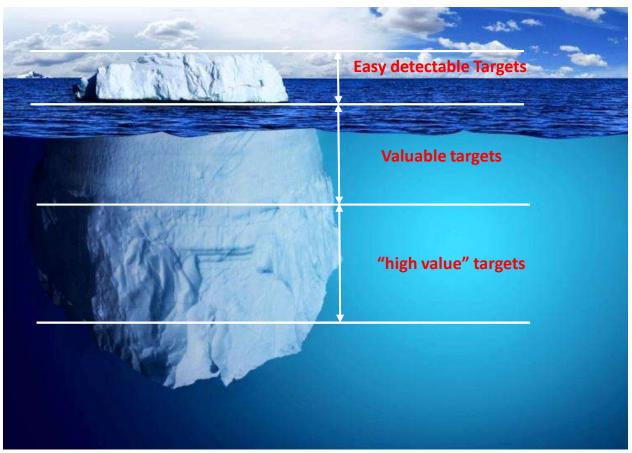
- → States in a group working independently with National Systems might create un-wanted and un-fair result
- → Important to do a minimum number of inspections per State without compromising the quality of individual inspections
- → Coordination and planning is essential for the cooperative outcome and best use of resources
- → A "gentlemen agreement" can be achieved between States if the principles for establishing number of inspections is fair and reflects the "risk footprint"
- on't wait to long if un-wanted results is detected

Why Risk based targeting?





Targets





12

National Coordinator task's

- → Establish Annual ramp inspection programme including a control mechanism that warns for possible overinspection
- → Monitor progress and adherence to targets
 Prioritise and allocate resources
- → Follow up and amend annual programme, Support and supervise Inspectors short term planning
- → Make decisions regarding deviations and record all deviations

Basic planning principles



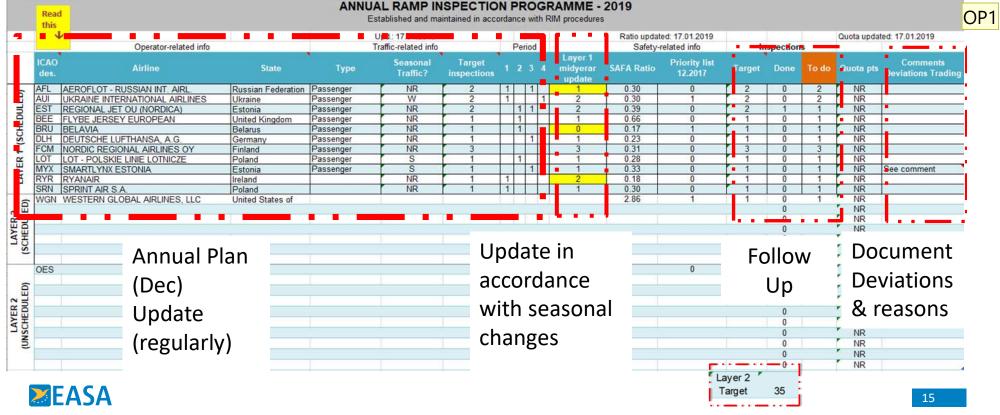
- → Repetitive inspections of those operators where previous inspections have not revealed safety deficiencies should be avoided
- → Non-discrimination based on the nationality of the operator, the type of operation or type of aircraft
- → Calculate targets making use of, safety relevant indicators and fair principles
- → Allow for National specific reasons such as demanding airports etc.



Annual plan







OP1 OEBERG Per-Erik, 24/04/2019

Last minute change of plan

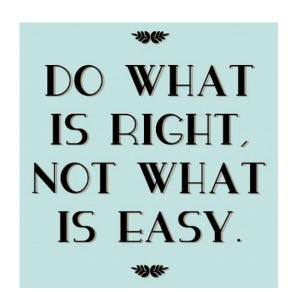
- → Planned,
 - → Series of incidents or accidents on a certain operator with a suspected root cause that could be confirmed via a ramp inspection
 - → Operators identified by whistle blower information that could be checked via a ramp inspection
- → Last minute change on-site
 - → immediate aviation safety hazards which seriously threaten flight safety (potential CAT3 situation)
 - → Operators (or from States) being suspected of non-compliance
 - → Operators with low number of inspections or no inspections at all



In short

- → Select target's carefully and make use of;
 - → Annual Plan
 - → Intel from local sources
 - → Occurrence reports and whistle blower information
- → Don't deviate from the plan
 - → Except for immediate safety related reasons or if "valuable" targets unexpectedly shows up
- → Acknowledge Inspections from fellow States as equal "Cooperative Oversight" and request inspections from other AFOSA States if needed





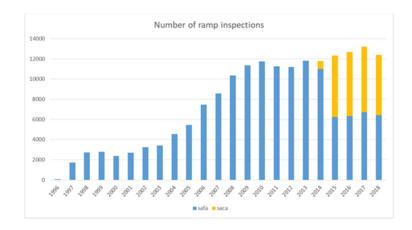
Planning lessons learned

- → Keep inspectors busy with focus on quality and "suspected operators" to achieve experience
- → Close cooperation with "traffic entry departments" is helpful in targeting
- → Well known Operators with frequent operations will receive more inspections – if not addressed they will finally become over inspected
- → Less frequent and inconvenient operations will be under inspected if not planned/prioritised from the beginning



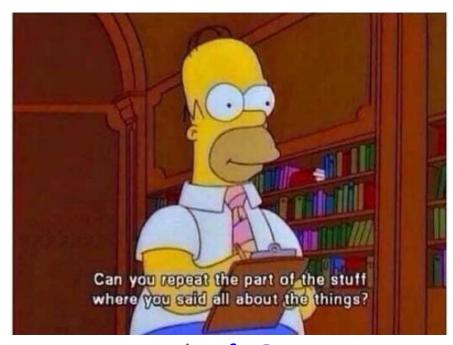
Summary

- → Keep focus on the implementation of your program (s)
 - → Qualified and dedicated inspectors in small and flexible team (s) is a key success factor
 - Use same teams for SANA and you have an system at no extra cost
 - Inspector should inspect regularly with focus on quality
- → Avoid the flaws we experienced





Questions????



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Thank you

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