



EASA

European Aviation Safety Agency

PANEL#2: INDIVIDUAL FLIGHT TIME SPECIFICATION SCHEME ('IFTSS') – customization of IFTSS

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- All operators need to have an IFTSS - customisation is always required
 - IFTSS may comply with or deviate/derogate from the rules

- Examples of deviations from CS under Art. 22(2):
 - more than one airport location is assigned as a home base – an IFTSS that deviates from CS FTL.1.200
 - the rest period away from home base is reduced below 10 hours – an IFTSS that deviates from CS FTL.1.235

- Examples of derogation from IR under Art. 14(6):
 - more than 60 cumulative duty hours in 7 consecutive days – an IFTSS that derogates from ORO.FTL.210 (a)(1)
 - more than 168 hours time between two extended recovery rest period, has an IFTSS that derogates from ORO.FTL.235 (d)



Deviating or derogating IFTSS

- Requirements: ARO.OPS.235 & ORO.FTL.125
- Conditions for deviation/derogation:
 1. the operator's proposal is supported by the CA
 2. a positive evaluation is carried out by EASA + panel of external experts
 3. an EC decision is adopted (for derogation only)
- A deviating/derogating IFTSS is subject to approval by the CA
- Validation of the IFTSS within 2 years of implementation



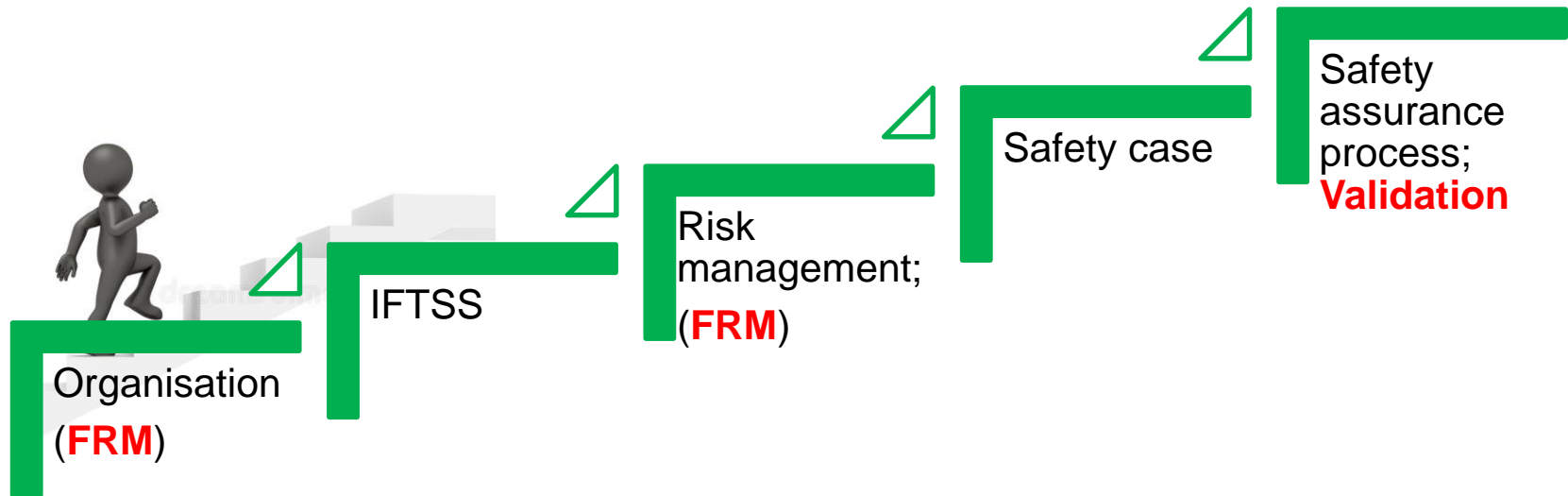
- Initial evaluation of a deviating /derogating IFTSS:
 - 12 cases under Art. 22(2) of the BR. Five of them received a negative assessment
 - 3 cases under Art. 14(6) of the BR. One of them received a negative assessment

- Validation of an already implemented IFTSS :
 - 3 cases under ARO.OPS.235 (d). One of them was positively assessed. Assessments of two cases are still on-going



Deviating or derogating IFTSS

The competent authority and the operator have the following steps to follows:



EASA has developed guidance material to facilitate NAAs and operators



Guidance material - IFTSS Evaluation Form

- Safety Case
 - make a hypothesis (one or multiple assumptions)
 - set a baseline in order to prove your hypothesis
 - chose a method of collecting data; define the study sample; find a scientist to collect and analyse the data

- Set relevant SPIs and means to measure and monitor them

- Risk Assessment
 - identify major risks stemming from your operations (e.g. fatigue reports or survey)
 - indicate all mitigations measures



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Thank you!

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