

EASA AI Days 2025

Panel of discussion: AI-based operational tools in approved Organisations



Moderator: Guillaume Soudain
EASA AI Programme Manager



Thiziri Belkacem
Airbus Protect



Martin Ricklin
Lufthansa Group



Erwan Prud'homme
SixFoisSept



Maxime Albertini
EASA

Your safety is our mission.

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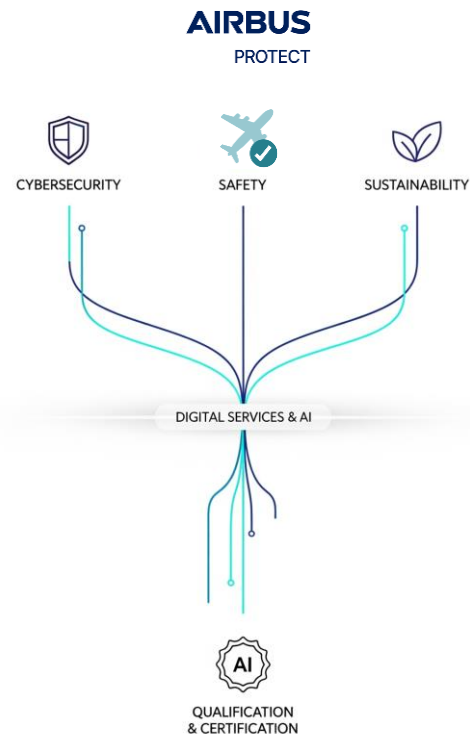
} Airbus Protect – Trusted Partner for AI Qualification & Certification

> Airbus Protect, a Unique combination of Expertise

- Triple domain expertise at the core of our activities: **Safety, Cybersecurity & Sustainability**, since 40 years.
- A transversal **Digital Services** department with dual-skilled teams (AI & Domain).

> An Integrated, End-to-End approach

- **Complete management of the qualification process**, natively integrating **Safety, Cybersecurity**, including also others connected domain like **Human Factors** through our core business.
- Systematic consideration of the **Sustainable** impact of AI solutions.



} AI-based System – Safety

Challenges & AI-related Risks

Scope	Classical Systems	AI-Embedded Systems
Development & Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deterministic & Prescriptive; ● Top-down processes where system behavior is fully specified by requirements; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iterative & Evidence-Based; ● Integrated, data-driven process focused on continuous verification and validation throughout the entire lifecycle.
Risks & Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Predictable & Traceable ● Failures stem from hardware faults or software logic errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Function loss – Not responding to solicitations ○ Spurious Functioning – Starting to work without solicitation ○ Erroneous Functioning – Working in a degraded manner ● Traceable to a specific requirement or component; ● Risks are well-defined and can be analyzed: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA), Model Based Safety Assessment (MBSA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergent & Non-Deterministic behaviour; ● Introduces new, statistical risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Performance degradation (lack of generalisation); ○ Limited performances due to biased training sets; ○ Unmanaged outliers ● Unpredictable emergent behaviors not explicitly defined; ● Failures errors/lack of performance are often probabilistic, <u>not easily traced</u> to a single cause.
Regulatory Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compliance-Based – strict adherence to prescribed development and assurance processes; ● ARP4761, DO-178C (Software), DO-254 (Hardware). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regulations require a holistic safety case that demonstrates/guarantees <i>safety</i> (metrics, requirements...). ● EASA Concept Paper Issue 2, EUROCAE ED-324 / SAE G-34.



Incompleteness of Requirements – Impossible to explicitly specify requirements for all possible inputs to the AI

Black Box AI Problem – Classical methods cannot analyze the internal logic to prove the *absence of unintended functions* or *hidden* failure modes

Data Dependency – Classical assurance methods have no framework to assess risks originating from the data (e.g., bias, lack of representativeness...)

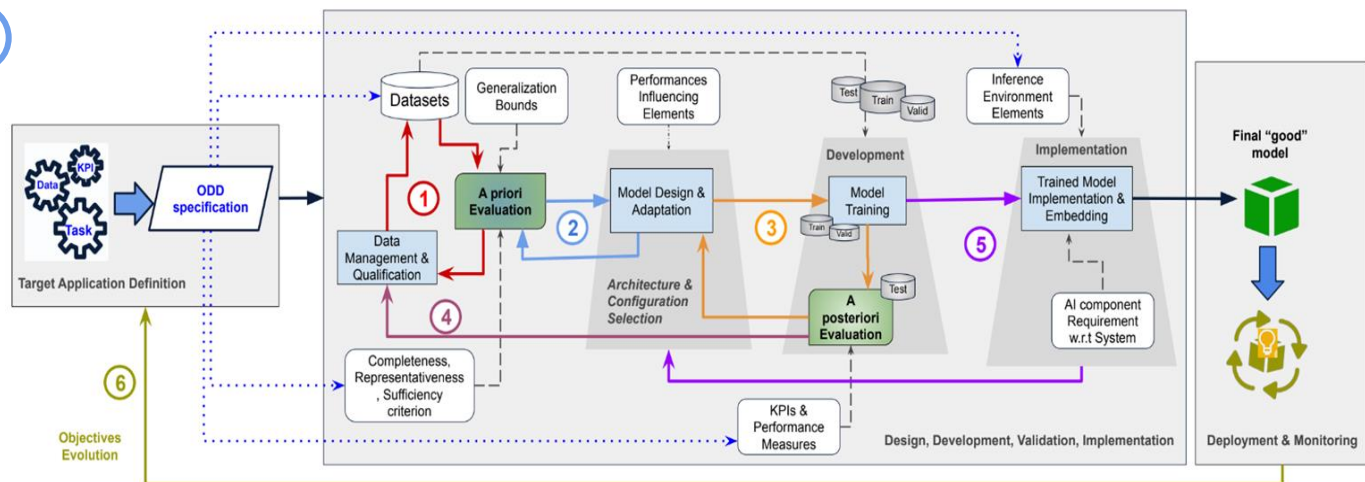
Static Verification vs. Dynamic Learning – Unchanging software artifact vs Incompatible with an AI system whose core logic is learned from data

: Safety By Design – Implementation

ODD Coverage – Completeness vs Representativeness: [Cleanlab](#), [PCA](#), [Entropy](#), [Neuron Coverage](#), [Feature set observation](#) => ODD based

Requirements – System-level vs ML-level: [generalisation bounds](#), [optimization](#) & [regularization](#), Tuning ([Ray](#), [Optuna](#)...), errors analysis ([TFX](#), [SHAP](#), [PyCaret](#)...) => **combined + numerous**

Verification – Generalization, Robustness, Stability: [generalisation metrics](#), robustness & stability ([empirical](#), [statistical](#), [formal](#)) => **combined**



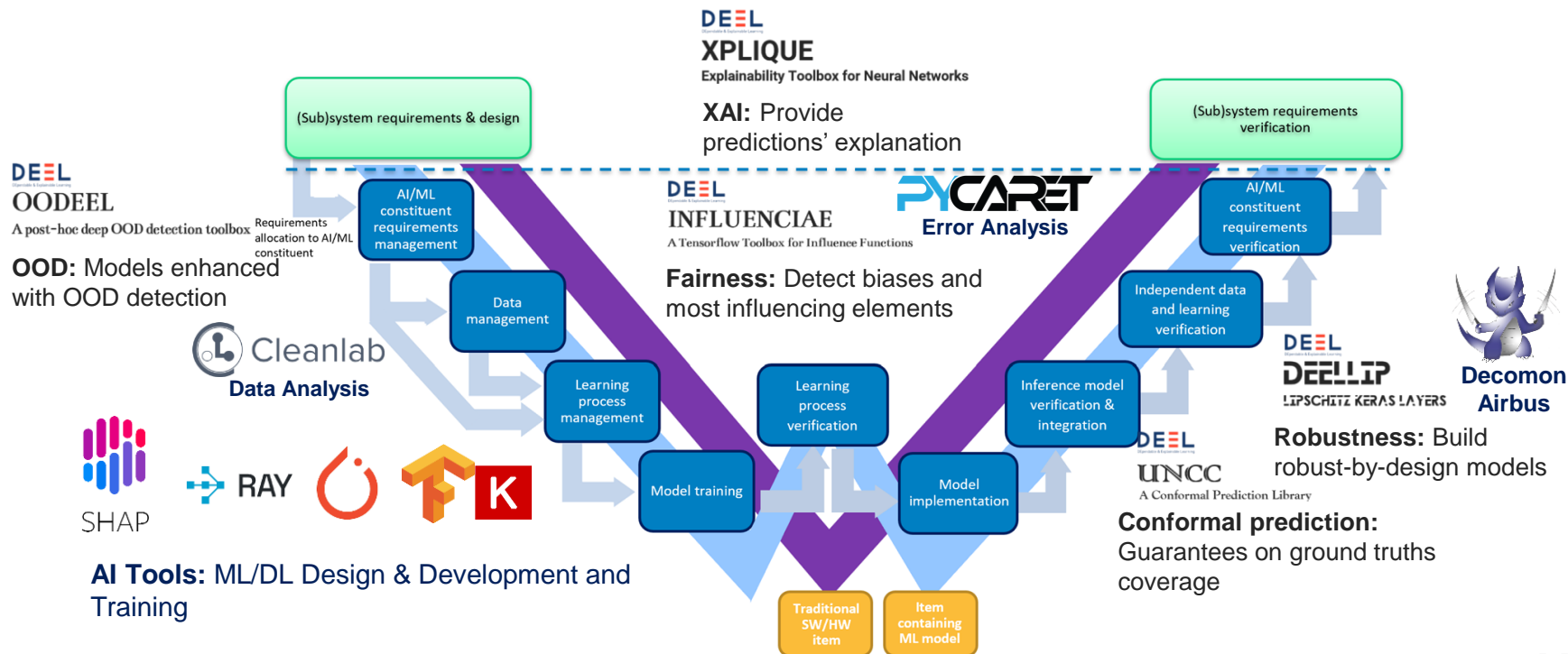
3 4 5

DEEL
XPLIQUE
Explainability Toolbox for Neural Networks
Monitoring & ML evolution



: Safety By Design – Open Source Tools

Learning Assurance Execution: For the list of requirements, **open science** provides materials to cover the need of the community



{contact us}



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EASA AI DAYS 2025

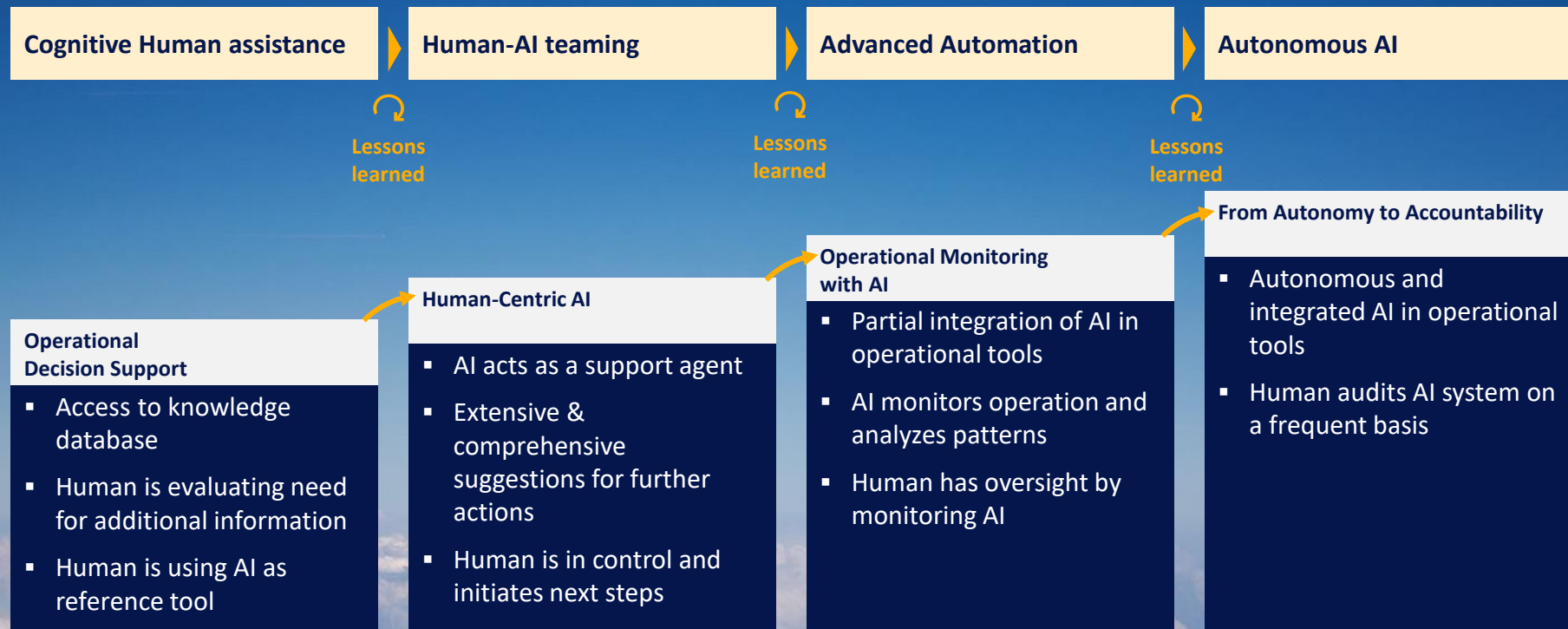
AI-based operational tools in approved organizations

28.08.2025, Cologne

M. Ricklin

Public

Safe AI integration in operations requires a step-by-step approach with continuous learning at every step



Looking ahead



How do we ensure safety & compliance in a chain of AI-driven actions?



Thank you
for your attention



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Sémaphore Risk Monitoring

- AI-Based solution deployed within the French Authority to perform a RBO -



AI Days – August 2025

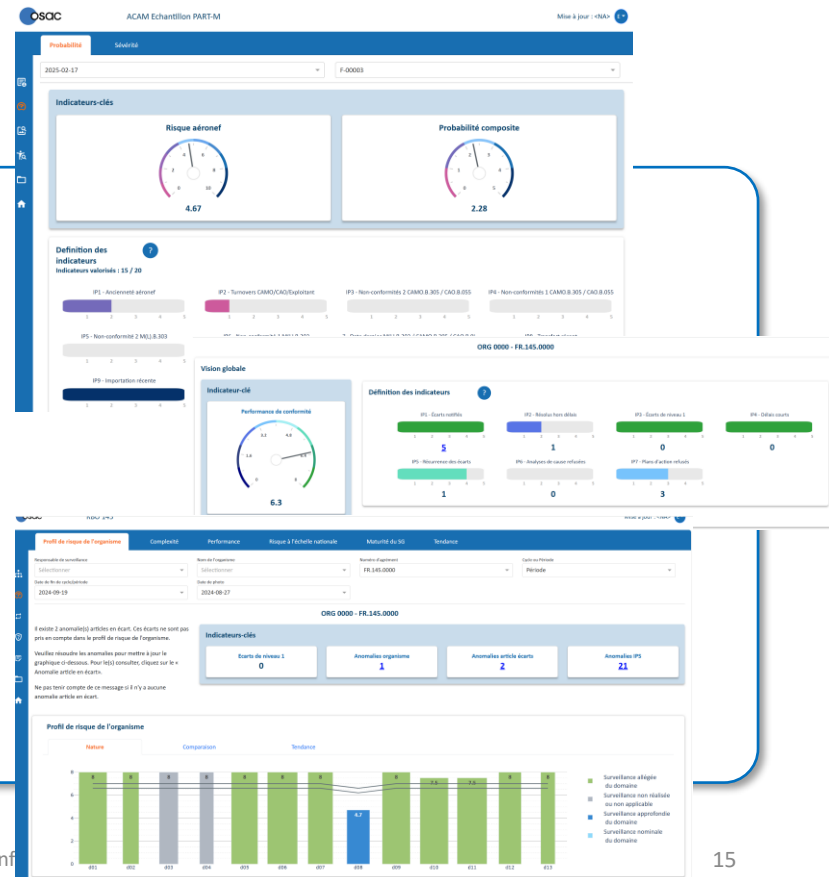


Just a word on SixFoisSept

SixFoisSept is a French company that has been created in nov. 2019. We have developed an innovative and integrated approach using AI/DataScience to measure and manage risk.



This integrated solution, **Semaphore Risk Monitoring**, has been designed to optimize inspection (**#RBO**) and quality control. Proposed as a SAAS, Semaphore Risk Monitoring is already used by the French authority and some industrials (Aeronautics & Nuclear industries).



Risk Based Oversight

Why do we need it...



Constrained resources
for your activities ?

More and more to do...
14,000 aircraft, 100 inspectors, 350
inspections per year

Give priority to the riskiest aircraft,
while remaining representative
of the fleet.

Aircraft scoring



Inspectors



Risk score



Risk Based Oversight

Why do we need it...

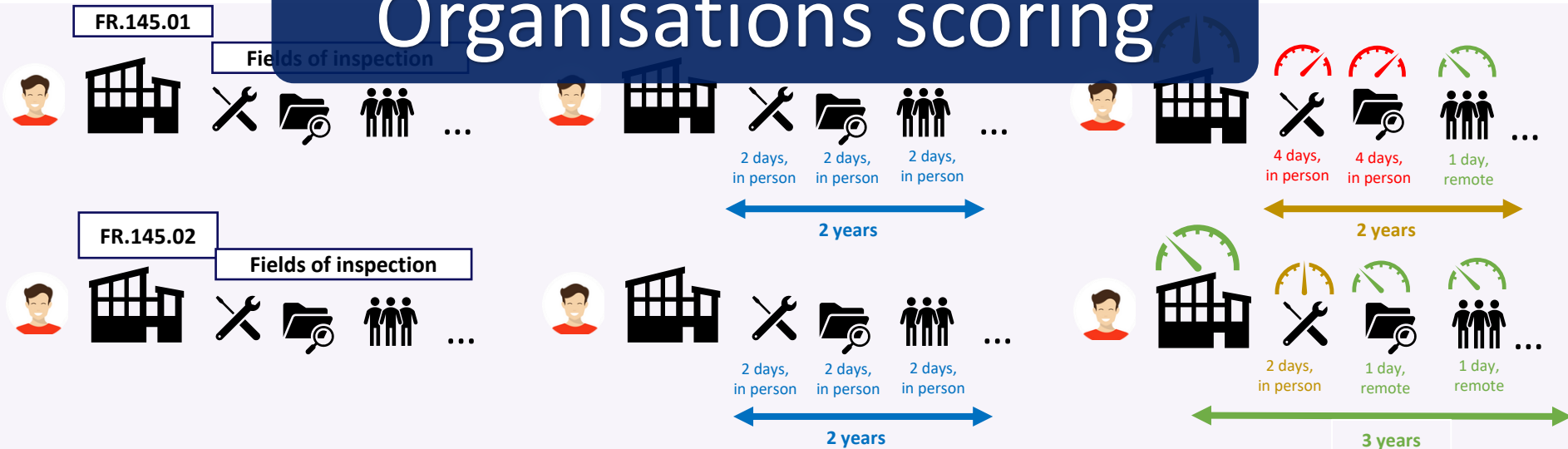


Want to improve
exhaustive inspection ?

Part 145*, same rules of inspection
for each of them

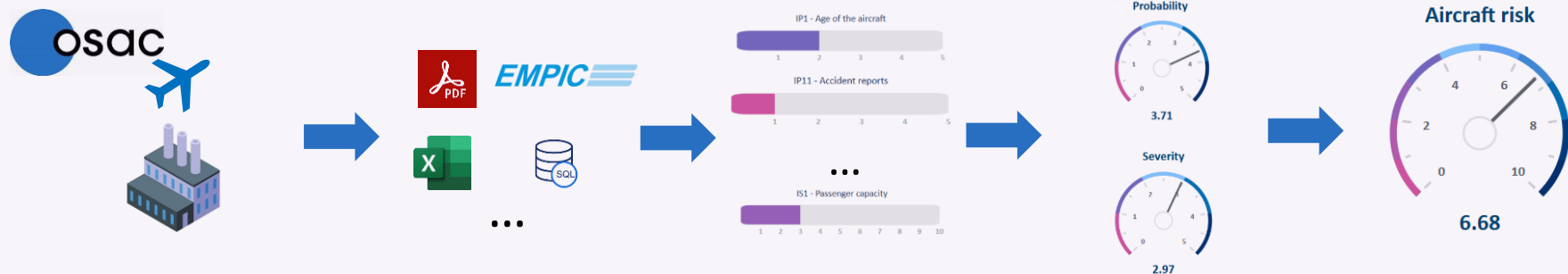
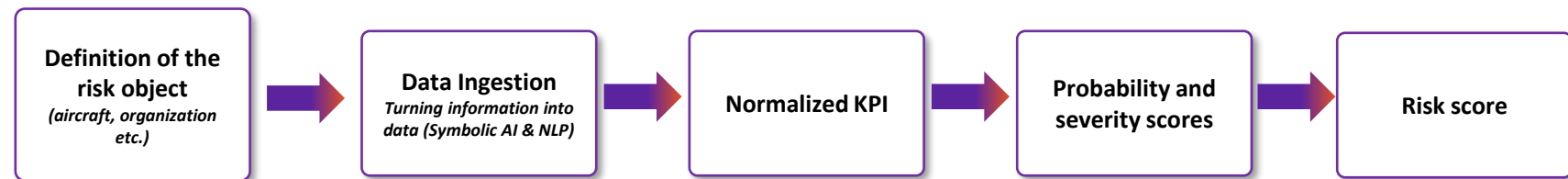
Modulate inspection depth
and time according to risk.

Organisations scoring

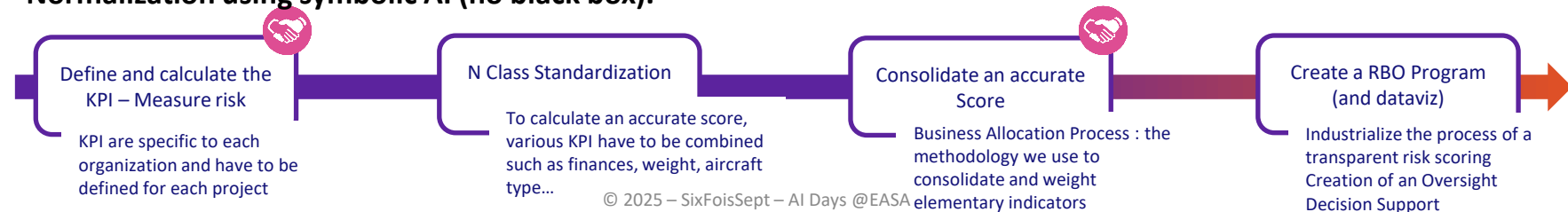


How did we transform RBO Project into an AI Solution

Calculate a risk with a transparent, robust and proven methodology : Semaphore Risk Monitoring®

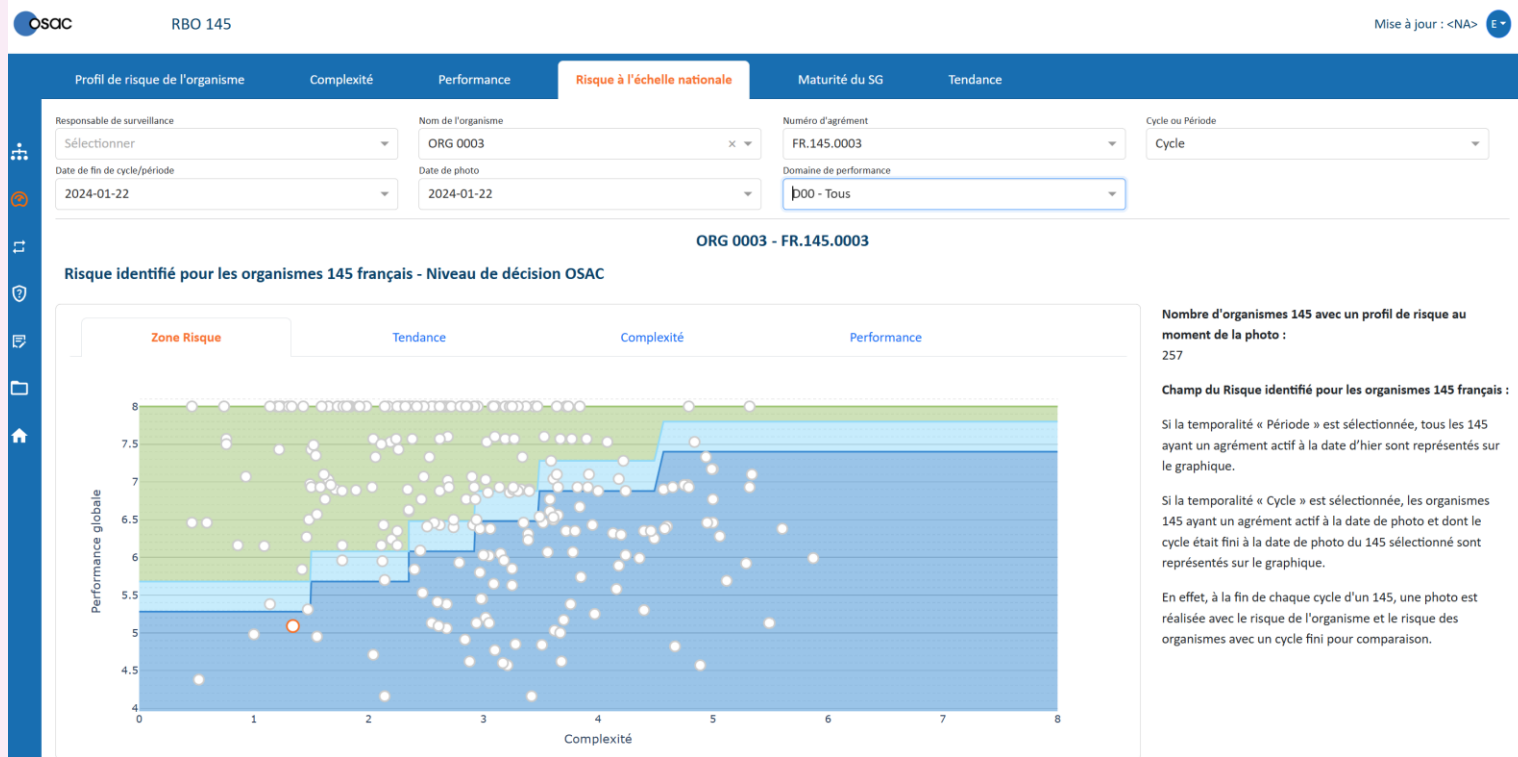


Normalization using symbolic AI (no black box).



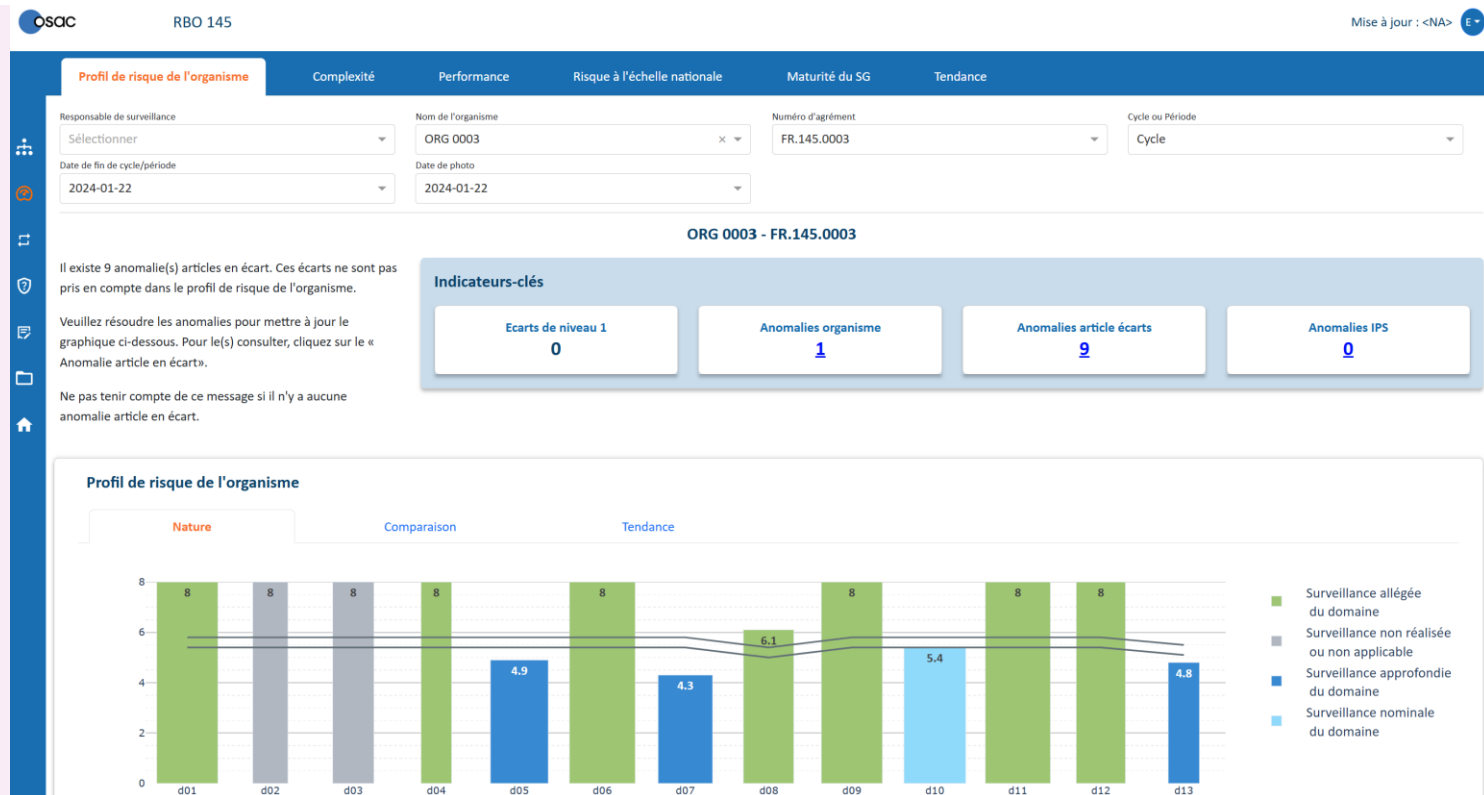
How can an AI-based tool contribute to improve safety 'by design'?

Relative Risks and Continuous improvement



How can an AI-based tool contribute to improve safety 'by design'?

Focus on critical area



A user's feedback



Principles

Only a decision-making tool (we remain in control)

A relative ranking that lead to continuous improvement

A fine-tuned solution (tuned by our experts)

Not a fixed one : everything can be set or adjusted (sites, complexity, weight of criteria in performance factor...)

Not limited to a specific regulation



Benefits

Objective and justifiable decisions (using measures)

Easy-to-use steering tool with data visualization

Spend more time on identified risks

Reduction of the burden (reduced sampling or audit days, more possibilities for desktop audits)

Contacts



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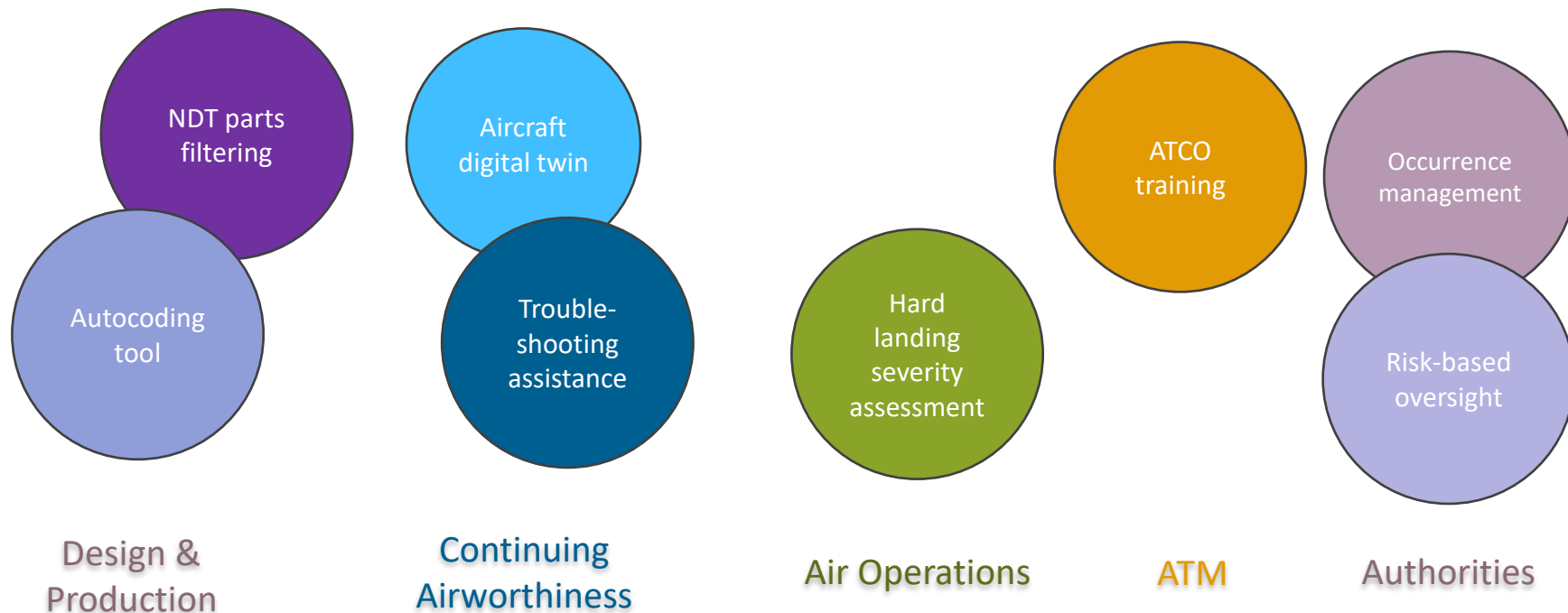


Maxime Albertini
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Operational AI-based tools: perspective



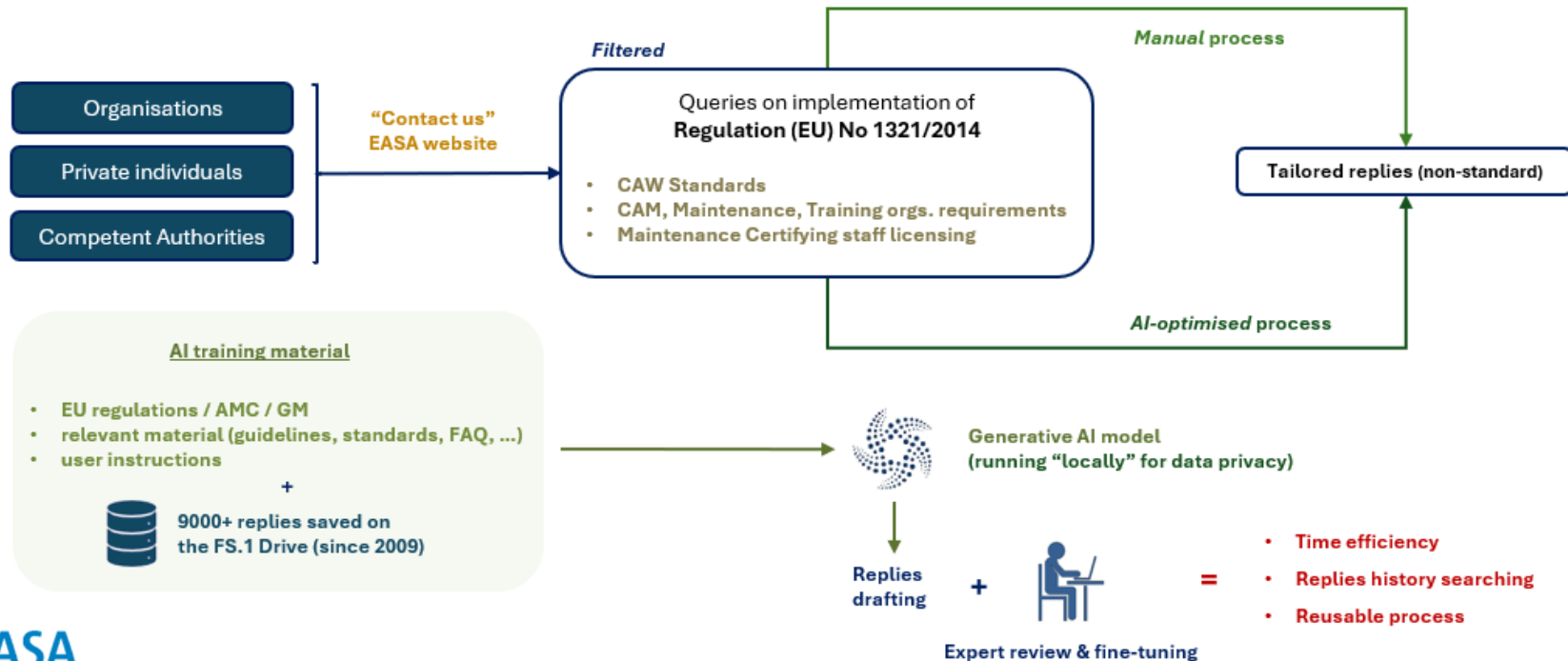
Internal use of AI @EASA: one example

LLM-based Query Assistant

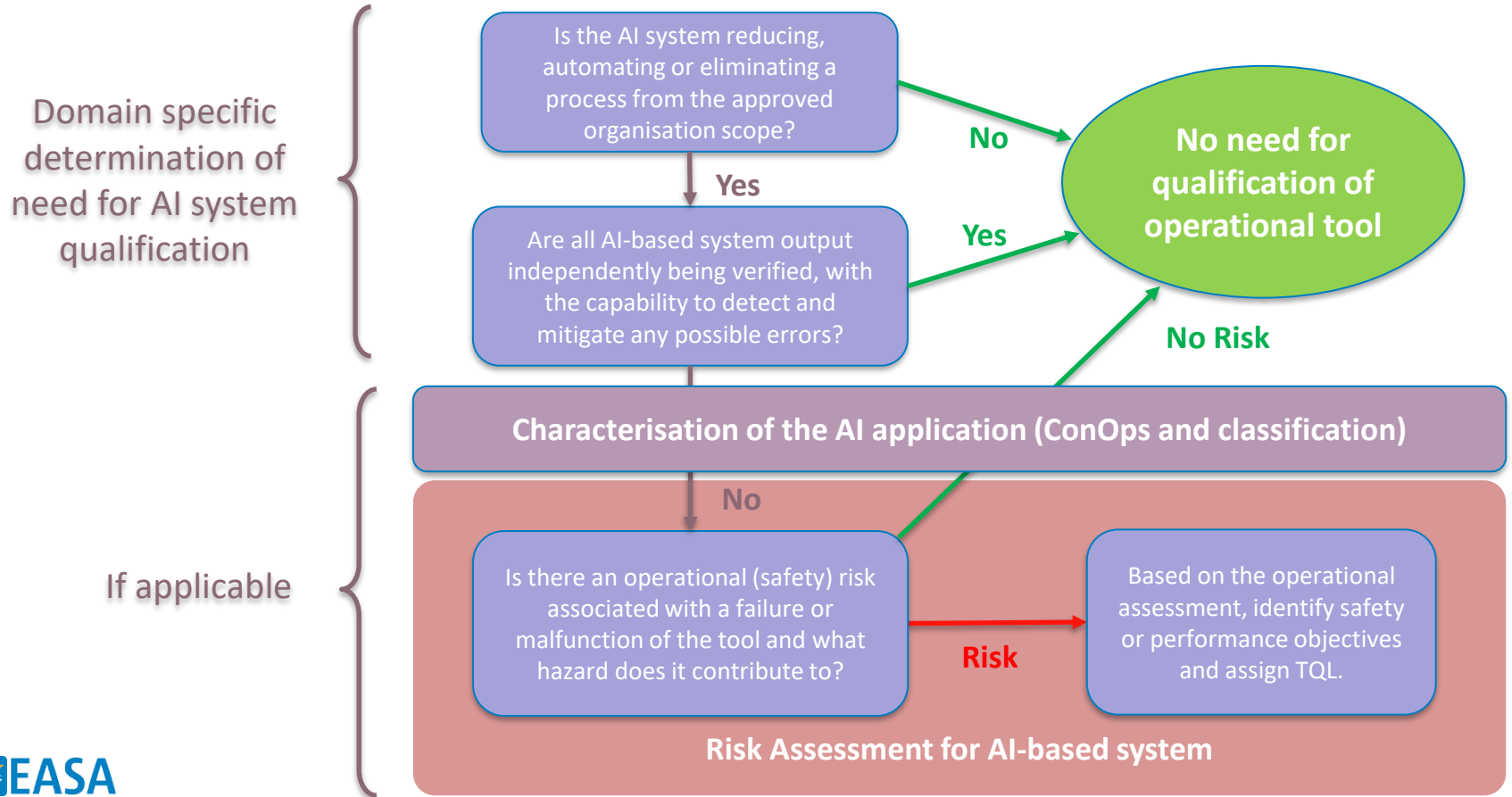


⚠ Resources consuming activity

Handled by FS.1.1 (rulemaking + standardisation)
Estimated 2500 hours/year



Operational AI-based tools: risk assessment concept



Operational AI-based tools: regulation and oversight

- The scope of RMT.0742 will be clarified with the European Commission to determine the appropriate handling of Operational Tools under the Aviation Basic Regulation
- Safety-related solutions that could be used by approved Aviation organisations would benefit from the AI trustworthiness framework.
- Applicable guidance is one thing. Oversight is another...
 - This is why a risk aware approach to qualification and a process oversight should be envisaged.

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Please use sli.do to raise your questions

www.sli.do

airdays2025

Passcode: kd7z53



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EASA AI Days 2025

Coffee break – 15:00 to 15:30

www.sli.do

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EASA AI Days 2025

Panel of discussion: Human oversight in Level 3 AI



Moderator: Jerome Delmeulle
SESAR JU



Dmitrii Kirov
JARVIS / Collins



Joeri DeRuytter
Honeywell / DARWIN



Massimiliano Ruocco & Martina Ragosta
SINTEF / SynthAIR



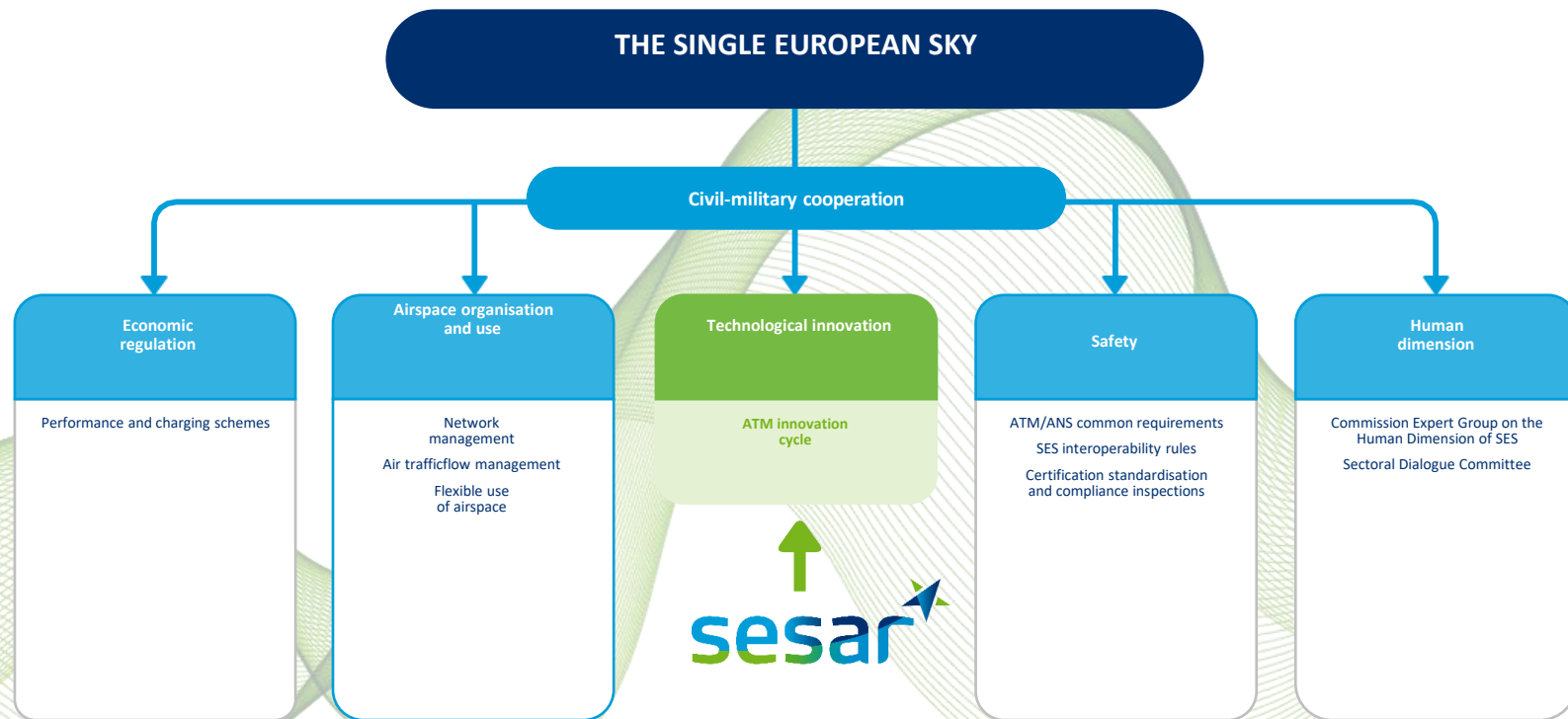
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Automation and AI @SESAR

Jérôme Delmeulle
SESAR 3 JU Programme Manager

EASA AI days 2025



Core tasks

Strategic planning
& monitoring



**EUROPEAN ATM
MASTER PLAN**



Manage research and
development projects



**DELIVER SESAR
SOLUTIONS**

Facilitate an accelerated market
uptake of SESAR solutions



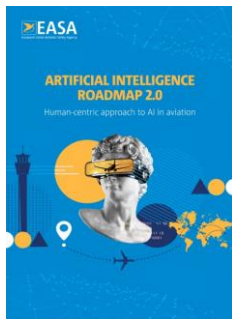
**DEMONSTRATE
COORDINATE
SUPPORT**





Higher levels of automation
in the air and on the ground
to deal safely with
complex decision-making
while increasing the capacity and
environmental performance.

SESAR Automation Levels vs EASA AI Levels

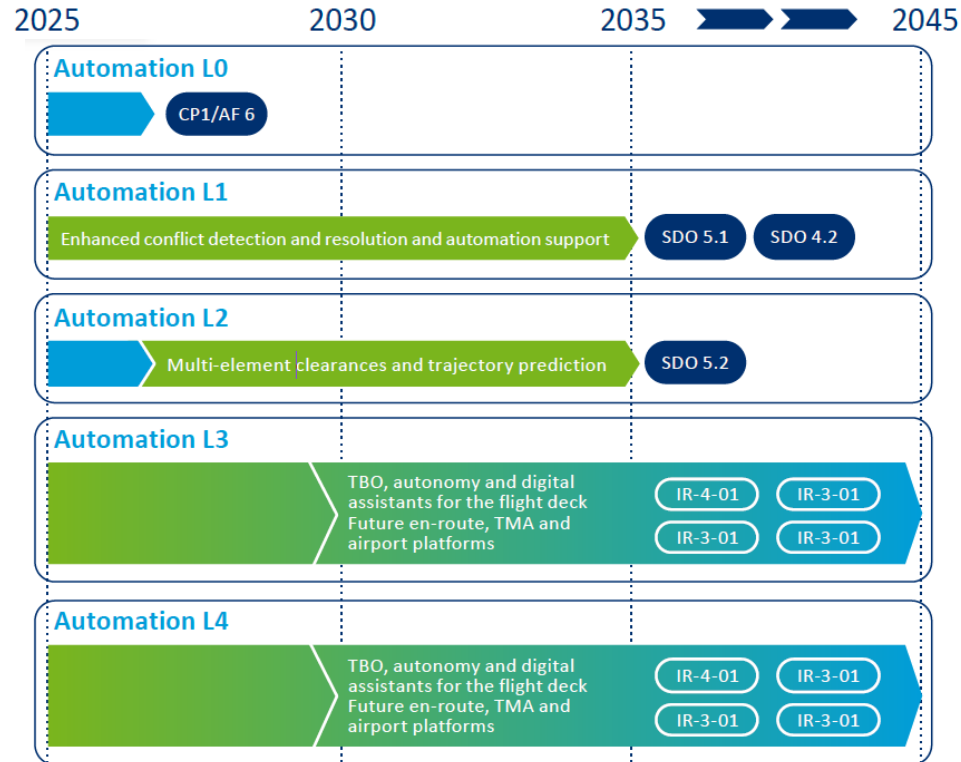


DEFINITION	EASA AI level	PERCEPTION Information acquisition and exchange	ANALYSIS Information analysis	DECISION Decision and action selection	EXECUTION Action implementation	Authority of the human operator
LEVEL 0 LOW AUTOMATION Automation gathers and exchanges data. It analyses and prepares all available information for the human operator. The human operator takes all decisions and implements them (with or without execution support).	1A	●	●		◐	 FULL
LEVEL 1 DECISION SUPPORT Automation supports the human operator in action selection by providing a solution space and/or multiple options. The human operator implements the actions (with or without execution support).	1B	●	●	◐	◐	 FULL
LEVEL 2 RESOLUTION SUPPORT Automation proposes the optimal solution in the solution space. The human operator validates the optimal solution or comes up with a different solution. Automation implements the actions when due and if safe. Automation acts under direction.	2A	●	●	◑	●	 FULL
LEVEL 3 CONDITIONAL AUTOMATION Automation selects the optimal solution and implements the respective actions when due and if safe. The human operator supervises automation and overrides or improves decisions that are not deemed appropriate. Automation acts under human supervision.	2B	●	●	●	●	 PARTIAL
LEVEL 4 CONFINED AUTOMATION Automation takes all decisions and implements all actions silently within the confines of a predefined scope. Automation requests the human operator to supervise its operation if outside the predefined scope. Any human intervention results in a reversion to Level 3. Automation acts under human safeguarding.	3A	●	●	●	●	 LIMITED

Legend

Full ● Partial ◐ Limited ◑

Vision and key milestones for automation



Exploratory Research

- **WA2-1 Research to help shape the future regulatory framework for a Digital European Sky**
 - **Evolution of the human operator role and automation**
 - **Research on human operator fatigue and rostering practices**
 - **Development of guidelines for the design of future AI systems**
 - **Enhancing robustness and reliability of machine learning (ML) applications**
 - **Support to the certification of novel ATM (AI-based and non-AI-based) systems that enable higher levels of automation**
 - **Development of a framework to achieve effective Human-AI Teaming**
 - **Explainable Artificial Intelligences (XAI)**

Industrial Research

- **WA3 IR-3 Future En-Route and TMA ground platforms**
 - **IR-3-02: AI capabilities** enabling the **next-generation platforms**.
- **WA4 IR-4 Future airport platform**
 - **IR-4-02: AI capabilities** enabling the **next generation of airport platforms**.
 - **IR-4-05: Future human-machine teaming**.
- **WA5-1 Increased automation assistance for the pilot for ATM tasks**
 - **IR-5-01: Single Pilot Operations (SiPO)**.
 - **AI to enhance flight crew capabilities**.
 - **Advanced on-board systems and procedures** in support of **highly automated ATM operations**.
 - **IR-5-02: Increased automation assistance** for the pilot for **ATM tasks**.
 - **IR-5-03: Highly automated ATM** for **all airspace users**.
 - **IR-5-04: Airborne capabilities** for **reducing ATM's environmental footprint**.

AI applications in ATM

Airport/Tower surveillance

TRUSTY, JARVIS

Taxiway inspection (i.e., bird hazard, presence of drones and the need for drone protection, autonomous vehicle monitoring, human intrusion, etc.) and runway monitoring (approach and landing) misalignment warning.

Traffic hotspots

ARTIMATION, DART, ASTRA, ANTICIPATE, HARMONIC, HYPERSOLVER, DEEPFLOW

AI-based Flow Management Position to predict and resolve traffic hotspots. Automatic support for hot-spot analysis and resolution, integration of constraints and dynamic airspace configuration. Data driven trajectory prediction.

Network state monitoring

PJ.09-W2-49

Prediction and management of network critical states and degraded performance.

Smart sectorization

SMARTS

Dynamic airspace configuration and the design of "smart sectors". This covers the design of basic volumes of airspace with optimal distribution of workload, tailored around specific safety and operational requirements, including complexity.

Optimised runway delivery

PJ.02-W2-14.6a

Enhanced optimised separation delivery with machine learning uses more accurate predictions of final speed profiles derived from advanced big data / machine learning techniques.

ATCO & Pilot decision support

TAPAS, MAHALO, AISA, JARVIS, TADA, DARWIN, RESPONSE, ORCI, AWARE, DIALOG

Various AI solutions (digital assistants) to support Pilots, ATC operators and Airport operators in non-safety and safety critical operations.

Dynamic reconfiguration of airport resources

FASTNet

Airport-Airport coordination in strategic and pre-tactical phases based on airport stakeholders and network requirements, including both information and predictions.

Generating synthetic data for feeding AI Machine Learning

SynthAIR

Speech recognition

MALORCA, HAAWAI, PJ.05-W2-97, PJ.10-W2-96

Automatic speech recognition (ASR) to reduce the amount of manual data inputs by air-traffic controllers (using also airspace structure and radar data).

U-space

BUBBLES, USEPE, USPACE, AI4HyDrop

U-Space advanced (U3) 'separation management service'.

Improved adverse weather forecasting + impact on network management

ISOBAR, KAIROS

Integration of AI-based convection prediction models within ATFM operational tools. Improve prediction of additional weather phenomena impacting aviation. More Precise Characterisation of Demand and Capacity Imbalances due to Convective Weather.

Understanding AUs' preferences and behavior

SIMBAD

Modelling of trajectories and estimation of non-observable variables from historical air traffic data. Particular attention will be paid to the estimation of variables related to AUs' preferences and behaviour (e.g., airline cost functions).

ICT security & CNS

SINAPSE, ASTONISH + others outside SESAR

AI based surveillance of network load distribution to detect anomalies. Usage of AI for PEN testing. Usage of AI for systems hardening. Software defined networking.

Passenger behaviour & Intermodality

IMHOTEP, BigData4ATM, MAIA, MultiModX, PRIAM

Characterisation of passengers and journeys attributes, aimed to capture relationships between the target variables missing in the mobile network data (i.e., number of persons travelling together and number of bags) and the explanatory variables that are present both in surveys and mobile network data (e.g., place of residence, purpose of the trip, last mode of transport used to access the airport).

Novel methods and procedures of certification

HUCAN

Developed for ATM-related systems based on high levels of automation, including AI-powered ones.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Visit <https://www.sesarju.eu> for more information



Jerome Delmeulle
Programme Manager at the SESAR Joint
Undertaking



EASA AI Days 2025

Panel of discussion: Human oversight in Level 3 AI



Moderator: Jerome Delmeulle

SESAR JU



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JARVIS

Building AI-Enabled Digital Assistants
for Pilots, ATC, and Airports



JARVIS

Outline

- Project overview
- AI-enabled digital assistants
 - Feature highlights
 - Current validation results and lessons learned
- Assurance and certification considerations
 - AI assurance
 - Human-AI teaming
 - AI ethics
- Takeaways

JARVIS Partners

Kick off: June
2023
Duration: 3 years
16 partners
9 countries

Coordinator ➡



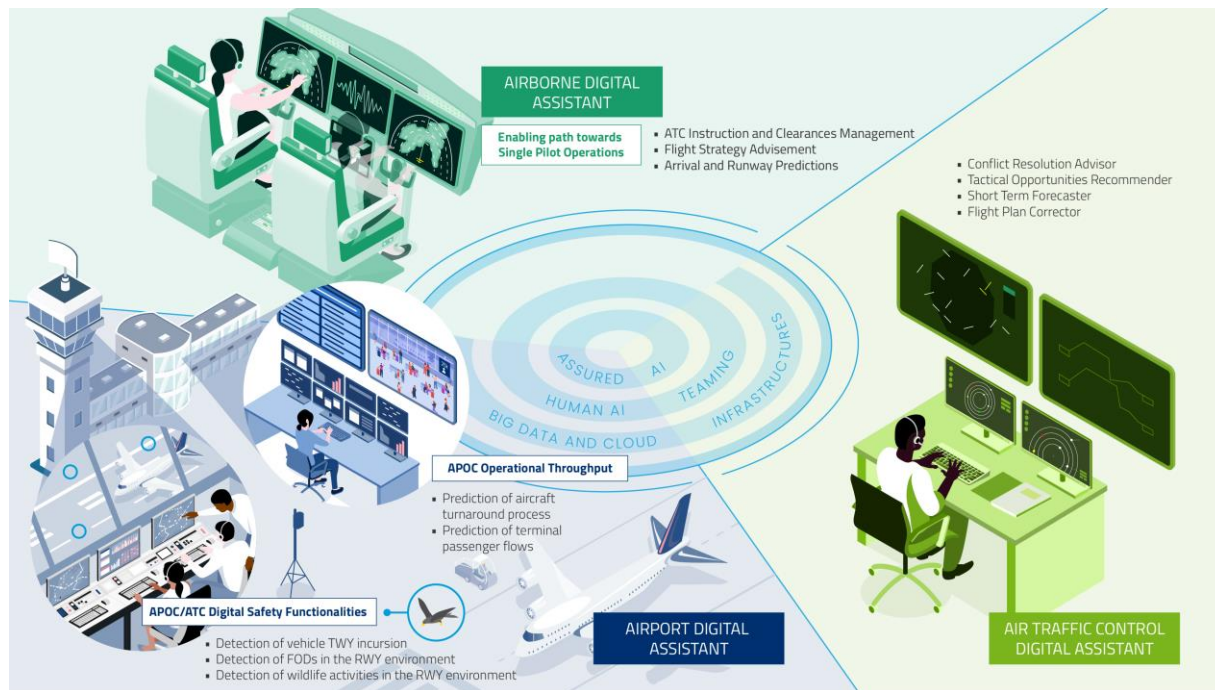
Co-funded by
the European Union



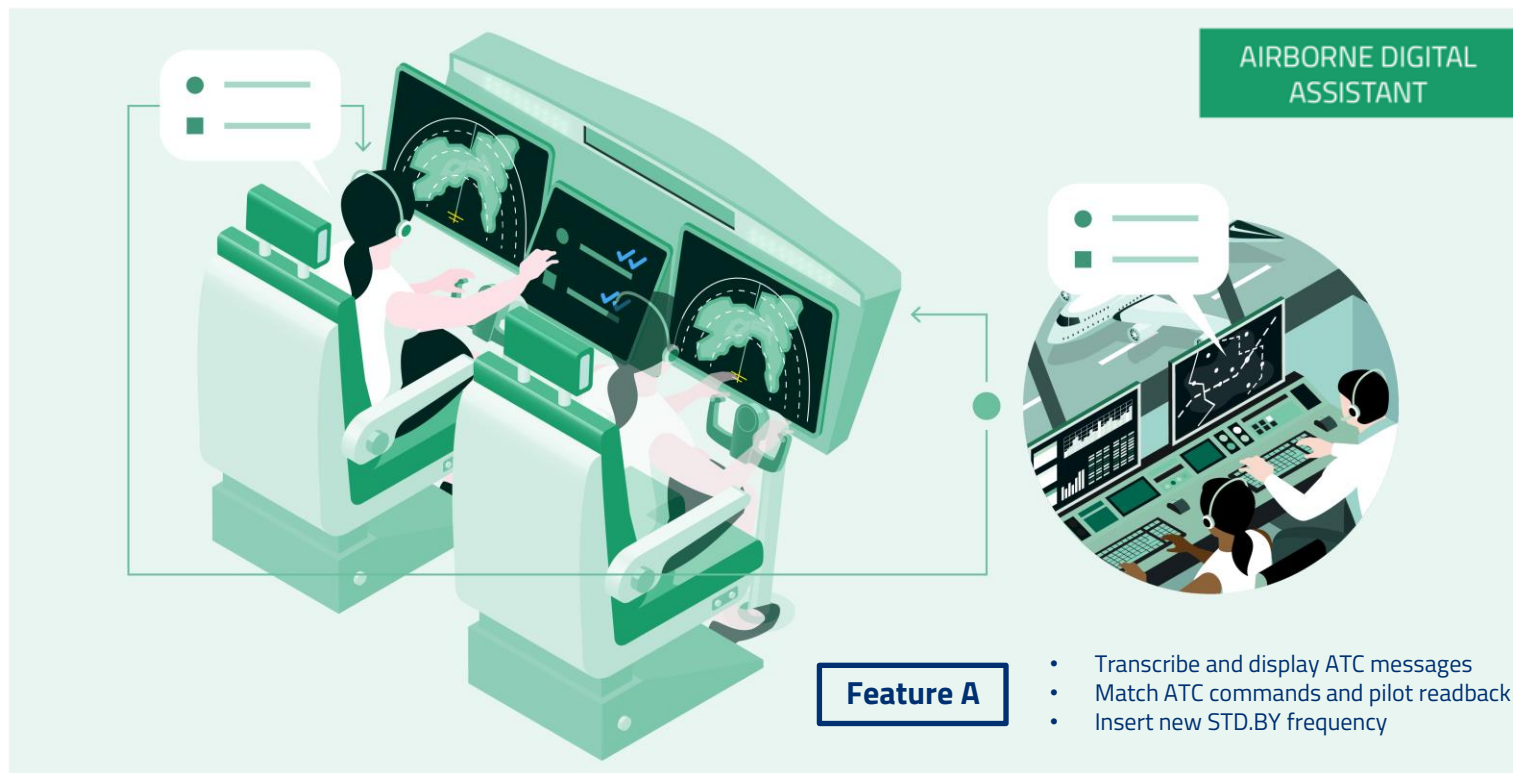
(service agreement)

JARVIS

JARVIS: Just a Rather Very Intelligent System



- JARVIS develops and validates **AI-based digital assistants** that would enhance existing ATM operations and enable new ones
 - **Airborne** digital assistant
 - **ATC** digital assistant
 - **Airport** digital assistant
- **Key target** – increase human performance: acceptability, situational awareness, workload
- First steps towards **SRIA Automation Level 4**, Enhanced Ground Ops and Single Pilot Ops



Benefits



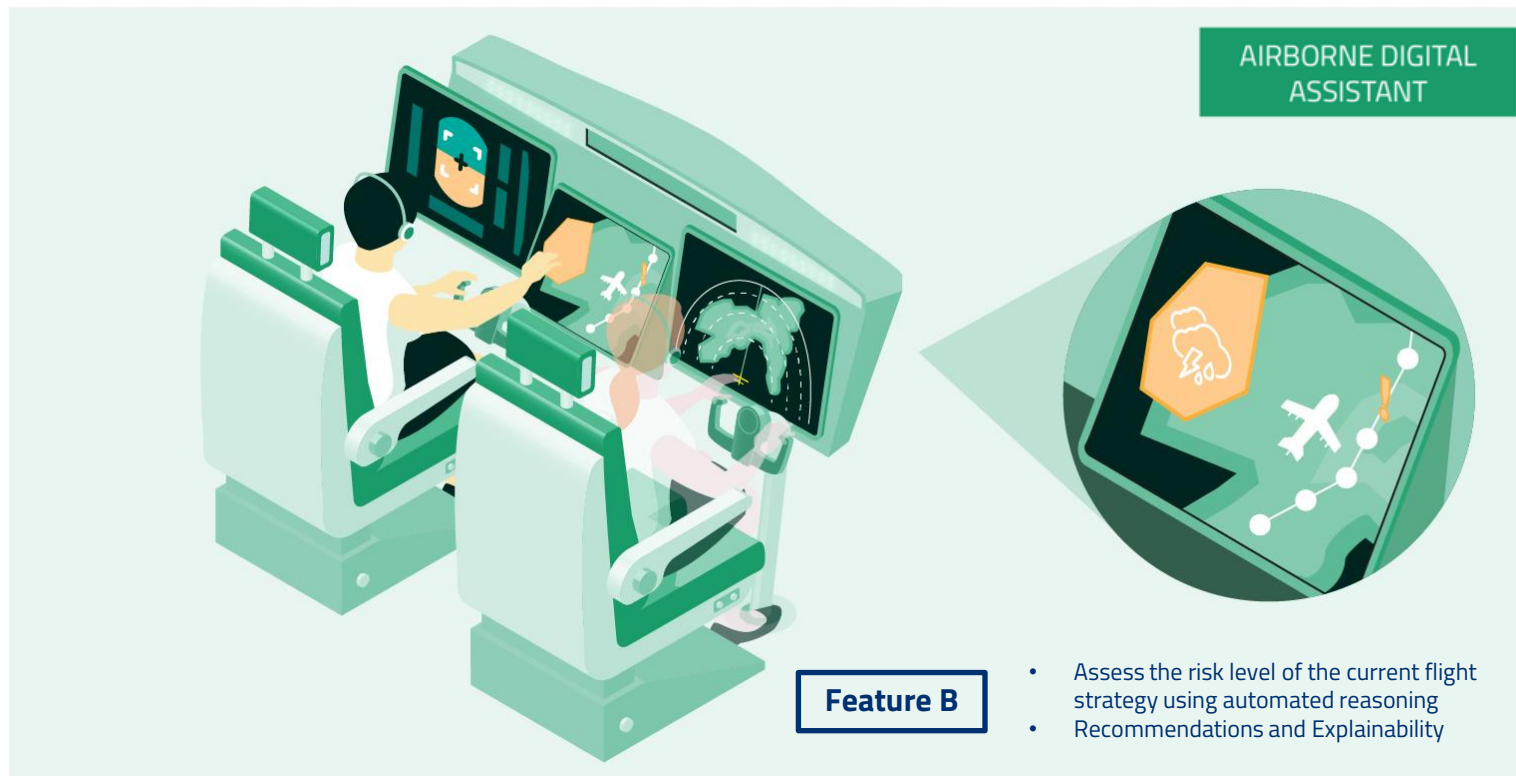
DECREASED
WORKLOAD



IMPROVED FLIGHT
EFFICIENCY



SITUATION
AWARENESS



Benefits



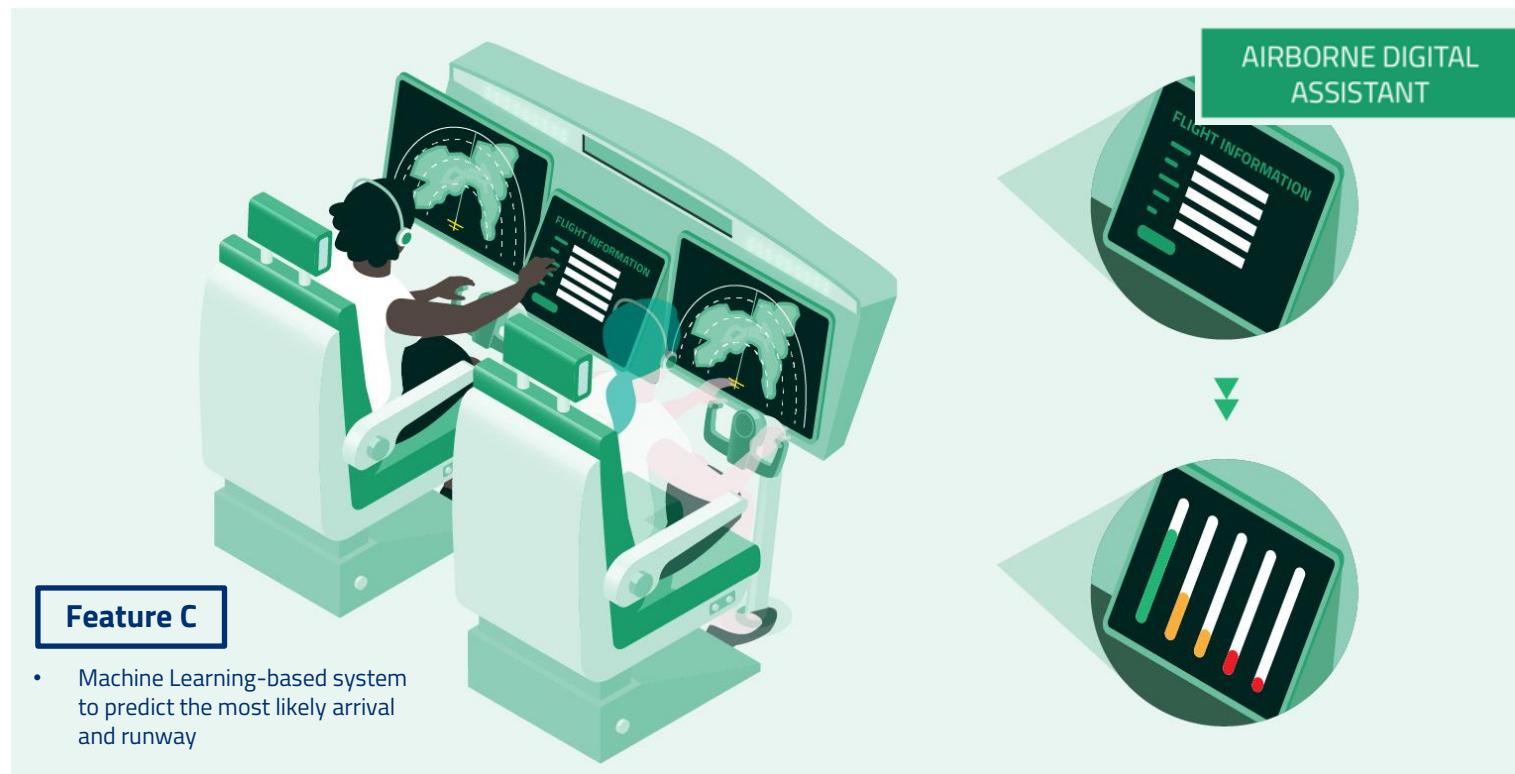
IMPROVE PILOT
DECISION MAKING



IMPROVED FLIGHT
EFFICIENCY



ENHANCE
SITUATIONAL
AWARENESS



Benefits



DECREASED
WORKLOAD



IMPROVED FLIGHT
EFFICIENCY



SITUATION
AWARENESS

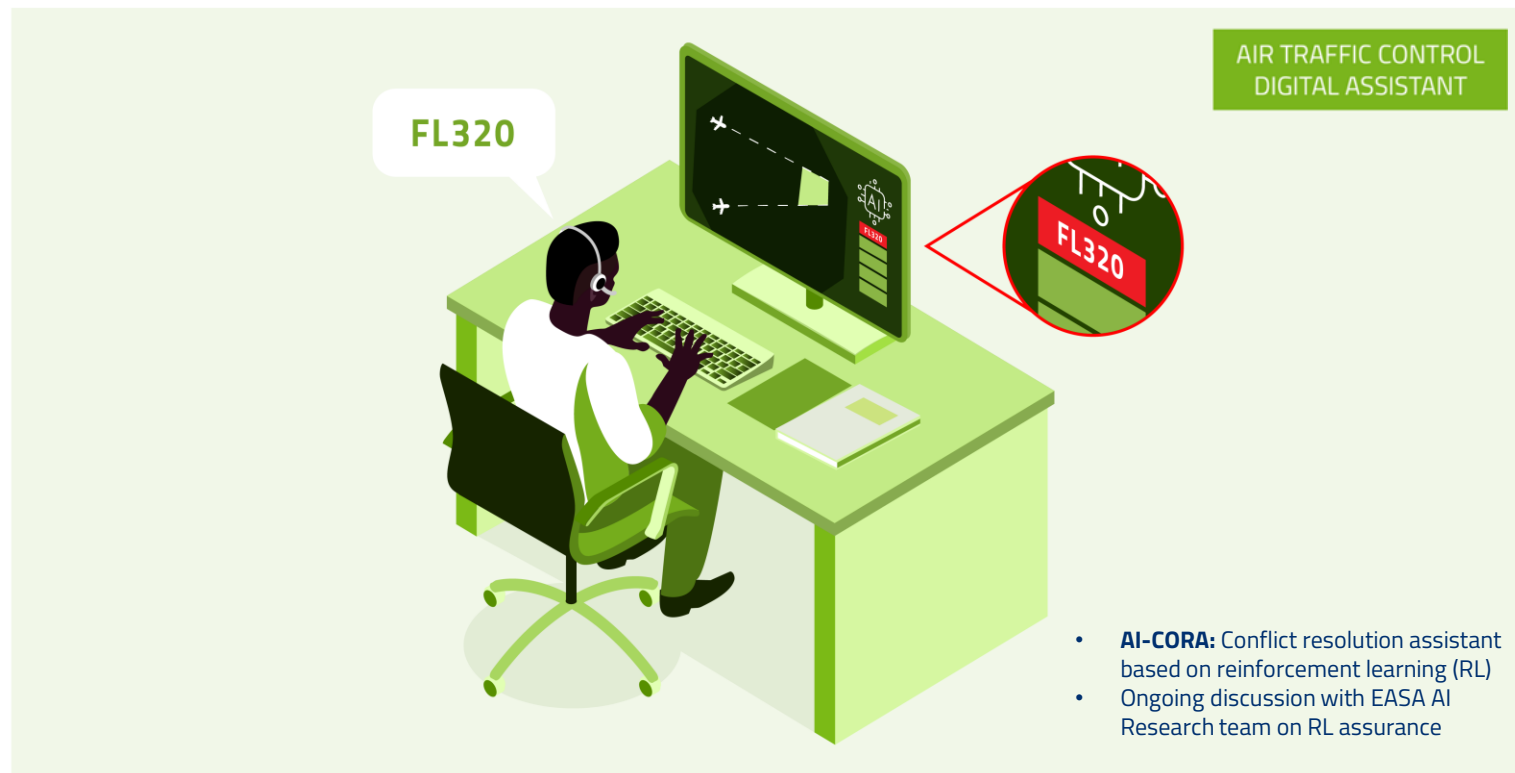


Current Results

- First validation exercise was performed at Leonardo
- 7 pilots participated in the validation
- Lessons learned:
 - **Performance:** comm transcriptions were often not accurate, challenges to match pilot readback (too much rephrasing)
 - **Usability:** More complex scenarios need to be considered (current scenarios could easily be handled by the pilot without AIR-DA)
 - **Explainability** is crucial; there is room for improvement
 - **Interface design** is important: fonts, colors, visibility, readability
 - **Training material** must be available and detailed

Leonardo's flight simulator
(General Regional Aircraft)





Benefits



DECREASED
WORKLOAD



DECISION
SUPPORT

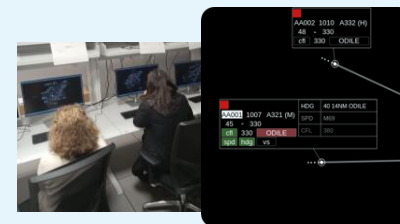


SITUATION
AWARENESS



Current Results and Lessons Learned:

- Tested 2 solutions for ATC-DA: without AI (based on ATCO judgement) and with AI (reinforcement learning)
- Non-AI CORA solution had similar performance to AI CORA
 - In 90% of the situations, ATCO knew how to resolve the conflict
 - ATCO needs to maintain perfect situational awareness
- In the **short term**, AI-based solution can be used to:
 - Fine-tune conflict resolution proposals for complex scenarios
 - Post-ops to analyze past situations
- In the **long term**, AI can take more responsibility and automation – **but trust is key and must be built incrementally**





Benefits



DECREASED
WORKLOAD



DECISION
SUPPORT



SITUATION
AWARENESS



Current Results and Lessons Learned:

- **Avoid ATCO distraction** with obvious recommendations that have marginal improvement
- Providing DCT recommendation at the boundary of a sector may impact the ATCO downstream
- Baseline algorithm (AI heuristic) for DCT performed well
 - Challenging to justify the use of data-driven approaches, such as RL
 - Need to consider more complex/abnormal scenarios (e.g., high traffic) – AI can bring more value there

More details are available in the 2025 FlyAI forum presentation by INDRA (Álvaro Quintanar Pascual)



Benefits



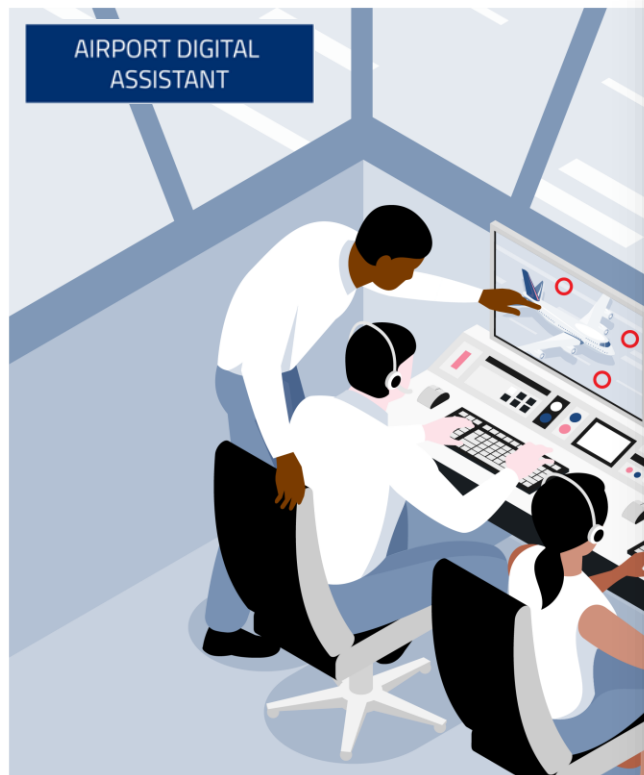
IMPROVED
SAFETY



INCREASED
AUTOMATION



IMPROVED
OPERATIONAL
EFFICIENCY



- AI-enabled computer vision for detecting hazards on runways and taxiways: FOD, wildlife, incursions
- **Safety-critical:** Excessive false alarms may distract and increase the workload of airport operators



Image provided by: INDRA



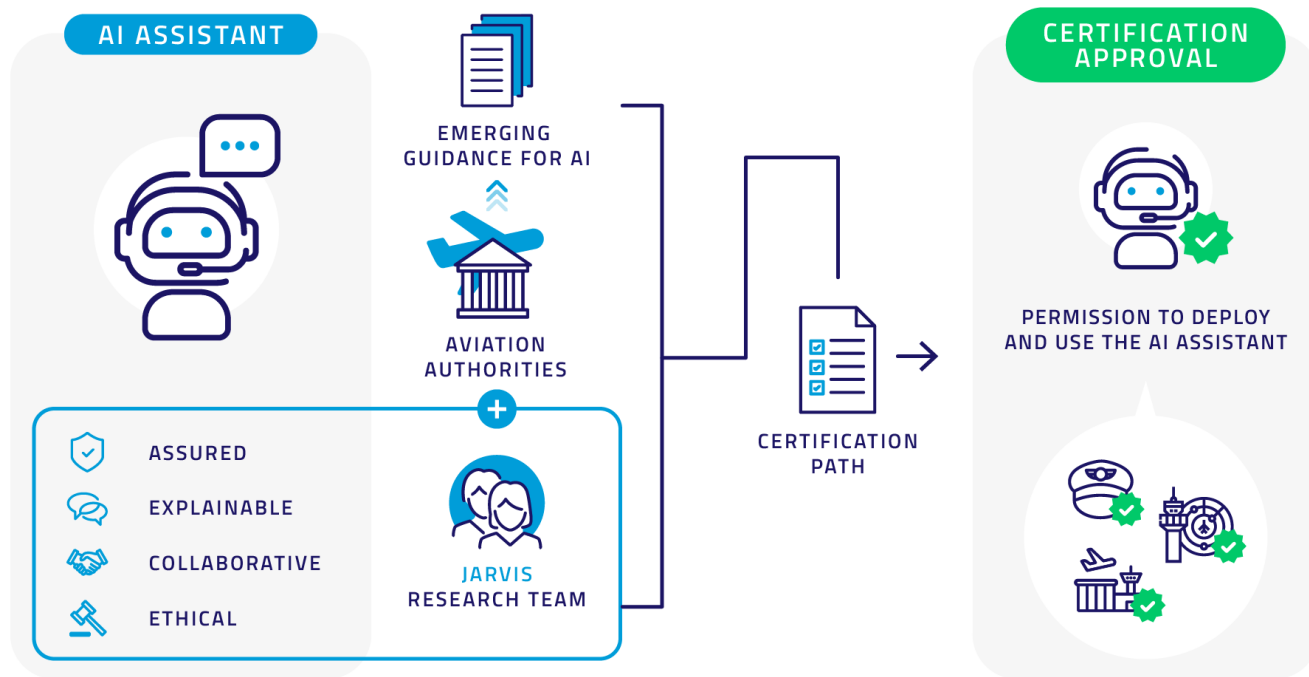
Image provided by: INDRA

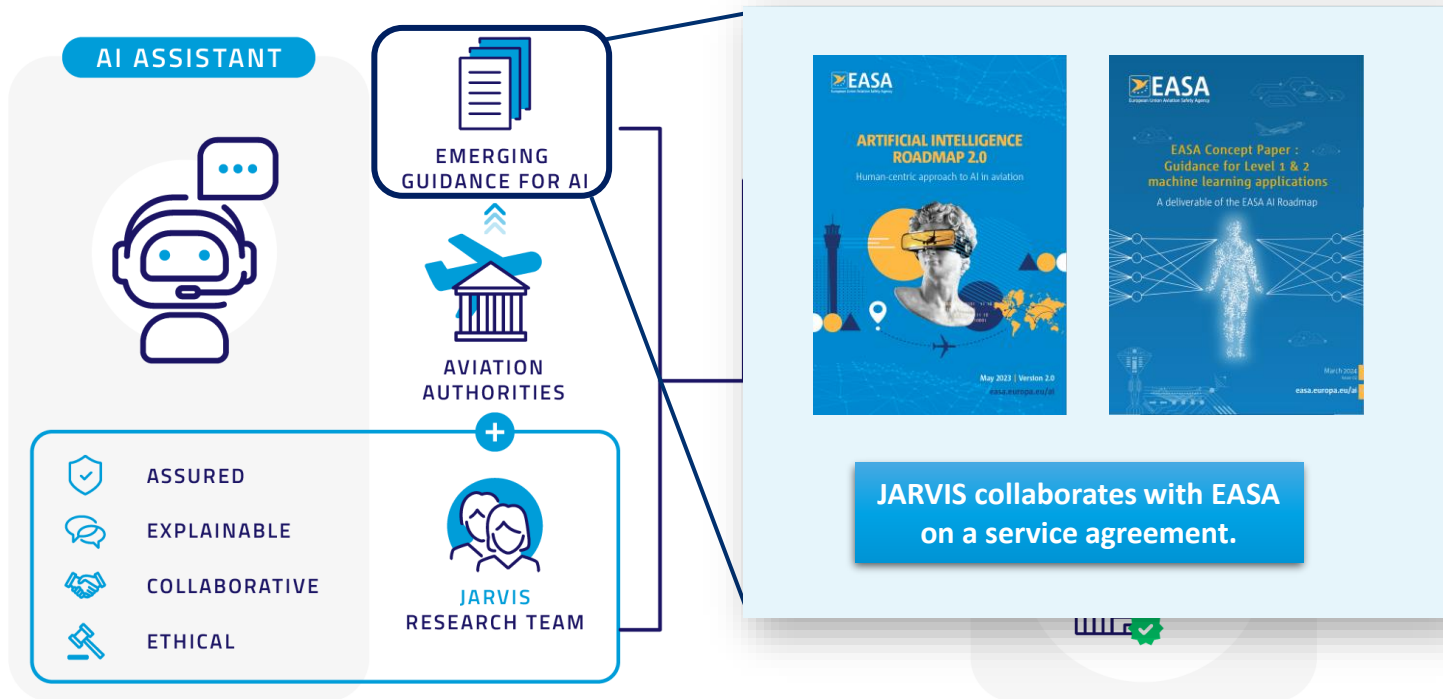


Current Results and Lessons Learned:

- Active use of **synthetic data** to develop DL models
 - Datasets of 6000+ labeled images (full synthetic, mixed)
 - Difficult to close the **sim2real gap** due to the need of replicating the physics of objects (e.g., plastic bags)
 - Better performance with bigger objects, challenges with smaller
- **Transformer-based** DL models provide better generalization
 - But they are optimized for accuracy, not for inference speed
 - Real-time performance is still challenging to achieve (also due to the use of 6K cameras in the airports)
 - Envisioned solution: Process separate tiles in the image

*DL = Deep Learning



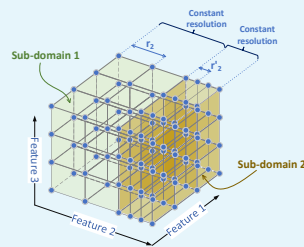


AI ASSISTANT

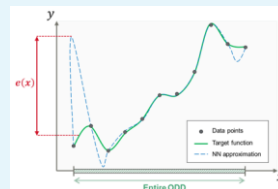


-  ASSURED
-  EXPLAINABLE
-  COLLABORATIVE
-  ETHICAL

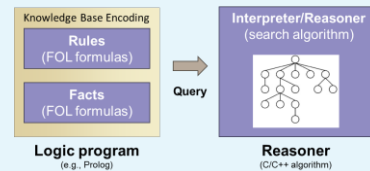
- Some AI technologies are not yet captured by the emerging guidance (EASA AI Concept Paper)
 - **Logic (automated) reasoning:** determinism, timing
 - **Reinforcement learning:** scenario quality, generalization
- Definition of **Operational Design Domain (ODD)** is a key step, challenging for perception systems (e.g., voice-to-text)
- Synthetic data generation and sim2real gap



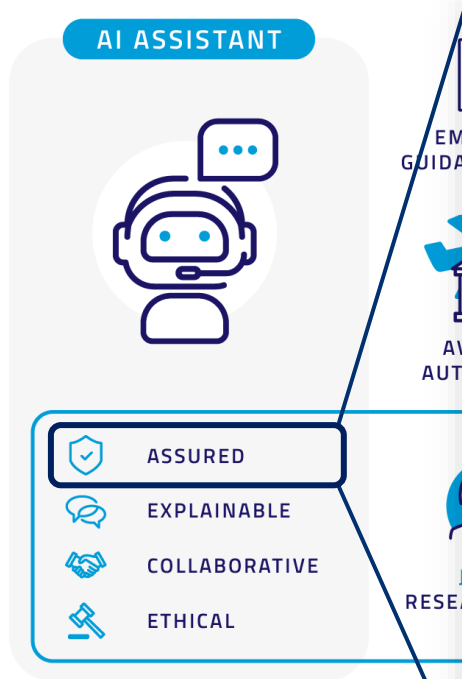
ODD and data completeness analysis
© 2025 Collins Aerospace



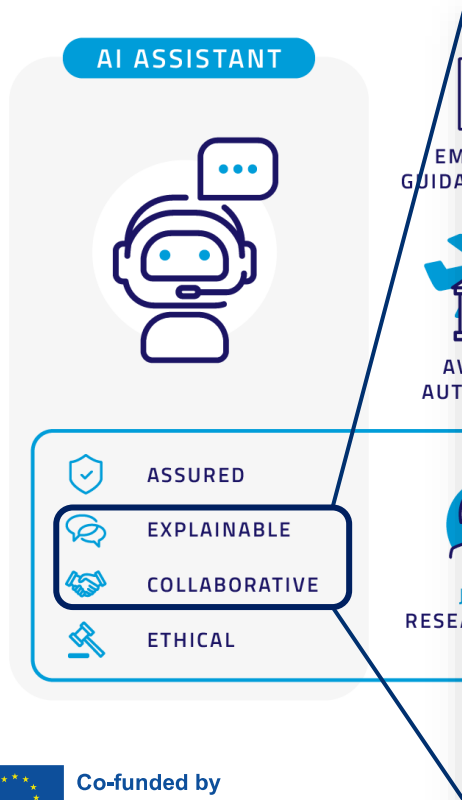
Stability and generalization analysis
© 2025 Collins Aerospace



AI reasoner and logic program
© 2025 Collins Aerospace

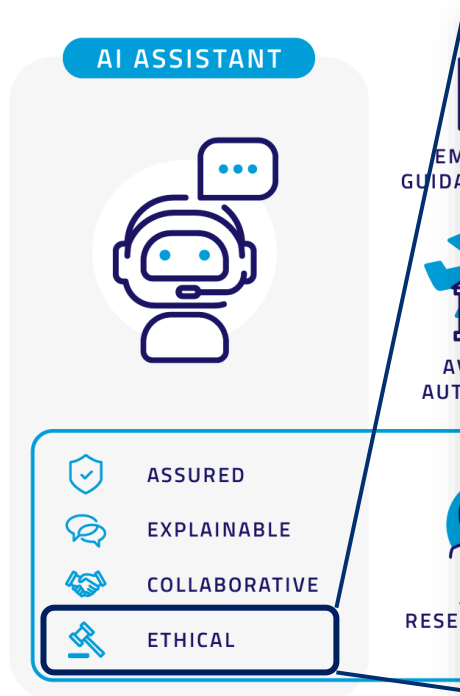


- AI models/constituents will not be standalone – need to **integrate** into larger (often existing) systems
- AI level may be difficult to assign (e.g., 1B or 2A?) – depends on the boundary considered
 - The boundary itself may be difficult to identify – both for AI system and AI constituent
- **Specification** of ConOps and requirements for AI-enabled systems and high automation is an open challenge
- **Safety assessment:** how to link AI/ML performance limitations to system safety?



- Human-AI Teaming objectives* are important for JARVIS digital assistants, even if they target higher AI levels
 - Use of different explainability “levels” (based on context, time criticality of the task)
 - **Challenge:** over-reliance on digital assistants and de-skilling of users (pilots, controllers)
 - **BUT:** Under-reliance and lack of trust is a more near-term problem to be solved
- * From EASA AI Concept Paper guidance





- Identifying bias in data is crucial because it impacts what AI is learning (human validation is recommended)
- ...but presence of bias is not necessarily harmful
 - If real world operations are biased by themselves, it may be more practical to replicate that bias
- Due to overly high expectations for AI, trust can be lost quickly if AI makes errors; hard to gain it back
- **AI Ethics assessment will be conducted for JARVIS digital assistants, with EASA support and mentorship**



Primary References:

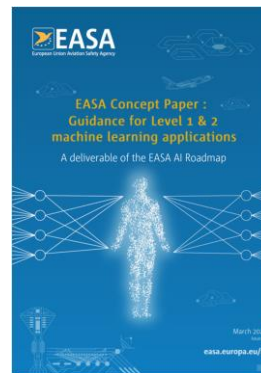
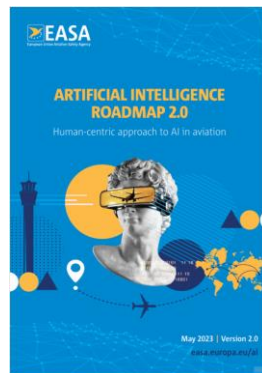
EU HLEG on AI: "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI" (2019)

EU HLEG on AI: "The Assessment List for Trustworthy AI" (2020)

EASA: "Artificial Intelligence Roadmap 2.0" (2023)

EASA: "Concept Paper: Guidance for Level 1 & 2 machine learning applications" (Issue 02, 2024)

EASA: "EASA AI Days 2024" (Day 1, 2024)



EASA Concept Paper: guidance for Level 1 & 2 machine learning applications Issue 02

2.4. Ethics-based assessment

As already mentioned above, the EU Commission's AI High-Level Expert Group (HLEG), in 2019, elaborated that, deriving from a fundamental-rights-based and domain-overarching list of 4 *ethical imperatives* (i.e. respect to human autonomy, prevention of harm, fairness and explainability), the *trustworthiness of an AI-based system* is built upon 3 *main pillars* or expectations, i.e. lawfulness¹⁵, adherence to ethical principles, and technical robustness. The HLEG further refined these expectations

Objective ET-02: The applicant should ensure that the AI-based system bears no risk of creating overreliance, attachment, stimulating addictive behaviour, or manipulating the end user's behaviour.

Anticipated MOC ET-02: AI-based systems with the potential of creating overreliance, attachment, stimulating addictive behaviour, or manipulating the user's or end user's behaviour are not considered acceptable for the aviation domain.

I. Annex 5 — Full list of questions from the ALTAI adapted to aviation

The following questions in this annex are taken from the document of the EU Commission published in 2020 - High Level Expert Group on AI 'Assessment List for Trustworthy AI (ALTAI)' and have been partially adapted and aligned for usage in this guideline document. The tables below contain in the first column the ALTAI question, which, if modified is marked by using italic font. The second column provides a link to AI trustworthiness objectives, including rationale and record of identified challenges.

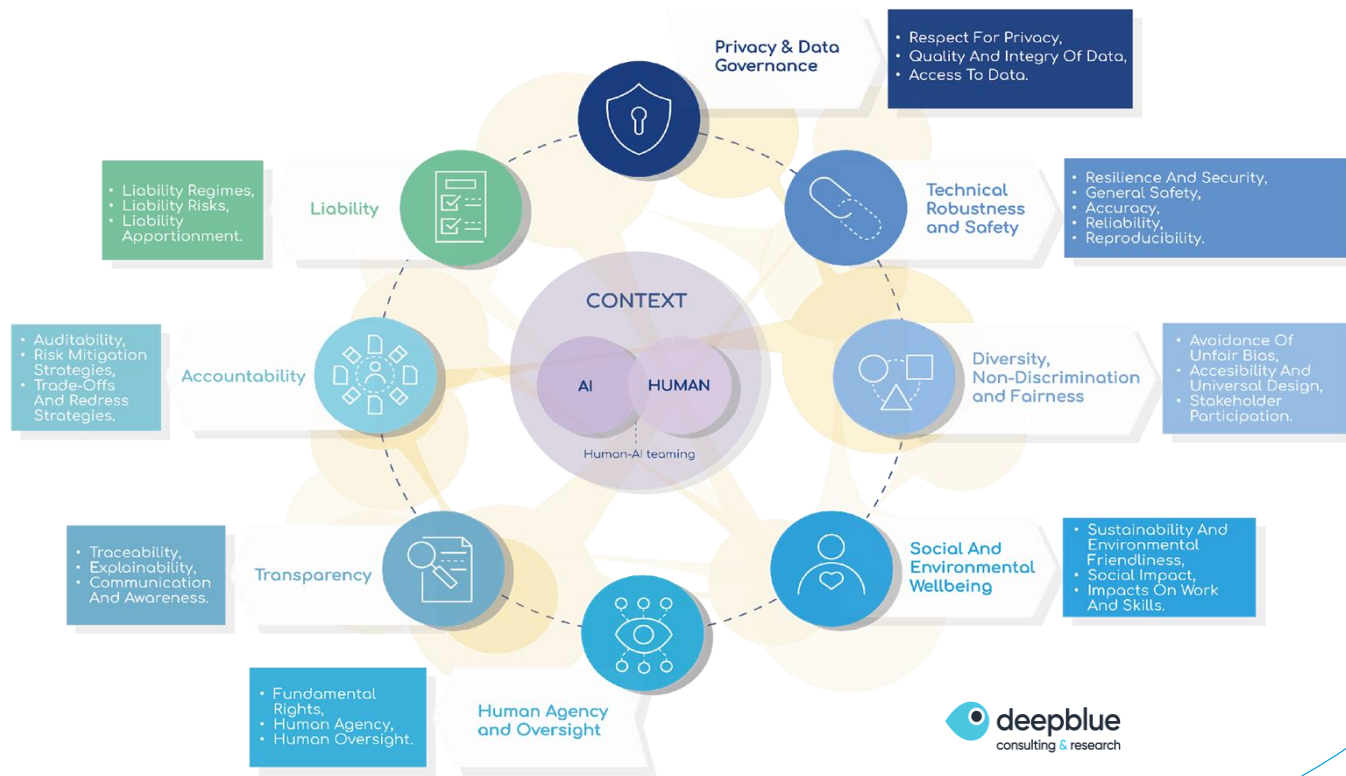
In the aviation domain and in particular in the present document, the term 'subjects' refers to the general public. Safety of the general public is ensured through the compliance of the aviation system with EU regulations, and in particular for safety-related AI applications through the future compliance with the concept paper guidelines by the applicants. Thus, the term 'subjects' has intentionally not been kept in the ALTAI items, in order to focus the ethics-based assessment on the potential impact on the safety of 'users' or 'end users', which in turn ensures the safety of the general public.



JARVIS Ethics Assessment Approach

The approach draws on general AI Ethics assessment but is tailored for the specific needs of the aviation sector.

- **Qualitative:** Based on expert judgement
- **Multidisciplinary:** Involves experts from Safety, Design & Engineering, Human Factors



JARVIS

AI Ethics: The Analysis

Relevance

Potential ethical impacts of the proposed solution on fundamental rights and ethical values

→ *All dimensions are included in the analysis, yet each is explored according to its specific and contextual risk profile*

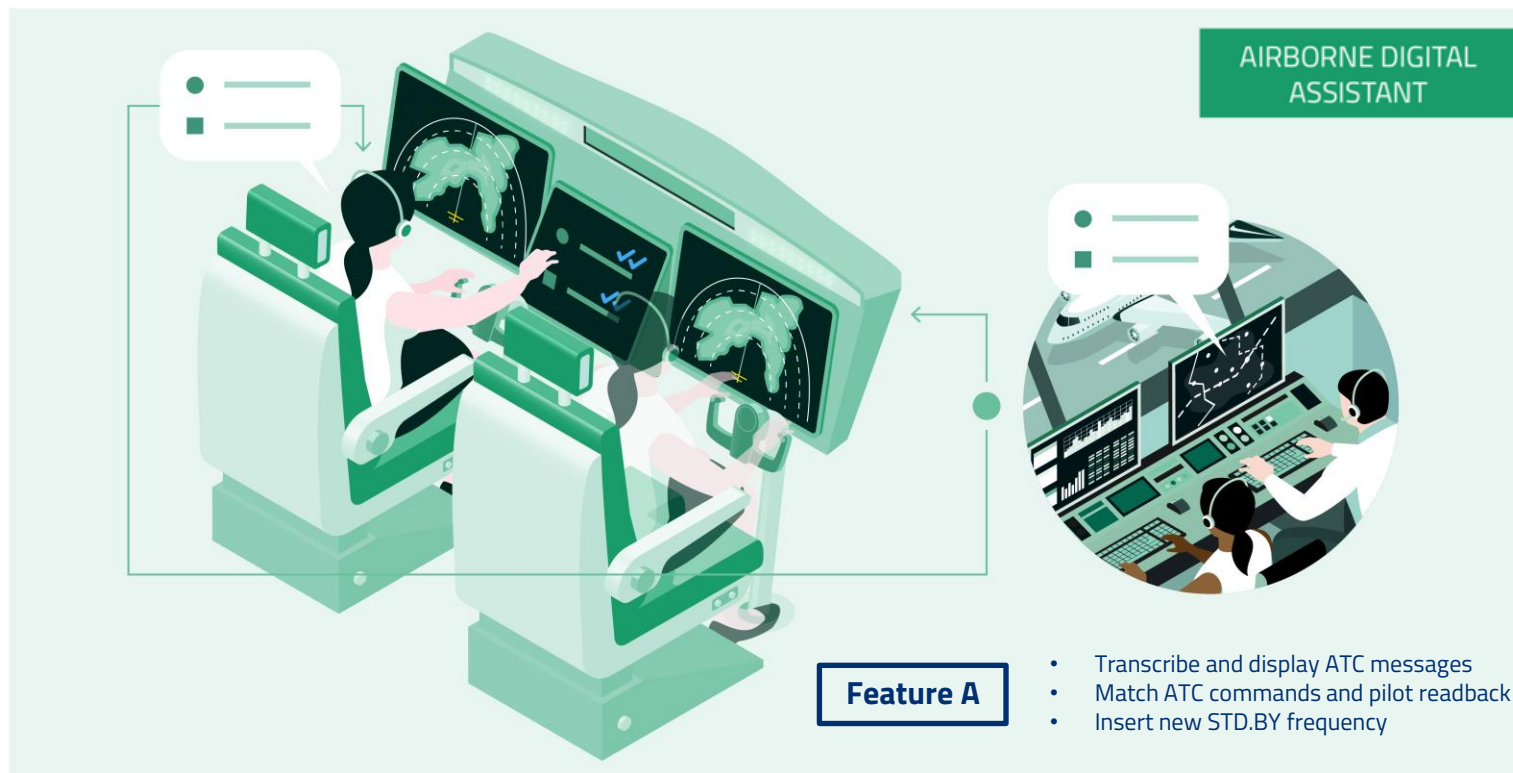
0	Not applicable	Due to technical, societal, or contextual factor(s), the consequences cannot be estimated
1	Low ethical impact	Consequences that can easily be addressed and mitigated with standard ready-to-use solutions
2	Moderate ethical impact	Consequences that need dedicated actions, but using ready-to-use solutions
3	High ethical impact	Consequences that need dedicated actions and new mitigative initiatives

Coverage

Already implemented measures that can directly or indirectly mitigate the estimated ethical impact(s)

→ *Based on the solution's maturity, the impact of existing measures (including from other KPAs) on ethical risk management is assessed, along with areas for improvement.*

0	No data available	Due to the maturity level of the solution, there is not data available to explore the dimension
1	Not addressed	New dedicated initiatives are needed to adequately mitigate the ethical impacts
2	Partially addressed	Compliance and security measures in force need to be integrated to mitigate the ethical impacts
3	Fully addressed	Compliance and security measures in force adequately mitigate the ethical impacts



Benefits



DECREASED
WORKLOAD



IMPROVED FLIGHT
EFFICIENCY



SITUATION
AWARENESS

AI system performance may increase pilot's liability risk exposure

Over-reliance on the AI system, possible loss of critical communication skills



Who owns the voice data? AI system provider? OEM? Airline?

Privacy: Must ensure that data is not use for other purposes (e.g., assess individual's performance)

Risk of accent discrimination

JARVIS Feature A: Initial Ethics Analysis

Diversity, non-discrimination, and fairness as essential enablers of technical robustness and safety

- The risk of accent discrimination as a major concern
- Privacy and data governance as the main legal and technical challenges

Human oversight: apparently marginal, but to be reconsidered in light of accountability and liability.

- Despite this, AIR-DA should work as a 'supportive and relatively passive' tool
- Accuracy, reliability, and traceability performance, and their impact on PICs' accountability duties, could increase their liability risk exposure

Operators' skills as a transversal medium/long term challenge in terms of social impact, accountability and resilience

- Pilots might unconsciously alter their communication style to make it easier for the AI system to understand, potentially leading to unintended operational consequences
- Over-reliance on the AI system, if it becomes highly reliable, could lead to pilots losing critical communication skills



JARVIS Concept Image

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JOINT UNDERTAKING

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JARVIS AI Ethics: Challenges and Lessons Learned

Multidisciplinary Expertise is Key

- While a multidisciplinary team is clearly needed, identifying and integrating the most essential experts is a complex process. For sure, all the KPAs (Safety, HF, Security) should be covered, but additional AI-specific experts are advisable (Ethics, Regulation, Data Science and AI Assurance)

Mind the Terminology Gap

- Ethical concepts have specific meanings and implications and their interpretation and practical application can vary significantly across different fields or contexts. This necessitates careful contextual analysis to avoid misinterpretations and ensure effective ethical discourse and decision-making.

Iterative Assessment for R&D

- It's challenging to accurately predict positive or negative impacts when a solution is still in its early development phases. Ethics assessments shall be iterative, evolving with the solution, and requiring a gradual, progressive approach.

Navigating Overlapping Dimensions & Trade-offs

- The ethical dimensions within the framework frequently overlap, making it difficult to prioritize them distinctly. Inherent trade-offs are faced, such as balancing ethical ideals with real-world viability.

Takeaways

- Gaining trust in an AI assistant is a shorter-term problem than over-reliance on AI
- Trust is achieved incrementally. Can't jump directly to high AI levels. But can't be too simple (otherwise AI feature may not be useful). Tradeoff: use AI in complex scenarios
- AI assurance starts at system level. Specification of an AI assistant and requirements are open challenges
- AI Ethics can impact different groups of users, as well as safety. Ethics includes various aspects, some of which are covered by other building blocks of trustworthy AI
- Defining the certification path for AI technologies and starting to walk that path early – key to success



Thank you



EASA AI Days 2025

Panel of discussion: Human oversight in Level 3 AI



Moderator: Jerome Delmeulle
SESAR JU



Dmitrii Kirov
JARVIS / Collins



Joeri DeRuytter
Honeywell / DARWIN

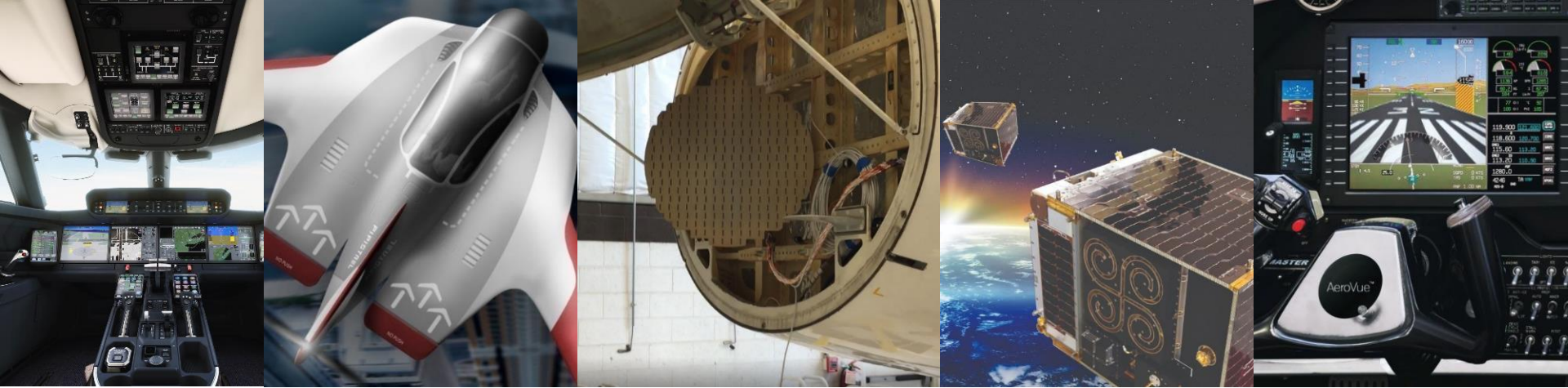


Massimiliano Ruocco & Martina Ragosta
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EASA AI DAYS 2025

SESAR project **DARWIN**

Digital Assistants for Reducing Workload and Increasing cooperation

Honeywell



PIPISTREL



Aug 27, 2025

Acknowledgement

The project is supported by the SESAR 3 Joint Undertaking and its founding members.

Disclaimer

'Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or SESAR 3 JU. Neither the European Union nor the SESAR 3 JU can be held responsible for them.'



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WHY DO WE NEED AI IN COCKPIT ?

Current Cockpit Operations



- New interaction modalities
- Rule-based systems with reasoning
- Portable electronic devices

Simplified Cockpit Operations



- Pilot state monitoring
- Pilot assistants
- ATC compliance monitoring
- Certifiable machine learning and reasoning

More Autonomous Operations



- Intelligent assistants
- Human-Machine teaming

DARWIN

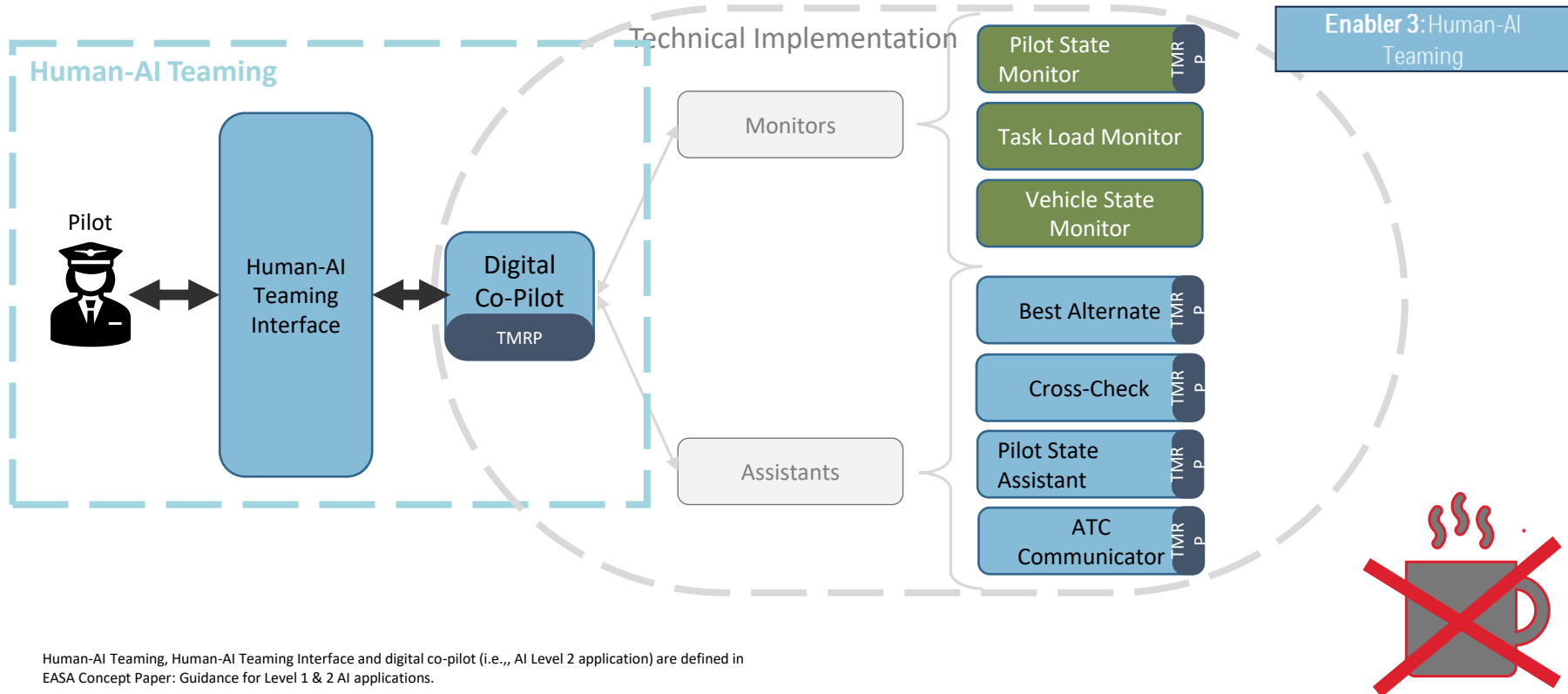


- Project duration: 2023 –2026
- Objective: Demonstration on Pipistrel's Miniliner
- Technology enablers
 - Pilot State Monitor, Task Load Monitor
 - Trustworthy Machine Reasoning Platform (Certifiable AI / MR)
 - Human-AI Teaming (AI Level 2)
- Agile & iterative development CS-23, technology elements applicable to CS-25
- Cooperation with EASA



Partner	Focus areas
	Project lead, Digital co-pilot, PSM, Human-AI Teaming, Validations
	ConOps, Scenarios, Integration into avionics, Flight tests
	Task analysis, Task Load Monitor, Human-AI Teaming, Validations
	ConOps, Interoperability requirements, Validation support
	Certification path, Standardization & Regulatory inputs

DIGITAL CO-PILOT: HUMAN-AI TEAMING



Human-AI Teaming, Human-AI Teaming Interface and digital co-pilot (i.e., AI Level 2 application) are defined in EASA Concept Paper: Guidance for Level 1 & 2 AI applications.

PILOT STATE MONITORING

Unobtrusive pilot-acceptable technology

long/short-term monitoring of states that cause partial or full incapacitation

Sleep, Drowsiness

At TRL 6

- **Prevent sleep** (By notifying pilot)
- **Inform about drowsiness**

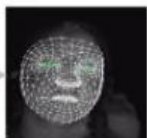
Obvious Incapacitation

DARWIN

- Alerting & mitigation strategies



AI Deep Learning



zZz



Detection



Drowsy & Sleep
Detection

Alert Function



Alert Logic

Pilot Display

Text Indication / Alert

Aural Alert 

PILOT STATE MONITORING VALIDATIONS

Test aircraft – alerting functionality

- Assessment of various alerts
 - Sleep & Drowsiness
 - Visual, Audio, Aural
- Evaluation of acceptability and understandability of the alerts



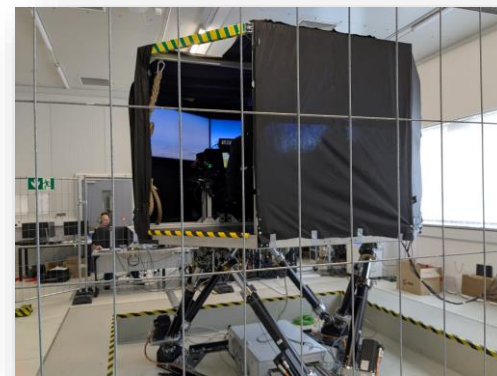
Normal aircraft – detection functionality

- Both Sleep/Drowsiness and incapacitation detection algorithms
- Successful evaluation of incapacitation detection algorithm.



Simulator – external factors

- Low, moderate and severe turbulences
- Other external factors

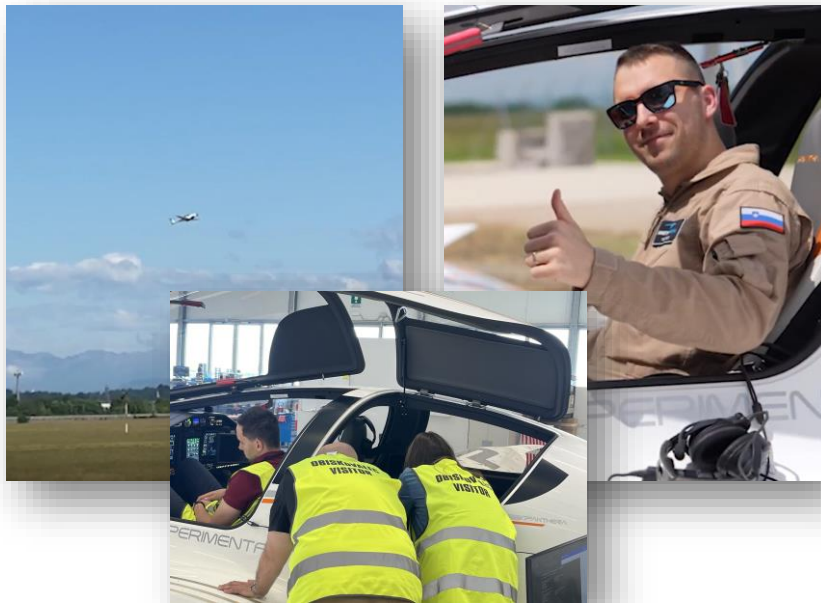


DIGITAL CO-PILOT INTEGRATED VALIDATIONS

May 13-16 in Gorizia, Italy

Integration of all technologies

Successful test all use cases



Next steps & Upcoming validations:

Human Factors bench evaluations

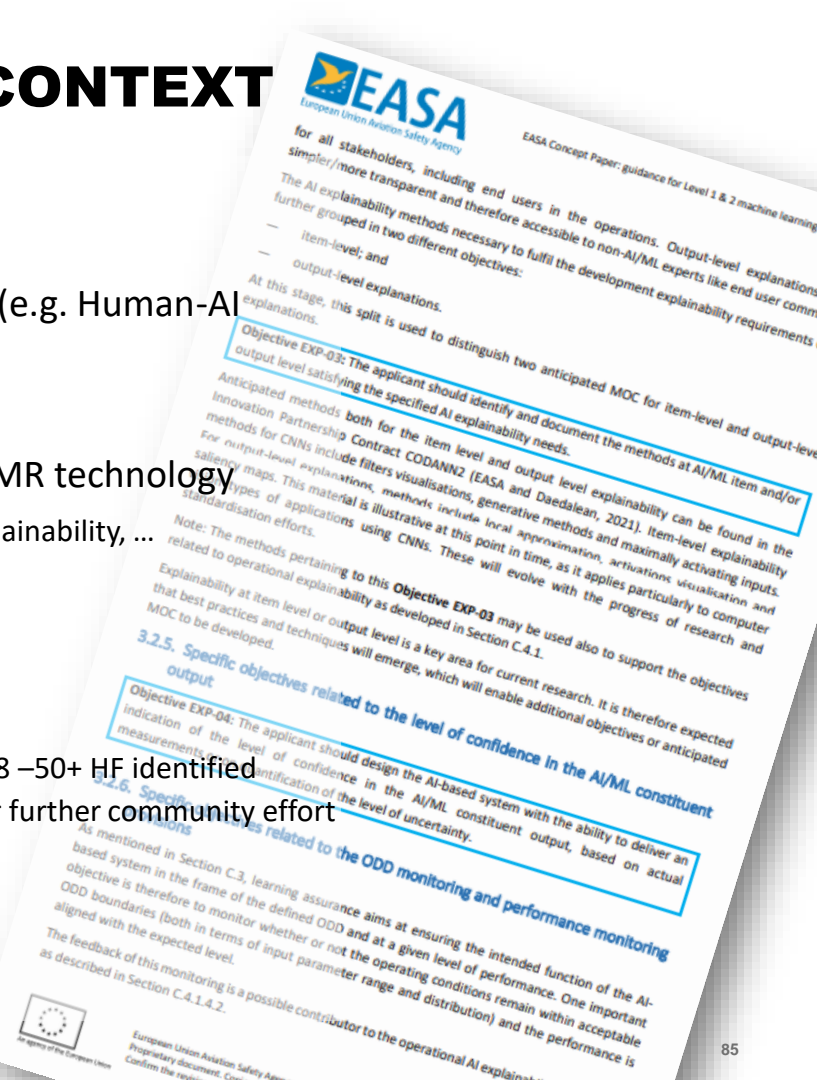
Flight tests on Pipistrel and Honeywell test aircraft
for both operational and technical validations.

VIDEO:

https://youtube.com/shorts/jOFqKbq_Mp4?feature=share

DARWIN IMPACT IN A BROADER CONTEXT

- **element** in AI standardization efforts
- **vehicle for exercising** EASA AI Level 2B Guidance objectives (e.g. Human-AI Teaming, Explainability)
- **goes beyond** EASA AI Guidance scope with non-ML based TMR technology
 - Gaps identification for non-ML techniques / Human-AI Teaming / Explainability, ...
 - MOCs for Symbolic AI / TMR
- **two main technology streams**
 - Human-AI Teaming – Human Factors aspects, use-case in WG-114 SG8 –50+ HF identified concerns related to Human-AI teaming and other aspects, a driver for further community effort (MOCs, guidance, standards)
 - Certifiable AI technology for Machine Reasoning



REFLECTIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

- **Human Factor** challenges in Human-AI teaming
 - Disruptive change in CRM
 - Lots of interactive and dynamic aspects – difficult to simulate and evaluate
 - Learning curve and long-term learning effects
 - Aircraft is not necessarily the most representative environment
 - Designing HMI for novel operations – breadth first, depth second (explore, select, mature)
 - Need for careful feedback/results interpretation, consider roles
- TRL4 to TRL6 AI **technology** maturation is demanding
 - requires novel approaches, "certifiable by design" vs "wait for standards" or "wait for technology"
- Maturation is **rewarding**





THANK YOU !

TOGETHER WE SHAPE THE FUTURE

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

Statements in this presentation relating to Honeywell's future plans, expectations, beliefs, intentions, and prospects may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and are susceptible to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which involve factors beyond our control. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from these expectations and assumptions.

These factors include—but are not limited to—risks associated with developing and delivering new features, the adoption and successful deployment of our products or services, slower than expected market expansion, cybersecurity incidents, interruptions or performance problems (including service outages), inability to retain key personnel, failure to integrate any new business, and worse than expected global economic conditions. Further information on potential factors that could affect our business is included our most recent Form 10-K and Form 10-Q filings. These filings are available on the SEC's website or at Honeywell's Investor Relations website at <https://honeywell.gcs-web.com/>.

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EASA AI Days 2025

Panel of discussion: Human oversight in Level 3 AI



Moderator: Jerome Delmeulle
SESAR JU



Dmitrii Kirov
JARVIS / Collins



Joeri DeRuytter
Honeywell / DARWIN



Massimiliano Ruocco & Martina Ragosta
SINTEF / SynthAIR



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SYNTHAIR - Improved ATM automation and simulation through AI-based universal models for synthetic data generation

Massimiliano Ruocco & Martina Ragosta (SINTEF)

EASA AI Days – 28 August 2025

SynthAir

The project

PROJECT TYPE

Exploratory research

FLAGSHIP



Artificial intelligence for aviation

STATUS

Ongoing

SESAR PROGRAMME

Digital European Sky

PROJECT DURATION

2023-09-01 > 2026-02-28

TOTAL COST

€1.215.003,75



deepblue
CONSULTING
& RESEARCH



SynthAIR

Importance of Data in AI



Data Explosion Fuels AI



From Millions to Trillions



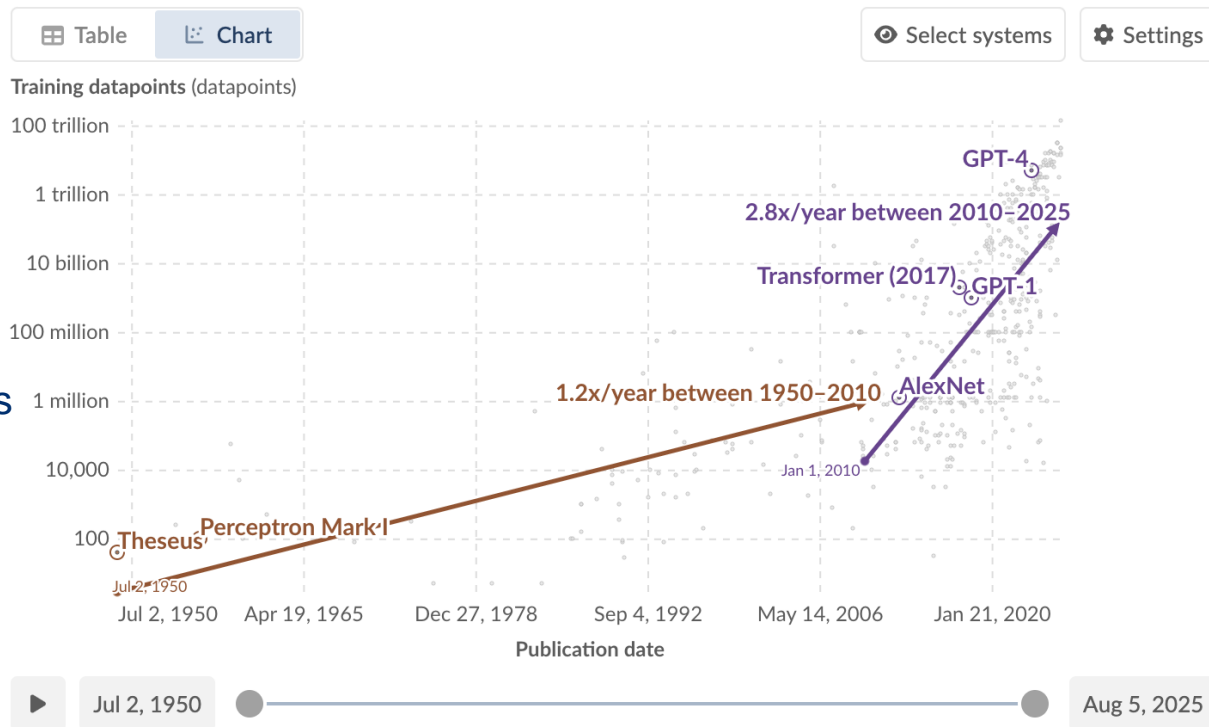
More data = Smarter models



Bottleneck: **data access**

Exponential growth of datapoints used to train notable AI systems

Each domain has a specific data point unit; for example, for vision it is images, for language it is words, and for games it is timesteps. This means systems can only be compared directly within the same domain.



Data Access Problem



Data Scarcity

Limited access to comprehensive operational datasets



Privacy Constraints

Commercial sensitivity preventing data sharing



Regulatory Barriers

Strict compliance requirements limiting data availability

Solution SYNTHETIC DATA



AI-Generated – Created by generative models learning patterns from real data



Plausible & Rich – Maintains the statistical properties and relationships of reality



Accessible & Scalable – Freely available, customizable, and ready for AI training

SynthAir

Context & Mission

SynthAir's mission is to increase the level of automation of ATM system by delivering novel AI-methods for synthetic data generation.



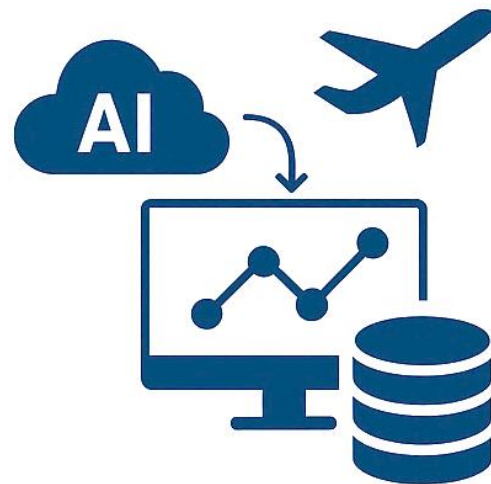
Improve ATM
Efficiency



Support AI
Adoption in ATM



Support
Innovation



SynthAir

Impact of synthetic data on selected use cases



UC1 Turnaround Time Prediction

Predict the duration from aircraft in-Block to Off-Block



UC4 Synthetic Traffic Generator

Creating realistic aircraft trajectories for ATM simulations



UC2 Flight Delay Prediction

Prediction of Pre-tactical departure and arrival delay



UC5 Flight Diversion Prediction

Predicting of **rare flight diversion** before landing



UC3 Passenger Flow Prediction

Prediction of passenger flow at terminals



UC6 Schedule Prediction

Generating synthetic flight schedules for machine learning prediction models

Synthetic data: *nearly real, but safe*

Scope

Pre-tactical prediction of **departure/arrival delays** using only scheduled flight info.



Key Results

- ✓ Models trained on synthetic data **perform almost as well** as those trained on real data.
- ✓ Synthetic data **preserves** the same **operational drivers** as real data (e.g., time of day, airports, flight duration).

Key takeaways

- Proactive **delay mitigation strategies**
- **Optimized** crew and **resource allocation**
- Improved **passenger communication** and **network** flow management.

Synthetic data for *rare* but *critical* events



Scope

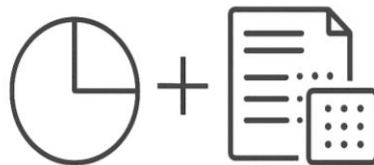
Predicting of **rare flight diversion** before landing

Challenge

Diversions are rare (<1% of flights) but highly disruptive

Solution

✓ Generating synthetic rare data and **augment** the real data with those synthetic data



Key takeaways

- Machine Learning models trained on **augmented data outperformed** real-data-only models.
- Synthetic **diversion records** achieved **high realism** and were hard to distinguish from real data.
- Demonstrated value of **synthetic augmentation** in tackling scarcity.

Synthetic data turns **incomplete** records into **actionable schedules**

Challenge

Schedule data is often **incomplete** or **inaccessible**

Solution

✓ Synthetic data used to **fill gaps** and **impute missing schedule entries**, preserving operational constraints

Key takeaway

Enables researchers and practitioners to **reconstruct full traffic pictures** without needing expensive proprietary data.

SCHEDULE COMPLETION



INCOMPLETE SCHEDULE DATA

Missing entries disrupt traffic-flow analyses



TABULAR SYNTHESIS

Imputes plausible "fill-in" entries



ERROR REDUCED BY

9%

In spatial-density estimation tasks

SynthAIR

Synthetic Data: Privacy & Compliance

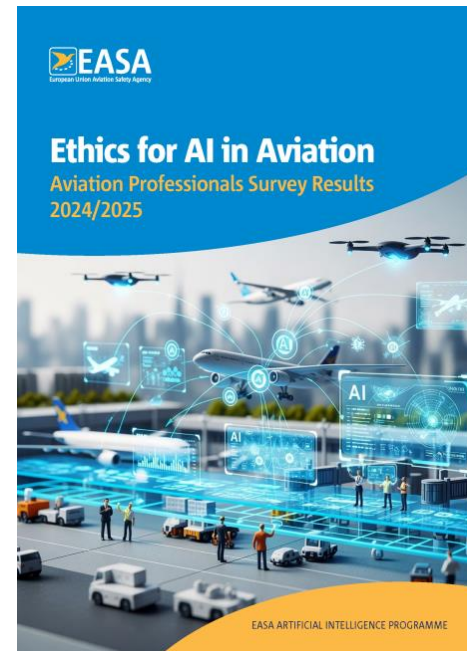
- **Protects sensitive information** – avoids use of real personal/operational data
- **Minimizes re-identification risks** – safe for sharing & collaboration
- **GDPR alignment** – supports privacy-by-design and data minimization
- **EU AI Act (Aug 2024)** – synthetic data helps meet transparency, safety & quality obligations for high-risk AI systems

SynthAIR

EASA AI Roadmap & Trustworthiness

- **EASA Concept Paper Issue 2** – framework for AI safety & oversight in aviation
- **Ethics for AI in Aviation**
 - AI trustworthiness & learning assurance
 - Explainability & ethics-based assessment
 - Governance for AI levels 1 & 2 (automation in ATM/aviation)
 - From principles to regulation (RMT.0742) – shaping concrete certification & compliance pathways

Synthetic data as enabler – trusted testing & training datasets, aligned with safety + ethics requirements



SynthAIR

Impact & Value

- **Accelerates AI innovation** by reducing dependency on scarce real-world data.
- Enables **safe experimentation** with rare or safety-critical scenarios.
- **Reduces bias** through balanced, controlled synthetic datasets.
- **Supports compliance** with GDPR, EU AI Act, and upcoming EASA regulatory pathways (RMT.0742).
- **Builds trust & resilience** in AI for aviation, aligned with EASA's trustworthiness framework.
- **Fosters collaboration** by allowing secure data sharing across stakeholders.



Thanks for your attention!



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EASA AI Days 2025

Conference wrap-up and next steps



Guillaume Soudain
EASA AI Programme Manager

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EASA AI Days 2025 Conference closure



David Solar
HoD Sustainability, Research & Innovation

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EASA AI Days 2025

Thank you for your participation!

Have a safe trip back!

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