



# Rulemaking Cooperation: The Canadian Perspective

## Panel 8: Rulemaking Cooperation: Towards a Regulatory Framework Based on Safety Oversight Data

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# DETERMINATION OF AVIATION SAFETY POLICIES

- **Research** – Identification of drivers that can potentially affect safety program (reactive, proactive, emerging)
- **Analysis** – Review of drivers keeping in mind safety mandate
- **Evaluation** – Determination of appropriate response keeping mind level of safety risk
- **Recommendation** – Options that are commensurate with level of risk



## Working with EASA and FAA partners

- Learn from each other's domestic processes for rulemaking
- Understand each jurisdiction's overarching strategic priorities for domestic programs
- Identify threads of shared safety data to ensure analysis is thorough and reliable
- Develop work plans that are realistic keeping in mind level of resources required to implement



# Learning from each authority's experiences to move forward

- Find and build on common threads between authorities, even where there are divergences in domestic processes
  - Unmanned Aircraft Systems and ongoing initiatives at ICAO
  - Maintenance & Certification – harmonizing and aligning our procedures with EASA & FAA
- Appreciate the challenges faced by one safety authority – they are valuable learning tools
- Encourage authorities to share and learn from other jurisdiction's experiences:
  - Canada's development of Safety Management Systems in early 2000s



# CONCLUSIONS

- Cooperative rulemaking involves having a sound of understanding of intended outcome
- A harmonized approach will lead to better reciprocal acceptance of rules and processes
- Important to build on collective experience and continue to work collaboratively