



EASA

European Aviation Safety Agency

Regulation 376/2014 on the Reporting, Analysis and Follow Up of Occurrences in Civil Aviation

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MINDSET

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DATASET



First Point of Interest

- The title:
- Regulation on the Reporting, Analysis and Follow Up of Occurrences in Civil Aviation



The Challenges

- Reporting – Gathering the information
- Analysis/ Follow Up – Getting more information
- doing something with it
- Data Quality – Getting the best data
- Exchange – Sharing the information
- Confidentiality – Using it only for safety
- Just Culture – Setting the right environment to
get even more reports



- Firstly – this is nothing new
- There has been a Regulation on Occurrence Reporting since 2003



- Directive 2003/42



Information vs Knowledge





Background to the New Regulation

- Commission Communication on “Setting up an Aviation Safety Management System for Europe”
- Other EU Legislation (e.g. Investigation and Prevention of Accidents 996/2010)
- ICAO Annex 19
- SMS and Risk Based Approach



Adoption of the New Legislation

- European Commission Proposal – December 2012
- Agreement between Parliament and Council – December 2013
- Adopted on - 3 April 2014
- Entry into Force – May 2014
- Application – 15 November 2015



What Kind of Reporting System?

- Two types of Reporting System – Mandatory and Voluntary
 - Mandatory reporting obligations in IR due to be published in the coming weeks
 - These reporting processes compliment EASA BR
 - Nothing new – only the inclusion of organisations in the process and the role of EASA
 - No duplication of reporting systems: one report serving different purposes
 - Voluntary reports can be handled the same as MORs and will be provided to the ECR



The European Occurrence Reports

- Regulation will support standardisation of occurrence reports across our community
 - Simple GA Report
 - Flight Operations Report
 - Aerodrome Report
 - ATM Report
 - Birdstrike Report
 - Dangerous Goods Report
 - Technical Report



How People Can Report

- Regulation introduces the concept of ECCAIRS/ADREP compatibility to reduce manual input
- An ECCAIRS compatible European Occurrence Reporting Portal will be established
- Reporting happens in 3 ways (based on RIT)
 - Online reporting
 - Offline reporting – ECCAIRS compatible forms
 - Data transfer from organisations
- Any existing ECCAIRS compatible process not affected – portal will redirect to that



Where Reports Go

Individual



- Free format (C.A. Forms)

- Organisation Manual

Organisation



- ECCAIRS/ADREP Compatibility
- Reporting means
- Minimum Data Fields
- Risk Classification
- Data Quality checks

ECR



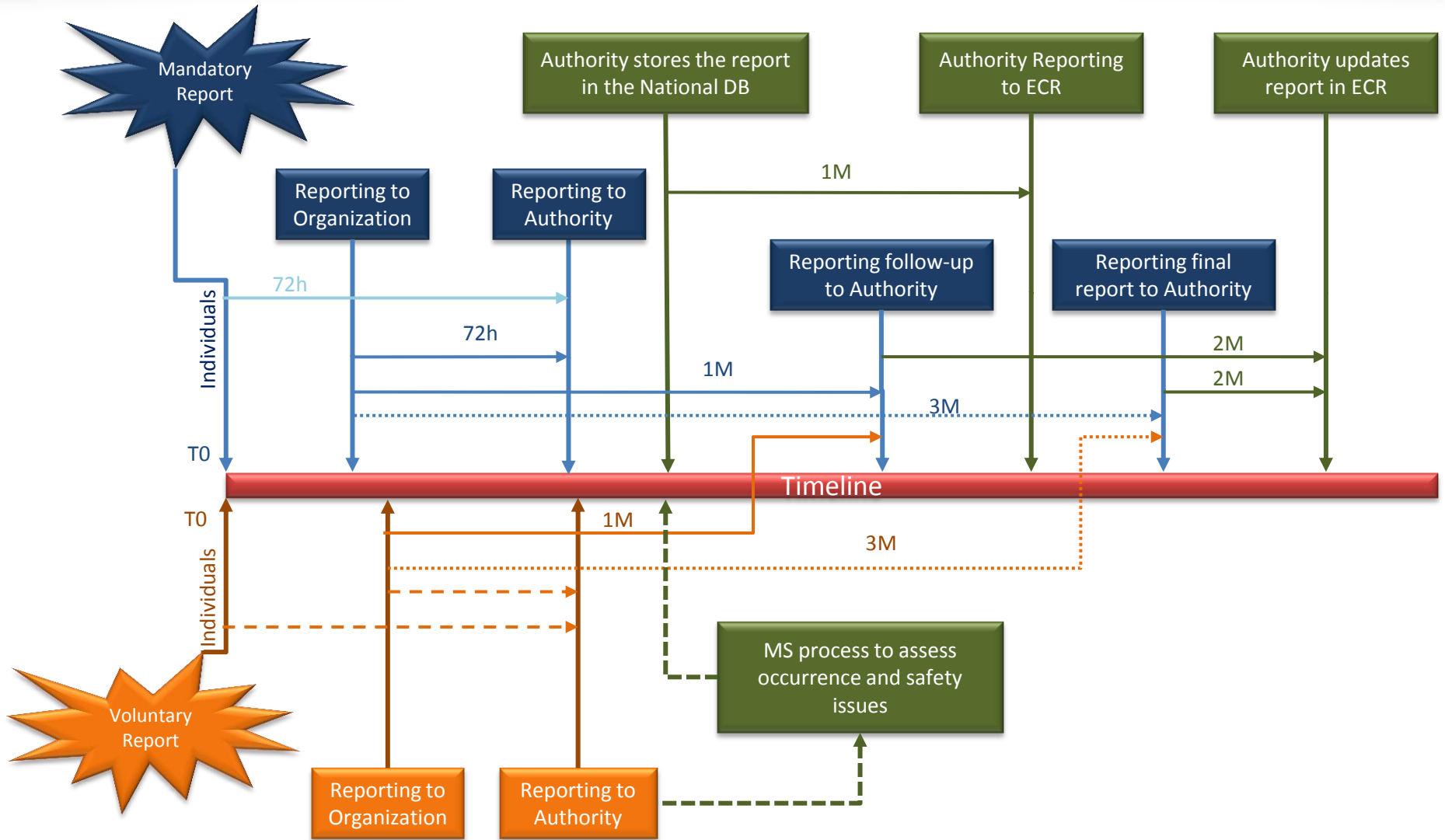
- ECCAIRS
- Minimum Data Fields
- EU Risk Classification
- Data Quality checks



Competent Authority



Initial Reporting and Follow Up Reporting





Key Areas of the Implementation

- List of Mandatory Reportable Occurrences
 - To be published in the coming weeks
- Development of Guidance Material
 - Workshops with states and industry already held
 - Initial draft for consideration over the summer
 - To be published in September
- Technical Means
 - Development of RIT and ECCAIRS tools since Aug 14
 - RIT and compatibility checker in July – Portal follows
 - Support your organisations and ask for help

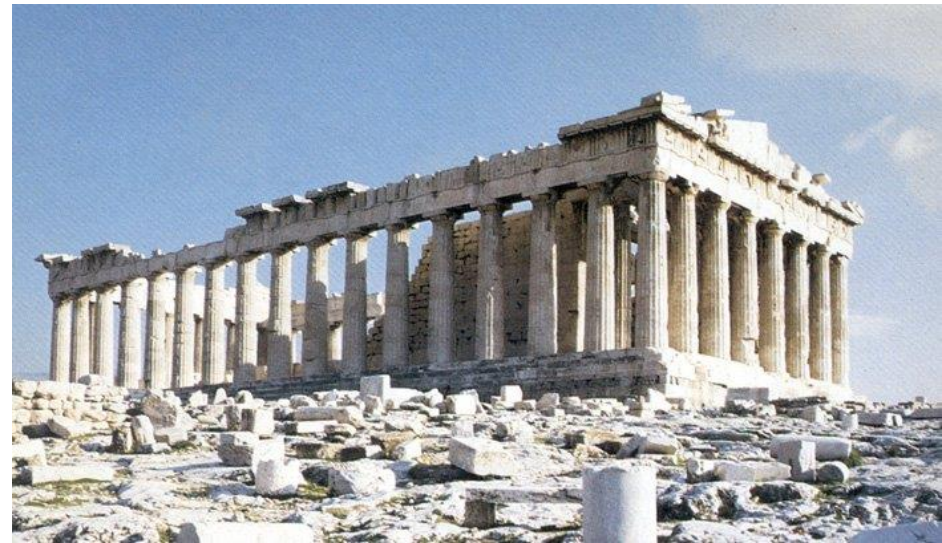
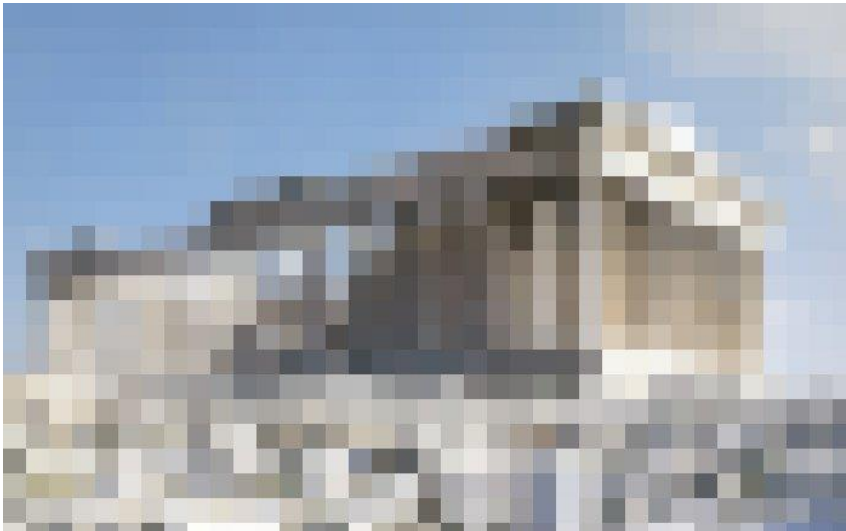


- Regulation imposes implementation of Just Culture principles
- Just Culture initiatives
 - Development of Industry Corporate Just Culture Policy Declaration by social partners
 - 1 October – High level Conference - focus: increase reporting culture and promote Just Culture - Presentation of roadmap outputs



Risk Classification

- Implementation of European Risk Classification Scheme by 2017
- Under development during 2015 and 2016
- Development group established in January with cross industry membership
- On application
 - Industry can continue to use existing methods such as RAT or ARMS
 - Competent authorities use the ERCS
 - ERCS must be simple and allow conversion



Feedback gives us Knowledge

Analysis turns this into Intelligence



Improved What we Get

- Improved information to Authorities
 - Getting better information – quicker
 - Mandatory data fields
 - Follow-up reports
 - Standardisation of taxonomies (ECCAIRS/ ADREP)
- Improving Data Quality
 - Coding guidelines based on list of reportable occurrences
 - Data quality rules in ECCAIRS Aviation Extension
 - NoA support to data quality

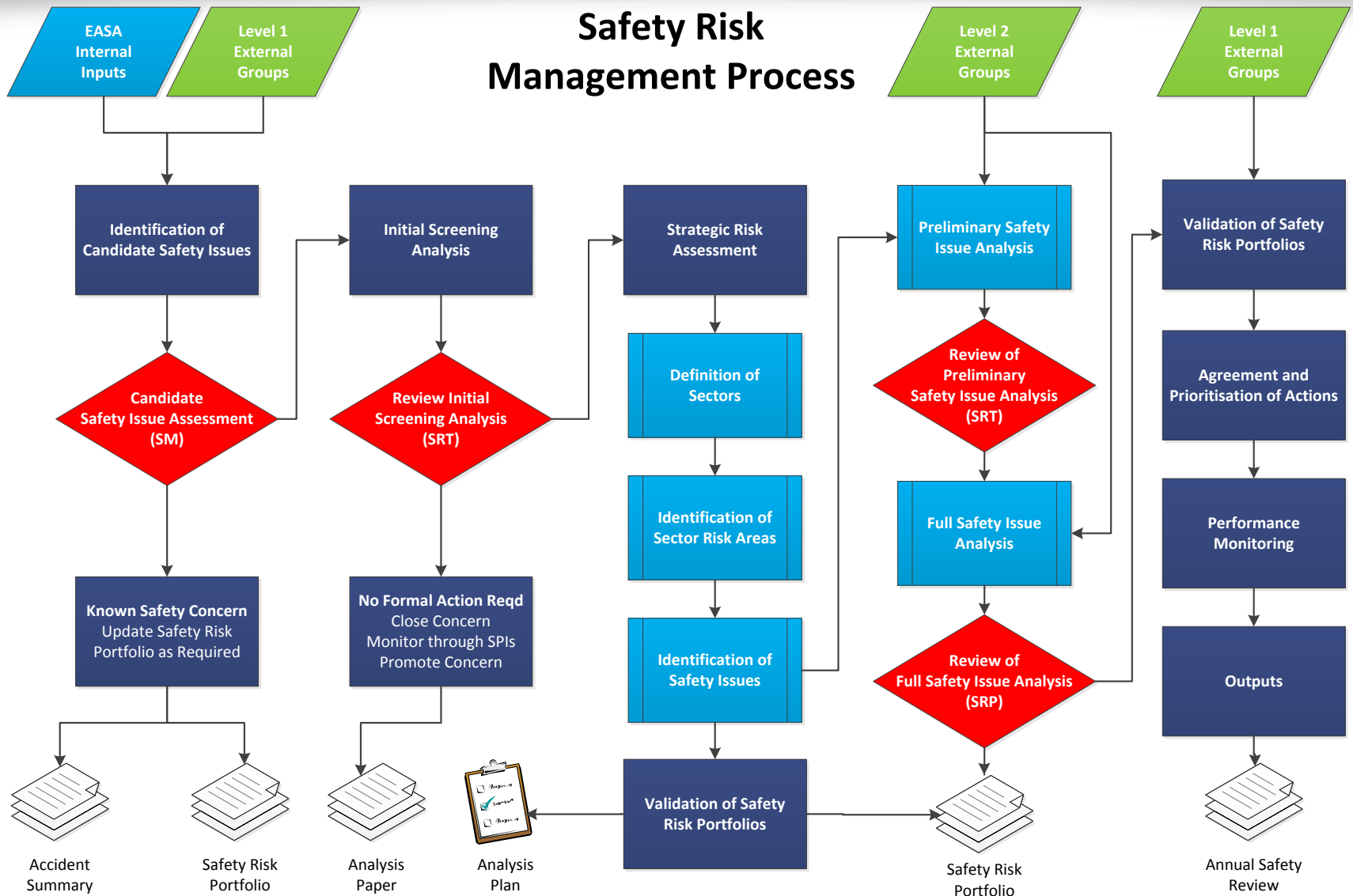


Using What We Have

- Very positive step – full access to the ECR for NAAs, SIAs and EASA
- Formal role for the NoA in the analysis of data to support the EASp and SSP
- Integration of Risk Management Process for the EASp into NoA activities
- Closer collaboration between all stakeholders on the development of the Risk Portfolios
 - NoA, ESSI, Human Factors etc



Risk Management Process





Outputs

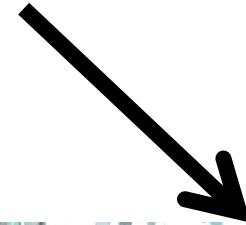
- Sector Safety Risk Portfolios - Development
 - CAT FW
 - Offshore Helicopters
 - Balloons
- Future coverage for all sectors
 - Business Aviation
 - Other Helicopter Operations
 - Aerial Work Operations
 - All areas of GA
- Clear and simple outputs to support SSPs



Clear Outputs



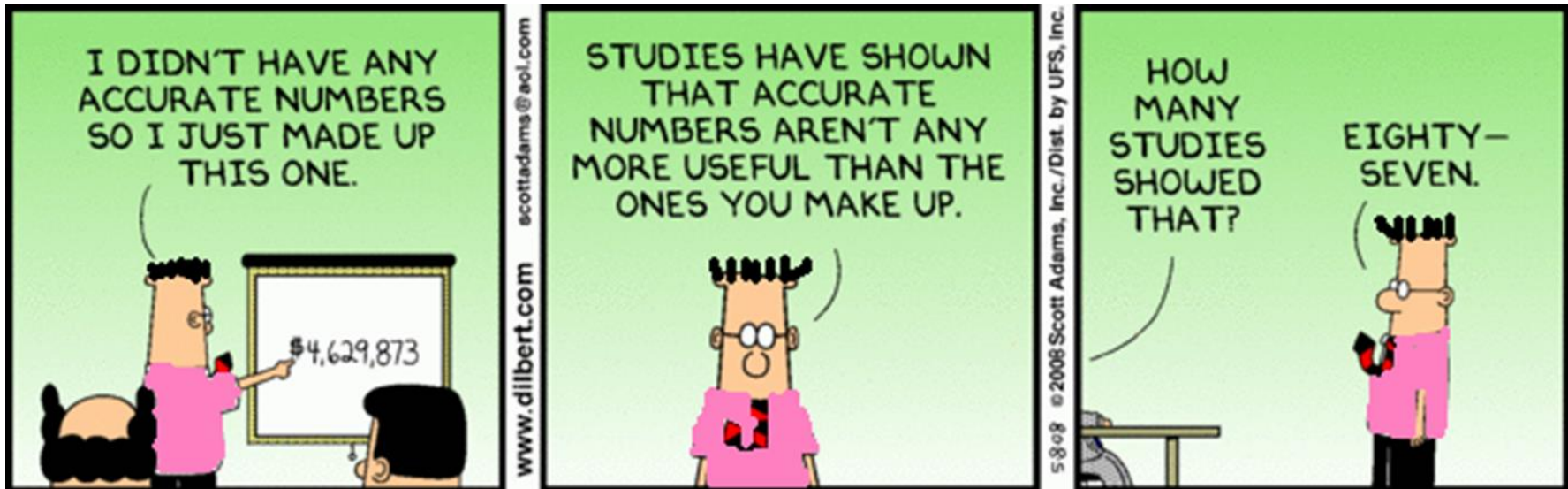
.The Latvian Problem







- Helping us give you the knowledge you need to make informed decisions





Web Link to Regulation

➤ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0376>



EUROPEAN AVIATION SAFETY AGENCY
AGENCE EUROPÉENNE DE LA SÉCURITÉ AÉRIENNE
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Questions?

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Title presentation

➤ First level

➤ Second level

➤ Third level

➤ Fourth level

▶ Fifth level



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End slide

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