



State Oversight Challenges

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1



State Oversight Challenges

Session 1 – State of Affairs

- Part – 1: State perspective
- Part – 2: Industry programmes

Session 2 – Explore alternatives for the evolution of remote (risk-based) oversight

23 Oct 2018

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2





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Session 1 – State of Affairs

Part – 1: State perspective

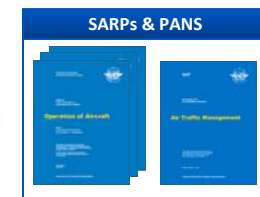
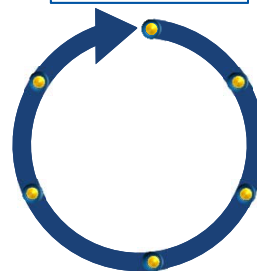
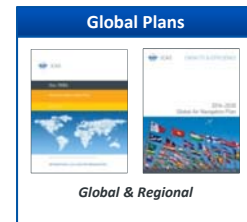
Part – 2: Industry programmes

Session 2 – Explore alternatives for the evolution of remote (risk-based) oversight



How we develop Standards and Recommended Practices

and work towards its effective implementation





Oversight Requirements



The Convention



Article 33 - Certificates of airworthiness and certificates of competency and licenses issued or rendered valid by the contracting State in which the aircraft is registered, shall be recognized as valid by the other contracting States, provided that the requirements under which such certificates or licences were issued or rendered valid are equal to or above the minimum standards which may be established from time to time pursuant to this Convention.

Article 16 - The appropriate authorities of each of the contracting States shall have the right, without unreasonable delay, to search aircraft of the other contracting States on landing or departure, and to inspect the certificates and other documents prescribed by this Convention.



Annex 6 – State of the Operator

4.2.1.3 The issue of an air operator certificate by the State of the Operator shall be dependent upon **the operator demonstrating an adequate organization**, method of control and supervision of flight operations, training programme as well as ground handling and maintenance arrangements consistent with the nature and extent of the operations specified.

4.2.1.4 The continued validity of an air operator certificate shall depend upon the operator **maintaining the requirements** of 4.2.1.3 under the supervision of the State of the Operator.

4.2.1.8 The State of the Operator shall establish **a system for both the certification and the continued surveillance** of the operator in accordance with Appendix 5 to this Annex and Appendix 1 to Annex 19 to ensure that the required standards of operations established in 4.2 are maintained.



Annex 6 – State of Operation

4.2.2 Surveillance of operations by a foreign operator

4.2.2.2 States shall establish a programme with procedures for the surveillance of operations in their territory by a foreign operator and for taking appropriate action when necessary to preserve safety.

A foreign inspection may include things such as:

- certificate of registration
- certificate of airworthiness
- Licence of flight crew;
- Journey log book;
- The Airworthiness of an aircraft after it has had damage





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Annex 19

3.1 State safety programme (SSP)

States shall establish and maintain an SSP that is commensurate with the size and complexity of the State's civil aviation system, but may delegate safety management-related functions and activities to another State, Regional Safety Oversight Organization (RSOO) or Regional Accident and Incident Investigation Organization (RAIO).



Safety Management Manual Doc 9859)

SAFETY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

4.1.3 Safety performance management helps the organization to ask and to answer the four most important questions regarding safety management:

- a) What are the organization's top safety risks? Derived from a review of aviation accident and incident data as well as predictive analysis to identify and define emerging risks.
- b) What does the organization want to achieve in terms of safety and what are the top safety risks that need to be addressed? The organization's safety objectives.
- c) How will the organization know if it is making progress toward its safety objectives? Through SPIs, SPTs and, if practicable, safety triggers.
- d) What safety data and safety information are needed to make informed safety decisions? Including the allocation of the organization's resources. Through an evolving SDCPS and safety data analysis.



Safety Management Manual Doc 9859)

8.2.3 Delegation of safety management functions and activities

8.2.3.2 A State may choose to delegate some specific functions or tasks under the SSP to another State, regional safety oversight organization (RSOO) or other competent organization, such as a trade association, industry representative organization or private body.

8.2.3.3 States should also consider the establishment of appropriate technical and administrative processes to ensure that the delegated functions are carried out to their satisfaction...

8.2.3.6 If a State chooses to receive assistance for the development of surveillance processes it should include the development of organizational safety risk profiles for service providers, the planning and prioritization of inspections, audits and monitoring activities of approved organization/service providers.



Safety Management Manual Doc 9859)

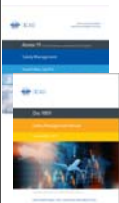
9.4 COMPONENT 2: SAFETY RISK MANAGEMENT

9.4.4 Hazard identification

9.4.4.2 Examples of external sources for hazard identification include:

...

c) Trade associations and information exchange systems; many trade associations and industry groups are able to share safety data that may include identified hazards.





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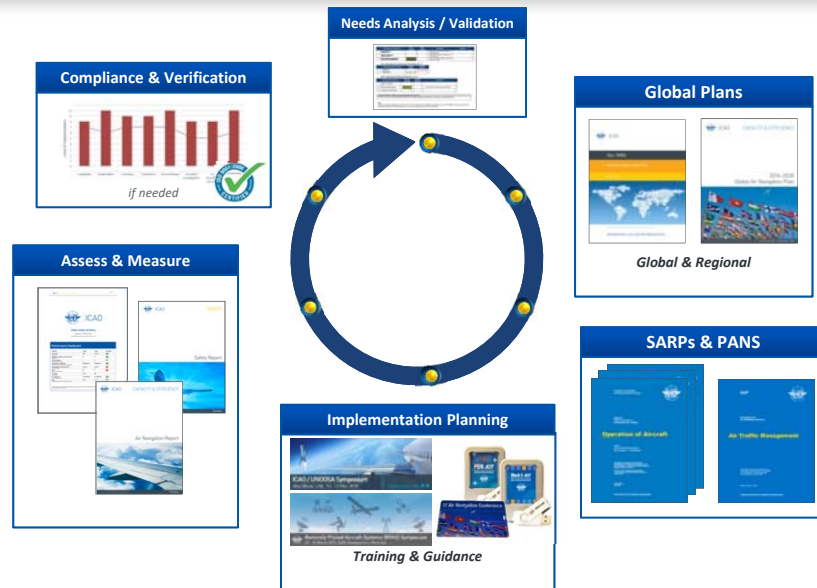
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THANK YOU!
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17