

Workshop

Reg. EU No 83/2014 - EASA Flight Time Limitations

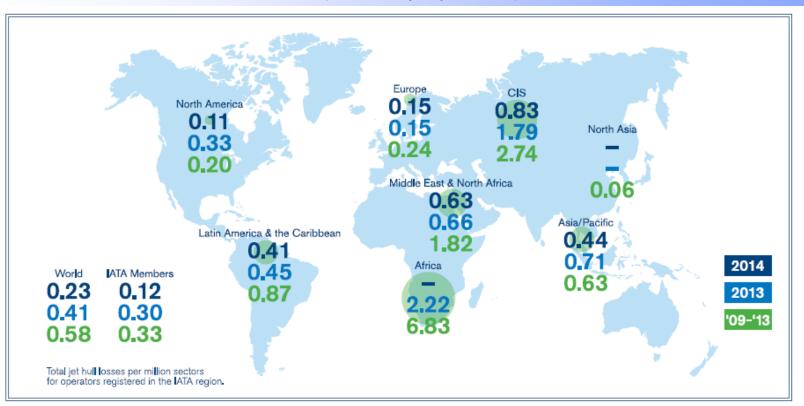
"The new scenario"

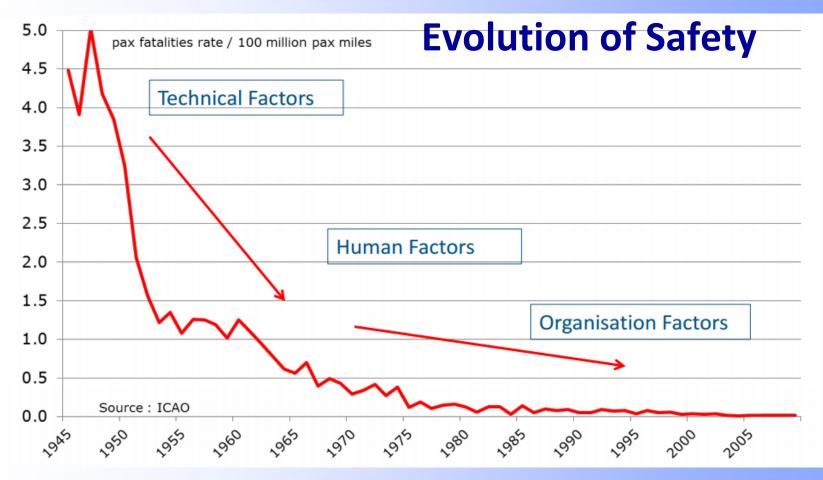
Ing. Benedetto Marasà
E.N.A.C. Deputy Director General

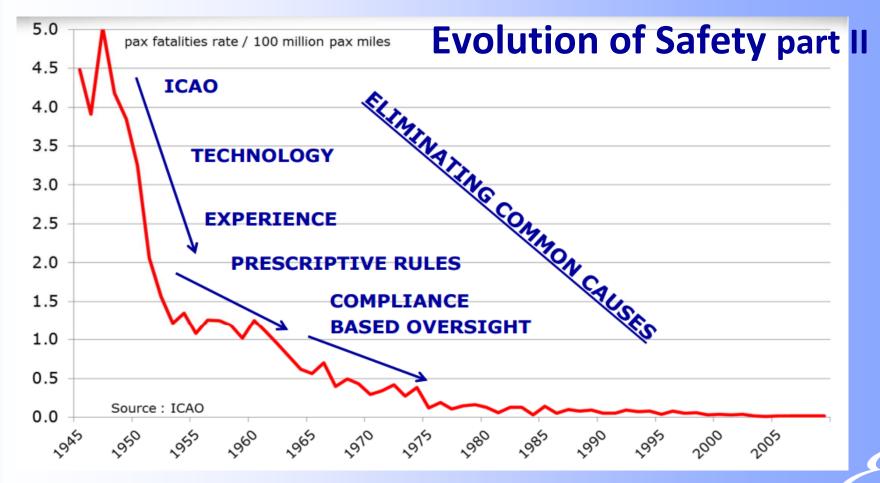
Alitalia Training Center Fiumicino, 12 June 2015

Safety – Fatal Accident Rate

(IATA Safety Report 2014)



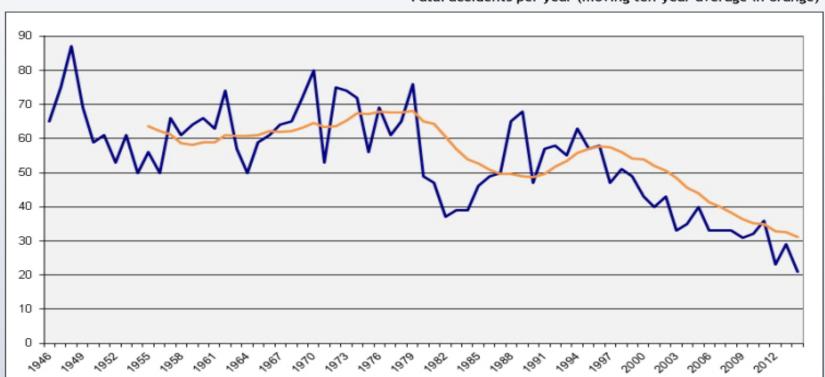




Safety - Trend

(Flight Safety Foundation – Aviation Safety Network)

Fatal accidents per year (moving ten-year average in orange)



Approach to Safety

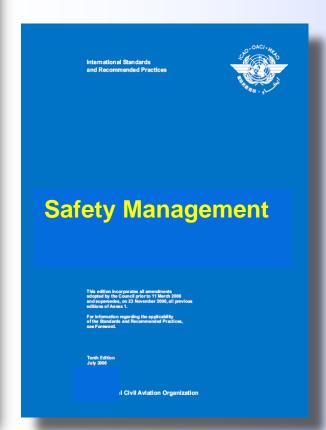
- Traditional (Reactive) Accident/serious incident investigation
 - Aviation system performs most of the time as per design specifications (base line performance)
 - Compliance based
 - Outcome oriented (accident rate)
- Evolving (Proactive)— Safety management
 - Aviation system does not perform most of the time as per design specifications (practical drift)
 - Performance based
 - Process oriented (safety measurement)

The European framework: UE ed EASA

ICAO Annex 19

EU Regul.

EASA CS, AMC & GM







Hard law / Soft law

The NEW approach:

Place essential safety elements in the rules (IR)
 "Hard Law"

Leave non-essential implementation aspects to Certification
 Specifications (CS) or Acceptable Means of Compliance
 (AMC)

"Soft Law"

Despite their non-binding nature, the **CS** and **AMC** play an important role in providing sufficient flexibility in the implementation of the EU requirements.

Safety Oversight: Prescriptive vs Performance Based

A prescriptive environment establishes "what" shall be reached and "how"

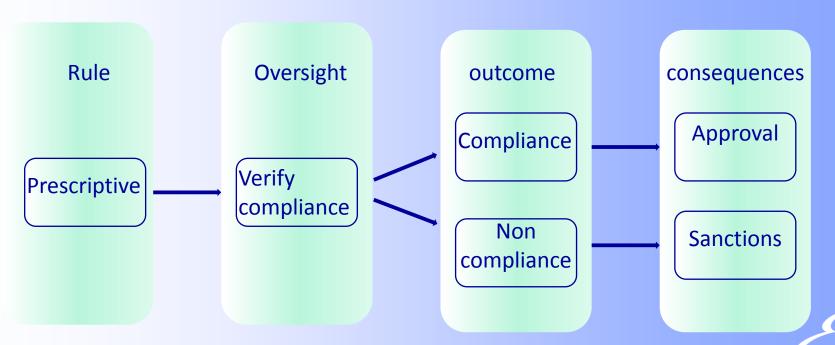
Ex: An operator shall not conduct fuelling procedures when passengers are embarking, on board or disembarking

A performace based environment establishes "what" but is flexible on "how"

Ex: An operator shall establish procedures for the protection against fire during fuelling operations

Compliance vs Performance Based Oversight

"Compliance Based" system



Compliance vs Performance Based Oversight

"Performance Based" system

