



ICAO SAFETY

Introduction to NASP

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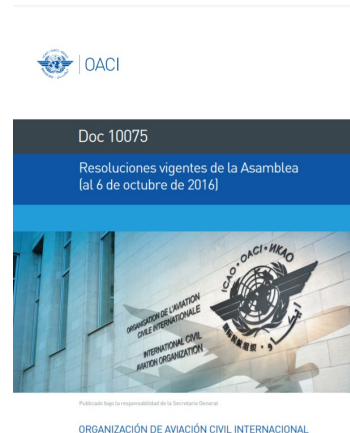


- National roles and responsibilities
- NASP Benefits.
- NASP content.
- Relationship with the SSP.
- NASP and other national plans.



NATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- ICAO Resolution A39-12 on global planning for safety and air navigation.
 - recognizes the importance of effective implementation of NASPs
- Resolves that States must develop and implement NASP.
 - aligned with GASP objectives.
- Each State must produce a NASP.





NATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- If the State has implemented an SSP, the NASP must be linked to it.
- If the State has other national plans, the NASP must be linked to these.
- The NASP presents the strategic direction for the management of aviation safety.
 - for a specified period of time (3 years)
- It describes to the interested parties where the DGAC and other entities allocate resources.



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BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A NASP

- Documentation required as part of the SSP.
 - contains information related to safety management.
 - with respect to the policies, procedures and activities of the State.
- The NASP allows the State to clearly communicate its strategy to improve safety.
 - at the national level to all interested parties.
 - including other branches of government.





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BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A NASP

- The NASP is a transparent means of disclosing how the GDCAs and others work to
 - identify hazards
 - manage safety risks
 - other safety issues
- It illustrates how the planned SEIs will help the State meet the established goals.
- The NASP emphasizes the State's commitment to aviation safety.





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BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A NASP

- Since the NASP contains information on safety performance measurement
 - demonstrates the positive impact of investments in existing SEIs.
 - * *that have been successful.*
 - or justifies the need for additional resources.
 - * *to meet current or future challenges.*






EXAMPLES OF EXISTING PLANS



Plan Nacional de Seguridad Operacional -NASP-

Dirección General de Aviación Civil

Programa de Seguridad Operacional del Estado



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AVIACIÓN CIVIL
COSTA RICA

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- The NASP must include
 - safety objectives, targets and indicators aligned with the GASP and RASP.
 - a series of SEIs to manage safety issues.
- Address safety issues in different sectors of aviation.
 - Commercial air transportation.
 - General Aviation.
 - Helicopter operations.





1. Introduction
2. NASP Purpose
 - including links to the GASP and RASP
3. Strategic approach of the State to manage aviation safety.
 - including national objectives, targets and indicators.
4. Description of national operations security risks and planned initiatives to address them.
5. Description of other security issues and planned initiatives to address them.
 - such as challenges related to the implementation of the SSP.
6. Description of how the State will measure safety performance.
 - to monitor the implementation of the NASP.



1. INTRODUCTION

- The introduction provides an overview of
 - the NASP.
 - how it is structured
 - how it relates to the SSP
- List State stakeholders and NASP managers.
 - development, implementation and monitoring.
 - Example: the GDCA



1. INTRODUCTION

- It provides a brief description of the safety issues and the objectives and goals of the NASP.
- Includes a description of the national operational context.
- Establishes the State's commitment to operational safety.
 - resourcing activities at the national level.
- Signed by the general director as senior manager of the institution.





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2. PURPOSE OF THE NASP

- The purpose of the plan is described
 - contains the strategic direction of the State for the management of **the S.O.**
- Set the duration of the plan.
- The link between NASP, RASP and the GASP is included.
- Identifies documents and plans to consider (GANP, etc).





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3. STRATEGIC APPROACH OF THE STATE

- Describes how the plan is developed and supported.
 - includes collaboration with internal/external stakeholders.
 - explains why a collaborative approach is necessary.
- Lists the national security objectives, targets and indicators.
 - the are presented as tables.
 - explains how it relates to the GASP and RASP.
 - lists specific objectives, targets and indicators aligned with the GASP.





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3. STRATEGIC APPROACH OF THE STATE

- Describes how SEIs help achieve the goals of S.O.
 - explains the relationship between objectives, goals, and SEIs.
 - explains how the objectives/goals are linked to the SEIs of the RASP and GASP.
- List emerging issues for detailed analysis.





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3. STRATEGIC APPROACH OF THE STATE

- The GASP goal dates are the **deadlines** for meeting those goals.
- The NASP may contain dates that precede those established in the GASP.
 - Based on the level of maturity of certain State activities.
 - E.g.: maturity level of the SSP.
- GASP objectives should not prevent the State from completing SEIs.



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4. NATIONAL OPERATIONAL SAFETY RISKS

- Provides a summary of accidents and serious/fatal incidents.
- List the national HRCs in the NASP.
 - to mitigate the risk of fatalities.
 - the NASP must include the HRCs of the RASP and GASP.
 - include additional categories of safety risks.
- Explains how safety risks are identified
 - because they were given priority as national HRCs.



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4. NATIONAL OPERATIONAL SAFETY RISKS

- List the main contributing factors for each HRC.
- Describes SEIs to mitigate risks associated with national HRCs and additional categories of **S.O.**
 - lists SEIs to address all national HRCs (appendix).
 - identifies the SEIs derived from the GASP roadmap.
 - provides reference to the corresponding SEIs in the RASP.
- Describes the taxonomy used in the processes (CICTT)





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5. OTHER OPERATIONAL SAFETY ISSUES

- The NASP must include other safety issues identified by the State.
 - and that need to be addressed to improve safety.
 - add to the security risks of operations.
- These problems are often organizational in nature.
 - challenges with the performance of State surveillance functions of the **S.O.**
 - SSP implementation.
 - SMS implementation by the industry.



- Provides a summary of the effective surveillance capabilities of **the S.O.** of the State.

- UASOP CMA.
- Safety Index (SOI).



- Lists and describes other safety concerns for the NASP

- the reason why they were given priority is included.

- It explains how they are identified.





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5. OTHER OPERATIONAL SAFETY ISSUES

- Describe the SEIs to address the identified safety issues.
 - list SEIs to address all other identified safety issues.
 - identify the SEIs derived from the GASP and RASP roadmap.
 - provide references to the corresponding SEIs in the RASP.





- Describe how the progress of NASP SEIs is tracked.
 - Explain how adjustments are made and reported to the NASP and SEIs.
 - Describe how the state will monitor the implementation of SEIs.
 - Explain how each goal will be monitored to track performance.
- indicators must be linked to those GASP & RASP.



- Describe the means to provide interested parties with relevant information.
 - progress made in achieving national safety goals and objectives.
 - SEI implementation status (e. g. dashboard)
- Includes explanatory text that addresses the following situations
 - if the goals and objectives are not met >> the fundamental causes must be presented.
 - if the State identifies critical problems >> measures taken to mitigate safety risks.
 - possibly leading to an unscheduled NASP review.





- Explains how the State has adopted a standardized approach to providing information at the regional level.
 - as established by the RASGs or other relevant regional entities.
 - allows the region to receive information and assess risks using common methodologies.
- Include contact information at the end of the NASP
 - for any questions or more information.





- The SSP comprises a range of processes and activities.
 - which together provide the State with the means to manage safety.
 - that provide well-targeted safety oversight.
- An effective SSP helps States
 - to proactively identify hazards and mitigate security risks at the national level.
- Base on which the State builds a proactive national aviation with a safety approach.



- The implementation of an effective SSP is a gradual process.
- The State continually develops, implements, and improves the SSP.
 - in a manner that meets the State's safety objectives.
- The time required to achieve a fully mature SSP depends on
 - complexity of the air transport system.
 - Maturity of State safety oversight capabilities.
- The level of effective implementation of the SSP affects the relationship with the NASP.



- According to the Assembly Resolution, each State must produce NASP.
- The NASP must be linked to the GASP and RASP.
- The NASP allows the State to clearly communicate the strategy for improving safety.
- Linked to the SSP.
- The NASP is part of the overall plans, to emphasize safety as a priority.



THANK YOU!