Regional Cooperation

Regional Safety Oversight Organizations

RSOO Cooperative Platform

a State of Play

October 2018
Outline

• Regional Cooperation: Background and future Challenges
• RSOOs today: overview, challenges, opportunities
• The ICAO strategy for the improvement of RSOOs
• RSOOs and Technical Assistance
• RSOO Cooperative Platform
• RSOOs and GASOS
Regional Cooperation: Background

• States are facing increasing challenges
• Increasing awareness of the potential benefits of regional cooperation
• Most of RSOOs were started within last 15 years
• Assembly Resolution A39-14 (2016)
• Global Forum on RSOOs in Swaziland (March 2017)
• RSOO Cooperative Platform (December 2017)
Regional cooperation: Future challenges
RSOOs today: Overview

→ 161 States are members of RSOOs (84%)
## RSOOs today: Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSOO</th>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>Functional Areas (active/foreseen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAMAC</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Guinee Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACSA</td>
<td>Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS, AIG, AVSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACSAC</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinee Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, AVSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSA-AC</td>
<td>Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Chad</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, SMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGASOO</td>
<td>Cabo Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AIG, ANS, SMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSOA</td>
<td>Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS, AVSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSOS</td>
<td>Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, The OECS: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS, AIG, AVSEC, ENV/CORSIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>EASA</td>
<td>Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS, ENV/CORSIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCAA</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR (TBC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAC</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, SMS, AIG, AVSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSASO</td>
<td>Angola, Botswana, Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASO</td>
<td>Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS, AVSEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRVSOP</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela</td>
<td>PEL, OPS, AIR, AGA, ANS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## And COSCAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COSCAP</th>
<th>Members</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COSCAP-UEMOA (transitioning to ACSAC)</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinee Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSCAP-NA</td>
<td>China, DPRK, Hong Kong China, Macao China, Mongolia, ROK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSCAP-SA</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSCAP-SEA</td>
<td>Cambodia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Timor-Leste, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Philippines, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Singapore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RSOOs today: Challenges

- Mandate, empowerment and interfaces with Member States
- Sustainable funding
- Human Resources

(ICAO evaluation of RSOOs – November 2017)
RSOOs today: Opportunities

• Harmonized regulations
• Harmonized inspector handbooks / checklists
• Common inspector competency framework, training
• Multinational certifications / approvals
• Helping States in preparing for external audits
• Safety management functions
• Etc.
The ICAO strategy for improvement of RSOOs

• Outcome of the RSOO Forum (March 2017)
• 3 Lines of action
  – Set up an RSOO Cooperative Platform
  – Develop a global system for provision of safety oversight
  – Improvement and strengthening of RSOOs
• [https://www.icao.int/safety/Implementation/Library/RSOO_GlobalStrategy_Final.pdf](https://www.icao.int/safety/Implementation/Library/RSOO_GlobalStrategy_Final.pdf)
RSOOSs and technical assistance

- RSOOs are natural providers of technical assistance to their Member States
- RSOOs may also be in need of technical assistance
- Therefore, RSOOs have a key role to play in the projects of other Assisting Partners
# RSOOs and technical assistance: Examples

## EU-Africa Safety in Aviation

**Contribute to the improvement of aviation safety in Africa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air transport sector integration at regional level</td>
<td>1. RSOOs are reinforced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional regulatory convergence and standardisation</td>
<td>1.1 Provide organisational assistance to RSOOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of international aviation safety standards</td>
<td>1.2 Clarify task allocation between national and regional echelons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability and adequacy of the safety oversight system</td>
<td>1.3 Support the better recognition of RSOOs by their Member States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The safety oversight regulatory environment is improved</td>
<td>1.4 Contribute to the development of an RSOO coordination platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enhanced safety oversight implementation is achieved</td>
<td>1.5 Carry out a RSOO’s financial and sustainability study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The safety data collection and analysis is implemented</td>
<td>2.2 Support regulatory harmonisation at RSOO level</td>
</tr>
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**EU-LAC**

**EU-Latin America Cooperation on Civil Aviation**

Cooperación entre La Unión Europea y América Latina en Matérias de Aviação Civil

**Project Activities**

Click on the event of your choice for more information:

- **COREIA Workshop**
  - Madrid, 24 to 25 August 2018

- **EASA support to ACSA**
  - ACSA Headquarters, Costa Rica, 31 August 2018

- **EU-LAC First Project Management Board**
  - ACSA Headquarters, Costa Rica, 17 July 2018

**Working Sessions**

Peru, 21 - 23 March 2018

- **ICAO Risk Based Surveillance Workshop**
  - Peru, 10 - 20 March 2018

**Project inception missions**

Peru, 6 - 8 March 2018; Costa Rica, 7 - 9 March 2018; Colombia, 10 - 20 March 2018

**EC Ramp Inspection (GAMA) Programme Workshop**

Costa Rica, 5 - 6 March 2018

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**14 June 2018 RSOOs Cooperative Platform Teleconference**
RSOO Cooperative Platform

• Membership: RSOOs, COSCAPs, ICAO HQ and ICAO regional offices
• Forum of exchange of information and knowledge
• One RSOO voice towards ICAO and vice versa
• Fosters also dialogue and cooperation between RSOOs
RSOO Cooperative Platform: done so far

- Facilitation of interface between ICAO and RSOOs, also regarding GASOS
- RSOOs sharing experience on their achievements and challenges
- EAC-CASSOA pilot project and cooperation with EASA
- Examples of topics: inspector sharing scheme
- Common RSOO working paper and information paper for AN Conference 13
RSOO Cooperative Platform : next steps

• 2nd Face to Face meeting 12 October 2018: discussion on work programme
  – New RSOO CP projects that may require targeted assistance
• Improve library of sharing of documentation
• Sharing of experience on RSOOs (to continue)
• Sharing of experience on technical subjects (to start)
RSOOs and GASOS: why GASOS?

- Many States continue to struggle meeting their safety oversight obligations;
- Effective implementation of SARPs is increasing at a nominal rate;
- States have limited financial and technical resources;
- External assistance (from State and Regional Organizations) is often necessary; and
- Regional solutions are possible options, but they have their own challenges
What is GASOS?

• GASOS is a system designed by ICAO to assess, recognize, and continuously monitor the competence of Safety Oversight Organizations (SOOs) to perform safety functions on behalf of States.

• GASOS will provide States with a global range of solutions for delegating safety functions or activities.

• The results will allow for more efficient and effective use of limited resources and greater harmonization worldwide.
RSOOs and GASOS

- GASOS Objectives are to:
  - Strengthen State safety oversight capabilities
  - Make SOOs more effective and efficient
- RSOOs are associated and committed to GASOS development
- GASOS pilot assessment of ACSA has been completed (September 2018)
- Multiple reinforcement benefits are expected for RSOOs seeking recognition
- Opportunities for targeted technical assistance to prepare RSOOs for GASOS
Back-up Slides
Recognized that the establishment of sub-regional and regional aviation safety and safety oversight bodies, including regional safety oversight organizations (RSOOs), has great potential to assist States in complying with their obligations under the Chicago Convention through economies of scale and harmonization on a larger scale resulting from the collaboration among Member States in establishing and operating a common safety oversight system.

Directed the Council to promote the concepts of regional cooperation, including strengthening RSOOs and RASGs, as well as establishment of objectives, priorities and indicators and the setting of measurable targets to address SSCs and safety deficiencies.
Assembly Resolution A39-14

• Directed the Council to take the appropriate actions to ensure the specificities of a regional aviation system established by a group of Member States are recognized and integrated in the ICAO framework.

• Directed the Council to continue to partner with Member States, industry and other aviation safety partners for coordinating and facilitating the provision of financial and technical assistance to States and subregional and regional safety and safety oversight bodies, including RSOOs and RASGs, in order to enhance safety and strengthen safety oversight capabilities.
Assembly Resolution A39-14

• Directed the Council to continue the analysis of relevant safety-critical information for determining effective means of providing assistance to States and subregional and regional safety and safety oversight bodies, including RSOOs and RASGs.

• Directed the Secretary General to continue to foster coordination and cooperation between ICAO, RASGs, RSOOs and other organizations with aviation safety-related activities in order to reduce the burden on States caused by repetitive audits or inspections and to decrease the duplication of monitoring activities.
Doc 9734 Part B

• Guidance on the establishment and management of a Regional Safety Oversight System; and

• duties and responsibilities of States, individually and/or collectively, with respect to the establishment and management of a regional safety oversight system.
GASOS Objectives

1. Strengthen State safety oversight capabilities; and
2. Make SOOs more effective and efficient.
GASOS

Apply for Recognition

Monitoring

Assessment

Safety Oversight Organization

Delegation of Functions

ICAO

Industry and other stakeholders

Access

GASOS Directory

Access

State

28
GASOS Levels of Delegation

**Level 1 – Advice and Coordination**
- Developing regulations, manuals, checklists and other guidance material;
- Coordination of a pool of inspectors or experts

**Level 2 – Operational Assistance**
- Providing training to inspectors;
- Performing certification and surveillance tasks such as inspections, audits, or reviews

**Level 3 – Full Delegation**
- Issue, amend, or revoke certificates, licenses, and approvals on behalf of the State
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## Benefits

### States

- **Provides an alternative** to having all safety oversight functions in-house with the required staffing.
- **Flexibility** to choose and combine from different organizations for the various functions.
- **Access to services** beyond the conventional RSOOs, from outside of the State’s sub-region, to more global best practices.
- **Ability to maintain a more cost-efficient and effective** CAA.

### RSOOs

- RSOOs would be **empowered and strengthened** to effectively carry out functions on behalf of States.
- RSOOs would be **aligned with the ICAO aviation safety strategies in the GASP**.
- **Efficiencies would be realized** with respect to current regulatory systems and safety oversight audit programmes.

### ICAO

- Apply USOAP CMA to RSOOs and safety oversight organizations for States, resulting in more **efficient and effective use of resources**
- Provide for a **higher and more consistent compliance with the ICAO SARPs**
- **Improve** national and regional safety oversight capabilities - GASP
- **Safety enhanced globally**