



| ICAO

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A UN SPECIALIZED AGENCY

Significant safety
concerns (sscs)



Elements of the discussion

01 Introduction to SSC

02 SSC Mechanism:
Identification

03 SSC Mechanism:
Notification

04 SSC Mechanism: Resolution

05 Status of SSCs

06 SSC examples

07 Group Activities

What is a significant safety concern?

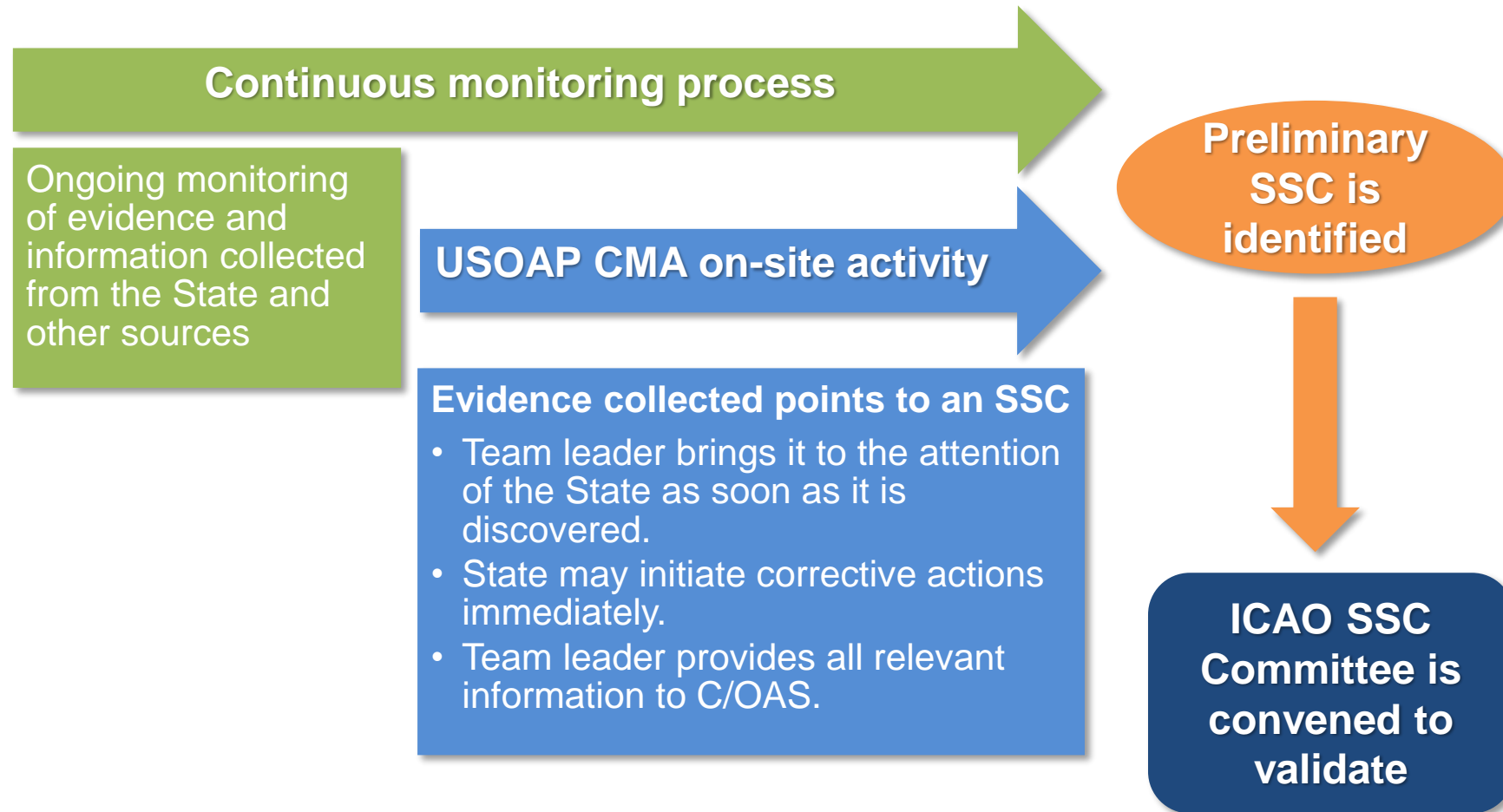
“An SSC occurs when the audited State allows the holder of an authorization or approval to exercise the privileges attached to it, although the minimum requirements established by the State and by the Standards set forth in the Annexes to the Chicago Convention are not met, resulting in an immediate safety risk to international civil aviation.”

Reference: *EB 2010/7* dated 19 February 2010

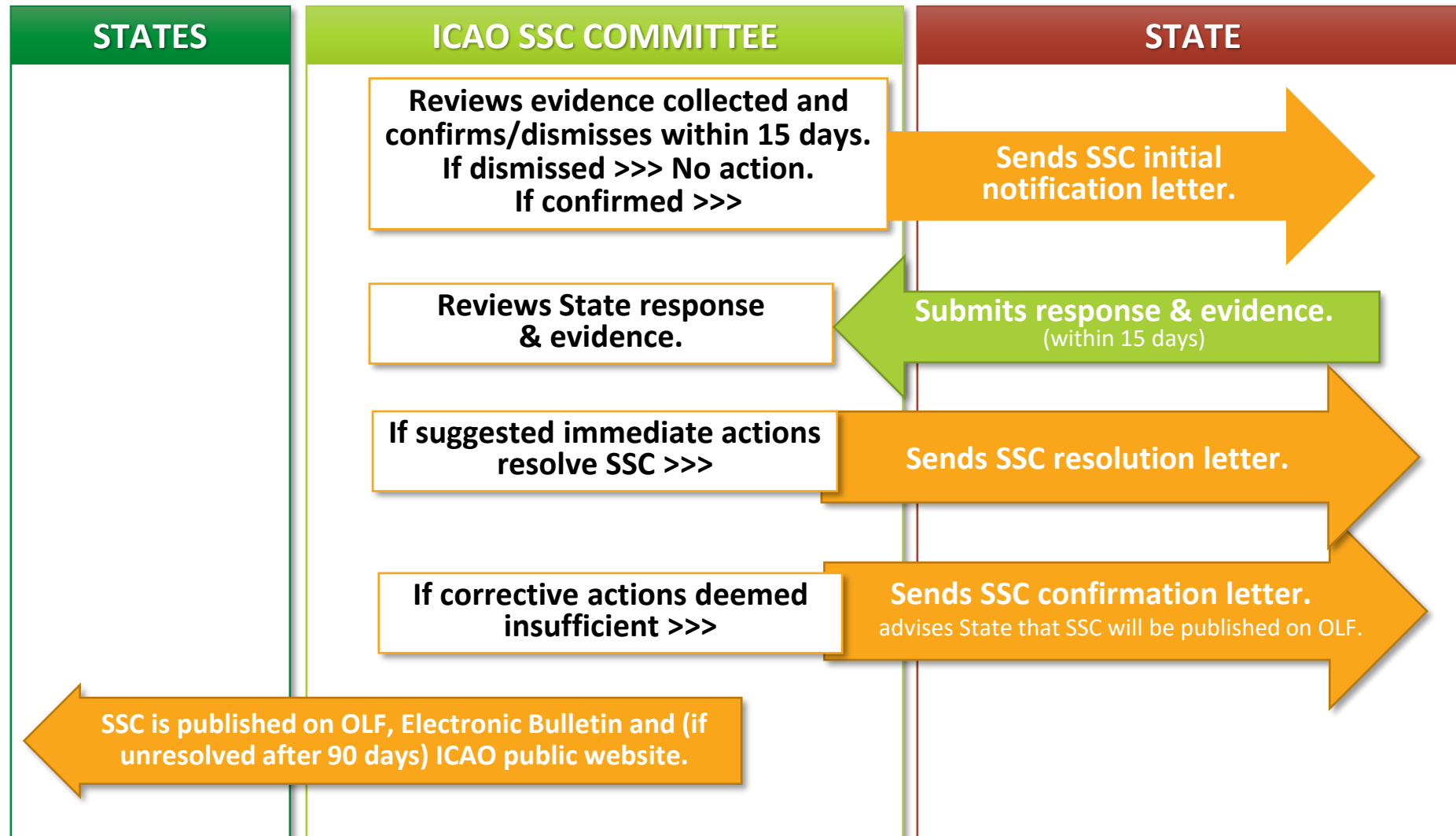
- In 2006, the Council approved a mechanism for dealing with significant safety concerns (SSCs) identified during the conduct of safety oversight audits.
- The SSC mechanism is a USOAP CMA process that is used to notify a State of identified deficiencies that may pose an immediate safety risk to international civil aviation.
- An SSC may be identified by a USOAP CMA activity team during the conduct of a USOAP CMA on-site activity or by ICAO at any stage throughout the continuous monitoring process.
- There are four main steps to the SSC process:
 1. Identification of a preliminary SSC;
 2. Confirmation or dismissal of the SSC by the SSC Validation Committee (within 15 days of identification);
 3. Determination of whether actions taken by the State resolve the SSC; and
 4. On-going assessment of an unresolved SSC.

SSC Mechanism: Identification

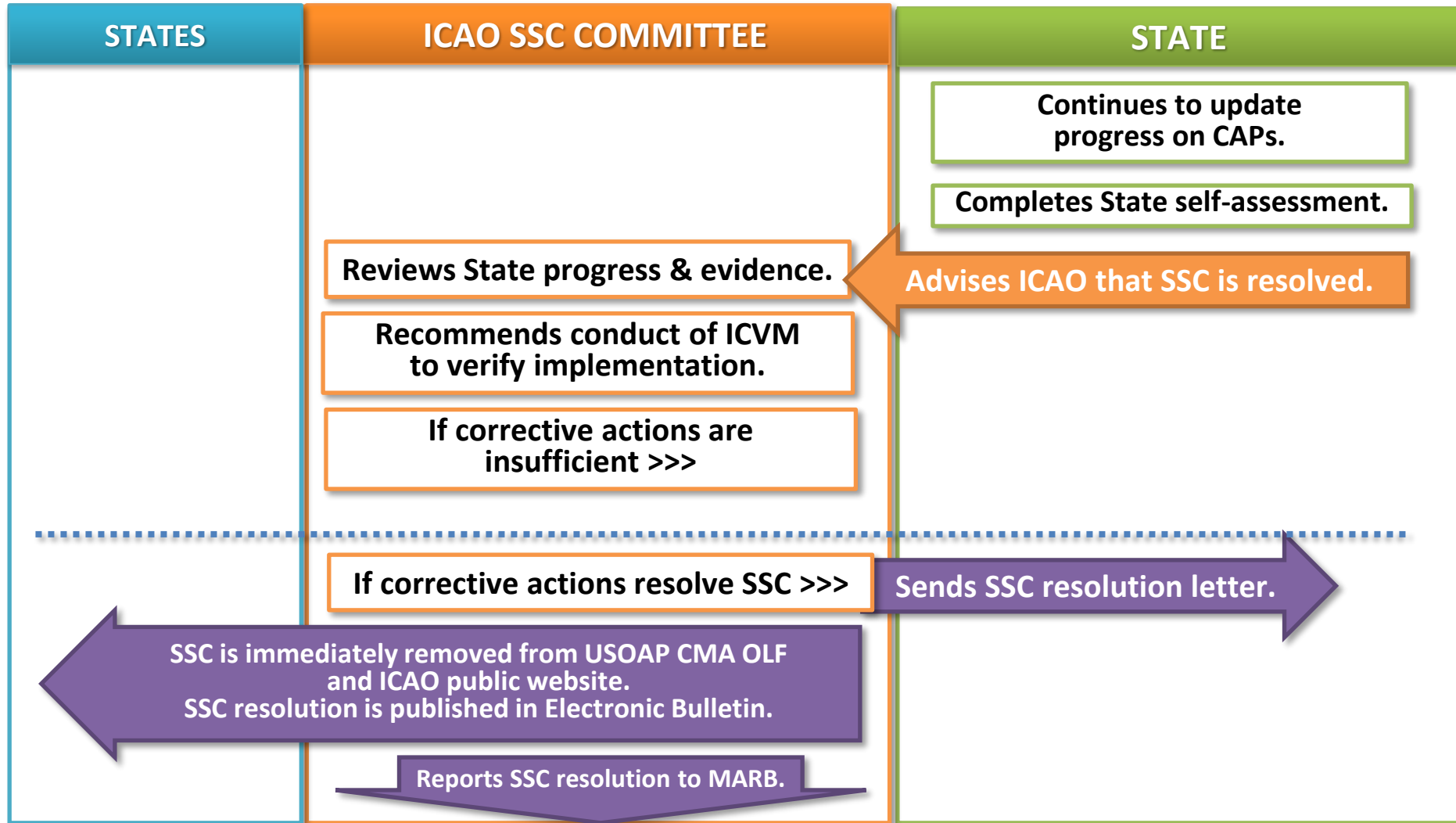
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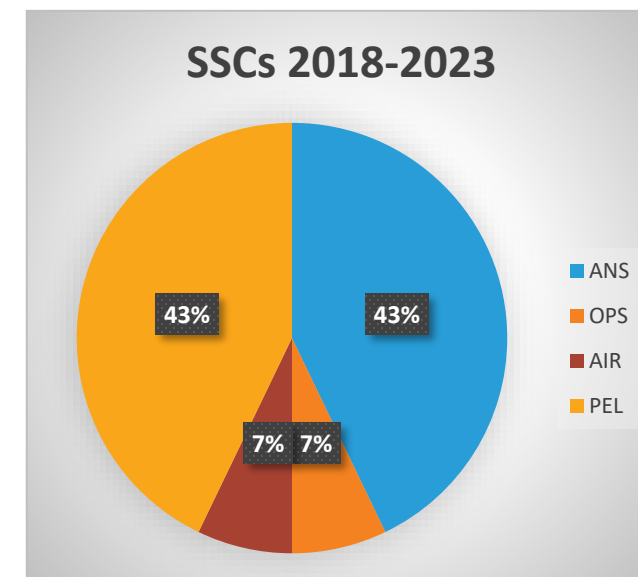
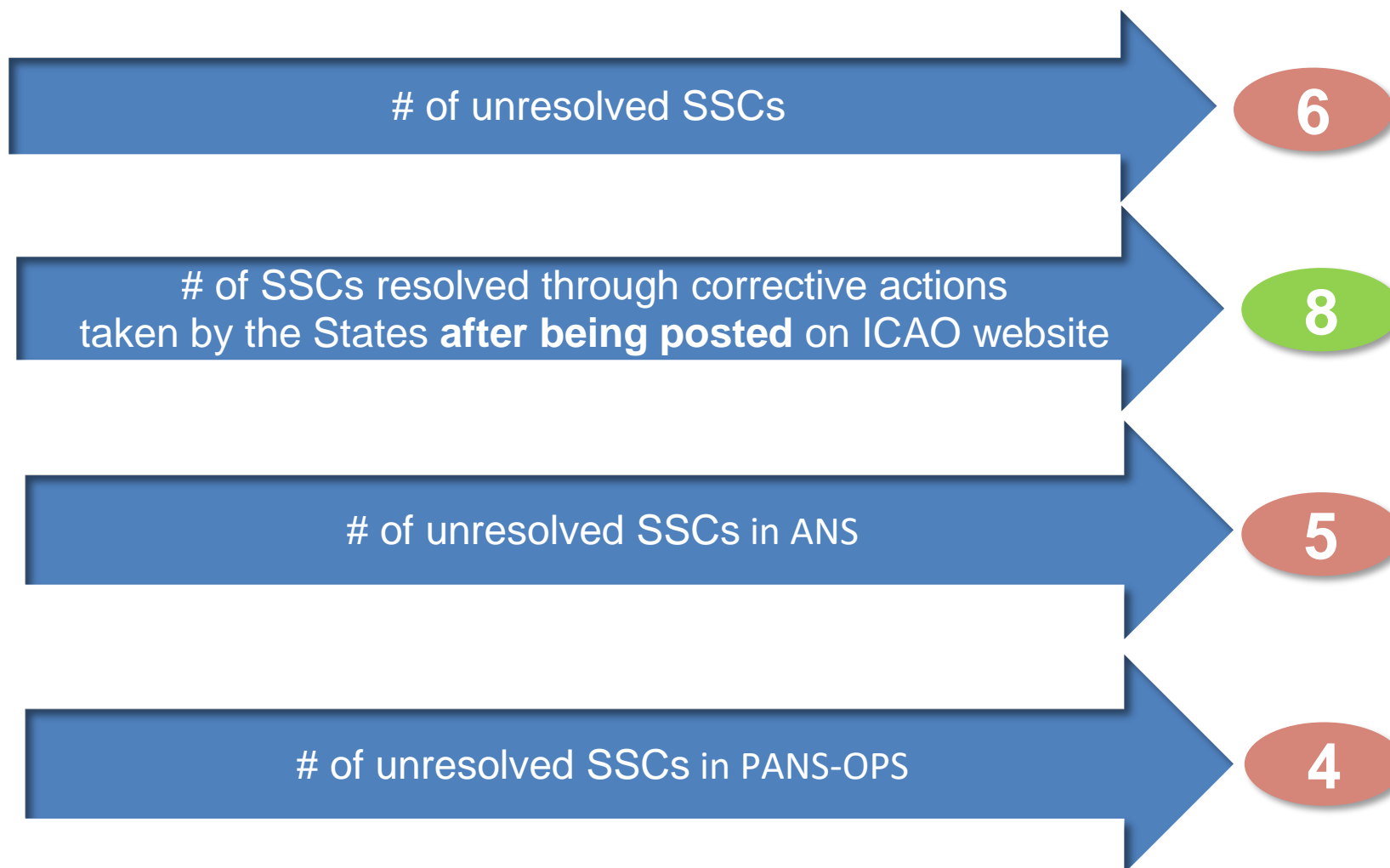
SSC Mechanism: Notification



SSC Mechanism: Resolution



Status of SSCs



CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

- When ICAO issues a finding, i.e. when the status of a PQ changes to not satisfactory as a result of a USOAP CMA activity, in response the State must develop a corrective action plan (CAP), as required by the CMA MOU
- The State shall develop an acceptable CAP and submit it to the OAS through the USOAP CMA online framework
- The State must provide and implement CAPs that meet certain criteria. Proposed CAPs must fully address the associated PQ and all identified deficiencies.
- Once OAS accepts the State's CAPs, the State starts to implement the corrective actions.
- The OAS regularly monitors the State's progress in implementing its CAPs through the online framework until each CAP is fully implemented.

Six Criteria for a Good CAP (“RCDSRC”)

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- 1) **Relevant**: CAP addresses the *issues* and *requirements* related to the finding and corresponding PQ and CE.
- 2) **Comprehensive**: CAP is *complete* and includes *all elements or aspects* associated with the finding.
- 3) **Detailed**: CAP outlines implementation process using *step-by-step approach*.
- 4) **Specific**: CAP identifies *who will do what, when* and in coordination with other entities, if applicable.
- 5) **Realistic**: In terms of *contents* and *implementation timelines*.
- 6) **Consistent**: In relation to *other CAPs* and with the *State’s self-assessment*.

Group Activities

- By splitting into groups, you can leverage the diverse expertise and perspectives within your team.
- Each group is assigned to develop a corrective action plan for each SSC
- Each group is tasked with analyzing the root causes of the identified issues, formulating actionable steps to address them, assigning responsibilities, and establishing clear timelines for implementation.
- Ensure that your CAP is well-structured, feasible and realistic.
- Each group will have 60 minutes to prepare their corrective action plan. Following this, we will reconvene to allow each group to present their CAPs to the wider workshop audience.





Thank You!