



ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE INTERNATIONALE

Deuxième réunion du sous-groupe « Gestion et supervision de la sécurité » (SMO/SG2) de l'AASPG

Dakar, Sénégal, du 29 juin au 3 juillet 2026

Point 5 de l'ordre du jour : Activités à coordonner avec les sous-groupes IIM et AAO

(Présenté par le Secrétariat.)

RÉSUMÉ	
Le présent document de travail présente les activités nécessitant une coordination entre le sous-groupe « Gestion et supervision de la sécurité » (SMO/SG) et les deux autres sous-groupes contributeurs de l'AASPG, à savoir le sous-groupe « Gestion des infrastructures et de l'information » (IIM/SG) et le sous-groupe « Exploitation de l'espace aérien et des aéroports » (AAO/SG). Ce document vise à favoriser l'harmonisation et l'alignement des activités des trois sous-groupes afin de soutenir la mise en œuvre efficace des priorités régionales en matière de sécurité aérienne. Les mesures à prendre par la réunion sont indiquées au paragraphe 3.	
RÉFÉRENCES	• Annexe 19 • GASP • AFI-RASP • Rapports d'audit de l'USOAP-CMA
<i>Objectifs stratégiques</i>	Chaque vol est sûr et sécurisé

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Le Groupe de planification et de mise en œuvre du système aéronautique Afrique-océan Indien (AASPG), créé par la décision EO/01 de la réunion extraordinaire de l'APIRG et du RASG-AFI du 19 juillet 2024, comprend trois sous-groupes contributeurs :

- le sous-groupe « Gestion des infrastructures et de l'information » (IIM/SG),
- le sous-groupe « Exploitation de l'espace aérien et des aéroports » (AAO/SG), et
- le sous-groupe « Gestion et supervision de la sécurité » (SMO/SG)

1.2. Une coordination efficace entre ces sous-groupes est essentielle pour garantir une planification

harmonisée et une mise en œuvre efficace des activités de l'AASPG.

- 1.3. Le présent document identifie les domaines prioritaires nécessitant une coordination entre les sous-groupes et propose des actions pour examen par la réunion.

2. DISCUSSION

Plusieurs questions de sécurité opérationnelle nécessitent une coordination entre les différents sous-groupes. Les domaines suivants ont été identifiés comme des priorités de coordination. .

2.1. Problèmes significatifs de sécurité (SSC) liés à la conception, à la validation et à la surveillance des procédures de vol aux instruments (IFP), ainsi qu'à l'inspection en vol des aides à la navigation

- 2.1.1. Des Problèmes significatifs de sécurité (SSC) ont été identifiés dans la région de l'AFI dans le cadre des activités de l'USOAP CMA menées dans les États. Ces SSC concernent les services de navigation aérienne, notamment en ce qui concerne la validation et l'approbation des procédures de vol aux instruments (IFP) ainsi que l'étalonnage en vol des aides à la navigation.
- 2.1.1. Bien que ces questions relèvent du champ d'application de l'AAO/SG et de l'IIM/SG, leur prévention et leur résolution dépendent des capacités effectives de supervision de la sécurité des États, relevant du SMO/SG. En particulier, les SSC reflètent souvent l'insuffisance des mécanismes de supervision, ce qui met en évidence le rôle essentiel du SMO/SG.
- 2.1.2. Afin de traiter ces SSC de manière coordonnée, il est proposé :
 - mettre en place un mécanisme de coordination conjoint, associant les équipes de projet concernées du SMO/SG, de l'AAO/SG et de l'IIM/SG ;
 - procéder à une analyse des causes profondes des SSC identifiés liés aux ANS ;
 - élaborer et mettre en œuvre un programme régional de prévention et de résolution des SSC, comprenant une assistance technique ciblée, le renforcement des capacités du personnel qualifié et des plans d'actions correctives (CAP) spécifiques à chaque État.
- 2.1.3. Les progrès devraient faire l'objet d'un suivi systématique et être communiqués dans le cadre des structures de gouvernance établies de l'AASPG.

2.2. Systèmes de collecte et de traitement des données de sécurité (SDCPS)

- 2.2.1. La mise en place et l'opérationnalisation de systèmes de collecte et de traitement des données de sécurité (SDCPS) aux niveaux national et régional, comme l'exige l'annexe 19, restent une priorité transversale pour tous les sous-groupes.
- 2.2.2. Une approche régionale coordonnée est nécessaire pour garantir la collecte normalisée des données et des informations de sécurité, ainsi que le développement d'une veille de sécurité efficace pour soutenir une prise de décision éclairée.
- 2.2.3. À cet égard, il est proposé que :
 - Le SMO/SG, par l'intermédiaire de l'équipe du projet SDCPS et en coordination avec les autres équipes concernées du SMO/SG, élabore un SDCPS régional, comprenant des taxonomies harmonisées des événements de sécurité (compatibles avec ADREP/ECCAIRS), des cadres harmonisés de notification ainsi que des mécanismes de protection des données, conformément

aux dispositions de l'Annexe 19 ;

- L'IIM/SG fournisse des données de sécurité/d'événements validées relatives aux domaines CNS, AIM et MET, notamment les défaillances des aides à la navigation, les événements liés à la qualité des données d'information aéronautique, les événements liés à la météorologie (MET) ainsi que les événements de cybersécurité de l'aviation affectant les systèmes de communication et d'information, présentés conformément à la taxonomie convenue ; et
- L'AAO/SG fournisse des données de sécurité/d'événements validées relatives à la gestion du trafic aérien (ATM) et aux opérations d'aérodrome, notamment les incursions et sorties de piste, les pertes de séparation ainsi que les événements liés à la sécurité des aérodromes, présentés conformément à la taxonomie convenue.

2.2.4. Les contributions susmentionnées devraient appuyer la mise en place d'une capacité régionale de gestion et d'analyse des données de sécurité et contribuer aux produits de l'AASPG, notamment au Rapport annuel sur la sécurité (Annual Safety Report).

2.3. Alignement du RASG-AFI avec le GASP 2026–2028

2.3.1. La révision du Plan régional de sécurité de l'aviation de la région AFI (AFI-RASP) afin de l'aligner sur l'édition 2026–2028 du Plan mondial pour la sécurité de l'aviation (GASP) a été confiée au SMO/SG en tant que priorité transversale.

2.3.2. Cette révision nécessite des contributions coordonnées portant sur les cinq catégories mondiales d'événements à haut risque (Global High-Risk Categories – G-HRCs) : l'impact sans perte de contrôle contre le relief (CFIT – Controlled Flight Into Terrain), la perte de contrôle en vol (LOC-I – Loss of Control In-flight), la collision en vol (MAC – Mid-Air Collision), la sortie de piste (RE – Runway Excursion) et l'incursion sur piste (RI – Runway Incursion), et invite les États, les régions et le secteur à s'attaquer aux précurseurs et aux facteurs contributifs associés conduisant à ces événements.

2.3.3. À cet égard, il est proposé qu'une révision coordonnée et transversale de l'AFI-RASP soit menée par les équipes de projet AFI-RASP du SMO/SG. En outre, l'IIM/SG fournirait des contributions concernant les risques de sécurité liés aux domaines CNS, AIM et MET, tandis que l'AAO/SG fournirait des contributions concernant les risques de sécurité liés aux aérodromes et à la gestion du trafic aérien (ATM), y compris un appui à l'élaboration des initiatives d'amélioration de la sécurité (Safety Enhancement Initiatives – SEIs) correspondantes.

2.3.4. Par ailleurs, la révision de l'AFI-RASP devrait également s'appuyer sur l'analyse des données régionales de sécurité afin d'identifier les risques de sécurité supplémentaires à la région ainsi que les SEIs associées qui ne sont pas couvertes par les catégories mondiales d'événements à haut risque (G-HRCs) définies dans le Doc OACI 10161 – Global Aviation Safety Roadmap. Les sous-groupes pourraient examiner les exemples illustratifs de facteurs contributifs supplémentaires potentiels figurant à l'Appendice afin de soutenir l'analyse des données aux niveaux national et régional, tout en reconnaissant que ces exemples ne sont pas exhaustifs.

2.4. Renforcement des mécanismes de suivi des décisions et conclusions de l'AASPG et de ses organes contributifs

2.4.1. L'équipe de projet chargée de l'amélioration du suivi des conclusions et décisions (Improved Conclusion and Decision Monitoring Project Team), créée sous l'autorité du SMO/SG, a compilé les décisions et conclusions pertinentes issues de la première réunion du RASG-AFI. Elle a analysé leur

pertinence ainsi que leur efficacité et a consolidé les résultats de cette analyse. Parmi les principaux constats figurent des lacunes concernant les mécanismes de suivi ; l'obligation de rendre compte (accountability) ; l'intégration des décisions dans les plans nationaux et régionaux.

2.4.2. Pour remédier à ces lacunes, il est proposé :

- développer un mécanisme centralisé de suivi des conclusions et décisions, applicable à l'ensemble de l'AASPG et de ses organes contributifs ;
- garantir la traçabilité nécessaire depuis l'adoption jusqu'à la mise en œuvre, ainsi qu'une attribution claire des responsabilités, des échéances et une visibilité de l'état d'avancement pour les décideurs.

2.4.3. Ce mécanisme peut inclure une plateforme centralisée sous forme de tableau de bord destinée à faciliter le suivi, l'établissement de rapports et le contrôle des actions entreprises.

2.4.4. La réunion est invitée à fournir des orientations sur la mise en place d'un mécanisme conjoint de coordination entre les organes contributifs de l'AASPG, en vue d'établir un dispositif d'analyse et de suivi des décisions et conclusions.

3. DECISION DE LA RÉUNION

3.1.1. Les participants à la réunion sont invités à :

- a) Prendre note des questions de sécurité nécessitant une coordination entre les sous-groupes, telles que présentées dans le présent document de travail ;
- b) Demander aux équipes de projet SMO/SG, AAO/SG et IIM/SG d'élaborer des programmes/plans conjoints de prévention et de résolution des SSC pour la conception, la maintenance, la validation et la supervision des procédures de vol aux instruments (IFP), ainsi que pour l'inspection en vol des aides à la navigation ; et
- c) Convenir de tirer parti de la réunion de coordination existante des sous-groupes afin d'examiner la mise en place d'un mécanisme conjoint visant à :
 - partager les données relatives aux événements et aux facteurs contributifs associés
 - l'intégration des données et informations de sécurité dans le système régional de collecte de données
 - mettre en place un mécanisme centralisé de suivi de la mise en œuvre des décisions et conclusions des réunions régionales.

— FIN —

ANNEXE

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS – DOC 10161 APPENDIX B OPS ROADMAP EXTRACT					
Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive					
Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)		SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
1.1.	COMPONENT 1 — G-HRCs	Part 1: States			
1.1.1.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-1	States	SEI-1 / 1C-a)	Flight in adverse environmental conditions
1.1.2.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-1	States	SEI-1 / 1C-b)	Inaccurate approach design and inadequate documentation (for APV or LPV approaches)
1.1.3.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-1	States	SEI-1 / 1C-c)	Phraseology used (standard vs. non-standard)
1.1.4.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-1	States	SEI-1 / 1C-d)	Pilot fatigue, sensory illusion and loss of situational awareness
1.1.5.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-1	States	SEI-1 / 1C-e)	GNSS RFI
1.1.6.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-a)	Distraction
1.1.7.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-b)	Adverse weather
1.1.8.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-c)	Complacency
1.1.9.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-d)	Inadequate standard operating procedures (SOPs) for effective flight management
1.1.10.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-e)	Insufficient height above terrain for recovery
1.1.11.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-f)	Automation dependency leading to degraded pilot proficiency in manual flying, lack of awareness or competence in procedures for recovery from unusual aircraft attitudes
1.1.12.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-g)	Startle effect, inappropriate flight control inputs in response to sudden awareness of an abnormal aircraft state (for example, bank angle, angle of attack or stall)
1.1.13.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-2	States	SEI-2 / 2C-h)	GNSS RFI
1.1.14.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-a)	Traffic conditions: considerations include traffic density, complexity and the mixture of aircraft types and capabilities
1.1.15.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-b)	ATC performance: factors such as workload, competence, teamwork and adherence to procedures. Additionally, the influence of the ANSP's SMS
1.1.16.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-c)	Flight crew training and organizational (corporate) culture: aspects such as workload management, competence, teamwork, adherence to procedures and the impact of the operator's SMS
1.1.17.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-d)	ATC systems: elements such as flight data processing, communication systems, STCA systems, as well as the interaction between the human operators and the aircraft systems and the procurement policies of ANSPs
1.1.18.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-e)	Aircraft equipment: considerations include autopilot systems, transponders and ACAS, as well as aircraft performance characteristics (such as rate-of-climb) and their physical dimension
1.1.19.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-f)	Surveillance systems: coverage and quality of surveillance technologies used to monitor aircraft positions and movements
1.1.20.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-3	States	SEI-3 / 3C-g)	Flight plan processing: the efficiency and reliability of processes related to flight plan submission, approval and distribution
1.1.21.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-a)	Ineffective SOPs
1.1.22.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-b)	Lack of adherence to SOPs

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Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive

Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)		SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
1.1.23.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-c)	Long/floated/bounced/firm/off-centre/crabbed landing
1.1.24.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-d)	Unstabilized approach
1.1.25.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-e)	Inadequate reporting of runway surface conditions
1.1.26.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-f)	Inadequate approach procedures design
1.1.27.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-4	States	SEI-4 / 4C-g)	Inadequate regulatory oversight
1.1.28.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-a)	Operations in low visibility conditions
1.1.29.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-b)	Complex or inadequate aerodrome design, equipment and signage
1.1.30.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-c)	Diversity and complexity of traffic (such as multiple simultaneous line-ups)
1.1.31.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-d)	Conditional clearances
1.1.32.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-e)	Simultaneous use of intersecting runways
1.1.33.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-f)	Late issue of or late changes to departure clearances
1.1.34.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-g)	Unintentional deviations from ATC clearances by flight and ground crew
1.1.35.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-h)	Phraseology use (such as non-standard versus standard; call-sign confusion)
1.1.36.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-i)	Concurrent use of more than one language for ATC communications
1.1.37.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-j)	English language proficiency
1.1.38.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-5	States	SEI-5 / 5C-k)	Inadequate manoeuvring area driver training and assessment programme
1.2.	COMPONENT 1 — G-HRCs Part 2: Regions				
1.2.1.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-6	Regions	SEI-6 / 6C-a)	Flight in adverse environmental conditions
1.2.2.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-6	Regions	SEI-6 / 6C-b)	Inaccurate approach design and inadequate documentation (for APV or LPV approaches)
1.2.3.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-6	Regions	SEI-6 / 6C-c)	Phraseology used (standard vs. non-standard)
1.2.4.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-6	Regions	SEI-6 / 6C-d)	Pilot fatigue, sensory illusion and loss of situational awareness
1.2.5.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-6	Regions	SEI-6 / 6C-e)	GNSS RFI
1.2.6.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-a)	Distraction
1.2.7.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-b)	Adverse weather
1.2.8.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-c)	Complacency
1.2.9.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-d)	Inadequate SOPs for effective flight management
1.2.10.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-e)	Insufficient height above terrain for recovery
1.2.11.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-f)	Automation dependency leading to degraded pilot proficiency in manual flying, lack of awareness or competence in procedures for recovery from unusual aircraft attitudes
1.2.12.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-g)	Startle effect, inappropriate flight control inputs in response to sudden awareness of an abnormal aircraft state (for example, bank angle, angle of attack or stall)
1.2.13.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-7	Regions	SEI-7 / 7C-h)	GNSS Radio frequency interference
1.2.14.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-a)	Traffic conditions: considerations include traffic density, complexity and the mixture of aircraft types and capabilities
1.2.15.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-b)	ATC performance: factors such as workload, competence, teamwork and adherence to procedures. Additionally, the influence of the ANSP's SMS

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1.2.16.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-c)	Flight crew training and organizational (corporate) culture: workload management, competence, teamwork, adherence to procedures and impact of operator's SMS
1.2.17.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-d)	ATC systems: flight data processing, communication systems, STCA, interaction between human operators and aircraft systems, procurement policies of ANSPs
1.2.18.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-e)	Aircraft equipment: autopilot systems, transponders and ACAS, aircraft performance characteristics and physical dimension
1.2.19.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-f)	Surveillance systems: coverage and quality of surveillance technologies
1.2.20.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-g)	Flight plan processing: efficiency and reliability of processes
1.2.21.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-h)	Airspace design: complexity of airspace structure, route layouts, extent of controlled/uncontrolled airspace, proximity of military operational or training areas
1.2.22.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-i)	Flight in adverse environmental conditions that may influence conflict management and collision avoidance
1.2.23.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-8	Regions	SEI-8 / 8C-j)	GNSS RFI
1.2.24.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-a)	Ineffective SOPs
1.2.25.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-b)	Lack of adherence to SOPs
1.2.26.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-c)	Long/floated/bounced/firm/off-centre/crabbed landing
1.2.27.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-d)	Unstabilized approach
1.2.28.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-e)	Inadequate reporting of runway surface conditions
1.2.29.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-f)	Inadequate approach procedures design
1.2.30.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-9	Regions	SEI-9 / 9C-g)	Inadequate regulatory oversight
1.2.31.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-a)	Operations in low visibility conditions
1.2.32.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-b)	Complex or inadequate aerodrome design, equipment and signage
1.2.33.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-c)	Diversity and complexity of traffic (such as multiple simultaneous line-ups)
1.2.34.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-d)	Conditional clearances
1.2.35.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-e)	Simultaneous use of intersecting runways
1.2.36.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-f)	Late issue of or late changes to departure clearances
1.2.37.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-g)	Unintentional deviations from ATC clearances by flight and ground crew
1.2.38.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-h)	Phraseology use (such as non-standard versus standard; call-sign confusion)
1.2.39.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-i)	Concurrent use of more than one language for ATC communications
1.2.40.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-j)	English language proficiency
1.2.41.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-10	Regions	SEI-10 / 10C-k)	Inadequate manoeuvring area driver training and assessment programme
1.3. COMPONENT 1 — G-HRCs Part 3: Industry					
1.3.1.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-11	Industry	SEI-11 / 11C-a)	Flight in adverse environmental conditions
1.3.2.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-11	Industry	SEI-11 / 11C-b)	Inaccurate approach design and inadequate documentation (for APV or LPV approaches)
1.3.3.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-11	Industry	SEI-11 / 11C-c)	Phraseology used (standard vs. non-standard)
1.3.4.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-11	Industry	SEI-11 / 11C-d)	Pilot fatigue, sensory illusion and loss of situational awareness
1.3.5.	CFIT - Controlled Flight Into Terrain	SEI-11	Industry	SEI-11 / 11C-e)	GNSS RFI

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Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)		SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
1.3.6.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-a)	Distraction
1.3.7.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-b)	Adverse weather
1.3.8.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-c)	Complacency
1.3.9.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-d)	Inadequate SOPs for effective flight management
1.3.10.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-e)	Insufficient height above terrain for recovery
1.3.11.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-f)	Automation dependency leading to degraded pilot proficiency in manual flying, lack of awareness or competence in procedures for recovery from unusual aircraft attitudes
1.3.12.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-g)	Startle effect, inappropriate flight control inputs in response to sudden awareness of an abnormal aircraft state (for example, bank angle, angle of attack or stall)
1.3.13.	LOC-I - Loss of Control In-Flight	SEI-12	Industry	SEI-12 / 12C-g)	GNSS RFI
1.3.14.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-a)	Traffic conditions: considerations include traffic density, complexity and the mixture of aircraft types and capabilities
1.3.15.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-b)	ATC performance: factors such as workload, competence, teamwork and adherence to procedures. Additionally, the influence of the ANSP's SMS
1.3.16.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-c)	Flight crew training and organizational (corporate) culture: aspects such as workload management, competence, teamwork, adherence to procedures and the impact of the operator's SMS
1.3.17.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-d)	ATC systems: elements such as flight data processing, communication systems, STCA systems, as well as the interaction between the human operators and the aircraft systems, and the procurement policies of ANSPs
1.3.18.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-e)	Aircraft equipment: considerations include autopilot systems, transponders and ACAS, as well as aircraft performance characteristics (such as rate-of-climb) and their physical dimension
1.3.19.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-f)	Surveillance systems: coverage and quality of surveillance technologies used to monitor aircraft positions and movements
1.3.20.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-g)	Flight plan processing: the efficiency and reliability of processes related to flight plan submission, approval and distribution
1.3.21.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-h)	Airspace design: the complexity of airspace structure, route layouts and the extent of controlled or uncontrolled airspace and proximity of military operational or training areas
1.3.22.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-i)	Flight in adverse environmental conditions that may influence conflict management and collision avoidance
1.3.23.	MAC - Mid-Air Collision	SEI-13	Industry	SEI-13 / 13C-j)	GNSS RFI
1.3.24.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-a)	Ineffective SOPs
1.3.25.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-b)	Lack of adherence to SOPs
1.3.26.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-c)	Long/floated/bounced/firm/off-centre/crabbed landing
1.3.27.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-d)	Unstabilized approach
1.3.28.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-e)	Inadequate reporting of runway surface conditions
1.3.29.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-f)	Inadequate approach procedures design
1.3.30.	RE - Runway Excursion	SEI-14	Industry	SEI-14 / 14C-g)	Inadequate regulatory oversight
1.3.31.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-a)	Operations in low visibility conditions

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Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive

Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)		SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
1.3.32.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-b)	Complex or inadequate aerodrome design, equipment and signage
1.3.33.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-c)	Diversity and complexity of traffic (such as multiple simultaneous line-ups)
1.3.34.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-d)	Conditional clearances
1.3.35.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-e)	Simultaneous use of intersecting runways
1.3.36.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-f)	Late issue of or late changes to departure clearances
1.3.37.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-g)	Unintentional deviations from ATC clearances by flight and ground crew
1.3.38.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-h)	Phraseology use (such as non-standard versus standard; call-sign confusion)
1.3.39.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-i)	Concurrent use of more than one language for ATC communications
1.3.40.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-j)	English language proficiency
1.3.41.	RI - Runway Incursion	SEI-15	Industry	SEI-15 / 15C-k)	Inadequate manoeuvring area driver training and assessment programme
2.1. COMPONENT 2 — Other Global Risk Categories Part 1: States					
2.1.1.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-a)	Adverse weather conditions (such as tailwind, crosswind, turbulence or wind shear)
2.1.2.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-b)	An unstabilized approach continued to land
2.1.3.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-c)	Inappropriate aircraft configuration (weight and balance, trim setting/CG position and flap setting)
2.1.4.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-d)	Mishandling of crosswind
2.1.5.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-e)	Mistrimmed stabilizer, rotation at improper speed, excessive rotation rate
2.1.6.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-f)	Holding off in the flare
2.1.7.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-g)	Over-rotation during go-around
2.1.8.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-h)	Improper use of the flight director
2.1.9.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-i)	Under-inflated oleo-pneumatic shock absorber
2.1.10.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-j)	Slow or late rotation
2.1.11.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-k)	Performance calculation errors
2.1.12.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-l)	Tail strikes, tip strikes, pod strikes and nose wheel first touch down
2.1.13.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-m)	Illuminated touchdown zones could be a contributing factor to hard landings and tail strikes due to the black hole effect at night
2.1.14.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-n)	The absence of centre runway lights could be a contributing factor to off-centre landings
2.1.15.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-16	States	SEI-16 / 16C-o)	Non-standard approach profiles, improperly calibrated visual approach aids
2.1.16.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-a)	Inadequate maintenance practices
2.1.17.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-b)	Material defects and quality issues
2.1.18.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-c)	Environmental conditions
2.1.19.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-d)	Deterioration due to ageing components

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS – DOC 10161 APPENDIX B OPS ROADMAP EXTRACT					
Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive					
	Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)	SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
2.1.20.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-e)	Design issues
2.1.21.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-f)	Manufacturing deficiencies
2.1.22.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-g)	Repair issues
2.1.23.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-h)	Repair interval extensions
2.1.24.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-i)	Mechanical overload and stress
2.1.25.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-j)	Human performance, including human factors issues
2.1.26.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-k)	Improper handling and shipping of parts
2.1.27.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-l)	Deficiencies in maintenance programmes
2.1.28.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-m)	Inadequate oversight
2.1.29.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-n)	Improper implementation of reliability programmes and condition monitoring
2.1.30.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-o)	Damage (accidental or environment)
2.1.31.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-p)	Failure to adhere to the appropriate SOPs
2.1.32.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-17	States	SEI-17 / 17C-q)	SUPs (suspected unapproved parts)
2.1.33.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-18	States	SEI-18 / 18C-a)	Seasonality, rough terrain and location
2.1.34.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-18	States	SEI-18 / 18C-b)	Weather and convective activity
2.1.35.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-18	States	SEI-18 / 18C-c)	Jet stream/clear air turbulence
2.1.36.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-18	States	SEI-18 / 18C-d)	Wake vortex

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS – DOC 10161 APPENDIX B OPS ROADMAP EXTRACT					
Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive					
	Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)	SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
2.1.37.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-18	States	SEI-18 / 18C-e)	Availability of timely weather reporting
2.2.	COMPONENT 2 — Other Global Risk Categories Part 2: Regions				
2.2.1.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-a)	Adverse weather conditions (such as tailwind, crosswind, turbulence or wind shear)
2.2.2.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-b)	An unstabilized approach continued to land
2.2.3.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-c)	Inappropriate aircraft configuration (weight and balance, trim setting/CG position and flap setting)
2.2.4.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-d)	Mishandling of crosswind
2.2.5.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-e)	Mistrimmed stabilizer, rotation at improper speed, excessive rotation rate
2.2.6.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-f)	Holding off in the flare
2.2.7.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-g)	Over-rotation during go-around
2.2.8.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-h)	Improper use of the flight director
2.2.9.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-i)	Under-inflated oleo-pneumatic shock absorber
2.2.10.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-j)	Slow or late rotation
2.2.11.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-k)	Performance calculation errors
2.2.12.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-l)	Tail strikes, tip strikes, pod strikes and nose wheel first touch down
2.2.13.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-m)	Illuminated touchdown zones could be a contributing factor to hard landings and tail strikes due to the black hole effect at night
2.2.14.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-n)	The absence of centre runway lights could be a contributing factor to off-centre landings
2.2.15.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-19	Regions	SEI-19 / 19C-o)	Non-standard approach profiles, improperly calibrated visual approach aids
2.2.16.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-a)	Inadequate maintenance practices
2.2.17.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-b)	Material defects and quality issues
2.2.18.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-c)	Environmental conditions
2.2.19.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-d)	Deterioration due to ageing components
2.2.20.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-e)	Design issues
2.2.21.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-f)	Manufacturing deficiencies
2.2.22.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-g)	Repair issues

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS – DOC 10161 APPENDIX B OPS ROADMAP EXTRACT					
Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive					
	Occurrence Category (CICTT / GASP)	SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
2.2.23.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-h)	Repair interval extensions
2.2.24.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-i)	Mechanical overload and stress
2.2.25.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-j)	Human performance, including human factors issues
2.2.26.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-k)	Improper handling and shipping of parts
2.2.27.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-l)	Deficiencies in maintenance programmes
2.2.28.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-m)	Inadequate oversight
2.2.29.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-n)	Improper implementation of reliability programmes and condition monitoring
2.2.30.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-o)	Damage (accidental or environment)
2.2.31.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-p)	Failure to adhere to the appropriate SOPs
2.2.32.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-20	Regions	SEI-20 / 20C-q)	SUPs
2.2.33.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-21	Regions	SEI-21 / 21C-a)	Seasonality, rough terrain and location
2.2.34.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-21	Regions	SEI-21 / 21C-b)	Weather and convective activity
2.2.35.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-21	Regions	SEI-21 / 21C-c)	Jetstream and clear air turbulence
2.2.36.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-21	Regions	SEI-21 / 21C-d)	Wake vortex
2.2.37.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-21	Regions	SEI-21 / 21C-e)	Availability of timely weather reporting
2.3.	COMPONENT 2 — Other Global Risk Categories Part 3: Industry				
2.3.1.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-a)	Adverse weather conditions (such as tailwind, crosswind, turbulence or wind shear)
2.3.2.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-b)	An unstabilized approach continued to land
2.3.3.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-c)	Inappropriate aircraft configuration (weight and balance, trim setting/CG position and flap setting)
2.3.4.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-d)	Mishandling of crosswind
2.3.5.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-e)	Mistrimmed stabilizer, rotation at improper speed, excessive rotation rate
2.3.6.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-f)	Holding off in the flare

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Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive

Occurrence Category (CICIT / GASP)		SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
2.3.7.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-g)	Over-rotation during go-around
2.3.8.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-h)	Improper use of the flight director
2.3.9.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-i)	Under-inflated oleo-pneumatic shock absorber
2.3.10.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-j)	Slow or late rotation
2.3.11.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-k)	Performance calculation errors
2.3.12.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-l)	Tail strikes, tip strikes, pod strikes and nose wheel first touch down
2.3.13.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-m)	Illuminated touchdown zones could be a contributing factor to hard landings and tail strikes due to the black hole effect at night
2.3.14.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-n)	The absence of centre runway lights could be a contributing factor to off-centre landings
2.3.15.	ARC - Abnormal Runway Contact	SEI-22	Industry	SEI-22 / 22C-o)	Non-standard approach profiles, improperly calibrated visual approach aids
2.3.16.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-a)	Inadequate maintenance practices
2.3.17.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-b)	Material defects and quality issues
2.3.18.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-c)	Environmental conditions
2.3.19.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-d)	Deterioration due to ageing components
2.3.20.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-e)	Design issues
2.3.21.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-f)	Manufacturing deficiencies
2.3.22.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-g)	Repair issues
2.3.23.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-h)	Repair interval extensions
2.3.24.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-i)	Mechanical overload and stress
2.3.25.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-j)	Human performance, including human factors issues

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS – DOC 10161 APPENDIX B OPS ROADMAP EXTRACT					
Note: Lists are examples only and are not exhaustive					
	Occurrence Category (CICTT / GASP)	SEI #	Stakeholder	CF Ref.	Additional Contributing Factor
2.3.26.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-k)	Improper handling and shipping of parts
2.3.27.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-l)	Deficiencies in maintenance programmes
2.3.28.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-m)	Inadequate oversight
2.3.29.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-n)	Improper implementation of reliability programmes and condition monitoring
2.3.30.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-o)	Damage (accidental or environment)
2.3.31.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-p)	Failure to adhere to the appropriate SOPs
2.3.32.	SCF-NP - System/Component Failure or Malfunction (Non-Powerplant)	SEI-23	Industry	SEI-23 / 23C-q)	SUPs
2.3.33.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-24	Industry	SEI-24 / 24C-a)	Seasonality, rough terrain and location
2.3.34.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-24	Industry	SEI-24 / 24C-b)	Weather and convective activity
2.3.35.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-24	Industry	SEI-24 / 24C-c)	Jet stream/clear air turbulence
2.3.36.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-24	Industry	SEI-24 / 24C-d)	Wake vortex
2.3.37.	TURB - Turbulence Encounter	SEI-24	Industry	SEI-24 / 24C-e)	Availability of timely weather reporting