

European Plan for Aviation Safety (EPAS)

Presentatör

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Enhetschef

Avdelning sjö- och luftfart

Enheten för operatörer och luftvärdighet

EPAS



Safety Management, hantering av risker

Vilket innebär:

- Identifiera risker
- Utvärdera risker
- Minska/ Eliminera risker

Safety Management, EPAS

- På Europeisk nivå utförs detta med MS och industrien
- Dokumenteras i European Plan for Aviation Safety
- EPAS täcker en femårs period
- Granskas och uppdateras årligen
- Inkluderar Rulemaking Programme (RMP)
- Senaste utgåvan 2018-2022, [EPAS 2018-2022](#)

EPAS

- key component of the European Aviation Safety Programme (EASP)
- framework for safety work at European level
- identification of major safety risks and defining the actions to take
- supports the MS to implement their SSP

Inputs to EPAS

- **European Aviation Safety Programme (EASP)**
 - European Commission
 - strategy for aviation safety in Europe
 - ‘to raise the EU aviation safety performance to a level that matches or exceeds the best world standard’
- **Global aviation safety plan (GASP) (ICAO)**
- **Stakeholders**

EPAS

Fyra "drivers"

- Safety
- Environment
- Efficiency/proportionality
- Level playing field

Safety priorities

- Systematic issues
- Operationell issues
- Emerging issues

Safety priorities (EPAS 2017-2021)



Type of tasks, EPAS

- Rulemaking (RMT),
- Safety promotion (SPT),
- Focused oversight (FOT)
- Research actions (RES)
- Member States (MST)

Risk areas, example

CAT Aeroplanes:

- *aircraft upset in flight (Loss of Control)*
- *runway excursions and collisions*

Rotorcraft operations:

- *helicopter upset (Loss of Control)*
- *terrain and obstacle collision*

Risk areas, example

GA (General Aviation):

- preventing mid-air collisions
- coping with weather
- staying in control
- managing the flight

Några exempel från EPAS

Frågor?