

#### Introduction to Impact Assessment

**EU-LAC APP** 

Funded by the European Union and implemented by EASA 1<sup>st</sup> part

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Your safety is our mission.



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#### **EU-LAC** project



"EU-LAC" project is funded by the European Union and implemented by EASA <u>www.easa.europa.eu</u>



# Implementation of the EU/LAC APP Aviation Partnership Project in aviation

EASA – Impact Assessment, Monitoring & Evaluation Team Webinar, 02-03 December 2020



Project funded by the European Union and implemented by EASA

#### **Training Session**

- → Our training course will take about 3 hours every day
- → With 2/3 short breaks per day
- → Please refrain from using your mobile phones
- → Concentrate despite the distance
- → If you have questions, use the 'raise your hand' function in WebEx
- → Use 'mute' outside discussion time and switch video on only when necessary



#### Your backgrounds & expectations

Background	Expectations





#### What to expect from this training





### Objective of the course is to understand...

Why do we need to take decision?

What are the principles of taking a decision?

How do we take a decision?

...in the context of the EASA programming activities

The principles of this course are applicable to any country or organisation



## What is impact assessment?





#### **After the introduction – review of the training course objectives**

- 1. Principles of Better Regulation and overview of IA activities
- 2. Impact Assessment methodology
- 3. Candidate issues
- 4. Best Intervention Strategy
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation





Part 1

Principles of Better Regulation and overview of IA activities



#### **Better regulation I**

- → Design EU policies and laws so to achieve their objectives at minimum cost.
- → Evidence-based and well designed measures that deliver tangible and sustainable benefits for citizens, business and society as a whole
- → Policies prepared, implemented and reviewed in an open, transparent manner, involving stakeholders
- $\rightarrow$  Link



### **Better regulation II**



#### Who is involved?

Collaborative Bodies
Advisory Bodies:
 MAB/SAB
 TEB/TEC/COMs
Rulemaking groups
Internal Experts
Management Bodies (e.g. ESC)



#### **Better Regulation: How to implement them?**

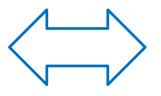
Due to the high number of actions to prioritise, the implementation of the Better Regulation principles need also



Better Regulation Principles



Organisational structure where each actor has a role



Processes to indicate who does what and when with these principles





Part 2

## Impact Assessment methodology



## What are the steps?





#### What are the steps for transparent decision-making?

How to take a decision ?				
Before the decision	Issue analysis	What is the problem?		
	Objective	What do I want to achieve?		
	Definition of options	What are the different solutions?	Impact Assessment	
	Analysis of options	Which consequences of these solutions?		
Decision	Conclusion	What do I decide?		

How to correct a decision?					
After the	Monitoring	-	Is the decision implemented according to the expectation?		
decision	Ex-post evaluation	E.g. after 5 years	Does the decision answer to the problem?		



Review of actions



### What's the purpose of doing an IA?

- → Evidence-based policy making
- → Transparency
- → Clarify trade-offs
- → Coherence
- → IA is not the decision!





## **Proportionality principle**

The effort to spend on better regulation principles

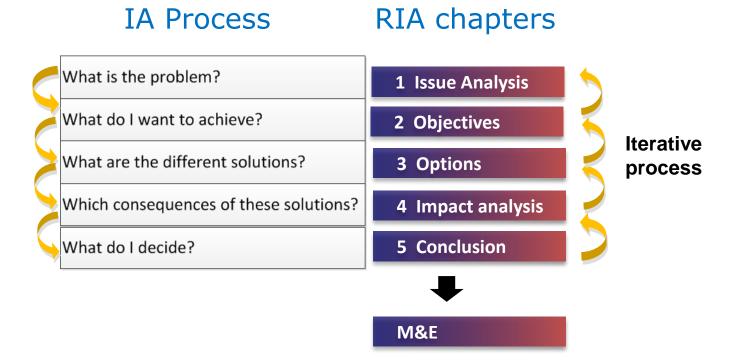
to support decision-making

has to be proportionate

to the size of a problem and its potential consequences.



#### The process for an IA = content of an IA





### **Step 1: Issue Analysis**





## Step 1: Analyse the issue in practice



What is the background? (regulations, ...)

What are the problems?

What is the scale of the problems?

What are the causes?

Who are the stakeholders?

What are the current initiatives which could solve the problems?

How will the problems develop if there are no rulemaking action?

This input contributes to the (dynamic) baseline scenario definition



#### Stakeholders involved



Which stakeholders would you consider in your analysis?

...

Passengers/Consumers/Citizens

Flight Crew

**Aerodromes** 

Enterprises/Manufacturing companies (e.g. SMEs)

Public Authorities (e.g. EASA/national/subnational authorities)

**GA/CAT** 

**Third Countries** 

Air Operators (regional/large)

Air Navigation Service Providers

**Training Organisations** 

etc...



## Step 1: Analyse the issue

#### Aim

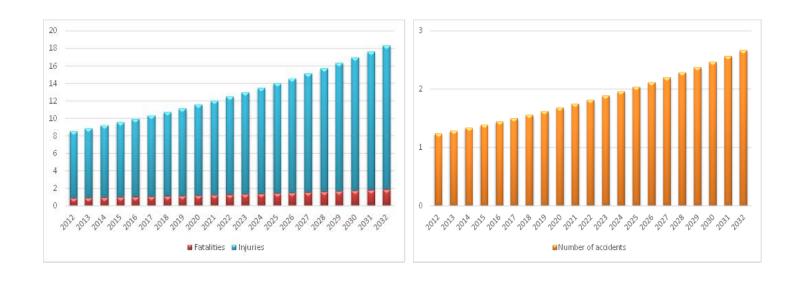
Understand the current and future problems if

the current framework does not change

Keep in mind the "dynamic baseline scenario"



#### **Dynamic Baseline Scenario**



Landing overrun accidents, fatalities and injuries of EASA operators based on a constant accident rate and increasing traffic (NPA 2013-09)



## Safety Risk Assessment

- → What's the current risk?
  - → Depicts the safety issue
  - → Draws the scope and affected stakeholders
  - → Defines severity and urgency
  - → Concludes on the need of action (acceptable level of risk?)



## Safety Data for safety risk assessment

#### **Prospective Pro-active** Reactive Accident Operational FDM MOR investigation Suitability Data Future hazards Line Operation Voluntary Serious Safety Audit Occurrence incidents Reporting (VOR) Trend analysis Mandatory Flight Data Occurrence Actual performance Monitoring Radar data Report **Audits** Planned operation (system)

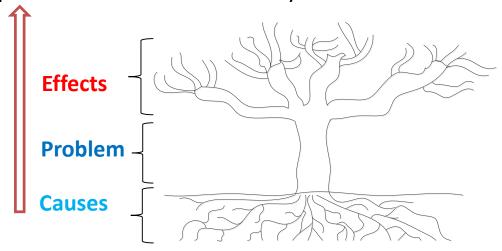


#### Example of tools to describe an issue

#### The problem tree

**Step 1:** Organise the problem tree with different layers:

- Causes
- Problems
- Effects



**Step 2:** Assess the relevance of each branch



Useful link: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file\_import/better-regulation-toolbox-65\_en\_0.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file\_import/better-regulation-toolbox-65\_en\_0.pdf</a>