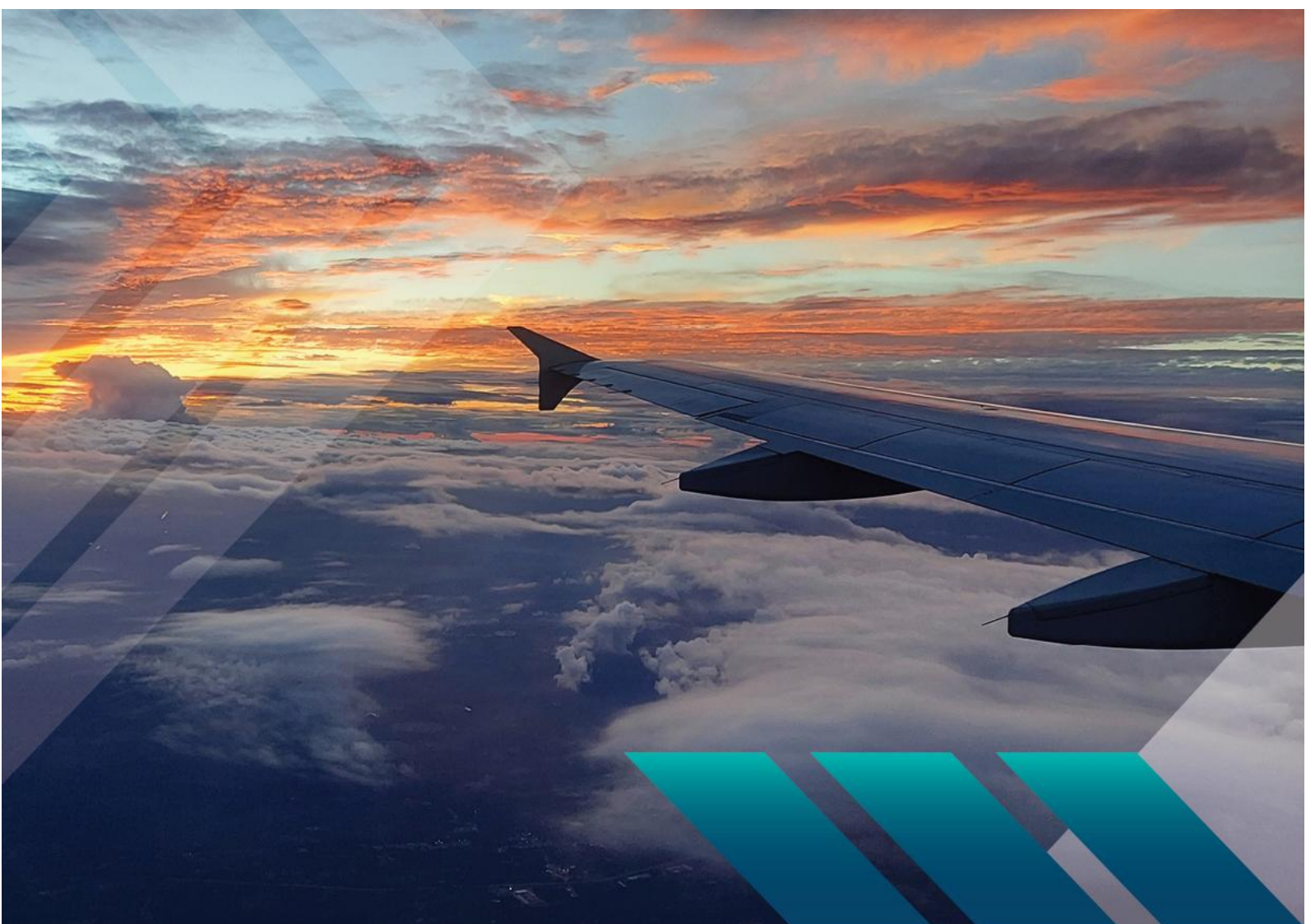




Australian Government

The Australian Aviation State Safety Programme 2024

October 2024



Ownership of intellectual property rights in this publication

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to below as the Commonwealth).

Disclaimer

The material contained in this publication is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth is not providing professional advice, and that users exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use, and seek independent advice if necessary.

The Commonwealth makes no representations or warranties as to the contents or accuracy of the information contained in this publication. To the extent permitted by law, the Commonwealth disclaims liability to any person or organisation in respect of anything done, or omitted to be done, in reliance upon information contained in this publication.

Creative Commons licence



The material in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence, with the exception of (a) the Coat of Arms; (b) logos, photos and graphics; (c) content supplied by third parties; and (d) content otherwise labelled.

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed in the following way:
The Australian Aviation State Safety Programme 2024 © Commonwealth of Australia 2024 licensed under CC BY 4.0. To view a copy of this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Use of the Coat of Arms

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet sets the terms under which the Coat of Arms is used. Please refer to the Commonwealth Coat of Arms - Information and Guidelines publication available at www.pmc.gov.au.

Contact us

This publication is available in PDF and Word formats. All other rights are reserved, including in relation to any departmental logos or trademarks which may exist. For enquiries regarding the licence and any use of this publication, please contact:

Email: InternationalCAO@infrastructure.gov.au
Website: www.infrastructure.gov.au

Contributing Agencies

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Airservices Australia
Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Bureau of Meteorology
Department of Defence
Department of Home Affairs
National Emergency Management Agency

Contents

Foreword	5
Australia's State safety policy statement	6
Acronyms and abbreviations	7
Introduction	9
1. Australia's safety policy, objectives and resources	11
1.1 Australian aviation legislative framework	11
1.2 Australia's State safety system and function (Critical Element-3)	13
1.3 Qualified technical personnel (Critical Element-4)	20
1.4 Technical guidance, tools and provision of safety-critical information (Critical Element-5)	21
1.5 State emergency response plan	21
1.6 State safety goals, targets and indicators	22
2. State safety risk management	23
2.1 Licensing, certification, authorisation and/or approval obligations (Critical Element-6)	23
2.2 Safety management system obligations	25
2.3 Accident and incident investigations	25
2.4 Hazard identification and safety risk assessment	26
2.5 Management of safety risk	28
3. State safety assurance	29
3.1 Surveillance obligations (Critical Element-7)	29
3.2 Australia's safety performance	30
3.3 State management of change	30
3.4 Continuous improvement	32
4. State safety promotion	32
4.1 Internal communication and dissemination of safety information	32
4.2 External communication and dissemination of safety information (Critical Element-5)	32
Appendix A—SSP working groups	35
Appendix B—Australian licensing, certification, authorisation and/or approval regulations	37
Appendix C— Aviation Agency Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities	40

List of figures and tables

Figure 1: Australia's SSP relationship to other domestic and global aviation safety publications	9
Figure 2: Australia's SSP Critical Element (CE) and SSP component mapping	10
Table 1: Summary of aviation safety legislation, regulations, instruments and other publications	12
Table 2: Australia's SSP agencies	14
Figure 3: Organisational structure of Australia's aviation agencies	14
Table 3: Allocation of ICAO annexes	15
Figure 4: SSP governance meetings structure	17
Table 4: SSP governance meetings	18
Table 5: Current domestic arrangements	19
Table 6: Current guidance material	21
Table 7: Australian SMS regulatory requirements	25
Table 8: Personnel licensing requirements	37
Table 9: Australian Air Operator approvals	37
Table 10: Australian aircraft certification and registration regulations	38
Table 11: Training Organisation certification	38
Table 12: Airservices certification	39
Table 13: Other approvals and certifications	39
Table C1: Australia's SSP agencies	40

Foreword

Aviation is essential to Australia as an island nation. It connects our people, communities, businesses and markets.

We have a rich aviation history to be proud of and an enviable safety record that is among the best in the world. These achievements have been built on a clear and robust safety governance system that we have forged over many years.

Australia was a signatory to the Convention on International Civil Aviation in 1944 and has been a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) since its establishment. From ICAO's earliest days, Australia has been an active participant and a strong supporter of the organization's activities to influence global developments in air transport.

The availability of safe, efficient and sustainable air services within Australia and internationally is critical to our national interest, and we have worked hard to develop and maintain an internationally-respected and mature aviation safety system.

As a leading aviation nation, we will continue to look for ways to improve our safety system, so that it keeps pace with changes in the domestic and international aviation markets.

In this regard, Australia was one of the first countries in the world to implement a State Safety Programme (SSP) and National Aviation Safety Plan (NASP). This second edition of Australia's NASP being released in 2024, builds on the lessons learned from our inaugural NASP in 2021.

The Australian SSP 2024 plays an important role in identifying, monitoring and maintaining the effectiveness of all aspects of our aviation safety performance and objectives. It establishes our key safety principles, structures and processes that underpin our future aviation safety system.

The Australian NASP 2024 supports the 2024 SSP by setting out clear strategies on how we intend to meet our aviation safety objectives. Both documents are supported by Australia's National Air Navigation Plan (NANP) which outlines our current air navigation system, in addition to the roles and responsibilities of government agencies and industry.

Our approach to managing aviation safety in Australia is consistent with that established by ICAO.

Australia's aviation agencies and industry participants all have significant roles to play in delivering quality outcomes. It is imperative that we work closely and cooperatively to identify aviation safety risks and ensure the most appropriate practices and technologies are adopted to reduce those risks.

We must remain flexible and adaptable in order for our aviation safety system to meet the challenges and embrace the opportunities that lie ahead.

Australia's State safety policy statement

Australia has established an international aviation safety system that closely aligns with ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices and adopts international best practices.

To continue to maintain and improve our aviation safety system, the Australian Government has endorsed the following safety principles:

1. Safety is the primary consideration of Australia's aviation agencies and industry in the performance of their functions.
2. The highest safety priority should be afforded to passenger transport operations.
3. Australia's regulatory approach and responses are based on sector-based risk assessments.
4. Aviation agencies and industry collaborate to identify aviation safety risks and ensure that the most appropriate methods, practices and technologies are adopted to address and reduce these risks.
5. A positive safety/ 'just' culture approach underpins information sharing between industry and safety agencies to assist in preventing future safety events.
6. Recognition that Australia's safety regulatory system plays an important role in ensuring that Australia has a safe, efficient and competitive aviation industry.
7. Australia's aviation regulatory procedures, processes and approach to regulation is fair, transparent and promotes nationally consistent outcomes.
8. Active and ongoing engagement by industry and safety agencies will help inform future regulatory priorities and the development of simpler regulations, standards and orders.
9. The safety performance of our aviation safety system will be continuously monitored and measured through the State's aggregate safety performance indicators as well as service providers safety performance indicators.
10. Sufficient financial and human resources for safety management and oversight will be allocated; and staff will be equipped with the proper skills, knowledge and expertise to discharge their safety oversight and management responsibilities competently.



Jim Betts
Secretary
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym / abbreviation	Description
AAPS	Australian Airspace Policy Statement
ABF	Australian Border Force
AC	Advisory Circular
ACMA	Australian Communications and Media Authority
AD	Airworthiness Directive
ADREP	Accident/Incident Data Reporting
AGCMF	Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
AIG	Aviation Implementation Group
AIP	Aeronautical Information Package
Airservices	Airservices Australia
AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
AMSA Act	<i>Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990</i>
ANS	Air Navigation System
AN Act	Air Navigation Act 1920
Annex(es)	Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation
AOC	Air Operators' Certificate
APG	Aviation Policy Group
APP	Australian Privacy Principles
AP-RASP	Asia Pacific Regional Aviation Safety Plan
APS	Australian Public Service
ARFFS	Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Service
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
ASRS	Aviation Safety Reporting Scheme
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATM	Air Traffic Management
ATSA	Aviation Transport Security Act 2004
ATSB	Australian Transport Safety Bureau
ATSOs	Australian Technical Standard Orders
AUSAVPLAN	Australian Government Aviation Disaster Response Plan
AWB	Airworthiness Bulletin
BASA	Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CA Act	Civil Aviation Act 1988
CAAP	Civil Aviation Advisory Publication
CAO	Civil Aviation Order
CAR	Civil Aviation Regulations 1988
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CASR	Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998
CE	Critical Elements
Chicago Convention	Convention on International Civil Aviation
CISG	Cyber and Infrastructure Security Group, Department of Home Affairs
COMDISPLAN	Australian Government Disaster Response Plan

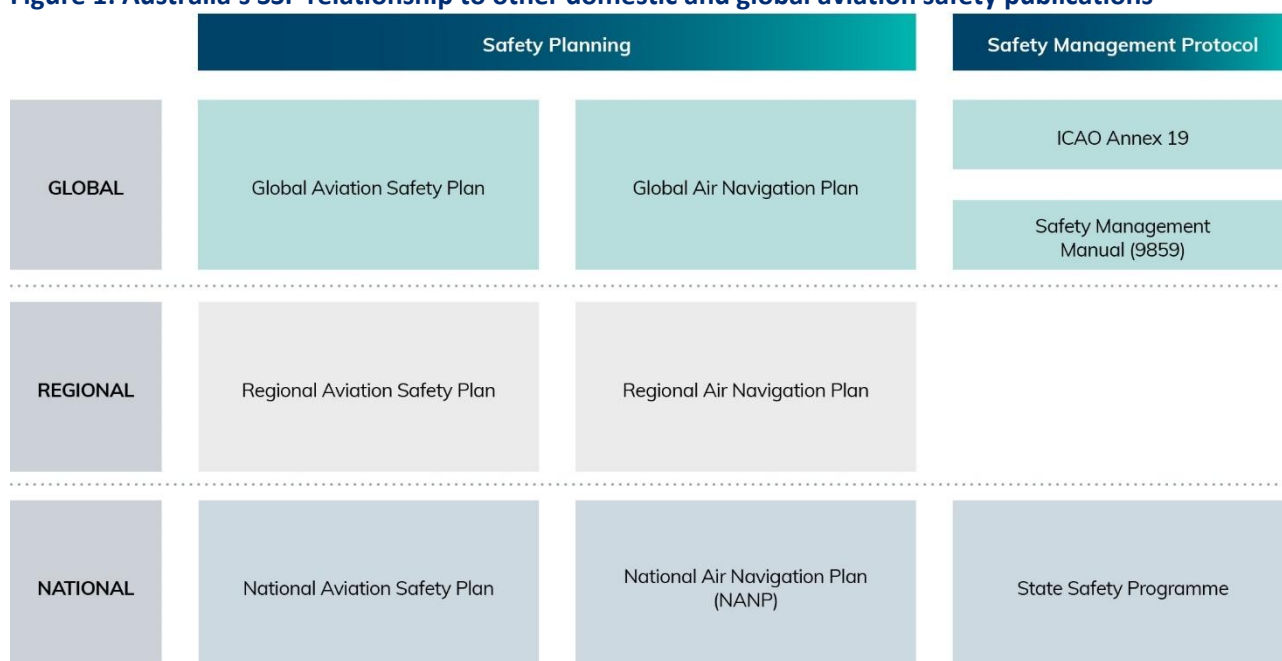
Acronym / abbreviation	Description
DAS	Director of Aviation Safety, CASA
Defence	Department of Defence / Australian Defence Force
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitters
GANP	Global Aviation Navigation Plan
GASP	Global Aviation Safety Plan
Home Affairs	Department of Home Affairs
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
Infrastructure	Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JAASACG	Joint Agency Aviation Safety Analysis Coordination Group
JRCC	Joint Aviation and Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
MOS	Manual of Standards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Multi-agency MOU	The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of Australia's Agencies Involved in Civil and Defence Aviation
NANP	National Air Navigation Plan
NASP	National Aviation Safety Plan
NATSARMAN	National Search and Rescue Manual
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NOTAM	Notice to Air Mission
PSPF	Protective Security Policy Framework
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
REPCON	Aviation Confidential Reporting Scheme
RMS	Regulator's Management System
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARPs	Standards and Recommended Practices
SEI	Safety Enhancement Initiative
SMM	Safety Management Manual (Doc 9859)
SMS	Safety Management System
SMICG	Safety Management International Collaboration Group
SOM	Safety Oversight Manual (Doc 9734)
SSP	State Safety Programme
SSP-CAT	State Safety Programme Cross Agency Team
TSI Act	Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003
USAP CMA	Universal Security Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach
USOAP CMA	Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach

Introduction

Australia's Aviation State Safety Programme (SSP) is the primary publication used to ensure the effectiveness of Australia's aviation safety system. It is a summary of all Australian safety-related activities and provides detail on relevant legislation, systems and processes that support Australia's aviation safety system. The SSP aligns with the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Annex 19 – Safety Management (Annex 19), Doc 9859 – Safety Management Manual (SMM) and Doc 9734 – Safety Oversight Manual (SOM).

Our existing National Air Navigation Plan (NANP) and National Aviation Safety Plan (NASP) demonstrate implementation of the integrated Australian safety system as underpinned by the Australian SSP. Detail about the interrelationship of Australia's SSP with other domestic and global safety documents is detailed in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Australia's SSP relationship to other domestic and global aviation safety publications



Australia's NANP outlines our Air Navigation System (ANS) and the roles and responsibilities of government agencies and industry. Along with the Australian Airspace Policy Statement (AAPS), the NANP reflects national ANS policy objectives and future ANS planning and investment. The NANP is subject to a regular review cycle to ensure that it remains contemporary and continues to demonstrate clearly how Australia meets the requirements of the ICAO Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP) and regional ANS planning commitments.

The NASP demonstrates Australia's commitment to continuously improve the safety of aviation operations through the implementation of defined Safety Enhancement Initiatives (SEIs), to achieve national aviation safety goals and ensure aviation activities are conducted at an acceptable level of safety performance. The NASP is informed by outputs of the SSP's safety risk management activities and international aviation developments. The NASP demonstrates how Australia meets the requirements of the ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan 2023–2025 (GASP) and the ICAO Asia-Pacific Regional Aviation Safety Plan 2023–2025 (AP-RASP).

Implementation of the SSP will be monitored by the Aviation Policy Group (APG), which brings together the agency heads of the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts (Infrastructure), the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA), Airservices Australia (Airservices) and the Chief of Air Force on behalf of the Department of Defence and the Australian Defence Force (Defence), through the Aviation Implementation Group (AIG). The APG is chaired by the Secretary of Infrastructure, which is Australia's Department of State for strategic civil aviation policy.

The SSP is reviewed every three years and updated as appropriate, by the State Safety Programme-Cross Agency Team (SSP-CAT), under the leadership of the APG, and in consultation with all SSP agencies, other relevant Australian Government agencies, industry and community stakeholders.

The Australian SSP is established, integrated and implemented according to the eight ICAO Critical Elements (CEs) of the State safety oversight system and ICAO's four components of an SSP, as established in Chapter 8 of the SMM. Australian alignment to the ICAO safety planning and management framework is depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Australia's SSP Critical Element (CE) and SSP component mapping



1. Australia's safety policy, objectives and resources

1.1 Australian aviation legislative framework

1.1.1 Australian legislative system

The Australian Parliament has the power to make laws for aviation safety. All of Australia's aviation regulations and legislative instruments are available to the public free of charge on the dedicated [Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation](#) website. A full list of Australia's primary aviation legislation is included at Table 1. Australia's aviation regulatory framework comprises of technical guidance, tools and the provision of safety critical information as detailed in Section 1.4.

1.1.2 Australian aviation legislation (Critical Element-1)

Australian aviation legislation demonstrates our commitment to enacting the requirements of the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) and defines Australia's governance arrangements for aviation safety.

Australia ratified the Chicago Convention in 1947. The primary legislation in Australia that gives effect to the Convention is the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (AN Act). The AN Act provides approval for the ratification of the Convention, with the text of the Convention, protocols and amendments to it included as schedules. The Department of Infrastructure is responsible for administering the AN Act.

The AN Act also contains a provision for regulations to be made for the purpose of carrying out, and giving effect to, the Chicago Convention and international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) contained in the Annexes to the Convention.

The *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (CA Act) establishes CASA as the aviation safety regulator and sets out its governance arrangements. The CA Act provides that CASA is to perform its functions in a manner consistent with Australia's obligations under the Chicago Convention and agreements between Australia and other countries relating to the safety of air navigation.

The *Airspace Act 2007* confers additional regulatory responsibility on CASA in relation to the administration and regulation of airspace. Under the Airspace Act 2007, the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government makes an Australian Airspace Policy Statement (AAPS) which articulates the Australian Government's requirements for the administration of Australian airspace. Detailed airspace regulatory requirements are set out in the Airspace Regulations 2007. The current AAPS was made on 19 November 2021.

The *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003* (TSI Act) establishes the Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) as the 'no-blame' investigator of aviation accidents and incidents. The ATSB is tasked with undertaking independent investigations into transport accidents and incidents, identifying factors that contribute or affect aviation safety, and communicating improvements through safety action statements and recommendations, in line with Annex 13 to the Chicago Convention.

The *Air Services Act 1995* establishes Airservices as the civil air navigation services provider. Airservices is legislated to provide services on behalf of Australia for air traffic, aeronautical information, aeronautical radio navigation, aeronautical telecommunications as well as Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Services (ARFFS) which are defined such that they give effect to the Chicago Convention.

The *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* (AMSA Act) establishes the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) as the national provider of search and rescue (SAR) services. AMSA is legislated to provide SAR services in alignment with Chicago Convention requirements.

The *Meteorology Act 1955* establishes the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) as Australia's national weather, climate and water agency. BoM is tasked with providing aeronautical meteorological services to civil aviation.

The *Aviation Transport Security Act 2004* (ATSA) establishes a regulatory framework to safeguard against unlawful interference with civil aviation in Australia, which is consistent with requirements under Annex 17 of the Chicago Convention. The Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs) is responsible for administration of the ATSA.

1.1.3 Aviation safety regulation (Critical Element-2)

Australia's primary aviation legislation (as outlined in Section 1.1.2) is complemented by a series of aviation safety regulations and supporting legislation to provide specific operating regulations in relation to airspace, air services, air navigation, civil aviation, civil aviation safety, safety investigation and aviation transport security.

Specific operating regulations address Australia's obligations under the Chicago Convention relating to aircraft registration and airworthiness, air operator certification and surveillance, and provision of air navigation services and aerodromes.

1.1.4 Adoption of ICAO SARPs

Australia generally adopts ICAO SARPs, developed in line with Article 37 provisions of the Chicago Convention, and seeks to adopt international best practice approaches. Australia will notify a difference with ICAO if it is not adopting a particular standard or recommended practice (in whole or in part). Notifications include an explanation of the basis of the difference and where appropriate, an associated remediation plan, in accordance with Article 38 of the Chicago Convention. A full list of Australian differences is published in the Australian Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) provided by Airservices. Australia regularly reviews and monitors Australian differences to SARPs.

Table 1: Summary of aviation safety legislation, regulations, instruments and other publications

Legislation	Description	Agency	CE
<i>Air Navigation Act 1920</i>	The primary legislation in Australia that gives effect to the Chicago Convention.	Infrastructure	1
<i>Civil Aviation Act 1988</i>	Establishes CASA as the aviation safety regulator and sets out CASA's governance arrangements.	CASA	1
<i>Airspace Act 2007</i>	Confers additional regulatory responsibility on CASA in relation to the administration and regulation of airspace.	CASA	1
<i>Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003</i>	Establishes ATSB as the 'no-blame' investigator of aviation accidents and incidents.	ATSB	1
<i>Air Services Act 1995</i>	Establishes Airservices as the civil air navigation service and ARFFS provider.	Airservices	1
<i>Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990</i>	Establishes AMSA as the national safety agency responsible for maritime safety, protection of the marine environment and aviation and marine SAR.	AMSA	1
<i>Meteorology Act 1955</i>	Establishes the BoM as Australia's national weather, climate and water agency.	BoM	1
<i>Aviation Transport Security Act 2004</i>	Establishes a regulatory framework to safeguard against unlawful interference with civil aviation.	Home Affairs	1
<i>Airspace Regulations 2007</i>	Enable CASA to perform the functions and exercise the powers in connection with the administration and regulation of Australian administered airspace.	CASA	2

Legislation	Description	Agency	CE
Air Services Regulations 2019	Set out the functions of Airservices in relation to the provision of air traffic services, ARFFS and aeronautical information services.	Airservices	2
Air Navigation Regulations 2016	Regulate a range of licence and approval conditions, on operators of international air services.	CASA	2
Civil Aviation Regulations 1988	Provide the general safety regulatory controls in relation to aviation activities. Set out the safety standards that are required in relation to airworthiness of aircraft, licences and ratings of operating crew and maintenance personnel, air traffic control, rules of the air, dangerous goods and many other safety issues.	CASA	2
Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998		CASA	2
Transport Safety Investigation Regulations 2021	Prescribes the accidents, serious incidents and incidents that must be reported to ATSB, and related matters.	ATSB	2
Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005	Prescribes the regulatory requirements to safeguard Australia against unlawful interference with civil aviation.	Home Affairs	2
Civil Aviation Orders	Set out CASA's directions and instructions in matters of complex detail. They contain technical detail and requirements that complement the requirements in the relevant Civil Aviation Regulation (CAR).	CASA	2
Airworthiness Directives	Address unsafe conditions on aircraft and aeronautical equipment.	CASA	2
Australian Technical Standard Orders	Contain minimum performance standards for specified articles (i.e. materials, parts, processes and appliances) used on civil aircraft.	CASA	2
Manual of Standards	Comprise specifications made by CASA pursuant to the relevant Civil Aviation Safety Regulation (CASR), of uniform application, determined to be necessary for the safety of air navigation.	CASA	2

1.2 Australia's State safety system and function (Critical Element-3)

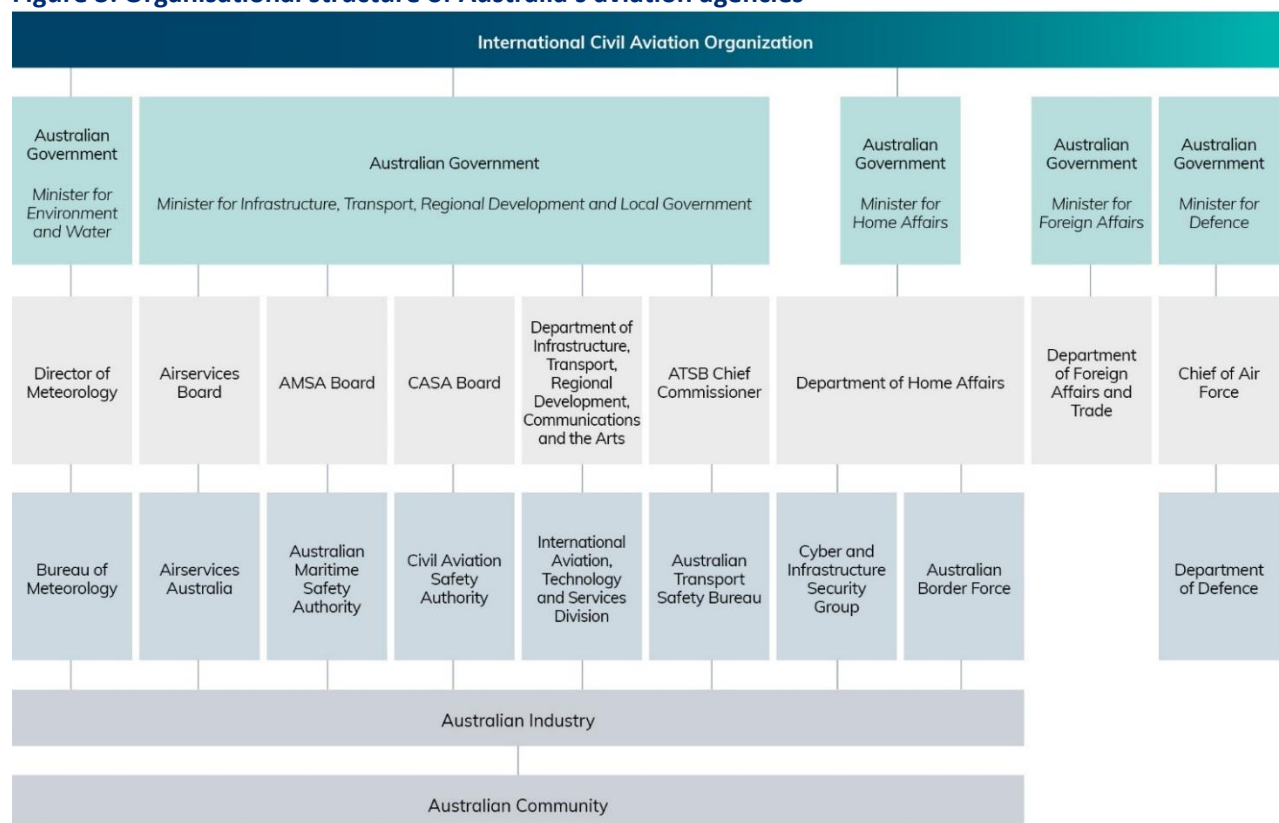
1.2.1 Responsibilities and accountabilities

The Australian Government, through the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government is the portfolio owner of aviation policy in Australia. The Minister is responsible to Parliament for civil aviation matters, including safety.

The major agencies responsible for managing civil aviation safety in Australia are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Australia's SSP agencies

Agency	Minister
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts	Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	
Australian Transport Safety Bureau	
Airservices Australia	
Australian Maritime Safety Authority	
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Department of Home Affairs	Minister for Home Affairs
Department of Defence	Minister for Defence
Bureau of Meteorology	Minister for the Environment and Water

Figure 3: Organisational structure of Australia's aviation agencies

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of Australia's Agencies involved in Civil and Defence Aviation (Multi-agency MOU) underpins the arrangements between agencies and sets out the responsibilities for managing engagement with ICAO. The responsible agency for each Annex to the Chicago Convention is assigned in the Multi-agency MOU as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Allocation of ICAO annexes

ICAO Annex	Responsible Agency(ies)
Annex 1 – Personnel Licensing	CASA / Defence (DASA)
Annex 2 – Rules of the Air	CASA
Annex 3 – Meteorological Services	BoM
Annex 4 – Aeronautical Charts	CASA / Airservices
Annex 5 – Units of Measurement	Airservices
Annex 6 – Operations of Aircraft	CASA / Defence (DASA)
Annex 7 – Aircraft Nationality & Registration Markings	CASA / Defence (DASA)
Annex 8 – Airworthiness of Aircraft	CASA / Defence (DASA)
Annex 9 – Facilitation	Infrastructure / Home Affairs (ABF) / DFAT
Annex 10 – Aeronautical Telecommunications	CASA / Airservices / Defence (DASA)
Annex 11 – Air Traffic Services	CASA / Airservices / Defence (DASA)
Annex 12 – Search and Rescue	AMSA / Infrastructure
Annex 13 – Aircraft Accident & Incident Investigation	ATSB / Infrastructure / Defence (DASA)
Annex 14 – Aerodromes	CASA / Defence (DASA)
Annex 15 – Aeronautical Information Services	CASA / Airservices / Defence (DASA)
Annex 16 – Environmental Protection	Infrastructure
Annex 17 – Security	Home Affairs
Annex 18 – The Safety Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Air	CASA
Annex 19 – Safety Management	CASA / ATSB / Defence (DASA)

Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

The Australian Government, through the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport Regional Development and Local Government sets the overall aviation policy direction. The Minister is responsible to Parliament for civil aviation matters, including in relation to safety.

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts

Infrastructure has responsibility for civil aviation policy development and coordination and coordinates Australia's broader engagement with ICAO. Infrastructure leads the development and maintenance of Australia's SSP, and monitors progress against and reporting on the associated National Aviation Safety Plan. More information about Infrastructure can be found at [About us | Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts](#).

The Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) within Infrastructure provides economic analysis, research and statistics on infrastructure, transport and regional development issues to inform Australian Government policy. BITRE holds unique aviation data collections. Information about BITRE's aviation statistics can be found at [Aviation Statistics | Bureau of Infrastructure and Transport Research Economics](#).

Civil Aviation Safety Authority

CASA is the independent statutory authority established under the CA Act. CASA is responsible for the safety regulation of civil air operations in Australian territory and Australian aircraft operating outside Australian territory. CASA is also responsible for regulating aspects of the administration of Australia's airspace.

Australian Transport Safety Bureau

The ATSB is Australia's independent no blame safety investigator and operates under the TSI Act. The ATSB is responsible for the independent investigation of accidents and other safety occurrences involving civil aircraft in Australia, and takes part in the investigation of accidents and other occurrences involving Australian aircraft overseas.

The ATSB is also responsible for Australia's system for mandatory reporting of all aviation safety occurrences and operates schemes for voluntary and confidential reporting of aviation safety concerns. Its analysis and research functions derive from this responsibility for the collection and management of aviation safety data.

Airservices Australia

Airservices is Australia's independent air navigation service provider and provides related airside services to the Australian aviation industry. Airservices is a Commonwealth statutory authority and is wholly owned by the Australian Government. Airservices operates under the *Air Services Act 1995*.

Airservices is responsible for the provision of ARFFS at Australia's major passenger airports.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

AMSA is the national safety agency responsible for maritime safety, protection of the marine environment, and aviation and marine SAR. It is a statutory authority established by the AMSA Act. AMSA's primary areas of responsibility to the aviation community include operating the joint aviation and maritime rescue coordination centre (JRCC), providing a ground station and a Mission Control Centre for the Cospas-Sarsat satellite distress beacon system, and leading the National SAR Council which is responsible for Australia's national SAR response arrangements in cooperation with the Australian Defence Force and State, Territory and Federal Police.

Bureau of Meteorology

BoM is Australia's national weather, climate and water agency and operates under the authority of the *Meteorology Act 1955* and the *Water Act 2007*. The Director of Meteorology is the designated Meteorological Authority in accordance with Annex 3 to the Chicago Convention. BoM is the aeronautical meteorological service provider for Australia.

Department of Defence

The Department of Defence (Defence) is responsible for aviation safety (incorporating safety and airworthiness) of military aviation systems. Defence cooperates with Australia's civil aviation agencies to harmonise its Safety Management System (SMS) and associated regulations where appropriate. Areas of commonality include aircraft design, manufacture, certification and maintenance; airspace management; air navigation services; ARFFS and aerodrome infrastructure, particularly where these may be used by civil aviation.

Defence regulates military aviation, including Defence aerodromes and the provision of air navigation services, through the Defence Aviation Safety Authority (DASA) which oversees the implementation of the Defence Aviation Safety Program (DASP). Acknowledging Annex 19 and the SSP construct as contemporary global best-practice, Defence has developed, and continues to implement, the DASP with due consideration of the Defence aviation context and relevant Commonwealth legislation. Defence is recognised by CASA as an Air Navigation Service Provider.

Department of Foreign Affairs

DFAT promotes and protects Australia's interests internationally and contributes to global stability and economic growth. DFAT is responsible for the provision of passport and international travel documentation for Australian and specified non-citizens and providing guidance on international interests that may impact engagement on ICAO matters, particularly in relation to Annex 9 of the Chicago Convention.

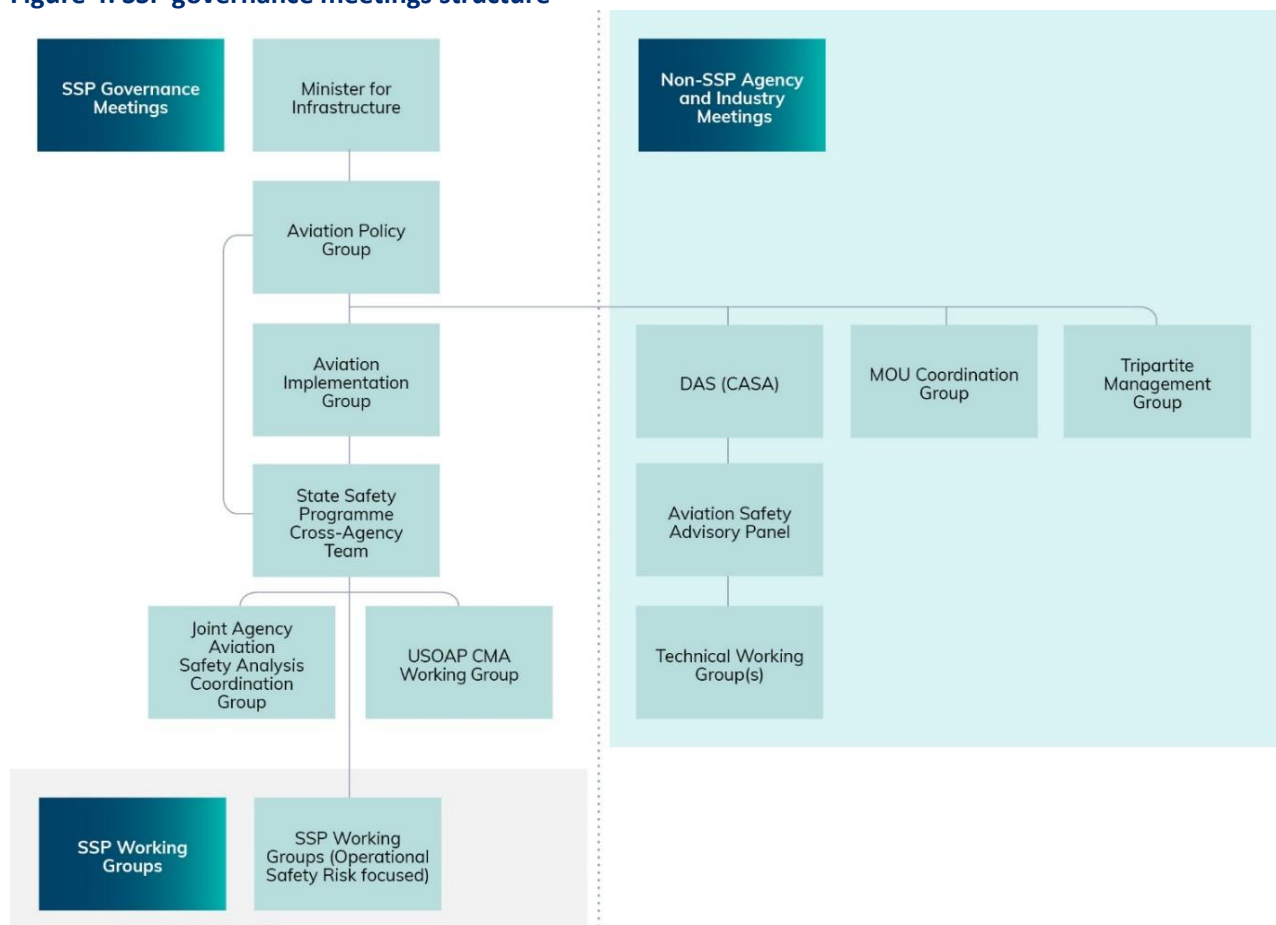
Department of Home Affairs

The Cyber and Infrastructure Security Group (CISG) in Home Affairs is Australia's aviation security regulator and supports the protection of Australia's critical aviation infrastructure. The CISG regulates the security of the Australian aviation environment through the ATSA and the Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005. Home Affairs also provides advice on cyber security and resilience for the civil aviation sector.

1.2.2 State civil aviation system and safety oversight functions

Australia takes a cohesive and collaborative approach to aviation safety activities across all agencies in delivering an effective SSP. Australia's SSP consists of two levels of meetings: governance forums and working groups. Both levels draw together the agencies responsible for aviation policy, regulation and service provision as well as industry participants and subject matter experts.

Figure 4: SSP governance meetings structure



SSP governance arrangements

SSP governance meetings have accountability and/or responsibility for the effective development, management, implementation and performance of the Australian SSP and the NASP including monitoring progress against Australia's Safety Goals and associated national Safety Enhancement Initiatives (SEIs). The overall SSP governance structure is defined in Figure 4. Details on the attendees, chair, frequency and role of each SSP governance forum is outlined in Table 4.

SSP working group meetings

SSP working groups are operational working groups established to address a specific hazard or risk function and draw together specific Australian Government agencies and where needed industry experts. Such working groups link into the broader SSP governance structure and can escalate items for further attention through the SSP-CAT. The SSP-CAT may also request advice and information from these working groups. Details on the chair, attendees, and frequency and role of current SSP working groups are at Appendix A.

Table 4: SSP governance meetings

State (SSP) Governance Meetings		
Aviation Policy Group (APG)	To enhance cooperation and coordination across the four Commonwealth agencies responsible for aviation policy, regulation and service provision.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices, Defence.
MOU Coordination Group	An information sharing body and reports on ICAO related matters and coordinate whole of government arrangements on aviation matters.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices Defence, Home Affairs, ATSB, AMSA, BoM, DFAT.
State Safety Programme Cross-Agency Team (SSP-CAT)	Drives improvement on the performance of Australia's integrated State safety programmes within and across civil and Defence aviation.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices, Defence, ATSB, AMSA, BoM, Home Affairs.
Joint Agency Aviation Safety Analysis Coordination Group (JAASACG)	Facilitates the exchange of safety-related data and analyses between agencies, for the sole purpose of maintaining and improving aviation safety; and to identify joint safety analysis projects that utilise the combined capabilities of agencies to produce outputs of aviation safety benefit.	CASA, ATSB, Airservices, BITRE, Defence.
Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach Working Group (USOAP CMA WG)	Coordinates on Australia's safety oversight standards under the Chicago Convention.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices, Defence, ATSB, AMSA, BoM, Home Affairs.
Aviation Implementation Group (AIG)	Supports the APG in the implementation of cross-agency strategies.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices, Defence.
Tripartite Management Group	The lead body on aviation issues and serves as a coordination body for the management of ICAO related matters and the financial arrangements for Australia's representative at ICAO Montreal.	Infrastructure, CASA, Airservices.

1.2.3 State agency cooperative agreements

Coordination on a range of aviation safety management issues between agencies occurs through the use of formal arrangements. Most arrangements are set out in a MOU. Arrangements aim to ensure that roles, responsibilities and communications protocols are clearly articulated between relevant agencies.

Table 5: Current domestic arrangements

Agreement	Purpose
Australia's Agencies involved in Civil and Defence Aviation	Sets out arrangements between Australian aviation agencies concerning their management of international (including ICAO arrangements) and domestic aviation issues.
ICAO Tripartite	Outlines arrangements for Australia's participation in ICAO and support of Australia's permanent mission funded by Infrastructure, CASA, and Airservices.
CASA/ATSB	Enhances aviation safety by facilitating cooperation while maintaining agencies' independence and capacity to perform their separate (though complementary) functions.
CASA/Airservices	Builds on the legal framework already in place with a key objective of maximising beneficial aviation safety outcomes.
Airservices/ATSB	Outlines the respective roles and responsibilities of, and the relationship between, Airservices and ATSB in relation to the investigation of aviation accidents and incidents, and the exchange of safety information.
CASA/Defence	Promotes aviation safety and airworthiness between CASA and Defence and provides a high-level basis for cooperation on harmonisation, where practicable, of civil and military regulatory system outcomes to improve safety, efficiency, consistency and capacity.
Airservices/Defence	Harmonises systems and services associated with the provision of civil and military ATM and aviation support systems including ARFFS.
Defence/ATSB	Provides a framework to support cooperation between Defence and ATSB in the investigation of transport safety matters.
Defence/BoM	Outlines the strategic partnership agreement for the provision of meteorological and oceanographic services in support of the Department of Defence.
Airservices/BoM	Sets out arrangements by which meteorological information is provided to Airservices and mechanisms to maintain effective cooperation between Airservices and the BoM.
AMSA/Airservices	Defines the division of responsibilities between AMSA and Airservices as key organisations contributing to the national aviation SAR system.
AMSA/ATSB	States that the parties confirm their commitment to achieving the best possible maritime and – in respect to aviation search and rescue – aviation safety outcomes.
AMSA/ACMA	Facilitates a cooperative relationship between the parties in relation to support services for SAR operations. The MOU also sets out areas of cooperation in the administration of radio communications services.
Infrastructure/ Airservices/ATSB/CASA	Facilitates the Aviation Safety Data Sharing Platform which provides aviation agencies with centralised access to timely and high-quality data to provide better insights on aviation safety incidents and accidents.

1.2.4 State agency staffing requirements

Each agency is responsible for delivering on their legislative requirements to their respective Minister(s). This includes ensuring the organisation is sufficiently organised and staffed with qualified personnel capable of providing services and/or oversight in line with Australia's commitment to the Chicago Convention and the need to support safe air navigation

1.2.5 Delegation of safety oversight functions and activities

Australia is able to conduct all safety oversight activities effectively and does not delegate any specific safety oversight functions to another organisation or State.

1.2.6 Establishment of service providers

CASA is the primary regulatory authority for civil aviation safety in Australia. Home Affairs has regulatory authority for the security of civil aviation in Australia. Inspectorates conducting investigations and surveillance are located in CASA, ATSB, Home Affairs and maintain functional separation from agencies whose primary role is services provision (Airservices, AMSA and BoM). The ATSB remains independent of regulatory authorities and service providers, conducting independent safety investigations into the system as a whole.

As per the ICAO Global Aviation Safety Plan 2023-25 "*Industry service providers*" are non-governmental aviation organisations such as: aircraft operators; approved maintenance organisations; organisations responsible for the type design or manufacture of aircraft, engines, or propellers; approved training organisations; and operators of aerodromes, as well as other entities that form part of the aviation industry, as appropriate.

1.3 Qualified technical personnel (Critical Element-4)

Australia ensures that all technical personnel tasked with safety oversight responsibilities (inspectors and investigators) are suitably qualified, experienced and competent to perform the range of complex tasks required of them. Each agency responsible for technical personnel performing safety oversight (CASA, ATSB and Home Affairs) establishes a minimum qualification requirement, provides the necessary training, and assesses against competency requirements. The minimum qualification requirements are detailed in the position descriptions of inspectors and investigators for each agency.

In addition to pre-employment qualification requirements, CASA has an established training and development schedule for technical personnel, with a particular focus on technical training for safety systems inspector personnel, including specialist SMS oversight training. CASA's training programme for all inspectors includes initial, recurrent and specialist modules. This includes a comprehensive induction programme for new inspectorate personnel covering generic training on people management, audits, systems and tools, the regulatory environment and administrative decision making, risk management and SMSs. CASA's training programme enables CASA to effectively perform its functions as they relate to the CA Act.

All ATSB transport safety investigators complete formal training through a Graduate Certificate in Transport Safety Investigation, which the ATSB has developed as part of its strategic partnership with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) in addition to pre-employment qualifications. Senior investigators will also complete a Graduate Diploma in Transport Safety Investigation at RMIT from 2024. Newly recruited ATSB investigators can expect to spend approximately 18-20 months building their expertise to become an Investigator in Charge. Further, general and discipline-specific investigator competencies at the investigator and senior investigator levels provide the promotion pathway to include ongoing formal and on-the-job training for all investigators. The ATSB also provides a comprehensive training package for newly recruited safety reporting officers for the roles receiving notifications for mandatory reporting and creating occurrences for the national aviation occurrence database, and processing voluntary confidential notifications.

Home Affairs security inspectors undertake a mandatory internal Learning and Development programme, which includes in a Certificate IV in Investigations or Diploma of Government from a Registered Training Organisation. The programme ensures inspectors have a strong working knowledge of aviation transport security legislation and the exercise of powers when assessing industry compliance with the ATSA.

The programme includes mandatory face-to-face sessions, as well as on-line course requirements, and therefore the length of time to completion varies.

Personnel from SSP agencies involved in safety oversight, but not specifically related to inspectorate and investigatory functions, are subject to the qualification, training and competency assessments relevant to their role in addition to generalised SSP awareness training.

1.4 Technical guidance, tools and provision of safety-critical information (Critical Element-5)

Australia's highest priority is to maintain and enhance aviation safety performance. Australia's safety goals emphasise the importance of industry and Australian Government agencies committing to resource safety management and oversight, as well as equipping staff with the skills and expertise to discharge their responsibilities competently.

1.4.1 SSP agency guidance

Australia has developed and published technical guidance material to assist SSP agencies' technical experts in implementing national regulations, procedures and practices. This includes guidance for inspectors on how to implement regulations and policies leading to certification and how to conduct surveillance activities.

CASA maintains up-to-date manuals and handbooks containing technical guidance on all facets of CASA activities including processing applications, implementation of regulations, entry control requirements, enforcement and licencing procedures. CASA technical guidance is designed to support CASA technical staff as well as industry participants. That technical guidance is publicly available through the CASA website with CASA manuals and handbooks available at [Guidance material | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

ATSB provides staff with comprehensive standardised technical guidance, procedures, tools and equipment to ensure consistent quality outcomes.

1.4.2 Industry regulatory guidance

Australia provides a range of guidance material to industry as support to the implementation of applicable regulations, instructions and directives, and to ensure industry participants (both service providers and representative groups) are aware of the legislative requirements and relevant application processes. Current examples are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Current guidance material

Guidance document title	Description
Civil Aviation Advisory Publications	Provide guidance and information in a designated subject area or show a method for complying with a related CAR. CAAPs should always be read in conjunction with the CAR.
Advisory Circulars	Provide recommendations and guidance to illustrate a means of complying with the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1988 (CASR).
Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Material	Explains how the requirements of the CASR can be met when applying for a certificate, license, approval or other authorisation.
Sample Documents	Provided to assist industry to allow compliance with the CASR requirements.
Other guidance material	Australia has a series of other guidance material designed to support and assistance industry in meeting their regulatory obligations.

1.4.3 Communication of safety critical information

To foster safety in the aviation operational environment, the Australian aviation framework supports the timely and efficient provision of safety-critical information to industry participants. This includes processes and procedures to support the immediate provision of Notices to Airmen (NOTAMs), efficient issuance of Airworthiness Directives (AD), and effectual updates to the AIP.

1.5 State emergency response plan

The Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF) outlines the Australian Government's approach to preparing for, responding to, and recovering from crises. The AGCMF provides Ministers and

senior officials with guidance on their respective roles and responsibilities. It also sets out the arrangements that link ministerial responsibility to the work of key officials, committees, and facilities.

Under the AGCMF, the Australian Government has specific plans in place to respond to events which impact, or have the potential to impact, on aviation safety in Australian administered airspace or territory, or involving Australian registered aircraft outside of Australian administered airspace or territory. These arrangements are supported by standing national plans and agency-specific response frameworks, as appropriate.

The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) was established in 2022 to create a single, enduring, end-to-end agency to better respond to emergencies, help communities recover, and prepare Australia for future disasters. NEMA is responsible for maintaining and operationalising National Plans including the Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN), which can be activated in support of an aviation incident. NEMA is also responsible for and maintains established response mechanisms, such as the Australian Government Crisis and Recovery Committee and the National Coordination Mechanism. The National Coordination Mechanism brings together Australian Government, States, Territories, industry and not-for-profit organisations to ensure effective and efficient consequence management of events across the entire disaster management continuum.

In support of Australia's obligations under ICAO Annex 19, national-level aviation emergency response roles and responsibilities relevant to the State Safety Programme are documented separately in an appendix to this SSP (*Aviation Agency Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities*). That appendix provides continuity and transparency of agency roles within the SSP framework.

The ATSB maintains a Major Incident Preparedness Plan which provides the framework in which a major accident would be investigated and managed. CASA maintains a Major Occurrence Response Plan providing a specific framework to manage the response to a major aviation safety occurrence. Home Affairs maintains plans and guidance for responding to major aviation security incidents and acts of unlawful interference affecting aviation, which includes the roles and responsibilities of relevant Australian Government agencies.

These agency-specific arrangements operate within the broader emergency response framework described in this section and are complemented by the SSP appendix on *Aviation Agency Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities* (refer [Appendix C](#)).

Together, this section and its associated appendix demonstrate how Australia meets ICAO Annex 19 requirements for State emergency response planning by documenting both the overarching framework and the national-level aviation agency roles within the State Safety Programme.

1.6 State safety goals, targets and indicators

Australia's safety goals are derived from the national aviation safety risks and challenges presented in the NASP. These are based on current and emerging trends shown through detailed analysis of data collected by each of the aviation agencies. The safety goals, broken into a series of safety objectives, represent the desired outcome Australia seeks to achieve to address its identified aviation safety risks and enhance overall safety within the aviation sector and to the travelling Australian public. Each safety objective has associated safety performance indicators and safety performance targets used to measure Australia's performance in relation to the safety objective. In addition, each safety goal has a series of safety enhancement initiatives and actions Australia intends to undertake to improve State safety performance.

Considered together, the safety goals are each designed to contribute towards the desired level of aviation safety for Australia.

Further information on Australia's safety goals, including the current safety objectives, performance indicators, and enhancement initiatives is available in the NASP.

2. State safety risk management

Safety risk management of the aviation industry is a shared responsibility between industry participants and Australian Government aviation agencies, with all participants working collaboratively to effectively manage potential safety risks. Australia has adopted a proactive approach to safety risk management by mandating a SMS for most sectors in the aviation industry (as detailed in Section 2.2) and promoting effective hazard identification methods across industry. This helps ensure critical safety information is escalated to the relevant Australian Government agency.

The identification and management of aviation safety risk in Australia is undertaken through a multi-layered process. This allows risk information to be aggregated into higher order categories, culminating in a system-wide assessment. At the State level, the SSP-CAT is responsible for the identification, assessment and management of risks, and incorporation of those risks into the NASP.

2.1 Licensing, certification, authorisation and/or approval obligations (Critical Element-6)

At the centre of Australia's safety regulations is an authorisation regime for safety critical aviation activities which involves the issue, by CASA, of licences, certificates, approvals and authorisations to industry personnel, air operators, service providers and aerodromes.

These approval processes act as the initial risk control to assure service providers and industry participants that they have achieved the required standards to operate safely within the aviation system. Details on CASA's regulatory structure including licencing and certification requirements are available at [CASA's regulatory framework | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

2.1.1 Personnel licensing

CASA is responsible for issuing a range of licences, permits and approvals to allow individuals to conduct certain aviation activities. Individuals are required to adhere to the Australian civil aviation laws when engaging in such activities. CASA also works closely with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) to develop and enhance appropriate aviation training packages aimed at enabling personnel licensing, promote workforce mobility and address skills shortages within the aviation sector. Certification of training organisations, courses and synthetic training devices that support personnel licensing outcomes are detailed in Section 2.1.2.

Personnel licencing records are retained for a period of 30 years in accordance with the *Archives Act 1983*, *Privacy Act 1988*, Australian Privacy Principles (AAP), Protective Security Policy Framework (PSPF), the Cabinet Handbook, Australian Public Service (APS) Code of Conduct and other key legislation and whole of Australian Government standards.

2.1.2 Certification

CASA has established a system for the certification of aircraft, aviation equipment, air operators, maintenance organisations, aerodromes and air traffic service providers. Certification contributes to the safety of the Australian aviation system and to the global aviation network.

Air operators

Operators that intend to conduct commercial air transport (charter or regular public transport), aerial work or flight training for commercial purposes in Australia are required to possess an appropriate Air Operators' Certificate (AOC).

An AOC permits an operator to conduct and manage aviation activities. Air operators are required to adhere to Australian civil aviation laws when engaging in aviation-related activities within the scope of their certification. Regulatory requirements for this process are at Table 9 in Appendix B.

Maintenance organisations

CASA issues two types of certification for organisations that maintain aircraft. Aircraft and or aeronautical products for passenger transport operations are required to be maintained by organisations approved under CASR Part 145 – Approved Maintenance Organisations. Aircraft and/or their aeronautical product maintenance organisations not engaged in passenger transport operations are required to be maintained by an organisation with a certificate of approval under CAR 30.

Aircraft

Australia has implemented a clear and comprehensive airworthiness system to ensure that aircraft are safe for operations and support the safety of the travelling public. Australia's regulatory requirements for aircraft are classified as either certification/airworthiness requirements or aircraft registration requirements as defined in Table 10 in Appendix B.

Aerodromes

Australian certification requirements for aerodromes are determined by the nature of flight procedures associated with the specific aerodrome. Aerodrome certification, technical and operational requirements are detailed in CASR 139 - Aerodromes. Australian aerodromes are categorised as either certified or other (non-certified) aerodromes.

An aerodrome must be certified where there is a terminal instrument flight procedure for the aerodrome and the procedure is not only for use in specialised helicopter operations. Aerodromes that are not certified are categorised as 'other aerodromes' and are not subject to formal regulatory oversight. Operational safety for 'other aerodromes' remains the responsibility of the AOC holder.

Synthetic training devices

Australia certifies synthetic training devices (simulators) for use to train flight crew and gain the necessary experience to meet licensing or rating outcomes. Synthetic training devices are approved and certified in accordance with CASR Part 60 – Synthetic training devices.

Training organisations

Australian training organisations and their courses that support licensing outcomes for the personnel graduating in to the civil aviation industry, are required to be certified by CASA. Certification requirements are detailed in Table 11 in Appendix B.

Air Traffic Service providers

Airservices is Australia's civilian air traffic service provider. Airservices has regulatory approval to provide Air Traffic Services, in addition to the other services detailed in Table 12 in Appendix B.

2.1.3 Approval process

CASA is responsible for issuing certificates, licences, registrations and permits as defined in paragraph 9(1)(e) of the CA Act. The issuing of certificates, licences, registrations and permits is conducted in accordance the requirements of the respective legislation. The CASA Regulatory Policy Issue of Industry Permissions details the processes by which applications for permissions are considered and issued and ensures they are consistent, fair, timely and comply with applicable legislation.

2.2 Safety management system obligations

Australia requires the implementation of a SMS in certain civil aviation industry sectors based on the risks associated with the particular activities undertaken as detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Australian SMS regulatory requirements

Activity	Regulatory Reference
Air Transport Operators	CASR 119.F
Aerial work operators	CASR 138.B
Aerodromes	CASR 139.C
ARFFS	CASR 139.H
Integrated and multi-crew pilot flight training, contracted recurrent training and contracted checking	CASR 142.G
Approved Maintenance Providers	CASR 145.A
Approved Self-Administering Aviation Organisations	CASR 149.E
Aeronautical telecommunication service and radionavigation service providers	CASR 171.C
Air Traffic Service Providers	CASR 172.C
Instrument flight procedure design	CASR 173.B
Aeronautical Information Management	CASR 175.B

CASA provides industry (service providers and representative groups) with a range of support for SMS implementation and regularly maintains guidance material.

2.2.1 Industry service providers' safety performance

An important element of a mature safety management oversight system is agreement between the safety regulator and industry service providers on key performance indicators and expected level of performance to be achieved. In Australia this level of performance is in part judged by how an industry service provider delivers against its SMS. Oversight of a SMS is included in CASA's audit programme for those operators who are mandated to have one.

2.3 Accident and incident investigations

The ATSB is responsible for the independent investigation of accidents and other safety occurrences involving civil aircraft in Australia and takes part in the investigation of accidents and other occurrences involving Australian aircraft overseas. The ATSB also assists its regional neighbours conduct investigations by providing investigator expertise and technical facilities upon request. Subject to any notified differences, the ATSB's investigations are consistent with the standards and recommended practices in ICAO Annex 13.

ATSB does not investigate for the purpose of apportioning blame or to provide a means for determining liability. Investigations conducted by the ATSB inform future safety research and permit trend analysis. Central to the ATSB's ethos is improving transport safety for the greatest public benefit through its independent investigations and influencing safety action, this includes the early identification of safety issues in the transport environment. All ATSB investigation reports are made available to the public and provided to ICAO where required.

The ATSB shares safety-related information in a timely manner for the benefit of those needing awareness of relevant hazards, risks and trends or taking safety action. The ATSB prefers to encourage the relevant organisation(s) to initiate proactive safety action that addresses safety issues. Nevertheless, ATSB may use its power to make a formal safety recommendation either during or at the completion of an investigation, depending on the level of risk associated with a particular safety issue and the extent of corrective action undertaken by the relevant organisation.

When safety recommendations are issued, they focus on clearly describing the safety issue of concern, rather than providing instructions or opinions on a preferred method of corrective action.

ATSB has no power to enforce the implementation of its recommendations, similarly to international counterparts. It is a matter for the organisation to which an ATSB recommendation is directed to assess the costs and benefits of addressing a particular safety issue.

2.4 Hazard identification and safety risk assessment

Aviation safety systems depend on timely, accurate and informative reports about safety incidents and events, allowing trends to be identified, recurring issues to be resolved and risks within the system to be measured and responded to appropriately.

SSP agencies collect aviation related data. In the interests of aviation safety, data is shared between relevant agencies in line with protocols established under the domestic arrangements shown in Table 5.

Australia identifies hazards to the aviation system through safety reporting, accident investigation, surveillance results, safety studies and risk assessments.

2.4.1 Accident, incident and other safety reporting

Industry reports, either mandatory or voluntary, are a primary data source used for aviation hazard identification by Australian SSP agencies.

Mandatory reporting

ATSB is primarily responsible for collecting, analysing and researching operational safety data, and administers the various mandatory and voluntary reporting schemes established under the TSI Act.

The mandatory reporting scheme established under the TSI Act gathers information on occurrences which endanger or could endanger aviation safety and are categorised into Immediately Reportable matters and Routine Reportable matters. The information gathered provides accounts of actual or potential safety hazards and deficiencies. The information is used to decide on whether an investigation is required and the level of investigation response, and via investigation, analysis and/or research, identify safety issues that need to be addressed to improve system safety. In line with Annex 13 to the Chicago Convention, ATSB provides aviation accident and incident data to ICAO through the Accident/Incident Data Reporting system, and notifies CASA of all immediately reportable matters.

Further information on Australia's mandatory reporting scheme is available at [Aviation reporting requirements | ATSB](#).

In addition to mandatory operational reporting, industry is required to report major defects in aircraft and aeronautical products to CASA. Reports and trends are analysed by CASA as part of the Defect Report System to determine if action is required.

Further information on the use of Australia's Defect Reporting System is available at [Defect Report Service | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

Voluntary reporting

Australia has established a voluntary confidential reporting scheme for aviation (REPCON), which allows any person who has an aviation safety concern to report it to ATSB confidentially. Protection of the

reporter's identity is a primary element of the scheme. Further information on Australia's voluntary reporting scheme is available at [REPCON – Aviation Confidential Reporting Scheme | ATSB](#).

The Aviation Self Reporting Scheme (ASRS) is a voluntary and confidential aviation self-reporting system that provides protection from administrative action, or from paying an Infringement Notice in certain circumstances. The scheme is established under the CASRs. Further information on the ASRS is available at [Aviation Self Reporting Scheme | ATSB](#).

Australia encourages a positive reporting culture where all industry participants are willing to disclose any incidents that occur and any mistakes they make. CASA's Regulatory Philosophy is consistent with a positive safety culture approach. This includes a just culture, whereby people who report incidents and mistakes are not normally prosecuted or punished, except in cases where their action was wilful, reckless or grossly negligent.

CASA and the ATSB have also issued a Safety Information Policy Statement, which reflects an approach informed by positive safety culture principles and is available on the CASA and ATSB websites.

2.4.2 Other aviation safety reporting and data analysis

Australia uses an inter-agency data sharing platform which provides member SSP agencies with a holistic view of aviation safety data in Australia, across multiple connected sources. The Aviation Safety Data Sharing Platform supports the integration, query and analysis of data over multiple sources of aviation safety data, providing aviation agencies with centralised access to timely and high-quality data to provide better insights on aviation safety incidents and accidents.

SSP agencies gather data for a range of purposes and continually look for ways to enhance its use towards safety outcomes.

The Joint Agency Aviation Safety Analysis Coordination Group (JAASACG) brings together representatives from CASA, ATSB, Airservices, BITRE and Defence to facilitate the exchange of safety data among aviation agencies, and identify those opportunities that will enhance the combined analytical capabilities of agencies in support of aviation safety.

Airservices Australia Occurrence Reports

Airservices collects Occurrence Reports regarding airspace and the air traffic management system maintained by Airservices which permit systemic analysis and trend monitoring. The MOU between ATSB and Airservices for investigations and the exchange of safety information provides agreed processes for notification of these reports to the ATSB. Airservices also provides Occurrence Reports to CASA.

Research

The ATSB undertakes specific research and publishes safety studies where there is value in further analysing particular types of occurrences or trends. By monitoring trends, issues of concern can be communicated, and action taken to prevent accidents. ATSB publishes statistics for aviation occurrences and aviation wildlife strike.

Data publication

The ATSB makes de-identified information from its aviation occurrence database available on the ATSB website for public use. Users can search and export either selected or group data according to a range of variables including occurrence type, date, location, highest injury level, aircraft and engine type, aircraft maximum weight category, manufacturer and model, operation type, and airspace.

CASA

CASA maintains current information for all safety regulation activities that it conducts. This information is subject to trend analysis as required to support CASA management.

2.5 Management of safety risk

Each SSP agency identifies and prioritises its own safety risks to aviation. These are qualitatively assessed by SSP-CAT to determine Australia's national aviation safety risks, which are subsequently reflected in the NASP. The effectiveness of risk controls is monitored through their combined performances. This allows Australia to identify instances where controls may require adjustment, including opportunities for removal where risks are seen to consistently fall below acceptable thresholds.

In managing newly identified aviation safety risks, SSP agencies (as applicable) will seek to develop and document suitable risk mitigation or control strategies. These strategies are able to manage risk through the implementation of legislative or supporting controls.

The NASP also includes Australia's organisational safety challenges. These challenges are defined as posing a potential impact on aviation safety, but for which insufficient data exists to complete risk analysis. Through recognising these challenges, it allows Australia to proactively identify any hazards early, collect the relevant data to assess the extent of the risk and develop controls to mitigate potentially adverse impacts to aviation safety, while still maximising any opportunities for safety gains.

2.5.1 Resolution of safety concerns (Critical Element 8)

CASA initiates independent surveillance or investigation activities for potential identified non-compliances related to civil aviation safety in accordance with its Enforcement Manual. The Enforcement Manual outlines processes for securing compliance with aviation safety regulations. These processes clearly outline the opportunities available to an operator to work with CASA to rectify the issue. CASA's Enforcement Manual is available at [Enforcement manual | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

CASA is empowered through the CA Act to implement enforcement measures should a safety concern not be resolved in an effective or timely manner.

Safety concerns relating to reported safety events, negative safety trends and safety recommendations stemming from the outcomes of accident and incident reports will be considered by the SSP-CAT as necessary. The SSP-CAT monitors safety indicators to ensure the effective implementation of required controls and actions. Where implementation is not seen to be effective, the SSP-CAT will review assigned controls, actions and associated data to determine alternative options to resolve the safety concern.

3. State safety assurance

Australia takes a performance-based approach to its safety oversight system, underpinned by a philosophy of mutual responsibility and accountability. Australian Government agencies retain a critical role in maintaining quality assurance of the broader aviation safety system. This includes safety oversight and auditing, as well as data collection, analysis and exchange.

3.1 Surveillance obligations (Critical Element-7)

Australian Government agencies regularly undertake inspections, audits and other monitoring activities to pro-actively safeguard compliance within the Australian aviation system. Agencies have established and implemented effective and sustainable surveillance programmes relevant to their operations.

Surveillance programmes include plans which detail specific surveillance activities, their timeframe and scope. The timeframe and frequency of surveillance activities are risk based and scalable to the type and size of the operation, and take into consideration published guidance from ICAO. Detailed guidance methodology, procedures and tools related to the preparation, conduct, reporting and follow-up are available to inspectors at each agency.

Inspectors are required to ensure their assessment provides the best chance for the operator to demonstrate compliance. Inspectors are to ensure assessments are fair, flexible, valid and reliable. Evidence collected during surveillance activities must meet the rules of evidence, in that it must be valid, sufficient, authentic and current.

Surveillance records are retained indefinitely/for a period of 30 years in accordance with *Archives Act 1983*, *Privacy Act 1988*, APP, PSPF, the Cabinet Handbook, APS Code of Conduct and other key legislation and whole of government standards.

3.1.1 CASA

CASA conducts comprehensive aviation industry surveillance, including assessments of safety-related decisions taken by industry management at all levels to determine their impact on civil aviation safety. CASA's surveillance activities include regular planned and unplanned audits and inspections, reviews, data collection and exchange, analysis and assessments of workflow information management.

CASA has aligned a safety oversight risk management hierarchy with ICAO categorisation models of Air Transport, Aerial Work and General Aviation. CASA has also adopted an 'Australian aviation community sector' profile which includes flight training, airworthiness management, infrastructure and services. Decisions around surveillance activities are also aligned to these defined CASA aviation community sectors.

CASA adopts a systems and risk-based surveillance approach, and undertakes inspections as required to assess the risk mitigation and compliance levels of authorisation holders. This process provides feedback to CASA's risk assessment process and sector profiles.

The CASA Surveillance Manual can be found at [Surveillance manual | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

3.1.2 Home Affairs

Home Affairs' CISG develops an annual National Compliance Plan which ensures a risk-based approach to security compliance activities, proportionate to security vulnerabilities and intelligence holdings.

The National Compliance Plan employs a combination of activities to monitor regulated industry participants' compliance with their obligations under the ATSA.

These activities are constantly reviewed based on risk and intelligence information and incorporate audits, inspections, system tests and targeted national campaigns.

3.2 Australia's safety performance

Australia monitors and measures the holistic safety performance of the aviation system through the analysis of safety data and information presented to SSP-CAT.

Emerging safety concerns are identified during this analysis and are used to inform decisions regarding controls and their effectiveness. This analysis is used to identify emerging safety concerns and inform decisions on the safety goals, objectives, indicators and targets that are developed for inclusion in the NASP to measure overall State safety performance.

In support of Australia's safety goals, the NASP defines a series of SEIs and associated actions, designed to improve State safety performance. The SSP-CAT is responsible for monitoring and tracking the performance of safety objectives, SEIs and actions. Actions may be assigned to a specific SSP working group listed in Appendix A if required, depending on their expertise.

3.2.1 Safety-data-driven targeting

The safety data collected by Australia's aviation agencies is regularly reviewed, analysed and reported for the purpose of identifying trends, emerging safety issues and assisting with addressing existing safety issues.

CASA

Part of CASA's core function is the monitoring of safety performance and identification of safety related trends and risk factors, taking into account international safety developments.

ATSB

The ATSB investigates aviation accidents and incidents, and collects safety data through both mandatory and voluntary reporting schemes. The ATSB uses this data to determine how prevalent certain types of occurrences in different types of aviation operations, and to proactively look for emerging safety trends. By monitoring trends, issues of concern can be communicated and action taken to prevent accidents.

Potential issues are then monitored by the ATSB, and shared with industry and other government agencies. Safety actions can then be taken by the most appropriate organisations to prevent these issues resulting in accidents. These trends can also point to the need for the ATSB to target particular types of occurrences for investigation.

3.2.2 Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach

Australia undertakes a systematic, coordinated national approach to managing our responsibilities under the ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach (USOAP CMA). The Multi-agency MOU is evidence of the Australian Government commitment to the management of safety oversight and details the roles and responsibilities of each agency.

The Multi-agency MOU identifies the coordination and working arrangements of the agencies and establishes the USOAP CMA Working Group. The USOAP CMA Working Group is a cross-agency team with representatives of all agencies with Annex responsibilities. The working group meets regularly to monitor Australia's compliance with ICAO safety oversight.

3.3 State management of change

Australia has developed procedures to support the management of change at a State level. Implementing a management of change process is important to allow a State to proactively identify the impact of change in its aviation system. Australia plans and executes proposed State-level changes via a structured and defined methodology.

State changes, either planned or unplanned that may impact on Australia's ability to fulfil its regulatory obligations or impact safety management capabilities are managed under the SSP framework. The impact

of planned changes on the existing civil aviation system are considered prior to implementation and risks are identified for mitigation. SSP changes are required to be considered by the SSP-CAT. Changes can be classified as: organisational, regulatory or operational and may include:

- reorganisation of State aviation authorities (including downsizing);
- changes in defined SSP processes;
- changes in the regulatory environment, such as changes in existing State safety policies, programmes and regulations;
- changes in the operational environment, such as introduction of new technologies, infrastructure, equipment and services; and
- rapidly changing industry (expanding, contracting, morphing) and its potential impact on the State oversight and performance monitoring capabilities.

3.3.1 Organisational change

SSP organisational changes are undertaken in conjunction with the AIG and informed to the APG. Agencies that are directly impacted by the change are actively involved in the planning and implementation of the change. Agencies that are not directly impacted by the change must be informed of the change and associated activities.

3.3.2 Regulatory change

The Australian Government consults relevant government agencies, commercial organisations, industrial and consumer groups, bodies representing the aviation industry service providers or personnel, and the public on all proposed safety regulatory changes. Public consultation typically includes:

- discussion papers during the regulatory development stage;
- draft regulations; and
- summaries of consultation following consideration by the Aviation Safety Advisory Panel (ASAP) and the applicable Technical Working Group (TWG).

Public submissions provided within the public consultation period will be considered and any appropriate changes made prior to the proposed rule prior to being submitted to the responsible Minister for approval.

3.3.3 Operational changes

Operational changes within the SSP environment may necessitate responses from SSP agencies, such as reorganising an agency's structure or improving its capability in order to effectively manage any associated risks.

3.3.4 Other changes

Where changes do not impact other SSP stakeholders or relate to an existing risk control, an SSP agency will freely implement changes within their respective areas of responsibility in accordance with agency procedures.

Where the change impacts policy or procedures documented in the SSP, then the agency making the change should notify the SSP-CAT to ensure the change can be appropriately documented. Each agency will ensure that the impact of a planned change on the broader SSP and other SSP agencies is considered through their management of change.

3.4 Continuous improvement

Australia utilises a Plan/Do/Check/Act cycle to continuously improve the SSP and aviation system through regular reviews of the SSP, the NASP and the NANP.

Australia aligns to the triennial global and regional safety planning cycle, where the SSP and NASP are subject to a formal review every three years. However, a review of the SSP or NASP may be triggered by the SSP-CAT under the change management methodology when required.

4. State safety promotion

Safety promotion is critical in supporting the core operational objectives in Australia's SSP. All Australian aviation safety agencies play a role in aviation safety promotion.

Safety promotion in Australia is enhanced through staff training, communication and dissemination of safety information to ensure an effective State safety culture.

4.1 Internal communication and dissemination of safety information

Australian aviation safety agencies offer a range of mandatory and recommended safety awareness training for all relevant staff. SSP and SMS awareness training has been developed and is accompanied by educational and promotional products. Awareness training is communicated through various means such as through agencies' learning management systems, email newsletters, fact sheets and internal advertising.

Additionally, ATSB conducts briefings on the progress of investigations including emerging issues relating to resourcing and scope, stakeholder management and identified or potential safety issues.

Both CASA and ATSB (through RMIT) offer training courses which are available to staff in all Australian aviation safety agencies.

4.2 External communication and dissemination of safety information (Critical Element-5)

Formal and informal communication from Australian aviation safety agencies to the aviation industry is used to convey safety-related information. This communication can be urgent, safety-critical information or safety-related information of a more routine, informative nature.

4.2.1 Infrastructure

Infrastructure coordinates the Australian Government's engagement with ICAO matters, and provides a central point from which data and analysis of safety information is disseminated to Australian aviation safety agencies. It provides the electronic hosting point for the SSP and NASP documents in addition to detailing how Australian safety obligations are met.

4.2.2 CASA

CASA uses a range of safety communication, education and promotion activities aimed at further developing an informed and safety conscious aviation industry and community. CASA communicates time sensitive, safety critical information to the aviation industry through Airworthiness Directives (ADs).

In addition to mandatory communication, CASA provides a range of informative, educational and promotional material to industry participants and the public, and has an active group of aviation safety advisors available to provide assistance and advice to industry. More information about CASA's safety education and promotion can be found at [Resources and education | Civil Aviation Safety Authority](#).

4.2.3 ATSB

The ATSB communicates and disseminates safety information, including information drawn from the results of its investigations and safety research and analysis. The ATSB publishes and promotes investigation and safety study reports publicly on its website and social media channels, delivering targeted safety messaging to the aviation industry.

The ATSB also collaborates with portfolio agencies CASA, Airservices Australia, and AMSA to produce and share safety material to improve aviation safety for the travelling public.

4.2.4 Airservices

Airservices oversees Australia's NOTAM notifications which alert pilots to any potential safety hazards along a flight route or in a specified location. NOTAMs are facilitated and published by Airservices but generated by approved data originators (industry participants). NOTAMs can also advise of changes to aeronautical facilities, services or procedures.

Airservices provides a comprehensive aeronautical information service for Australian aviation participants. Airservices publishes a comprehensive range of information products for commercial and private pilots to ensure the safety and efficiency of aviation activities, including:

- static information – defined airspace, waypoints and air routes; the location and character of
- navigation aids, frequencies and obstacles; and the physical characteristics of airports and geography; and
- dynamic information – weather and other conditions that impact flight planning and operations.

Airservices also produces a range of safety communications media on airspace, runway safety and air traffic functions and topics. These products are available to the aviation community through established liaison channels, safety magazines and newsletters and through the Airservices website. Examples of these products can be found at [Safety publications | Airservices Australia](#).

4.2.5 AMSA

AMSA communicates and disseminates safety information related to SAR, particularly information about the Cospas-Sarsat satellite distress beacon detection system. AMSA also produces a range of safety communications media on SAR topics. Information is published in safety magazines and on the AMSA website at [Safety & navigation | Australian Maritime Safety Authority](#).

4.2.6 BoM

BoM regularly publishes aviation weather articles related to service changes and hazardous weather in aviation safety magazines. BoM also publishes information related to aviation hazardous weather phenomena, including those specific to a region or a particular airport at [Aviation Weather Services | BoM](#).

4.2.7 Home Affairs

CISG communicates information to the aviation industry through channels such as direct and forums-based engagement, and through the department's internet presence inclusive of internet sites and social media. The CISG makes available to the aviation industry a wide range of information on aviation security regulatory obligations including by making tools, templates and guidance accessible through open and restricted access internet sites. Aviation industry participants (service providers and representative groups) may also seek advice from CISG on how to meet their obligations.

Aviation security risk information products and guidance are made available to industry so they understand – and are more capable of managing – the security risks they face. This includes products on urgent, significant changes in the environment as well as informative products on longer-term matters.

More information is available on Home Affairs' Cyber and Infrastructure Security Centre web site at [Cyber and Infrastructure Security Centre | Home Affairs](#).

4.2.8 Defence

Defence, through the implementation of the Defence Aviation Safety Program (DASP), communicates safety information via a range of mechanisms including but not limited to:

- aviation safety publications, periodicals and conferences;
- safety occurrence reporting;
- dissemination of safety investigation findings;
- the Defence Aviation Safety Annual Report;
- Advisory Circulars; and
- Airworthiness Board Reports.

The Defence Aviation Safety Authority also conducts a range of education and training, and provides promotional information to raise safety awareness within the Defence aviation community.

Further information is available on the DASA website at [Defence Aviation Safety Authority | Defence](#).

Appendix A—SSP working groups

Meeting	Frequency	Attendees (Chair)	Role
Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme Continuous Monitoring Approach (USOAP CMA) Working Group	Quarterly	Infrastructure (Chair) CASA Airservices ATSB AMSA BoM Home Affairs	The USOAP CMA Working Group is a working level cross-agency team with representative of all agencies with ICAO Annex responsibilities. The objective of the USOAP CMA Working Group is to promote civil aviation safety by ensuring Australia adheres to ICAO's safety oversight standards.
Joint Agency Aviation Safety Analysis Coordination Group (JAASACG)		ATSB CASA Airservices BITRE Defence Other NMHS providers	To facilitate the exchange of safety-related data and analyses between agencies, for the sole purpose of maintaining and improving aviation safety; and to identify joint safety analysis projects that utilise the combined capabilities of agencies to produce outputs of aviation safety benefit.
Australian Aviation Wildlife Hazard Group (AAWHG)	Quarterly	Airline associations Airport associations Infrastructure CASA Airservices Airlines ATSB Defence Unions Industry service providers	The primary aviation wildlife hazard management reference body in Australia. The AAWHG fulfils Australia's commitment to have a national bird strike committee as recommended by ICAO under the Airport Services Manual (Document 9137).
Aviation Industry Services Working Group	Twice per year	BoM Airservices CASA Industry associations Industry service providers	To review and endorse the provision of aviation meteorological service by the Bureau of Meteorology and consider opportunities for service development.
National Runway Safety Group	Twice per year	Air Transport Operators Aerodrome/Airport operators Industry associations CASA Airservices Defence BoM	To facilitate State-level visibility and continuous improvement of runway safety performance. Through identifying current and emerging issues relating to runway safety and implementing national initiatives in a collaborative, targeted, tailored and timely manner to assure the safety of operations.
National Airports Safeguarding Advisory Group	Twice per year	CASA Airservices Local Government Association Commonwealth, State and Territory Government planning and transport officials.	Develops the National Airports Safeguarding Framework, a national land use planning framework which aims to improve safety outcomes by ensuring aviation safety requirements are recognised in land use planning decisions.
Vulcan Working Group	Twice per year	BoM CASA Airservices Industry associations Industry service providers International meteorological service providers	Discuss issues relating to the impact of volcanic ash events on aviation and consider opportunities for service development.

Meeting	Frequency	Attendees (Chair)	Role
National advisory forum for strategic airspace		Future membership could include: Airservices Airport operator representative Airline and aircraft operators CASA AMSA (SAR) Infrastructure ATSB Defence BoM Pilot association	*The Australian Strategic Air Traffic Management Group (ASTRA) served as an industry advisory body dedicated to participation in the development of an optimum ATM system for Australia. ASTRA last convened in 2020. The AIG is seeking to establish a national advisory forum to discuss strategic airspace matters having regard to evolving airspace changes and operators in Australian airspace.
Aviation State Engagement Forum		CASA Airservices BoM Defence Airlines Industry associations	State-based (regional) forums for discussion of matters relating to airspace and related procedures in Australia, and specifically in their areas of responsibility.
Asia Pacific Cabin Safety Working Group	Twice per year	Airlines Industry associations CASA ATSB	To facilitate the exchange of cabin safety information and sharing of resources, with the aim of promoting a proactive approach to cabin safety across the industry.
Aviation Safety Advisory Panel (ASAP)		CASA Airlines Industry associations	ASAP is the primary advisory body through which CASA directs industry engagement and seeks input on current and future regulatory and associated policy approaches. The ASAP provides the Director of Aviation Safety with informed, objective high-level advice from the aviation community on current, emerging and potential issues that have, or may have, significant implications for aviation safety and the way CASA performs its functions.
Technical Working Group(s) (TWGs)		CASA Airlines Industry associations Industry service providers	TWGs are established by the ASAP for referring specific issues within an industry sector, subject matter or domain for advice. CASA may also establish a TWG to provide input on specific technical issues and proposals. In these cases, the ASAP will be requested by CASA to endorse the TWG so there is transparency in the collaborative work conducted by CASA and Industry representatives.
Inter-agency Aviation Safety Promotion Working Group (IASPWG)		CASA Airservices AMSA ATSB CASA Defence BoM Infrastructure	The IASPWG has been established as a partnership between Australian aviation agencies for the enhancement of aviation safety education, including cooperative development and dissemination of safety awareness materials. To enable Australian aviation agencies to collaborate and jointly promote aviation safety activities at the national and local levels.

Appendix B—Australian licensing, certification, authorisation and/or approval regulations

Table 8: Personnel licensing requirements

Personnel	Regulation
Flight Crew	CASR 61 – Flight crew licencing CASR 67 – Medical CASR 101.F.3 – Remote pilot licenses
Air Traffic Controllers	CASR 65 – Air Traffic services licensing CASR 67 – Medical
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	CASR 66 – Continuing Airworthiness – aircraft engineer licences and ratings
Remote Pilots	CASR 101 – Unmanned Aircraft and Rockets
Other Personnel	CASR 64 – Authorisations for non-licenced personnel

Table 9: Australian Air Operator approvals

Type	Regulation
General	CASR 91 – General operating and flight rules
Remotely piloted aircraft	CASR 101.F.4 – Certification of RPA operators
Air Transport Operators	CASR 119 – Australian air transport operators – certification and management CASR 121 – Australian air transport operations - larger aeroplanes CASR 129 – Foreign air transport operators - certification and operating requirements CASR 133 – Australian air transport operations – rotorcraft CASR 135 – Australian air transport operations - smaller aeroplanes
Balloon operators	CASR 131 – Balloons and hot airships
Aerial application and aerial work	CASR 137 – Aerial application operations - other than rotorcraft CASR 138 – Aerial work operations

Table 10: Australian aircraft certification and registration regulations

Type	Regulation
Certification / Airworthiness	CASR 21 – Certification and airworthiness requirements for aircraft and parts
	CASR 22 – Airworthiness standards for sailplanes and powered sailplanes
	CASR 23 – Airworthiness standards for aeroplanes in the normal, utility, acrobatic or commuter category
	CASR 25 – Airworthiness standards for aeroplanes in the transport category
	CASR 26 – Airworthiness standards for aircraft in the primary category or intermediate category
	CASR 27 – Airworthiness standards for rotorcraft in the normal category
	CASR 29 – Airworthiness standards for rotorcraft in the transport category
	CASR 31 – Airworthiness standards for manned free balloons
	CASR 32 – Airworthiness standards for engines for very light aeroplanes
	CASR 33 – Airworthiness standards for aircraft engines
	CASR 35 – Airworthiness standards for aircraft propellers
	CASR 39 – Airworthiness Directives
	CASR 42 – Continuing airworthiness requirements for aircraft and aeronautical parts
	CASR 90 – Additional airworthiness requirements
	CASR 103 – Sports and recreation aircraft
Aircraft Registration	CASR 45 – Display of nationality marks and registration marks and aircraft registration identification plates
	CASR 47 – Registration of aircraft and related matters

Table 11: Training Organisation certification

Training Outcome	Regulation
Flight Crew	CASR 60 – Synthetic training devices
	CASR 141– Recreational, private and commercial pilot flight training, other than certain integrated training courses
	CASR 142 – Integrated and multi-crew pilot flight training, contracted recurrent training and contracted checking
Air Traffic Controllers	CASR 143 – Air traffic services training providers
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	CASR 147 – Continuing airworthiness—maintenance training organisations
Remote Pilots	CASR 101 – Unmanned aircraft and rockets

Table 12: Airservices certification

Service	Regulation
Air Traffic	CASR172 – Air Traffic Service Providers
Instrument Flight Procedures Design	CASR 173 – Instrument flight procedure design
Aeronautical Telecommunications and Radionavigation	CASR 171 – Aeronautical telecommunications services and radionavigation service providers
Aerodrome Rescue and Firefighting	CASR 139.H – Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting services
Aeronautical Information Management	CASR 175 – Aeronautical Information Management (services) providers and data

Table 13: Other approvals and certifications

Service	Regulation
Aerodrome operators	CASR 139 – Aerodromes
Maintenance organisations	CASR 145 – Continuing airworthiness - Approved maintenance organisations
Self-administering aviation organisations	CASR 149 – Approved self-administering aviation organisations

Appendix C— Aviation Agency Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

The *Australian Aviation State Safety Programme: Aviation Agency Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities* (The SSP Emergency Response Guide) outlines the roles and responsibilities of Australian Government State Safety Programme (SSP) aviation agencies during aviation emergencies within the Australian Search and Rescue (SAR) Region.

This guide is provided as an appendix to Section 1.5 of the Australian Aviation State Safety Programme and supports Australia’s implementation of ICAO Annex 19 – *Safety Management* by documenting national-level emergency response and crisis-management roles.

This appendix also supports Ministerial awareness by clearly identifying Australian Government agency responsibilities during aviation emergencies within the State Safety Programme framework.

Table C1: Australia’s SSP agencies

Agency	Minister
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts (DITRDCA)	Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA)	
Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB)	
Airservices Australia (Airservices)	
Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)	
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Department of Home Affairs (Home Affairs)	Minister for Home Affairs
Department of Defence (Defence)	Minister for Defence
Bureau of Meteorology (BoM)	Minister for the Environment and Water

1.2. Linkages to other Australian Government response plans

This appendix forms part of Australia’s broader aviation emergency response and crisis-management framework as described in Section 1.5 of the Australian Aviation State Safety Programme.

Australia manages aviation emergencies within a whole-of-government crisis-management system, underpinned by the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework (AGCMF) and supported by a range of national plans and standing arrangements. These frameworks establish how the Australian Government prepares for, responds to and recovers from crises, including aviation safety, aviation security and cyber-related incidents.

Within this context, this appendix:

- documents national-level aviation agency roles relevant to the SSP;
- clarifies how aviation safety responsibilities interface with broader crisis-management arrangements; and
- supports consistent understanding of agency responsibilities across government, including at the Ministerial level.

This appendix does not replicate or restate the content of national crisis-management frameworks or operational response plans. Activation thresholds, coordination mechanisms and operational command arrangements are described in the frameworks and plans referenced in SSP Section 1.5.

By articulating agency roles within the SSP context, this appendix provides continuity and transparency of national-level aviation emergency response responsibilities.

1.3. Australian Search and Rescue Region (SRR)

Australia is responsible for aviation search and rescue within a defined Search and Rescue Region in accordance with ICAO Annex 12. Detailed geographic boundaries and coordination arrangements are described in the National Search and Rescue Manual (NATSAR) and are not repeated in this guide.

1.4. Scope

For Ministers, this appendix provides role clarity and governance context only; it does not describe Ministerial decision-making processes or crisis-management actions.

1.4.1 The SSP Emergency Response Guide does:

Support emergency managers who undertake whole-of-Australian Government communications and coordinate resources within the Australian Search and Rescue Region (SRR) by providing clarity on national-level roles and responsibilities of the various departments and portfolio agencies that together implement Australia's SSP.

1.4.2 The SSP Emergency Response Guide does not:

Cover action resulting from aircraft incidents that are handled within standing jurisdictional or existing aviation incident response arrangements including:

- The national coordination arrangements in the AGCMF which may be used to support a response to an aviation safety or aviation security incident as an identified hazard under the AGCMF.
- Those defined under the '*Aviation Transport Security Act 2004* – Division 5 – Unlawful interference with aviation' (Department of Home Affairs).
- Aerodrome Emergency Plans, which outline the arrangements for an aviation incident within the precinct or vicinity of a certified aerodrome (CASA enforced).
- Australian NATSAR Manual, which outlines the search and rescue coordination arrangements for civil and military aircraft in distress and their occupants within the Australian Search and Rescue Region (National Search and Rescue Council).

For Ministers, this guide provides role clarity and governance context only; it does not describe Ministerial decision-making processes or crisis-management actions.

1.5. How this guide should be used

This guide should be used:

- to understand which agencies hold national-level responsibilities during aviation emergencies;
- to distinguish between aviation safety, aviation security, investigation and search and rescue functions;
- to support briefings and discussions on national aviation emergency arrangements; and
- to complement advice provided through established Australian Government crisis-management frameworks.

2. Roles and responsibilities

2.1. Ministerial roles

Australia's aviation emergency arrangements assign Ministerial leadership based on the nature of the incident, while preserving the independence of safety regulation and investigation.

2.1.1 Lead Minister determination for aviation emergencies

The AGCMF describes 14 possible hazards listed in its Appendix A (*Designated Lead Ministers, Lead Coordinating Senior Officials and Australian Government Coordinating Agencies for identified hazards*).

The nature of the hazard will determine the Lead Minister for the Australian Government's preparation for, response to and recovery from a crisis. Under the AGCMF, the Australian Government has the ability to change the Lead Minister and the Australian Government Coordinating Agency. It may be necessary for two or more ministers to co-lead and as an incident evolves the Lead Minister may transfer to a different minister, as appropriate.

When a crisis is novel or not designated in the AGCMF, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is the default Australian Government Coordinating Agency until such time as an appropriate Australian Government Coordinating Agency is agreed. The Minister responsible for emergency management is the default Lead Minister until such time that an appropriate Lead Minister is agreed.

Depending on the nature and scale of the crisis, the Prime Minister may decide to lead some or all elements of the crisis. When this occurs, the Prime Minister will advise which elements the portfolio minister will continue to lead on.

2.1.2 Role of the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government during aviation emergencies

Transport Incidents – other than terrorism

The AGCMF provides the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government has the lead role for transport incidents, other than terrorism, that require a whole-of-government response. This may include crashes of, and search and rescue efforts for, commercial aircraft (within Australia or the Australian Search and Rescue Region).

2.1.3 Role of the Minister for Home Affairs during aviation security-related incidents

Domestic terrorist incidents and domestic security-related incidents

Under the AGCMF, the Minister for Home Affairs is the Lead Minister for domestic terrorist incidents (suspected or declared) that require a whole-of-government response. This may include terrorism related aviation incidents.

A terrorist incident is an act, or threat to commit an act, that is done with the intention to coerce or influence the public or any government by intimidation to advance a political, religious or ideological cause, and the act causes:

- death, serious harm or endangers a person
- serious damage to property
- a serious risk to the health or safety of the public
- the serious interference with, disruption, or destruction, of critical infrastructure (including aviation)

The Minister for Home Affairs is also the Lead Minister for domestic security related incidents under the AGMCF, which may include significant acts of sabotage involving aviation. For this purpose, an act of sabotage has the same meaning as Division 82 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995*.

2.2. State Safety Programme agency roles

This section reflects the responsibilities of Australian Government agencies, jurisdictions and non-government entities during aviation emergencies within the Australian SRR.

During aviation emergencies, responsibilities are deliberately distributed across agencies with distinct functions. Leadership, regulation, investigation, service provision and search and rescue are separated to preserve safety, accountability and independence.

2.2.1 Airservices Australia

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, Airservices Australia is responsible for providing air navigation and related services and identifying and escalating potential distress situations through the SAR alerting service. Airservices provides Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting Services, the first responder to aircraft incidents at 27 aerodromes nationally, and executes the roles and functions required under legislation. Airservices does not exercise command of emergency response operations.

- Provides air traffic services, including monitoring scheduled aircraft from origin to destination, in-flight emergency response and assisting with incident investigation as required.
- Provides SAR alerting services for aircraft to the AMSA, Headquarters Joint Operations Command and/or state or territory police and helps to provide aeronautical communication services during SAR operations.
- Provides communication relay and coordination support to AMSA to enable effective air safety and SAR response.
- Assists Defence with SAR coordination for military aircraft in distress outside military-controlled airspace.
- For aircraft in-flight likely to make a forced landing or ditching, Airservices provides a parallel SAR response in coordination with the AMSA, as required.

2.2.2 Australian Maritime Safety Authority

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Australian Maritime Safety Authority is responsible for national aviation search and rescue coordination and does not regulate aviation safety or conduct safety investigations.

- Coordinates SAR operations for international civil aircraft, aircraft on the Australian Civil Aircraft Register and the Recreation Aviation Australia Register, and manned space vehicles in distress and their occupants.
- Passes SAR coordination to the federal, state or territory police service, once an aircraft in distress is located and all surviving persons from the aircraft are rescued, or it is agreed between AMSA and the relevant police service that the police are the best placed overall SAR coordination authority.

- Supports a jurisdiction following the declaration of an aviation disaster or emergency.
- Assists the Australian Transport Safety Bureau or Defence Flight Safety Bureau with any investigation.
- Provides SAR briefings to the Australian Government, DITRDCSA, Defence, ATSB, CASA, Home Affairs and others including Police, DFAT, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – biosecurity and trade, airline/airport operators and adjacent rescue coordination centres, as required.
- Provides an AMSA Liaison Officer to the Crisis Coordination Centre.

2.2.3 Australian Transport Safety Bureau

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Australian Transport Safety Bureau is responsible for independent, no-blame investigation and the preservation of safety evidence and does not direct emergency response activities.

- Has overall responsibility and command of accident investigations up to and including 12 nautical miles offshore, and beyond if an Australian-registered aircraft is involved.
- Acts in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Chicago Convention with regards to aircraft accidents occurring beyond 12 nautical miles off the coastline.
- Assists the investigation of accidents involving Defence aircraft, if requested.
- Upon an aviation crash or disaster, the ATSB or the Defence Flight Safety Bureau (DFSBS) must be contacted so that rescue operations do not compromise investigation activities. The ATSB can provide relevant information to the rescue and recovery process.

2.2.4 Bureau of Meteorology

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Bureau of Meteorology is responsible for providing meteorological services and advice in support of aviation emergency response activities.

- Collaborates with emergency response agencies to provide forecasts, warnings and briefings to assist SAR operations.
- Assists the ATSB, Defence and CASA with aviation accident and incident investigations.

2.2.5 Civil Aviation Safety Authority

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for aviation safety regulation and oversight and does not command emergency response or recovery operations.

- Undertakes regulatory investigations with a view to taking appropriate safety-related action pursuant to the CASA functions.
- Establishes airspace coordination during response and in some recovery aspects (particularly where aerial damage assessments are being conducted).
- Establishes restricted airspace of a temporary nature (temporary restricted area) to limit or control aviation activity in the interests of public safety, or to protect the environment as required.
- Provides appropriate technical support to other agencies.
- Supports and assists the ATSB accident investigation where necessary. This is separate and distinct from CASA's authority to carry out a regulatory investigation into the accident, which may be conducted in parallel to the ATSB's investigation.

2.2.6 Department of Defence

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Department of Defence is responsible for military aviation emergency response and cooperates with civil agencies where military and civil responsibilities intersect.

- Provides non-financial assistance through NEMA, under the provisions of Defence Force Aid to the Civil Authority and Defence Assistance to the Civil Community.
- Provides air traffic services, including monitoring scheduled aircraft operating in military airspace, in-flight emergency response and assisting with incident investigation as required.
- Provides SAR alerting services for aircraft to the AMSA, Headquarters Joint Operations Command and/or state or territory police and helps to provide aeronautical communication services during SAR operations.
- Responsible for emergency responses to the crash or ditching of military aircraft within the Australian SRR and civil aircraft operating at Defence or Joint user aerodromes, with the assistance of the other emergency response agencies and entities, as required.
- Conducts SAR for military and State aircraft (including visiting foreign military and State aircraft), and Defence operations.
- The Defence Flight Safety Bureau is responsible for investigating Australian military accidents, and subject to international agreements with visiting foreign military forces, support the investigation of foreign military aircraft accidents in Australia. DFSB operates under the authority and guidance of the Defence Aviation Authority, a position held by the Chief of Air Force.
- Upon a military aviation crash or disaster, the DFSB or the ATSB must be contacted so that rescue operations do not compromise investigation activities. The DFSB can provide relevant information to the rescue and recovery process.
- Assists the investigation of accidents involving civil aircraft, if requested.

2.2.7 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for consular and diplomatic support and does not lead domestic emergency response activities.

- Notifies foreign governments if their citizens are involved in an aircraft accident in Australia.
- Notifies next-of-kin of Australian citizens who reside or who are travelling outside of Australia.
- Provides consular assistance through Consular and Crisis Management Division (working with Australian overseas missions), if aviation disasters occur overseas and involving Australians or Australian interests.

2.2.8 Department of Home Affairs

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Department of Home Affairs is responsible for Australian Government coordination of aviation security and terrorism-related incidents and does not regulate aviation safety.

- Supports the Minister for Home Affairs by taking the lead role in Australian Government coordination if a national terrorist situation involving aviation is declared (under the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC) National Counter-Terrorism Plan). If an aviation incident involves sabotage, and is not terrorism, the Department may activate the Australian Government Domestic Security Crisis Plan (AUSSECPLAN) and coordinate the Australian Government's response.
- In response to an aviation security incident the Secretary of Home Affairs may issue a direction to control the movement of aircraft or require additional security measures.
- The Minister for Home Affairs may make authorisations relating to a cyber security incident for purposes of the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018*, including those impacting on aviation infrastructure.
- The National Cyber Security Coordinator (Coordinator) leads the Australian Government's response to the cyber aspects of the incident, supported by the National Office of Cyber Security and the

Australian Signals Directorate, as outlined in AUSCYBERPLAN. If cyber is secondary, the Coordinator supports the lead operational agency by managing the cyber-specific impacts.

- Arranges visas for foreign carriers, victims and employees' families.

2.2.9 Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts

For the purposes of the State Safety Programme, the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts is responsible for national aviation policy coordination and whole-of-government coordination during aviation safety-related emergencies.

- Supports the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government by taking the lead role in Australian Government coordination in the event a national aviation incident, other than terrorism, occurs.
- Provides support with respect to weight limits and curfew restrictions regarding the take-off and landing of aircraft used for the purposes of managing a national emergency.
- Maintains the voluntary Code for the Preparation of Airline Family Assistance Plans (Family Assistance Code) which sets out the minimum standards expected of airlines to provide distinct and sensitive treatment of victims, and the families of victims, of an airline accident involving loss of life, and serious injury.

2.3. Other key stakeholder roles

In addition to SSP agencies, a number of other government and industry stakeholders have defined roles during aviation emergencies. These roles support, but do not replace, national-level SSP responsibilities.

2.3.1 Australian Border Force

- Manages customs and border protection related issues with the affected aircraft and its passengers, baggage, cargo or stores, in particular identifying, safely handling and securing prohibited or restricted items.
- Manages the travel movements and immigration processing of passengers and crew and providing personal details of passengers and crew to authorised persons.

2.3.2 National Emergency Management Agency

- Provides briefings to the Minister responsible for Emergency Management with information provided by DITRCSDA, Airservices, AMSA, state or territory emergency authorities and other agencies as appropriate.
- Coordinates Australian Government non-financial assistance to the affected states and territories under the formal request arrangements prescribed within COMDISPLAN.
- Participates in the Australian Government response to a terrorist attack in accordance with the Australian Government Crisis Arrangements and the ANZCTC Counter-Terrorism Handbook.
- Ensures regular updates are provided to relevant Australian Government and state and territory government authorities via the NSR.
- Supports Australian Government assistance and logistics to support persons directly affected in conjunction with airlines, via the NSR.
- Facilitates shared situational awareness and provides a central point of communication between Australian Government agencies, airlines, industry as well as states and territories, through the NCM and the NSR.

2.3.3 Airport Operators

- Considers this guide when planning for emergencies and reviews it against relevant state or territory emergency management arrangements. Resolves any identified inconsistencies in consultation with the relevant agencies and records the agreed resolutions in the Aerodrome Emergency Plan.
- Establishes and maintains local arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance to passengers, their families, employees, and all other persons directly affected by an emergency.
- Provides passenger and relative reception facilities for incidents where the aircraft has departed from or was destined for their port, or at the request of authorities.
- Supports the staging of SAR aircraft at the request of authorities.
- Assists the ATSB and other authorised investigators with accident investigations as needed.
- Manages the aerodrome-related aspects of aviation accidents as detailed in extant plans.
- Provides and accepts liaison officers into Australian and industry crisis centres, or equivalent.

2.3.4 Airlines

- Provides assistance through family assistance plans to victims, and the families of victims, consistent with responsibilities set out in the Family Assistance Code.
- Makes best efforts to provide all available information on the aircraft and persons, particularly the passenger manifest, to emergency services.
- Develops and maintains family assistance plans consistent with the responsibilities set out in the Family Assistance Code.
- Manages the aircraft-related aspects of aviation incidents, as detailed in extant plans.
- Provides and accepts liaison officers into Australian and industry crisis centres, or equivalent.

3. Associated documents

- Aerodrome Emergency Plans
- *Airports Act 1996*
- *Air Navigation Act 1920*
- Air Services Regulations 2019
- Australian Cyber Response Plan (AUSCYBERPLAN)
- Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
- Australian Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN)
- Australian Government Domestic Security Crisis Plan (AUSSECPLAN)
- Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee National Counter-Terrorism Plan
- *Aviation Transport Security Act 2004*
- Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998
- Code for the Preparation of Airline Family Assistance Plans
- *Customs Act 1901*
- Cyber Incident Management Arrangements
- *Cyber Security Act 2024*
- *National Emergency Declaration Act 2020*
- National Search and Rescue Manual
- *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018*
- *Transport Safety Investigation Act 2003*

