



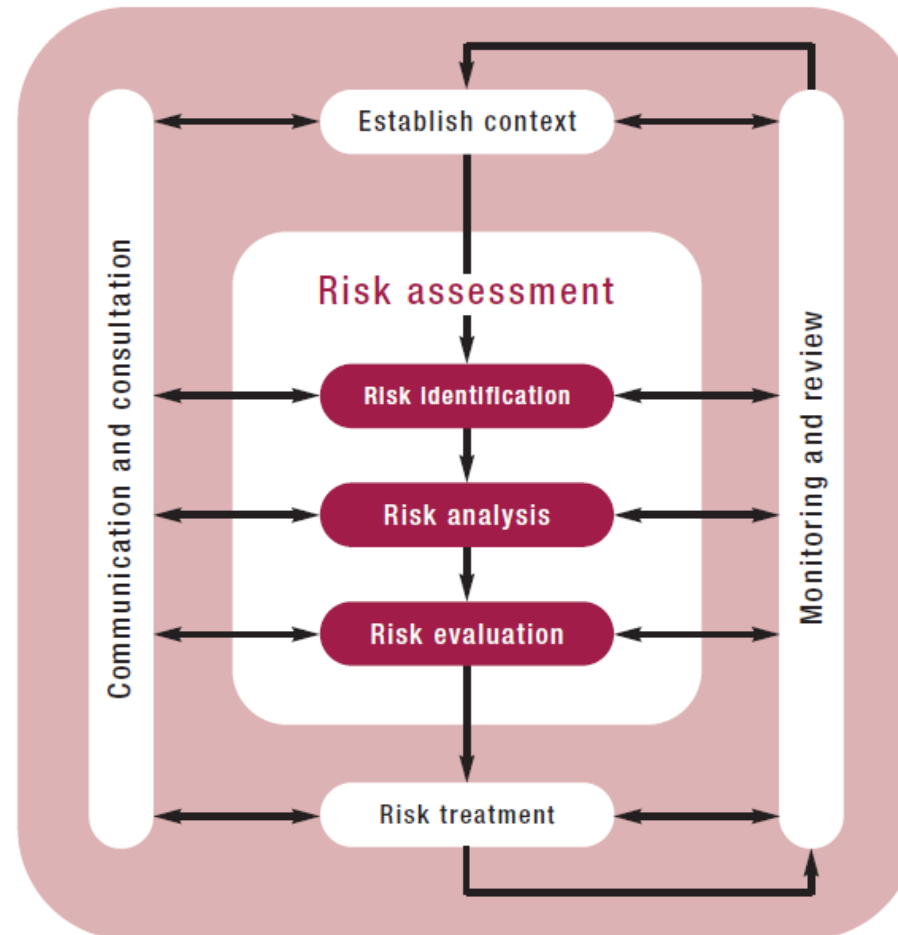
Pegasus Airlines – Risk Based Approach to Management System  
Capt. Kemal HELVACIOĞLU – Vice President of Safety, Quality & Compliance  
2014-05-16

# Risk Management System



Safety Management System actually uses the elements of ISO 31000 Risk Management. Our philosophy is to coordinate all risks of the company via an internationally recognized standard.

## Risk Management Process According to ISO 31000

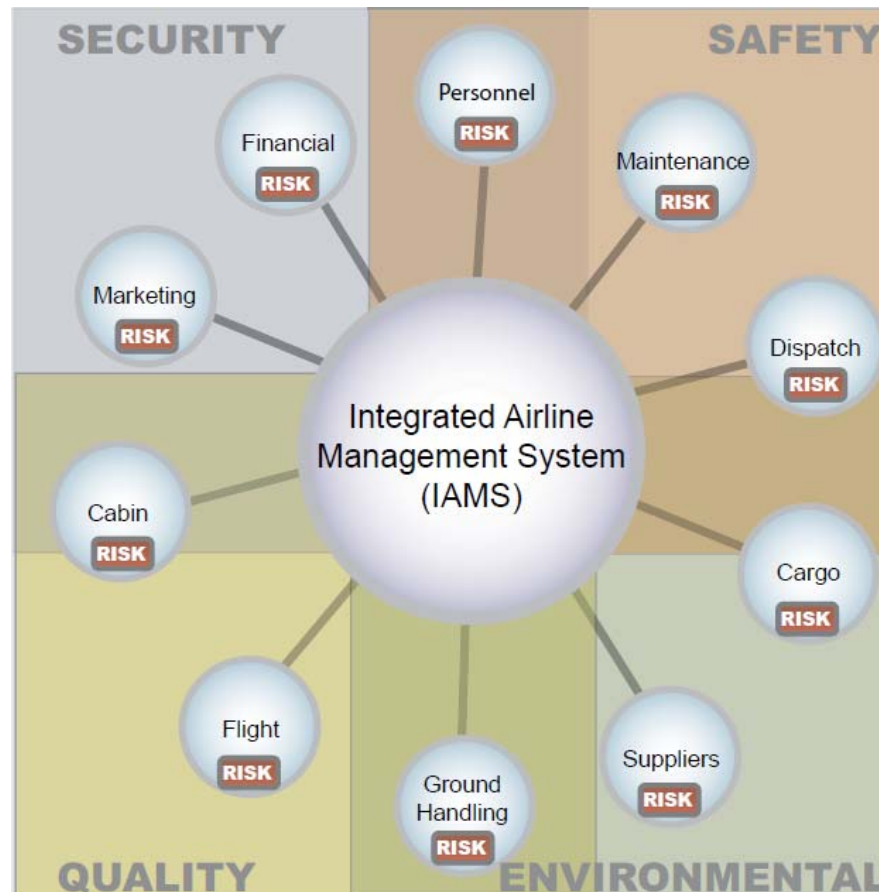


# Establishing the Context



To achieve an integrated risk management system, first we had to establish context. We have built a department that monitors all operational areas to see if risks are managed properly.

## Integrated Airline Management System



Some items to consider:

- Risk Management itself should be done by departments themselves; the role of the centralized risk management function should only be overseeing the process.
- Definition of risk criteria and risk assessment methodologies are key to systematic risk management. Departments should be trained according to these decisions and everyone should speak the same language.
- Establishing the context is a continuous, evolving process.

# Integration of Management Systems



As stated in ICAO Doc 9859 Safety Management Manual Section 2.9, the organization should integrate organizational management systems designed to achieve specific organizational goals.

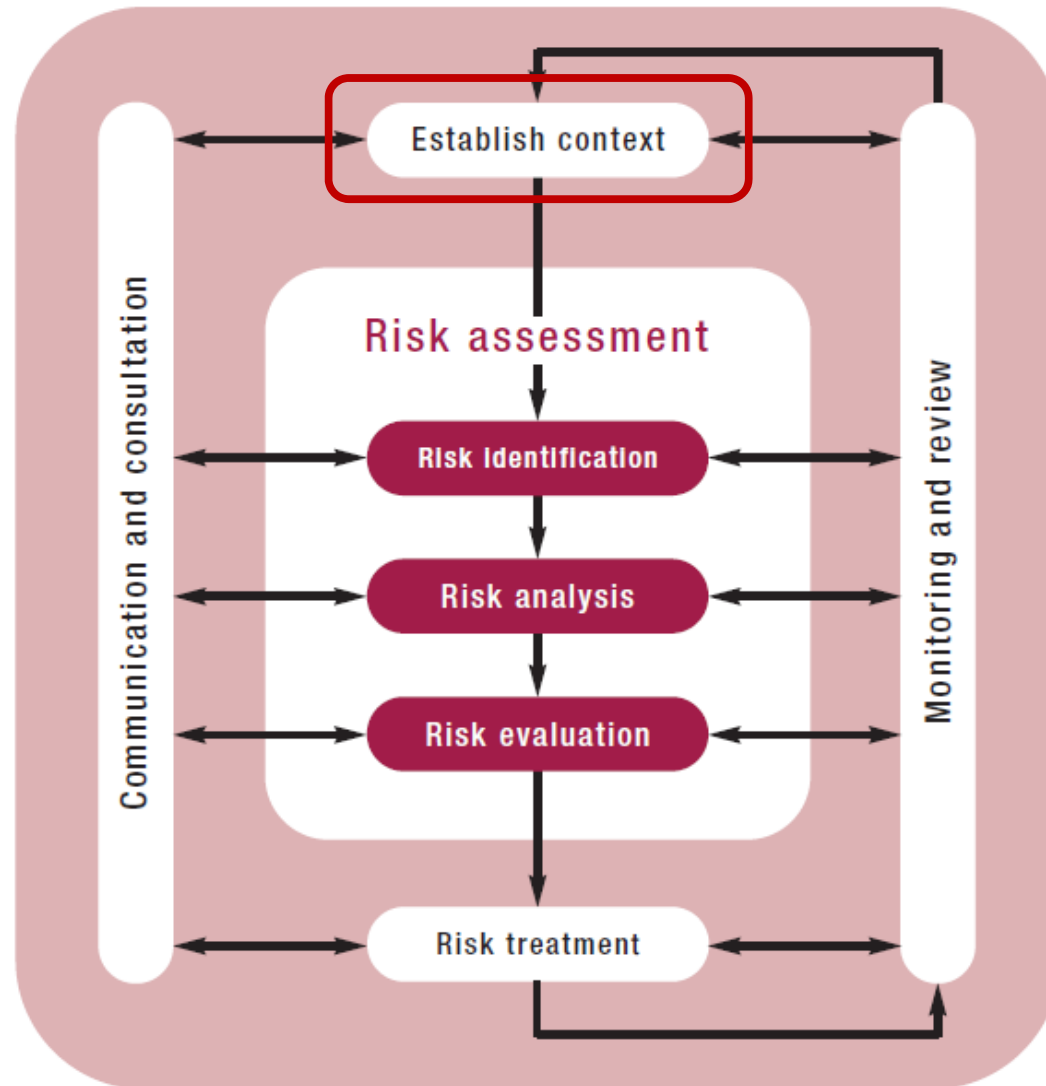
## Benefits

- reduction of duplication and therefore of costs;
- reduction of overall organizational risks and an increase in profitability;
- balance of potentially conflicting objectives; and
- elimination of potentially conflicting responsibilities and relationships.

ICAO Doc 9859 Table 5-1. Summary comparison of QMS and SMS

QMS	SMS
Quality	Safety
Quality assurance	Safety assurance
Quality control	Hazard identification and risk control
Quality culture	Safety culture
Compliance with requirements	Acceptable level of safety performance
Prescriptive	Performance-based
Standards and specifications	Organizational and human factors
Reactive > Proactive	Proactive > Predictive

# Hazard Identification



# Hazard Identification



We always try to have technological hazard identification methods:

1



Reporting (AQD: Aviation Quality Database)

2



Audits and LOSA

3



Teledyne End to End Solutions and Flight Data Monitoring System

4



Safety Surveys

5



Trend Analysis

6



Management of Change Studies

7



New Destination Risk Assessment Studies

8



External Events and Studies



# 1 Reporting and AQD



Environmental



Health and  
Safety



Human  
Factors



Security



Safety



Audits



Risk  
Assessments



Operations


A single view of your data

## 2 Audits



Various audits are being coordinated through AQD Audit Module.

- Safety and Quality Audits
- DGCA Audits
- IOSA
- Integrated Management System Audits
- Audits from the Ministry of Labour regarding Occupational Health and Safety Risks
- SAFA/SANA Audits

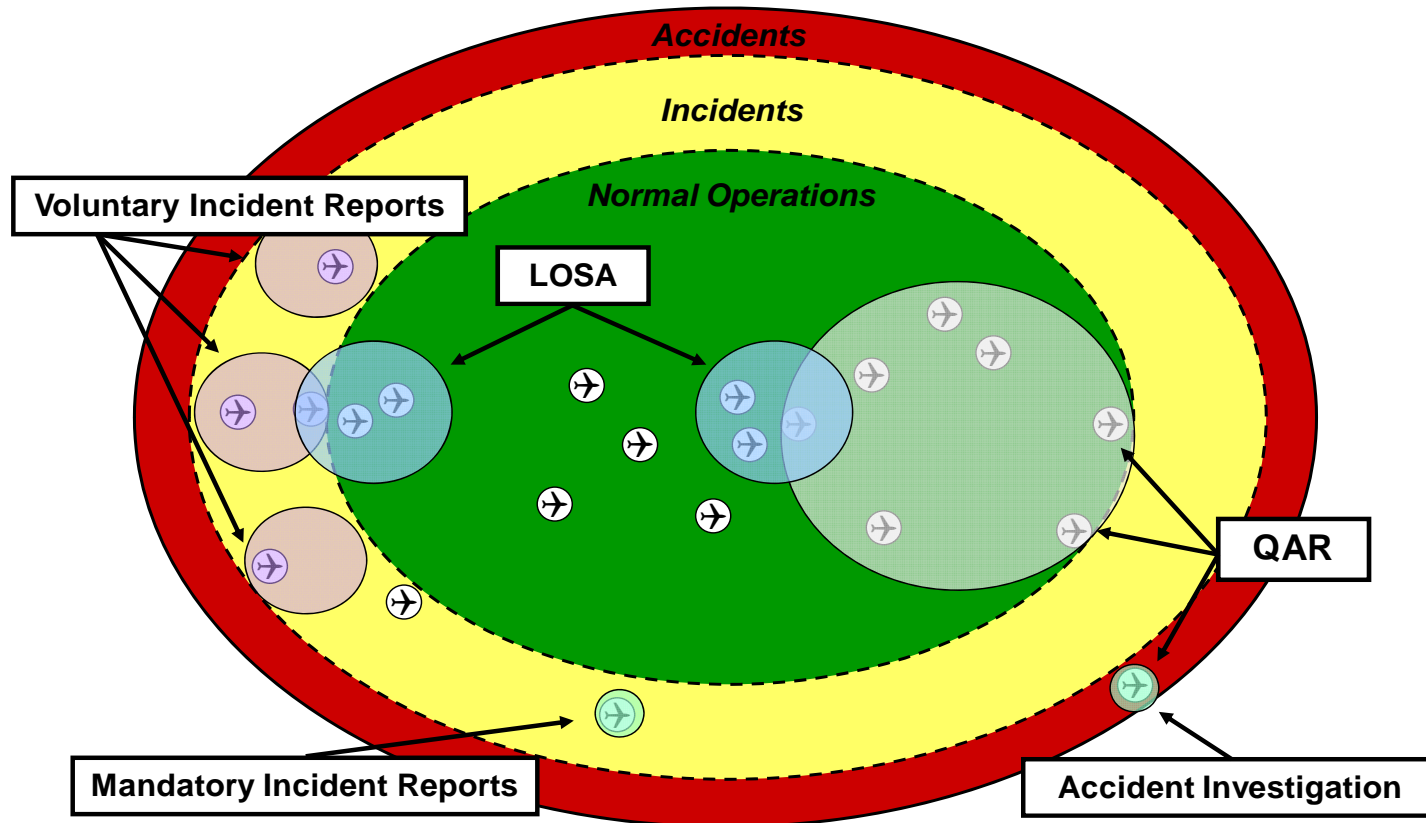
		AUDIT CHECKLIST Technical Department					
AUDIT CODE		AUDITEE					
AUDIT DATE		AUDIT LOCATION					
ITEM	SUBJECT	REF.	SAT.	NC LEVEL	NCR NO	REMARKS	
<b>A</b>	<b>GENERAL</b>						
1	The Operator <i>should</i> have processes in maintenance operations that include a combination of reactive and proactive methods for safety data collection and analysis to identify hazards that present existing or potential risks to aircraft operations.						
2	The Operator <i>should</i> have a safety risk assessment and mitigation program in maintenance operations that specifies processes to ensure: i) Hazards are analyzed to determine the existing and potential safety risk(s); ii) Safety risks are assessed to determine the requirement for risk control action(s); iii) When required, risk mitigation actions are developed and implemented.						
3	The Operator shall have an operational reporting system implemented in maintenance operations that: i) Encourages and facilitates feedback from personnel to report safety hazards, expose safety deficiencies and raise safety concerns; ii) Includes analysis and management action as necessary to address safety issues identified through the reporting system.						
4	The Operator <i>should</i> have a confidential safety reporting system implemented within maintenance operations in a manner that encourages and facilitates the reporting of events, hazards and/or concerns resulting from or associated with human performance in maintenance operations.						
5	The Operator <i>should</i> have processes for setting performance measures as a means to verify the safety performance of maintenance operations and to validate the effectiveness of						





## 2 LOSA (Line Operations Safety Audits)

Via LOSA we are trying to identify inured errors in the operation. We try to conduct LOSA at least once in two years.

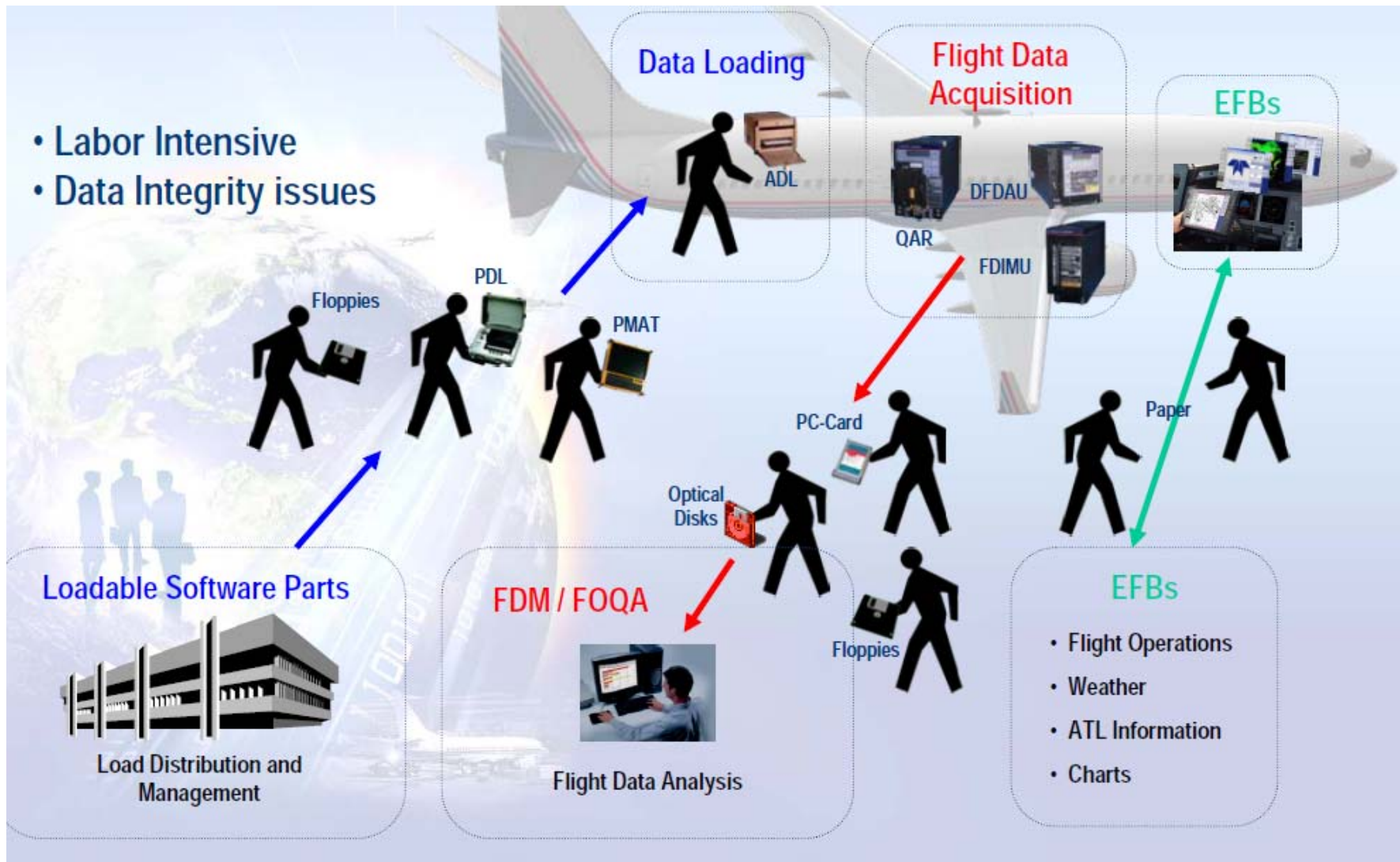


# Teledyne End to End Solutions and Flight Data Monitoring System

3



# 3 Teledyne End to End Solutions and Flight Data Monitoring System



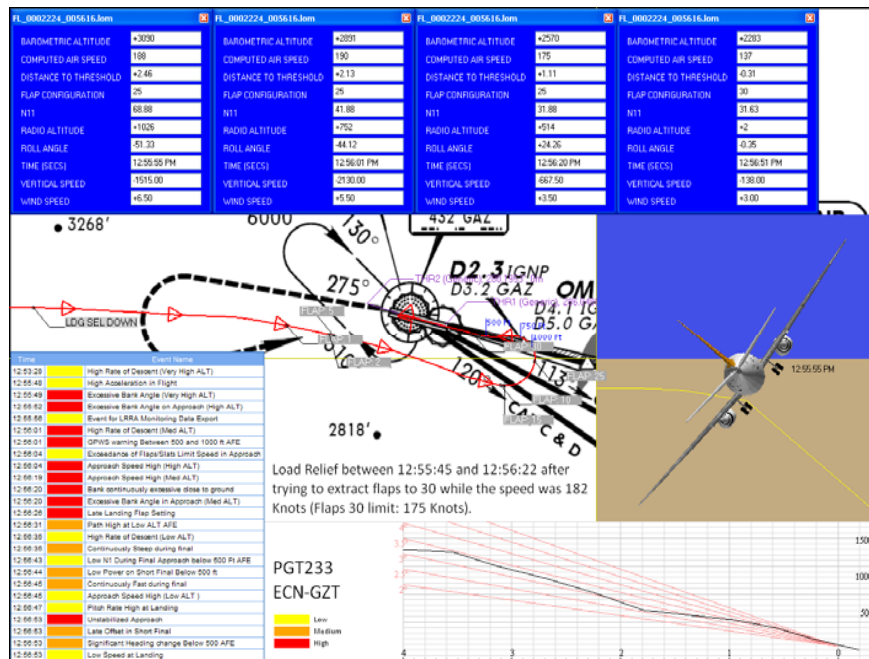


# 3 Teledyne End to End Solutions and Flight Data Monitoring System



We use AirFASE and Vision software to monitor flight safety trend of the airline.

## AirFASE Event Investigations



## Vision Event Investigations



## Engineering AirFASE

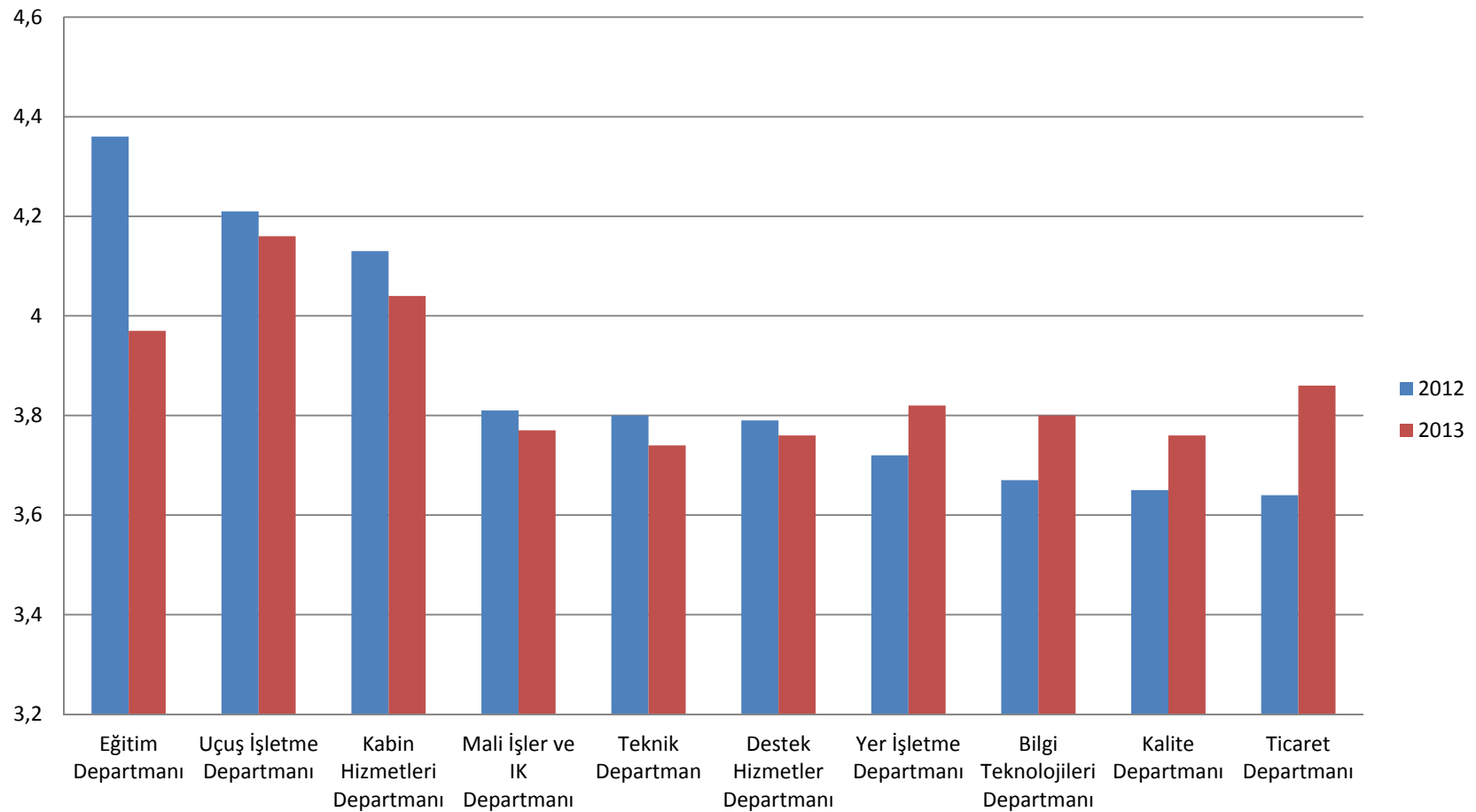
- Engineering AirFASE for **predictive** trend monitoring of technical performance.

## 4 Safety Surveys



Through our intranet system, we conduct online safety surveys every year and compare the results with the previous year.

Department Averages

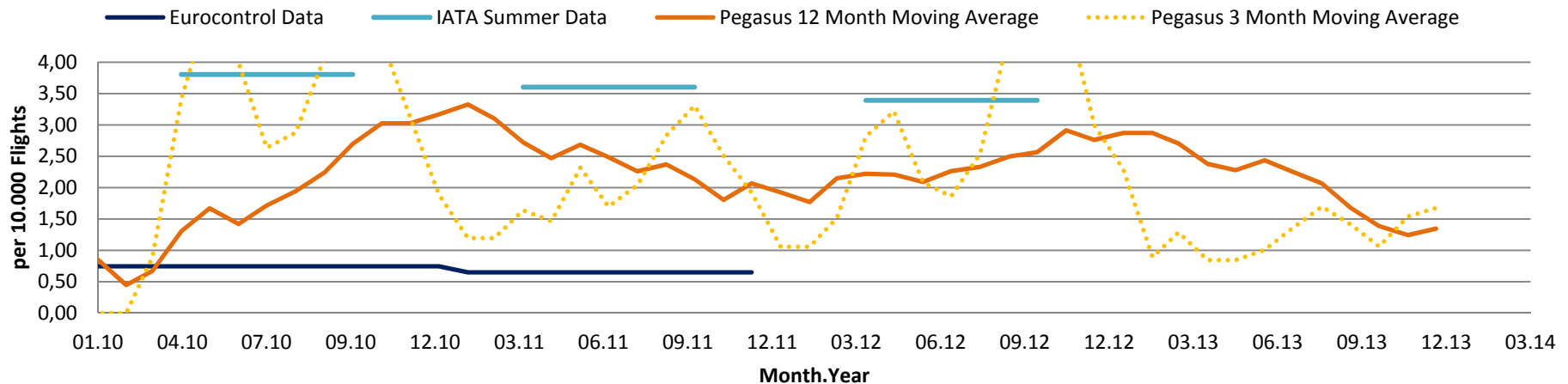


## 5 Trend Monitoring



To monitor company safety trend, we are preparing graphics of occurrence numbers using moving average method. We always try to compare ourselves with global statistics.

### TCAS Reports per 10.000 Flights



We join various reporting initiatives to be aware of global trends.

- IATA FDX (Flight Data eXchange)
- IATA Steades
- Eurocontrol EVAIR





## 6 Management of Change Studies



We are conducting detailed management of change studies before serious changes affecting the company. IATA corporate risk methodology is used here in conjunction with bowtie methodology.




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## 7 New Destination Risk Assessment Studies



Before new destinations, a group of specialists from various departments visit the airport for hazard identification and risk analysis.

	SAFETY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT		No	PGT CHKL SM-01
	NEW DESTINATION CHECKLIST		Page	1 of 33
			Revision	1
			Date	01.03.2014

ITEM	ISSUE	OPEN	CLOSED	EXPLANATION AND NOTES
------	-------	------	--------	-----------------------

### GENERAL

1.	Airport Name	
2.	ICAO Designation	
3.	IATA Designation	
4.	Country	
5.	City	
6.	Operation Start Date	
7.	Checklist Completion Deadline	

### AIRPORT AUTHORITY

8.	Name of the Authority	✓	
9.	Address	✓	
10.	Contact Name and Title	✓	

2012

BATMAN AIRPORT



Safety Management Department  
Pegasus Airlines  
29.05.2012

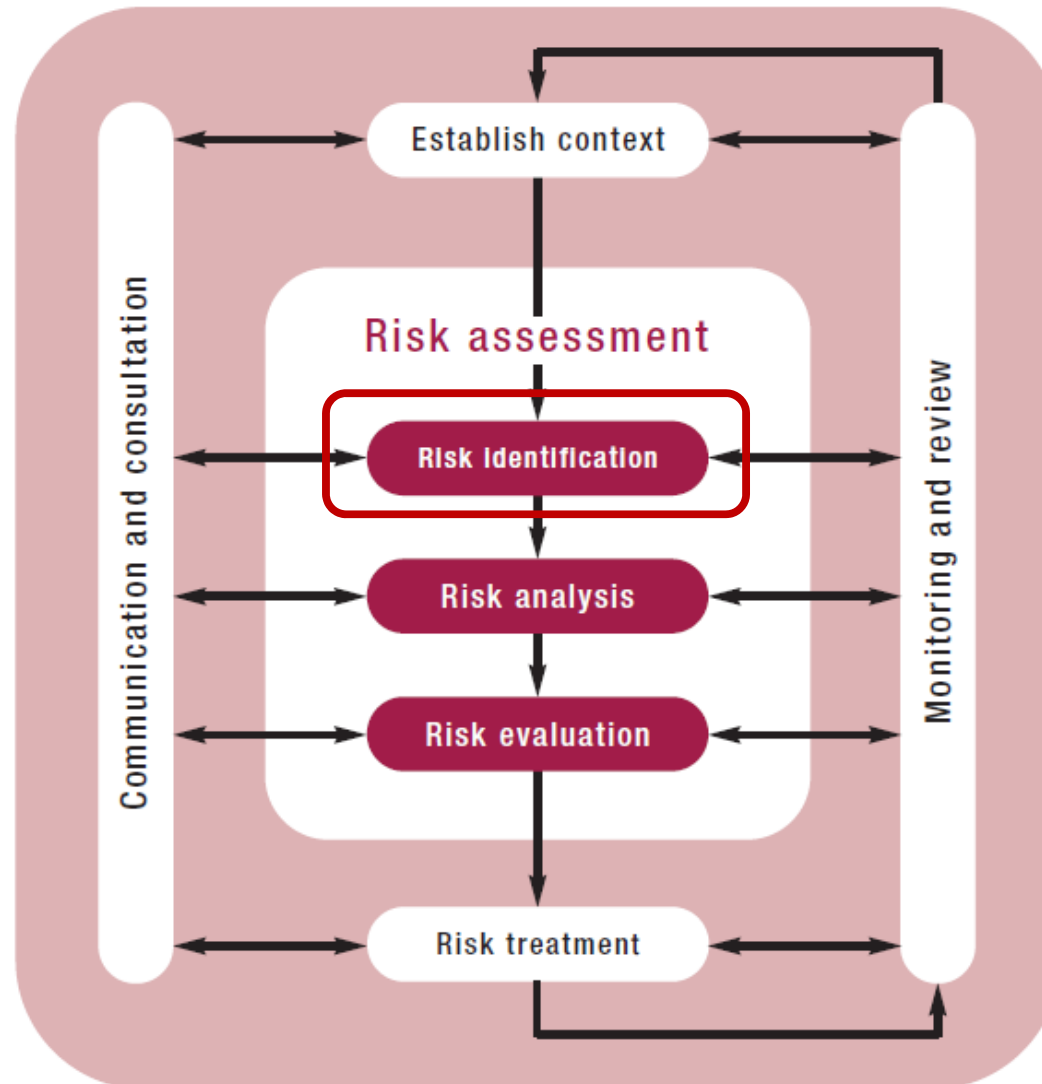
## 8 External Events and Studies



We also use external events, studies and emerging issues for hazard identification.



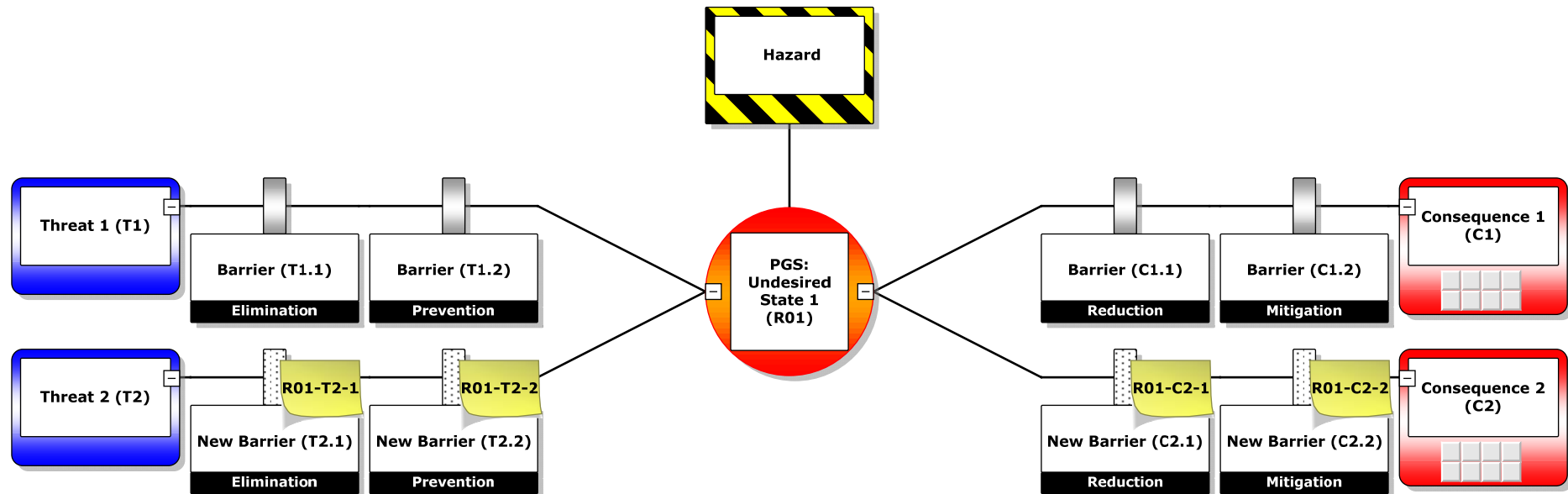
# Risk Analysis



# Risk Analysis - BowTie Methodology



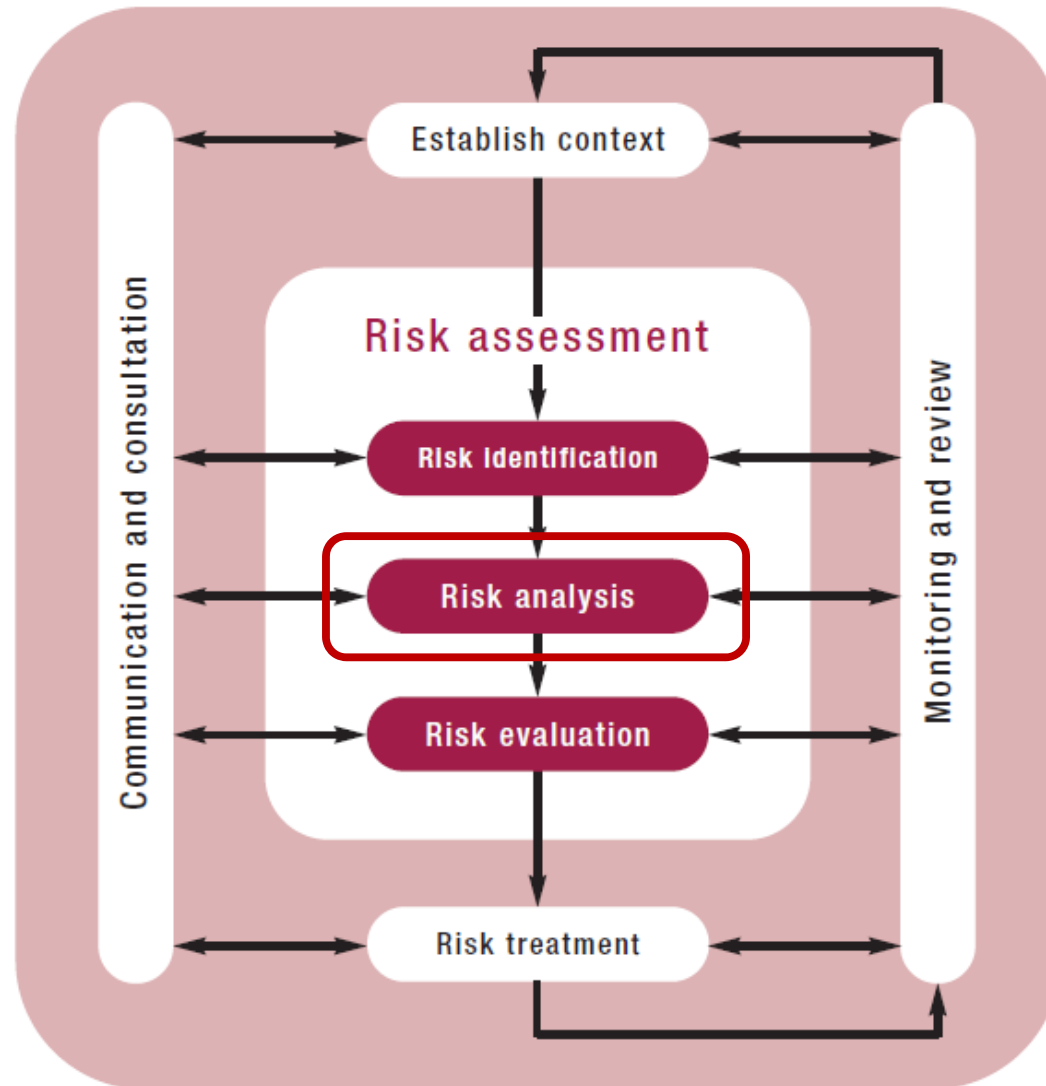
Risk analysis is done using bowtie methodology.



We always try to put at least one technological barrier to minimise the effects of human factors.

Bowtie graphs are being built using BowTieXP software which makes it very easy to communicate risks to the various levels of the company.

# Risk Evaluation





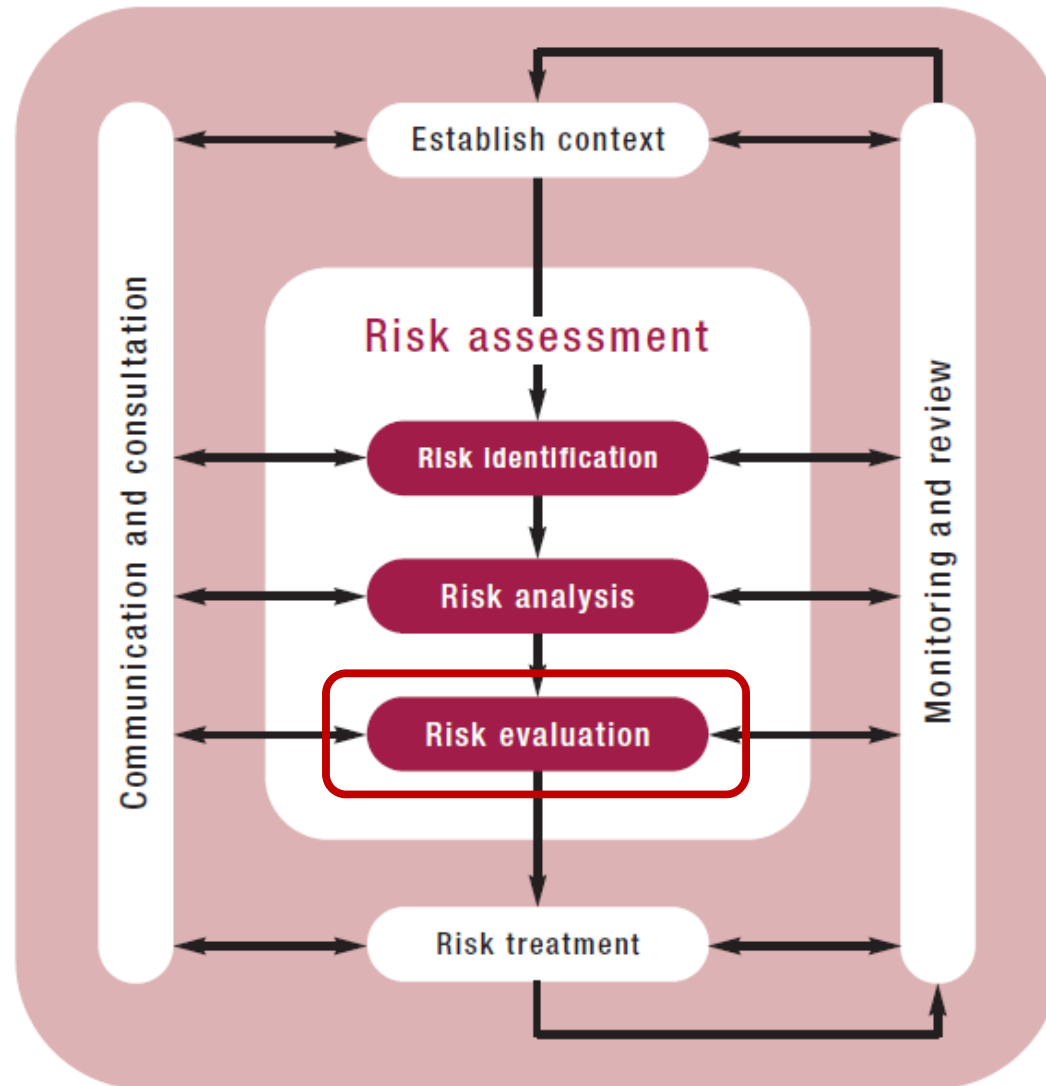
# Risk Evaluation



After risks are analysed, we evaluate them using the risk matrix.

Pegasus Airlines Risk Matrix										
				Basic probability assessment		Likely to occur many times	Likely to occur sometimes	Unlikely but possible, may occur once in a few years	Extremely unlikely but may happen in aviation	Nearly impossible
				Objective probability assessment (per flight cycles)		1 to 10 <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>-3</sup> to 10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-5</sup> to 10 <sup>-7</sup>	10 <sup>-7</sup> to 10 <sup>-9</sup>	< 10 <sup>-9</sup>
People	Financial	Reputation	Environment	Risk Probability  Risk Severity		Frequent	Probable	Rare	Extremely Rare	Extremely Improbable
						5	4	3	2	1
Multiple fatality	> 10.000.000 Euro	International exposure	Irreversible damage to environment	Catastrophic	A					
Single fatality	200.000 - 10.000.000 Euro	National exposure	High but reversible damage	Major	B					
Serious injuries requiring hospitalization	20.000 - 200.000 Euro	Industry or regulator exposure only	Significant but reversible damage	Moderate	C					
Minor injuries requiring medical attention	100 - 20.000 Euro	Minor exposure, can be forgotten quickly	Minor and reversible damage	Minor	D					
No Injury	No damage, < 1000 Euro	No exposure	No damage to environment	Negligible	E					

# Risk Treatment



# Risk Treatment

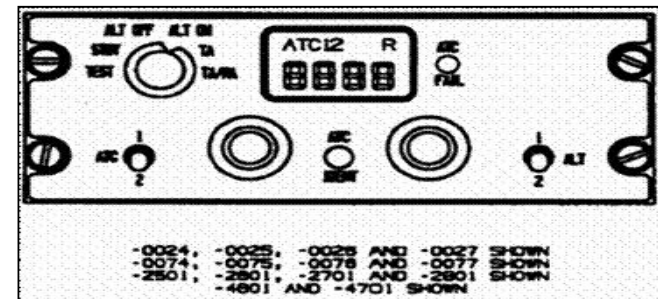
If a risk is in an unacceptable area, we minimise it by strengthening a barrier or adding a new one.

## Honeywell Launch Customer

RDR-4000 Weather Radar Software Upgrade on B737NG Aircraft



## TCAS ATC PANEL

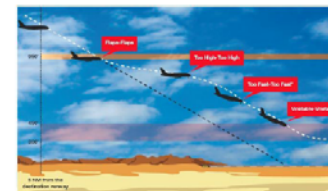
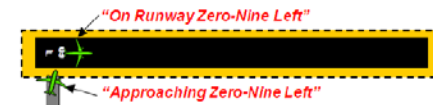


## SmartRunway™ and SmartLanding™

**SmartRunway** - Focused on runway/taxiway risks (runway incursions)

**SmartLanding** - Focused on approach and landing risks (runway excursions)

**SmartRunway**  
Includes RAAS




**SmartLanding**  
Includes Stabilized Approach Alerting



# Risk Treatment

Priority is always technological improvements that can minimise human errors.

## Adverse Weather Tracking and Alerting



The image displays the WSI Aviation interface for adverse weather tracking and alerting. The main window is titled "Customer Driven" and features a globe with yellow and red markers indicating weather alerts. The interface is surrounded by logos of various airlines, including Emirates, SkyWest, AA, American Airlines, Allegiant, and others. The text "...feedback gathered from a worldwide customer base." is visible at the bottom of the main window.

On the right side, there is a "Alert Center" window. It shows a list of alerts with columns for "Alert", "Condition", "Priority", and "Enabled". The alerts are categorized by "Alert Center" and "Definitions for default ()".

Alert	Condition	Priority	Enabled
ORIG	Visibility under 0.25 SM	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEST	Forecast visibility under 0.5 SM	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEST	Sustained wind over 70 Kts	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEST	Forecast sustained wind over 50 kts	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEST	SPECI issued	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
*	Intersects Cont Convective SIGMET	High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Intersects Presidential TFR	Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Destination Changed	High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Holding detected longer than 3 min	High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Route deviation 50 NM from plan	Medium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*	Altitude deviation 1000 FT from plan	Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>
*	TFRN route issued	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
Desk	Flight holding	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Desk	Visibility under 0.5 SM	Low	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Desk	Weather obscuration detected	Low	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below the table, there is a section for "Available definition sets" with a list of definitions and their last modified dates.

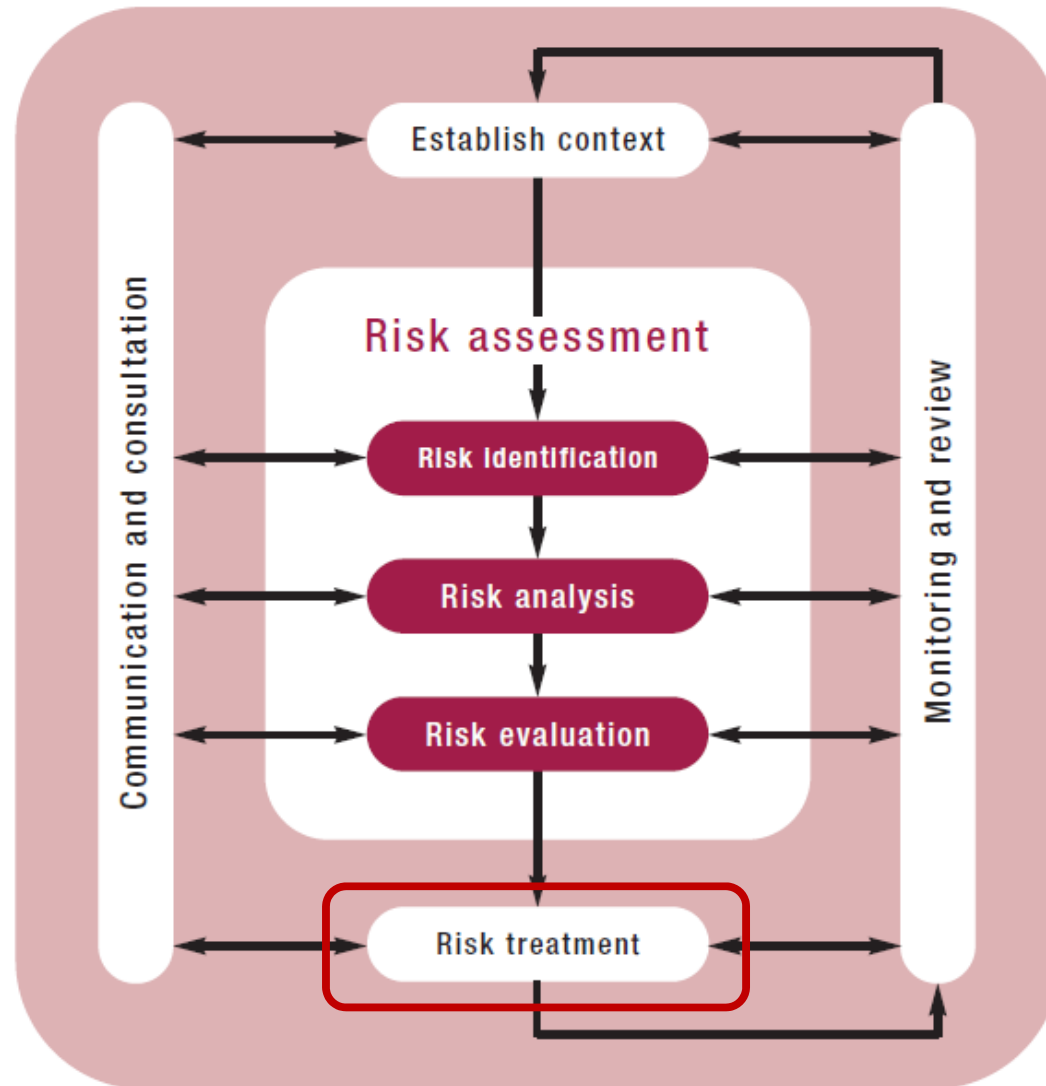
## Risk Treatment



A good emergency response system is also a necessary barrier. Apart from documentation, trainings and exercises we enhance it with technological improvements.



# Communication and Consultation





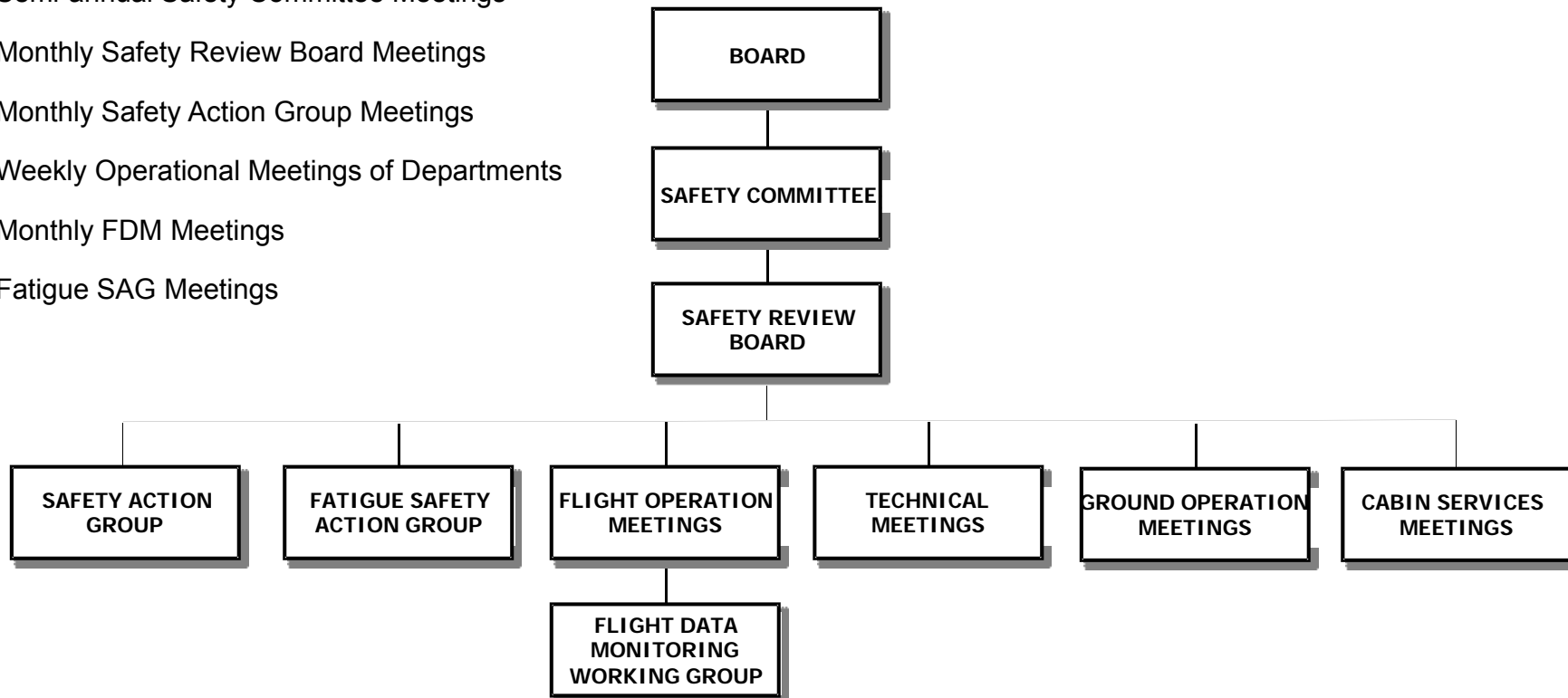
# Communication and Consultation



We facilitate or take part in various meetings for the purposes of risk communication and consultation.

## Safety Meetings

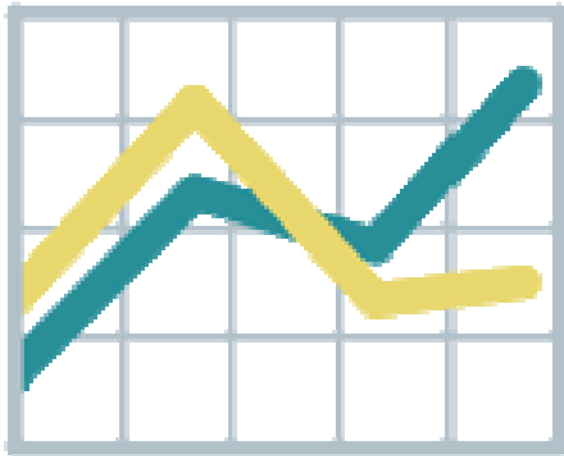
- Quarterly Board Meetings
- Semi-annual Safety Committee Meetings
- Monthly Safety Review Board Meetings
- Monthly Safety Action Group Meetings
- Weekly Operational Meetings of Departments
- Monthly FDM Meetings
- Fatigue SAG Meetings



# Safety Performance Indicators



Safety performance indicators are defined in the start of every year and safety objectives of departments are chosen accordingly.




- SPIs are monitored after every quarter first by Safety Action Group and then by Safety Review Board.
- We try to choose same SPIs every year to monitor our trend.

# Safety Promotion



We communicate risks to people via various technological means, using magazines, bulletins, read and signs and EFB.

	<b>READ AND SIGN</b>	No	178
	Non-Standard Phraseology Instructions	Page	1
		Date	27/12/13

**ATT: ALL PILOTS**

**From** : Safety Management Department  
**Subject** : Non-Standard Phraseology Instructions

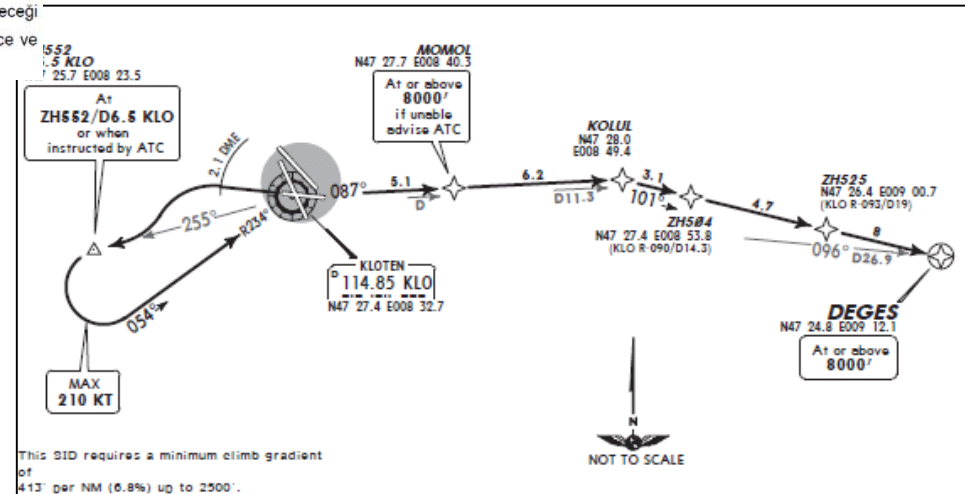
Değerli Arkadaşlarım,

Sizlerle geçtiğimiz günlerde Bologna Havalimanı'nda yaşamış olduğumuz bir olayı paylaşmak istiyoruz. Kuleden gelen, standart phraseology'nin dışında bir taksi talimatı yanlış anlaşılma yol açmış ve piste giriş noktası olan A bekleme noktası dikkate alınmayıp, taksiye devam edilmiştir. Bu yüzden son yaklaşma trafiği, kule talimatıyla pas geçmiştir. Standart hava trafik konuşma kalıpları dışında verilen talimatların bu tarz özellikler içeren meydanlarda tekrar sorgulanarak operasyona devam edilmesinin bahse konu olayları engelleyeceği değerlendirilmektedir. Bologna meydanının yayınlanmış olduğu özellik arz eden konuyu içeren Safety Notice ve BLQ Jeppesen Chart'ı ekte bilgilerinize sunulmuştur.



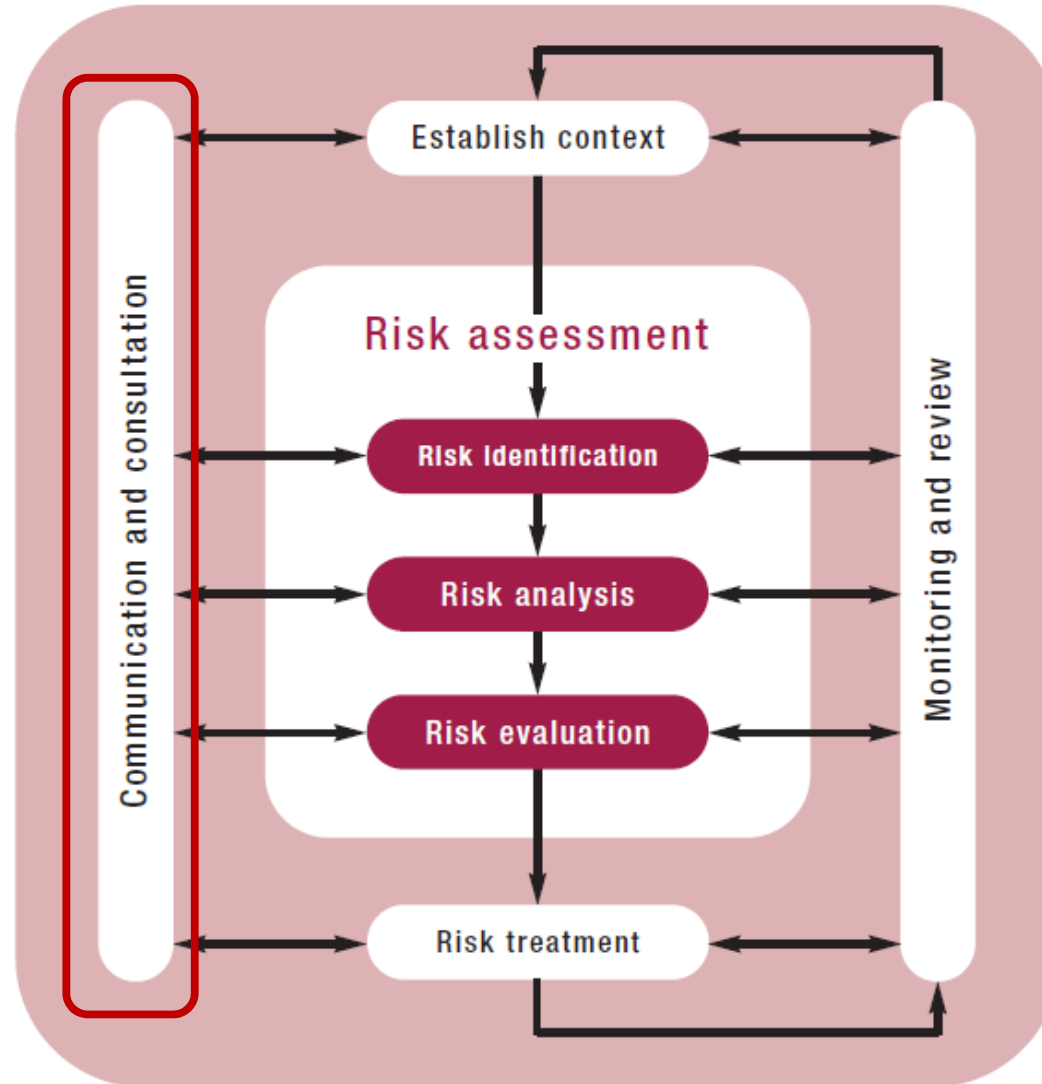
## Summary of Occurrences

- Magazines
- Bulletins
- Read and Signs
- Special Airports section in EFB



## SPECIAL AIRPORTS

# Monitoring and Review

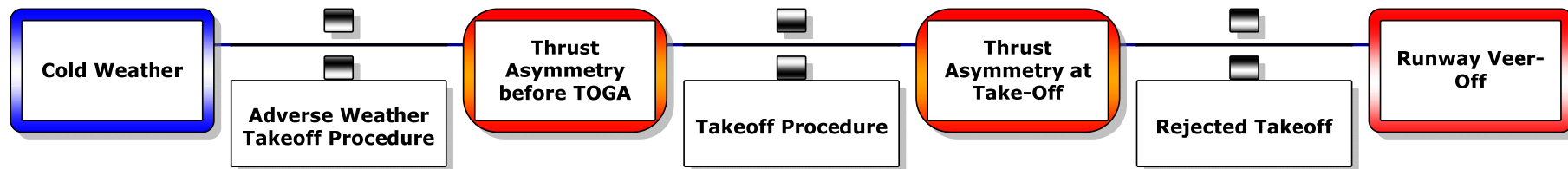


# Monitoring and Review



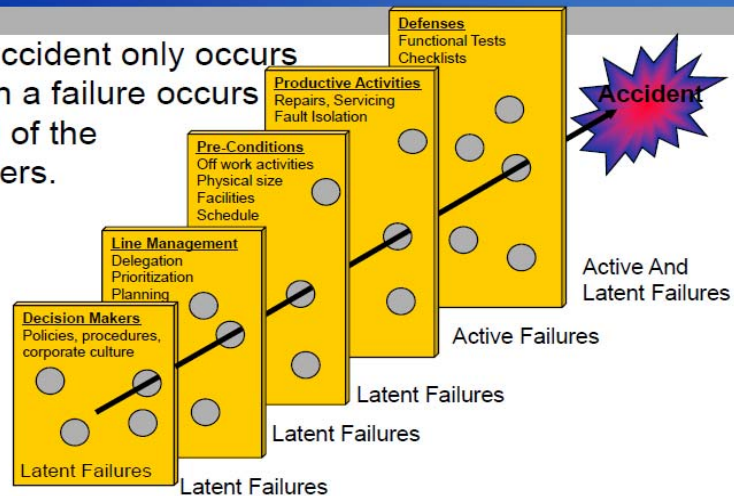
Risk management is a continuous process. We always monitor and review our existing barriers to see if they are still efficient and effective.

## IncidentXP



## Reason's Model of Accident Causation

An accident only occurs when a failure occurs in all of the barriers.



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# Enterprise Risk Management



Now, our aim is to continue standardizing and improving the risk culture of other departments in the company by establishing Enterprise Risk Management.

