easa.europa.eu



An Agency of the European Union.





Because aircraft are **certified** before they are allowed to fly

-- Every aircraft produced is certified by aviation safety authorities before it is allowed to fly. The certification of a product is an independent assessment of a design and a confirmation that it meets standards of safety that have been established over decades. EASA is responsible for certifying all aircraft produced and designed

The work carried out by EASA does not end when the product enters service; its work has only just begun. The initial level of safety is maintained throughout the

Because aviation safety is **continuously** monitored

-- All safety issues in aviation are monitored. Aircraft operators, organisations that maintain aircraft, as well as other entities in aviation are required to report any safety issues they detect. The reports are analysed to identify any concerns. This continuous monitoring allows the early detection of potential problems. EASA takes immediate and appropriate action to ensure that the highest safety standards are maintained.

Because **safety rules** are continuously reviewed and improved

-- Improving the standards of aviation safety and environmental protection requires rules to be continuously reviewed and improved based on the latest scientific knowledge. The rules are drafted and adapted to reflect the changing technology and needs of aviation with safety as the first priority. EASA advises the European Commission on safety rules and is responsible for describing in technical terms the best ways to achieve a high level of safety. Rules are reviewed in consultation with industry and citizens to ensure they are proportional to the aims they aspire to.

Because the same aviation safety rules apply throughout Europe

-- Whilst continuously improved rules form a sound basis for a safe aviation system, there is a mechanism to ensure these rules are consistently applied. EASA is responsible for monitoring the application of aviation safety rules by national aviation authorities in each Member State. The Agency carries this out through proactive inspections. At the same time, it provides the authorities with training and advice.

Non-European operators are subject to inspections to ensure that they meet the same high safety standards of their European counterparts. EASA coordinates these inspections at a European level. In the case of safety violations, appropriate measures are taken by the European Commission.

Because safety benefits from international cooperation

-- Air transport is an international activity and therefore aviation safety requires the concerted effort by multiple organisations at an international level. EASA undertakes the task to provide technical expertise and representation to international organisations, technical panels and working groups. Also, the Agency works closely together with aviation safety authorities outside the European Union in order to further promote safety on a global scale.



European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

Establishe

2003 on the basis of a European Parliament and Council Regulation (1592/2002).

Locatio

Cologne, Germany

Permanent Representations:

Beijing, Montreal, Washington

Member States:

27 EU Member States, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

