

# Aviation Industry Safety Update

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## **Introduction**

This report uses calendar years; the first quarter is 1 January to 31 March.

Data in tables may not sum exactly to the total shown due to rounding.

## **Occurrence Statistics**

The “Twelve Month Moving Average” graphs in the Occurrence Statistics sections give an indication of the levels of safety failure in New Zealand aviation during the period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007. They are constructed from data in the Civil Aviation Authority Management Information System, and use actual data reported to the CAA.

## Industry Activity Statistics

### Registered Aircraft

The following table summarises the number of aircraft on the register by Aircraft Category at 31 December 2007 and 6 months prior:

Aircraft Category	30 Jun 2007		31 Dec 2007		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	119	3.0%	118	3.0%	-1	-0.8%
Medium Aeroplanes	81	2.0%	81	2.0%	0	0.0%
Small Aeroplanes	1411	35.3%	1444	36.1%	33	2.3%
Helicopters	648	16.2%	675	16.9%	27	4.2%
Sport Aircraft	1609	40.3%	1683	42.1%	74	4.6%
Agricultural Aeroplanes	127	3.2%	126	3.2%	-1	-0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3995</b>		<b>4127</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

### Licences

The following table summarises the number of private pilot, commercial pilot, airline transport pilot, air traffic controller, and aircraft maintenance engineer licences on the register at 31 December 2007 and 6 months prior:

Licence Type (Medical Certificate)	30 Jun 2007	31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
PPL (Class 1 & 2)	3500	3788	288	8.2%
CPL (Class 2 only)	1788	1642	-146	-8.2%
CPL (Class 1)	1815	2137	322	17.7%
ATPL (Class 2 only)	885	842	-43	-4.9%
ATPL (Class 1)	919	1085	166	18.1%
ATCL (Class 3)	299	330	31	10.4%
LAME (N/A)	2161	2203	42	1.9%
<b>Total Licences</b>	<b>11367</b>	<b>12027</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>5.8%</b>

**Note** — the statistics above for pilot licences count only those with active class 1 or active class 2 medical certificates. This means that for CPL and ATPL licences, the number with a class 2 medical only, must only be exercising PPL privileges (or not flying at all). The statistics above for Air Traffic Controller Licences count only those with an active class 3 medical certificate.

The statistics above do not show the number of licence holders as each client may hold more than one licence [e.g. PPL (helicopter) and PPL (aeroplane), or PPL (Helicopter) and CPL (Balloon), held by one client counts as two licences].

## Certificated Operators

The following tables show the number of Civil Aviation Rule Part certificate holders at 31 December 2007 and 6 months prior.

Rule part	30 Jun 2007	31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Part 119 Air Operator	174	174	0	0.0%
Part 119 Air Operator - Pacific	2	4	2	100.0%
Part 129 Foreign Air Operator	41	41	0	0.0%
Part 137 Agricultural Aircraft Operator	115	111	-4	-3.5%
Part 139 Aerodromes	25	25	0	0.0%
Part 140 Aviation Security Service	1	1	0	0.0%
Part 141 Aviation Training Organisation	47	48	1	2.1%
Part 141 Restricted Training Organisation	0	0	0	0.0%
Part 145 Aircraft Maintenance Organisation	56	55	-1	-1.8%
Part 146 Aircraft Design Organisation	12	12	0	0.0%
Part 148 Aircraft Manufacturing Organisation	24	23	-1	-4.2%
Part 149 Aviation Recreation Organisation	8	8	0	0.0%
Part 171 Aeronautical Telecommunication Service Organisation	3	3	0	0.0%
Part 172 Air Traffic Service	1	1	0	0.0%
Part 174 Meteorological Service Organisation	2	2	0	0.0%
Part 175 Aeronautical Information Service Organisation	2	2	0	0.0%
Part 19 Supply Organisation Certificate of Approval	60	60	0	0.0%
Part 92 Dangerous Goods Packaging Approval	44	42	-2	-4.5%

Note: The figures show the total number of approvals held by organisations with Part 92 certificates.

119 Air Operator	30 Jun 2007	31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Part 108 Security Programme	19	20	1	5.3%
Part 121 Large Aeroplanes	11	11	0	0.0%
Part 125 Medium Aeroplanes	14	15	1	7.1%
Part 135 Helicopters and Small Aeroplanes	161	161	0	0.0%

119 Air Operator Pacific	30 Jun 2007	31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Part 108 Security Programme	3	3	0	0.0%
Part 121 Large Aeroplanes	3	3	0	0.0%
Part 125 Medium Aeroplanes	3	3	0	0.0%
Part 135 Helicopters and Small Aeroplanes	3	3	0	0.0%

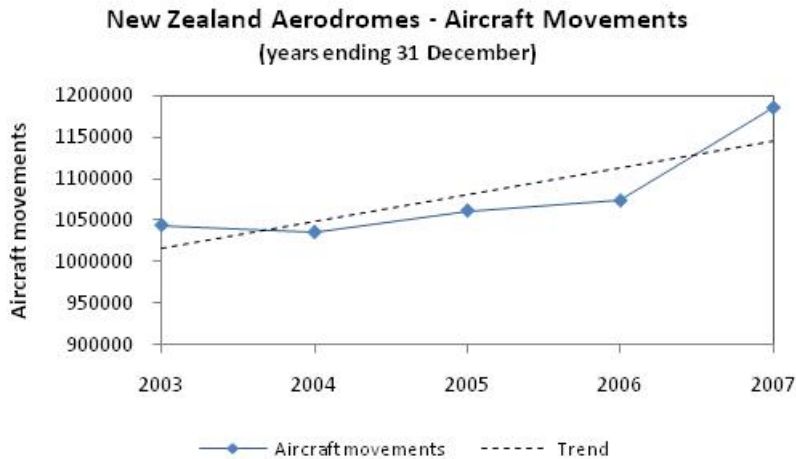
129 Foreign Air Operator	30 Jun 2007	31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Part 108 Security Programme	33	33	0	0.0%

## Aircraft Movements

The following graph and table show the number of aircraft movements at the following aerodromes: Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Hamilton, Invercargill, Milford Sound, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth, Ohakea, Palmerston North, Queenstown, Rotorua, Taupo, Tauranga, Wellington, Whenuapai and Woodbourne.

### Long-Term Change in Aircraft Movements

The following graph shows the number of aircraft movements for the five-year period 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007.



The number of aircraft movements increased at an average of 3% each year from the year ended 31 December 2003 until the year ended 31 December 2007 when a high of 1,185,451 was reached.

### Six-Monthly Comparison

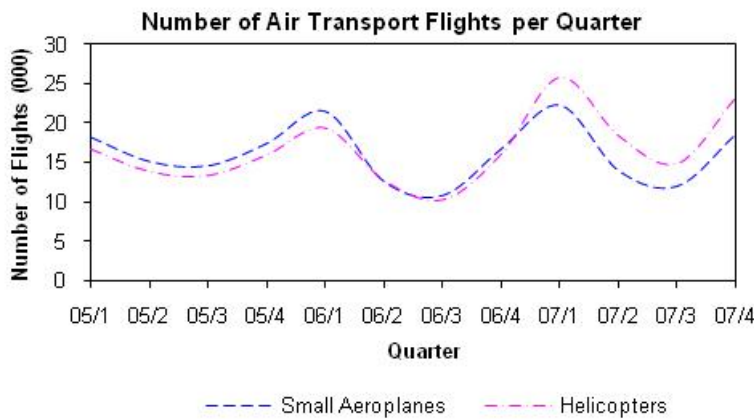
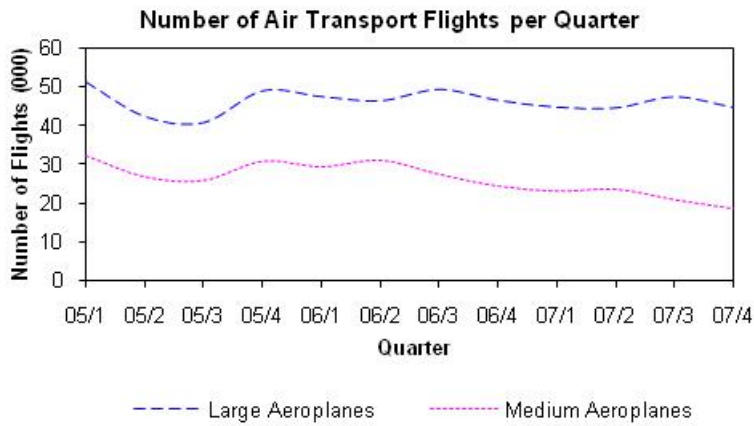
#### *Number of Aircraft Movements*

Activity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Aircraft Movements	538162	607701	69539	12.9%

## Air Transport Flights

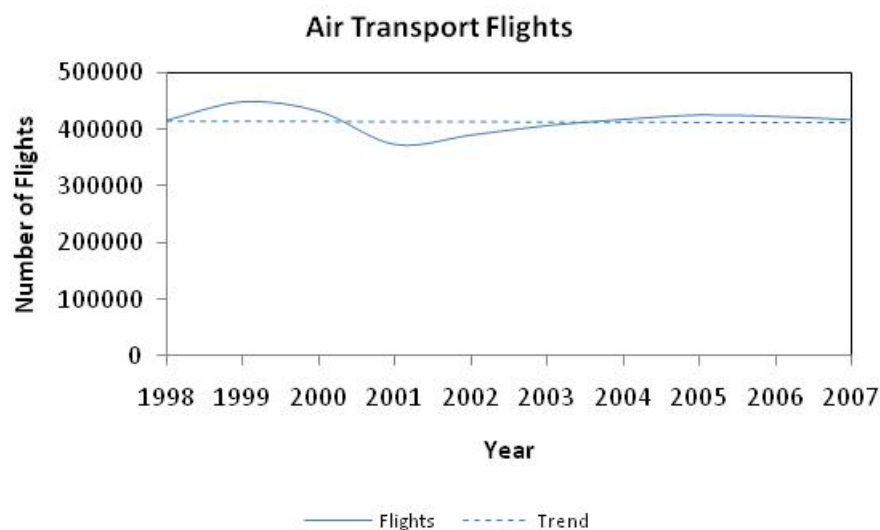
Note that these graphs exclude the aircraft statistics categories Sport Aircraft, Hang Gliders and Parachutes, and foreign registered aircraft that are operated in New Zealand.

The following graphs show the number of air transport flights per quarter during the three year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007.



## Long-Term Change in Air Transport Flights

The following graph shows the number of air transport flights (includes the aircraft classes aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only; excludes other aircraft classes, hang gliders and parachutes) for the 10-year period 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2007.



The number of air transport flights increased at an average of 0.5% each year from 415,781 in the year ended 31 December 2003 to 416,502 in the year ended 31 December 2007.

## Six-Monthly Comparison

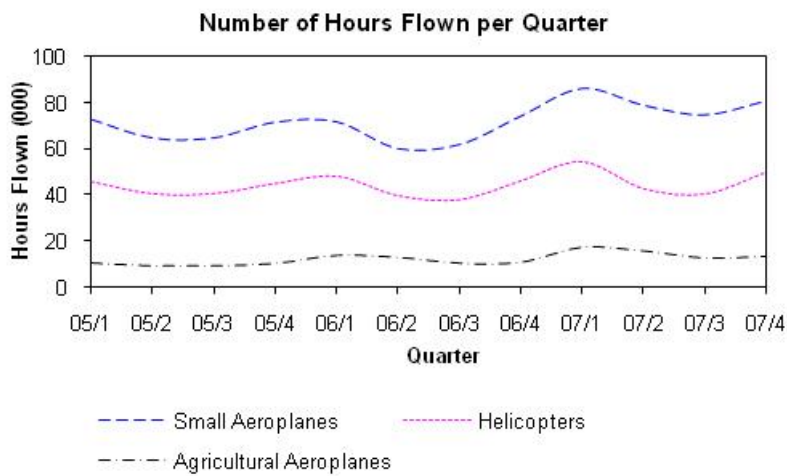
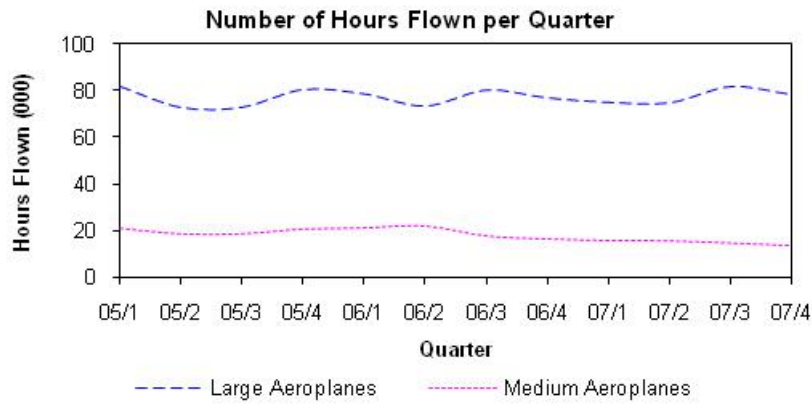
### *Number of Air Transport Flights*

Aircraft Category	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	95563	91880	-3683	-3.9%
Medium Aeroplanes	51996	39466	-12530	-24.1%
Small Aeroplanes	27373	30385	3012	11.0%
Helicopters	26316	37975	11659	44.3%
Sport Aircraft (Aeropl, FB, Helo only)	229	275	46	20.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>201477</b>	<b>199981</b>	<b>-1496</b>	<b>-0.74%</b>

## Hours Flown

Note that these graphs exclude the aircraft statistics categories Sport Aircraft, Hang Gliders and Parachutes, and foreign registered aircraft that are operated in New Zealand.

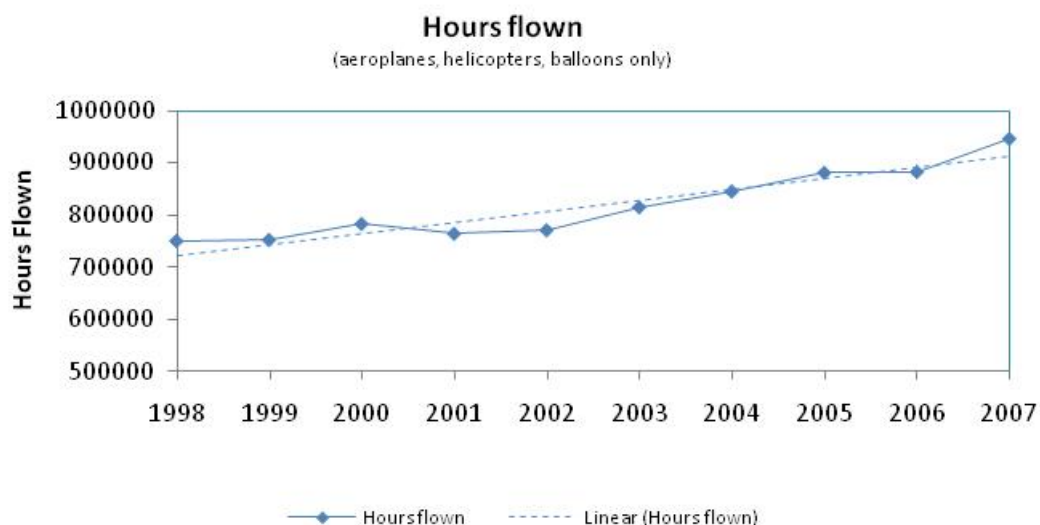
The following graphs show the number of hours flown by aircraft during the three-year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007.





## Long-Term Change in Hours Flown

The following graph shows the number of hours flown (includes the aircraft classes aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only; excludes other aircraft classes, hang gliders and parachutes) for the 10-year period 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2007.



The total number of hours flown increased at an average of 3.2% each year from 814,422 in the year ended 31 December 2003 to 947,086 in the year ended 31 December 2007.

## Six-Monthly Comparison

### Number of Hours Flown

Aircraft Category	1 Jul - 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul - 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Airline Operations - Large Aeroplanes	157236.0	160193.4	2957.4	2%
Airline Operations - Medium Aeroplanes	34373.3	28603.2	-5770.1	-17%
Airline Operations - Small Aeroplanes	36208.8	23799.8	-12409.0	-34%
Airline Operations - Helicopter	31193.4	31118.3	-75.1	0%
Sport Transport (Aeropl, FB, Helo only)	425.0	758.4	333.4	78%
Other Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	77527.2	113511.4	35984.2	46%
Other Commercial Operations - Helicopter	18759.0	26960.9	8201.9	44%
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane	21524.7	24901.9	3377.2	16%
Agricultural Operations - Helicopter	25748.3	23481.5	-2266.8	-9%
Private Operations - Aeroplane	23001.3	20736.0	-2265.3	0%
Private Operations - Helicopter	9240.0	9615.0	375.0	4%
Private Operations - Sport (Aeropl, FB, Helo only)	1352.4	1201.9	-150.5	-11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>436589.4</b>	<b>464881.6</b>	<b>28292.2</b>	<b>6.5%</b>

***1 July to 31 December 2006***

<b>Aircraft Category</b>	<b>Airline/ Transport</b>	<b>Other Commercial</b>	<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>
Large Aeroplanes	157,236	0	0	0	157,236
Medium Aeroplanes	34,373	0	0	0	34,373
Small Aeroplanes	36,209	76949.7	197.3	22884.5	136,240
Helicopters	31,193	18759	25748.3	22884.5	98,585
Sport Aircraft (aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only)	425	0	30	22884.5	23,340
Agricultural Aeroplanes	0	577.5	21327.4	116.8	22,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,437</b>	<b>96,286</b>	<b>47,303</b>	<b>68,770</b>	<b>471,796</b>

***1 July to 31 December 2007***

<b>Aircraft Category</b>	<b>Airline/ Transport</b>	<b>Other Commercial</b>	<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>Private</b>	<b>Total</b>
Large Aeroplanes	160,193.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	160,193
Medium Aeroplanes	28,603.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28,603
Small Aeroplanes	23,799.8	111,548.7	59.6	20,718.1	156,126
Helicopters	31,118.3	26,960.9	23,481.5	9,615.0	91,176
Sport Aircraft (aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only)	758.4	0.0	0.0	1,201.9	1,960
Agricultural Aeroplanes	0.0	1,962.8	24,842.2	17.9	26,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>244,473</b>	<b>140,472</b>	<b>48,383</b>	<b>31,553</b>	<b>464,882</b>

### Industry Size and Shape

The following table shows the size and shape of the aviation industry as determined from Aircraft Operating Statistics in the relevant 2010 Safety Target Group categories for the period 1 January to 31 December 2007. For each Safety Target Group the total number of hours flown is multiplied by the average number of seats and the appropriate load factor, to give the number of seat hours utilised by the group (person exposure). For Safety Target Groups that are not predominantly passenger carrying a surrogate of 500 kg of aircraft weight is used instead of seat hours.

Aircraft Category	Average No. Of seats	Seat Hours Offered (000's)	Percent seat hours
Airline Operations - Large Aeroplanes	199.00	45023	96.2%
Airline Operations - Medium Aeroplanes	20.59	744	1.6%
Airline Operations - Small Aeroplanes	3.89	130	0.3%
Airline Operations - Helicopter	3.60	155	0.3%
Sport Transport		95*	0.2%
Other Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	2.00	225	0.5%
Other Commercial Operations - Helicopter	3.60	91	0.2%
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane	2.00	63	0.1%
Agricultural Operations - Helicopter	3.60	94	0.2%
Agricultural Operations – Sport			0.0%
Private Operations - Aeroplane	2.00	62	0.1%
Private Operations - Helicopter	3.60	50	0.1%
Private Operations - Sport		53*	0.1%

\* most sport aircraft do not report hours or seats, so a standard estimate of seat hours offered is used as well as reported data for such aircraft in these groups.

Note that the percentages may not sum exactly to 100.0% due to rounding.

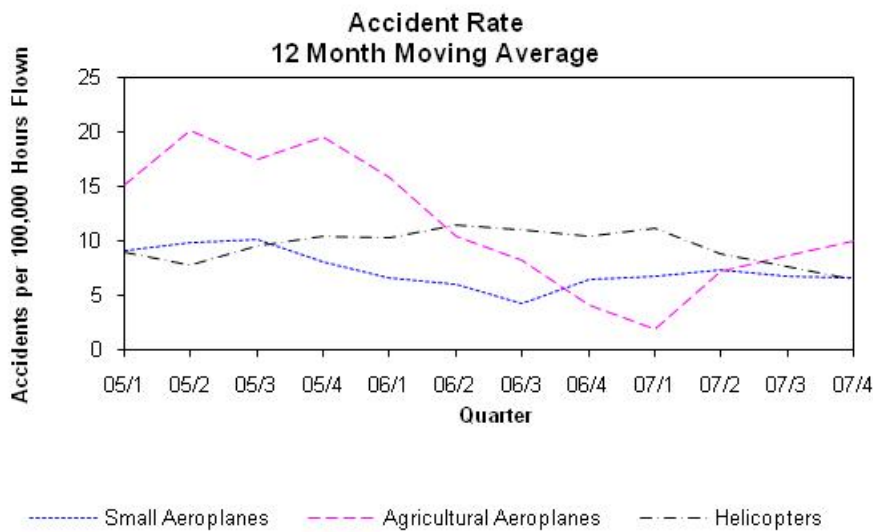
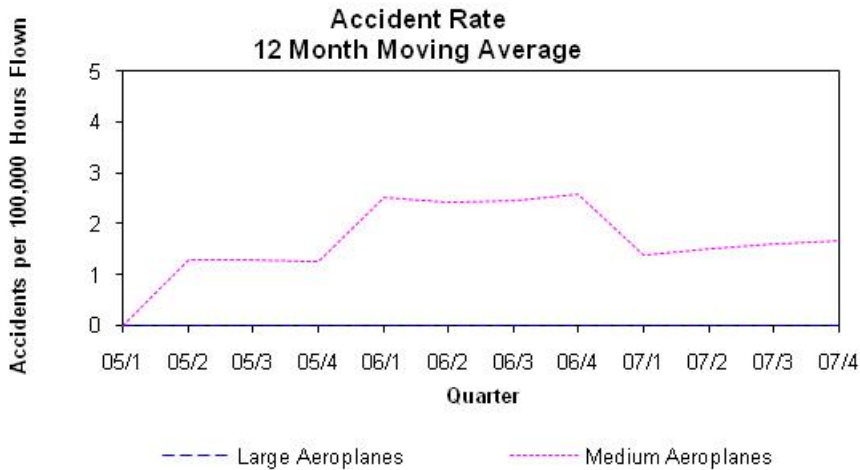
This table shows that around 96.2% of seat hours are offered by the Airline Operations – Large Aeroplanes group, around 1.6% by the Airline Operations – Medium Aeroplanes group, with the remaining 2.5% of seat hours offered being split between the other safety target groups.

## Occurrence Statistics

### Aircraft Accidents

#### Occurrence Trend

The following graphs show the aircraft accident rates (accidents per 100,000 hours flown) twelve month moving average for the three-year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007 (excluding the aircraft statistics categories Sport Aircraft, Hang Gliders and Parachutes).

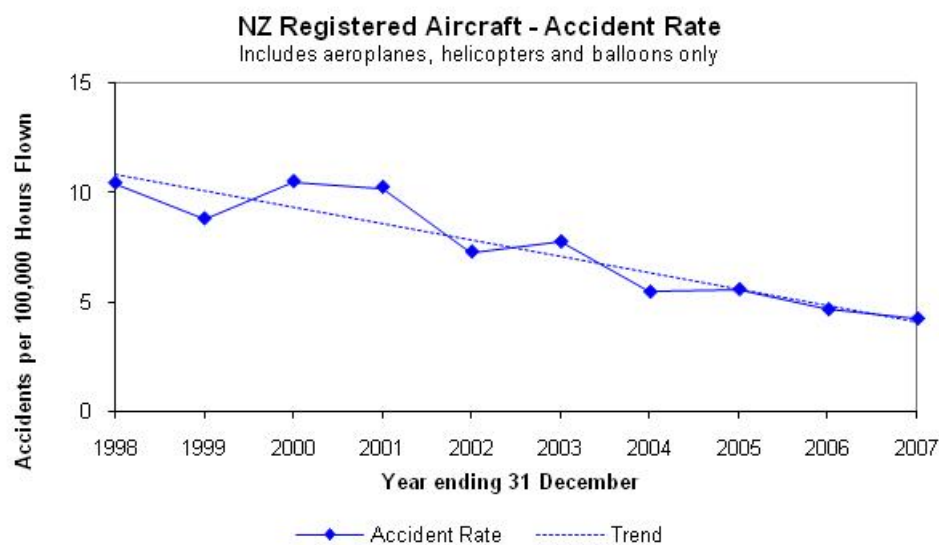


Aircraft Category	Straight Line Trend of 12 month moving Average
Large Aeroplanes	Constant
Medium Aeroplanes	Trending up
Small Aeroplanes	Trending down
Helicopters	Trending down
Ag Aeroplanes	Trending down

The slope of the trend lines for 'Large Aeroplanes' is zero.

## Long-Term Accident Rate

The following graph shows the overall accident rate per 100,000 hours flown (includes the aircraft classes aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only; excludes other aircraft classes, hang gliders and parachutes) for the 10-year period 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2007.



Note that this graph does not show a moving average.

## Six-Monthly Comparison

### *Number of Aircraft Accidents*

Activity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Large Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Medium Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Small Aeroplanes	10	9	-1
Helicopters	10	6	-4
Sport Aircraft (excluding hanggliders and parachutes)	8	9	1
Ag Aeroplanes	0	2	2
Hanggliders	7	8	1
Parachutes	2	5	3
Unknown	2	2	0

**Severity*****Six-Monthly Comparison***

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006</b>	<b>1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007</b>	<b>Change</b>
Large Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	0	0	0
Medium Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	0	0	0
Small Aeroplanes	Critical	2	4	2
	Major	6	3	-3
	Minor	2	2	0
Helicopters	Critical	3	2	-1
	Major	6	2	-4
	Minor	1	2	1
Sport Aircraft (excluding hanggliders and parachutes)	Critical	1	0	-1
	Major	4	2	-2
	Minor	3	7	4
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Critical	0	1	1
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	0	1	1
Hanggliders	Critical	1	0	-1
	Major	3	1	-2
	Minor	3	5	2
Parachutes	Critical	1	0	-1
	Major	1	1	0
	Minor	0	0	0
Unknown	Critical	1	1	0
	Major	1	0	-1
	Minor	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-1</b>
	<b>Major</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-12</b>
	<b>Minor</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>

## Safety Outcome Targets for 2010

### Number of Accidents

The following table shows the number of accidents for the years 2005 to 2007.

Safety Target Group	2005	2006	2007
Airline Operations - Large Aeroplanes			
Airline Operations - Medium Aeroplanes	1	1	1
Airline Operations - Small Aeroplanes	5		3
Airline Operations - Helicopter	2		
Sport Transport		1	
Other Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	5	10	12
Other Commercial Operations - Helicopter	3	6	5
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane	8	2	6
Agricultural Operations - Helicopter	4	6	2
Agricultural Operations - Sport aircraft			
Private Operations - Aeroplane	12	8	6
Private Operations - Helicopter	9	6	5
Private Operations - Sport	25	28	28

The following table shows the number of accidents in six-monthly periods.

Safety Target Group	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Airline Operations - Large Aeroplanes			0
Airline Operations - Medium Aeroplanes			0
Airline Operations - Small Aeroplanes		2	2
Airline Operations - Helicopter			0
Sport Transport	1		-1
Other Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	5	6	1
Other Commercial Operations - Helicopter	4	2	-2
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane		2	2
Agricultural Operations - Helicopter	2	1	-1
Agricultural Operations - Sport			0
Private Operations - Aeroplane	5	1	-4
Private Operations - Helicopter	4	3	-1
Private Operations - Sport	9	10	1

### ***Safety Target Structure***

The 2010 Safety Targets have all New Zealand aviation classified under three broad group headings: Public Air Transport, Other Commercial Operations, and Non-Commercial Operations.

Thirteen further sub-groups enable differentiation between aeroplanes, helicopters, and sport aircraft, and also allow for different weight groups. A diagram of the grouping is shown in the Definitions section.

The following table displays the social cost for each Safety Target Group for the 6-month period 1 July to 31 December 2007. Social cost is the cost of fatal, serious and minor injuries, and aircraft destroyed, expressed in 2006 dollars.

<b>Safety Outcome Target Group</b>	<b>Social cost \$m</b>
Airline Operations - Large Aeroplanes	-
Airline Operations - Medium Aeroplanes	-
Airline Operations - Small Aeroplanes	0.01
Airline Operations - Helicopter	-
Sport Transport	-
Other Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	4.02
Other Commercial Operations - Helicopter	2.15
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane	4.12
Agricultural Operations - Helicopter	-
Agricultural Operations - Sport Aircraft	-
Private Operations - Aeroplane	0.01
Private Operations - Helicopter	0.54
Private Operations - Sport	4.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.88</b>

Note that the individual values in the table may not sum exactly to the total shown due to rounding.

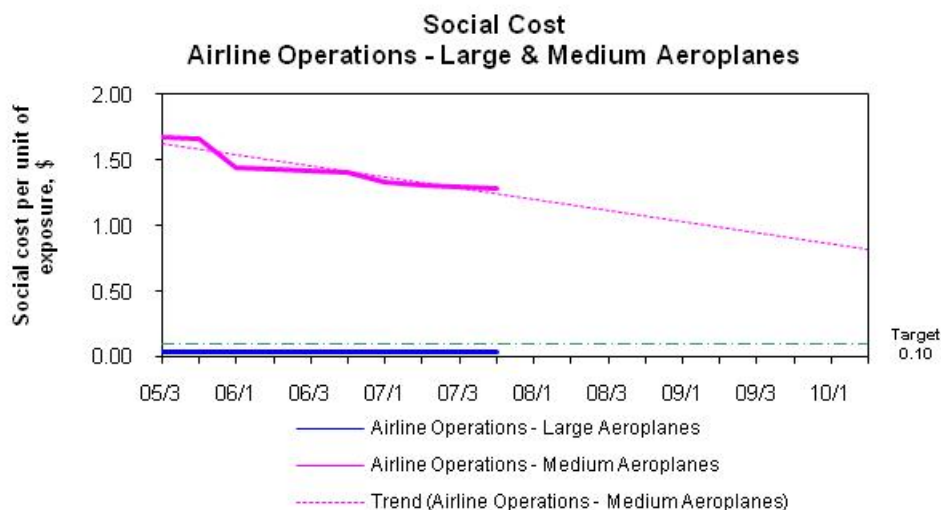
### ***Safety Target Graphs***

Each Safety Target Group has its own target level expressed as social cost per unit of person exposure, the unit being “one seat hour”. For Safety Target Groups that are not predominantly passenger carrying a surrogate of 500 kg of aircraft weight is used instead of person exposure. These outcomes represent the maximum level of social cost considered acceptable for each group.

The results for the Airline Operations – Large Aeroplanes and Medium Aeroplanes groups are derived using 10 year averages; all other groups use 12 month averages.

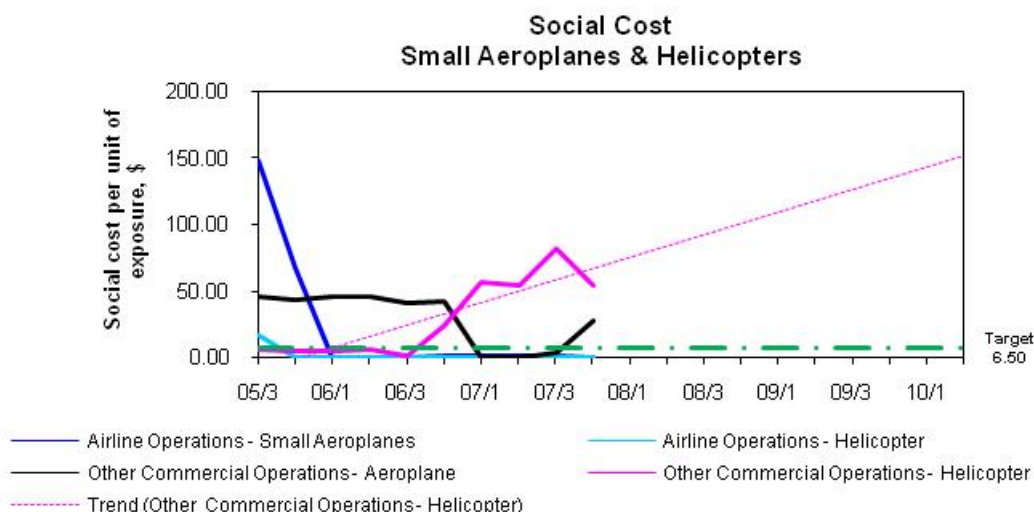
Graphs displaying the Safety Outcome Targets and the progress over each quarter are shown on the following pages.





The outcome for Airline Operations – Large Aeroplanes has remained well below the target level of \$0.10 per hour of exposure since the target regime was established in 2005. There is no discernable trend either up or down.

The outcome for Airline Operations – Medium Aeroplanes exceeds the target by a significant margin and although trending down the target will not be achieved until after 2010. This is because of the relatively small exposure associated with this sector.

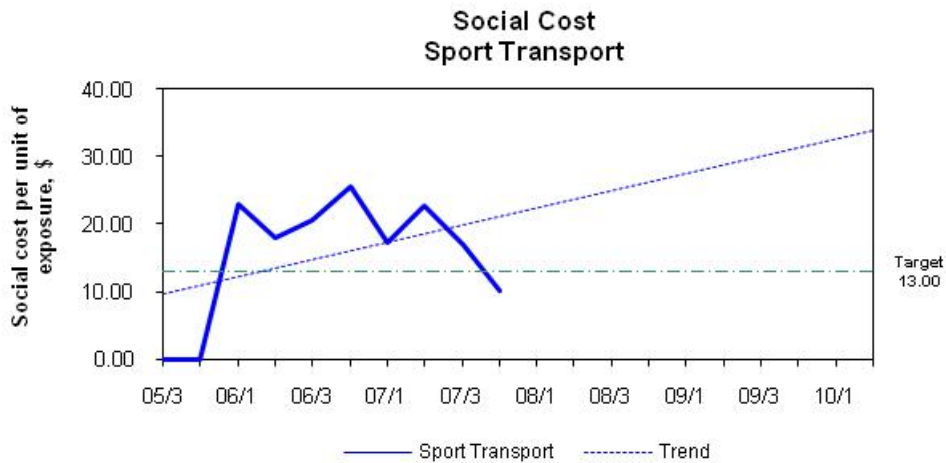


The outcome for Airline Operations – Small Aeroplanes shows a significant long term downward trend from the high starting point of \$147.38 per hour of exposure generated by 6 fatalities and 2 serious injuries in the two quarters Oct 04 to Mar 05. The safety outcome for this group has been below the target level since 2006.

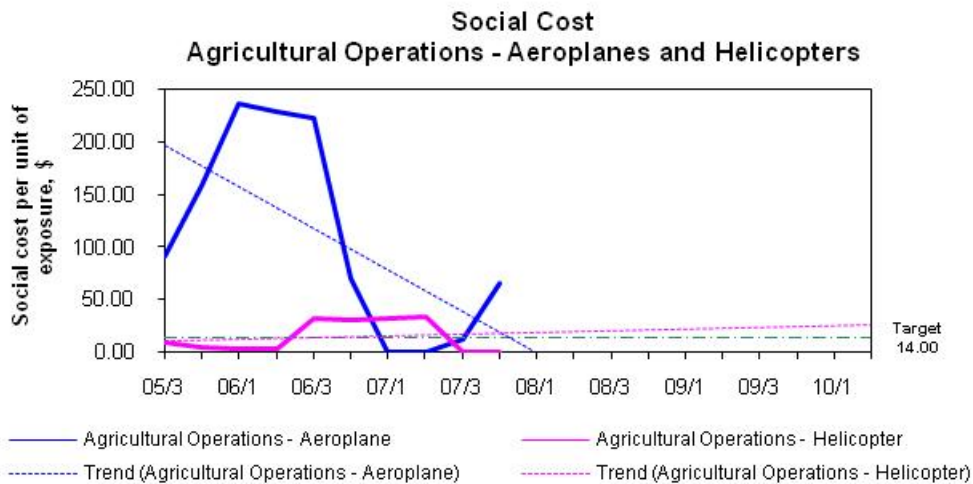
The outcome for Airline Operations – Helicopter remains level on zero as there have been no fatal or serious injuries in this group since 2003.

The outcome for Other Commercial Operations – Aeroplane has risen above the target of \$6.50. During the four quarters Jan to Dec 07 there have been 1 fatality, 2 major injuries and 1 minor injury in this group.

The outcome for Other Commercial Operations – Helicopter turned sharply upwards during the fourth quarter of 2006 and is now well above the target level. Two minor injuries in the four quarters Jan to Dec 07 contribute to the result.

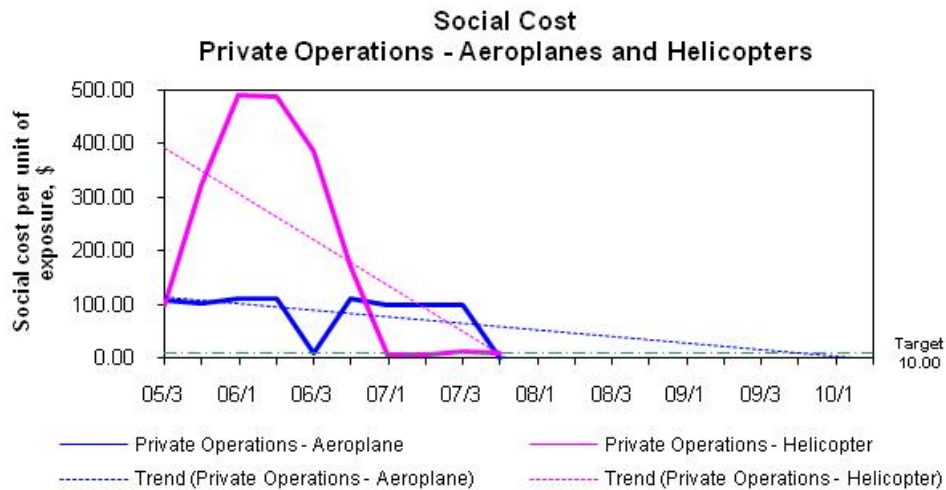


The outcome for Sport Transport peaked in the second quarter of 2007 and has trended downwards in subsequent quarters. There were 4 serious injuries in this group in 2007.



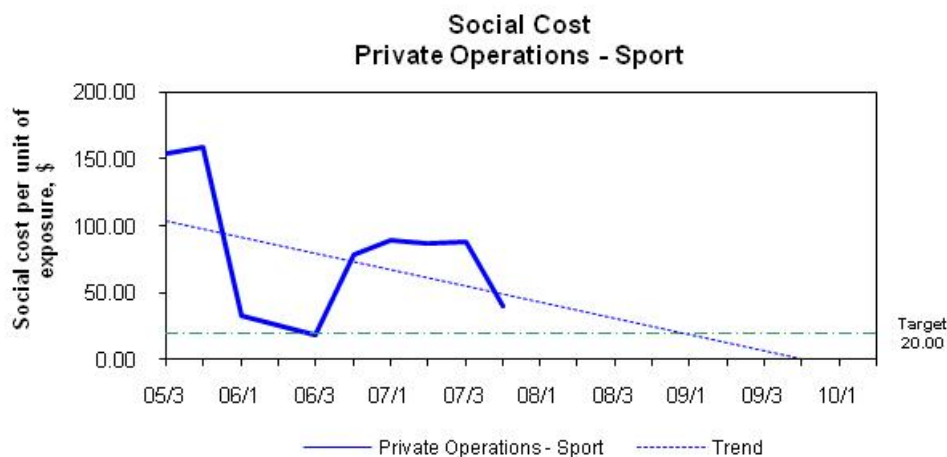
The outcome for Agricultural Operations – Aeroplanes was below the desired target for 3 quarters of 2007, but has now risen above it again. The long term trend line is still downwards.

The outcome for Agricultural Operations – Helicopter turned sharply upwards during the third quarter of 2006 and remained above the target level until the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2007. There were no injuries in this group in 2007.



The outcome for Private Operations – Aeroplane remained around \$100.00 for the first four quarters of the new regime and again for 4 quarters from September 2006 to October 2007. There were 4 serious and 1 minor injuries in 2007.

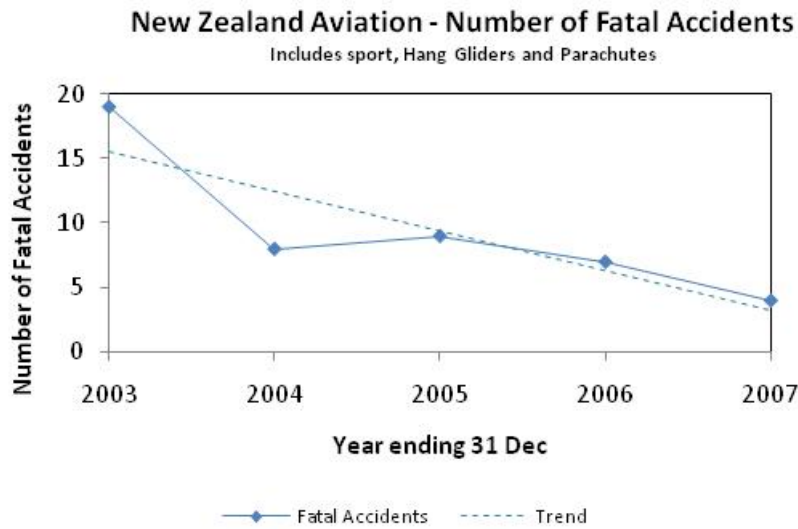
The outcome for Private Operations – Helicopters, having rapidly trended up in the last half of 2005 and down since mid 2006, is now around the required target level. This group has generated only 4 minor injuries in 2007.



The outcome for Private Operations – Sport, which had been trending down since late 2005, reversed significantly in the Oct to Dec 06 quarter, and there were 2 fatalities, 7 serious and 6 minor injuries in 2007. The long term (10 year) trend for this group is downward and this group should make its target in 2009 if this continues.

### Injury Accidents

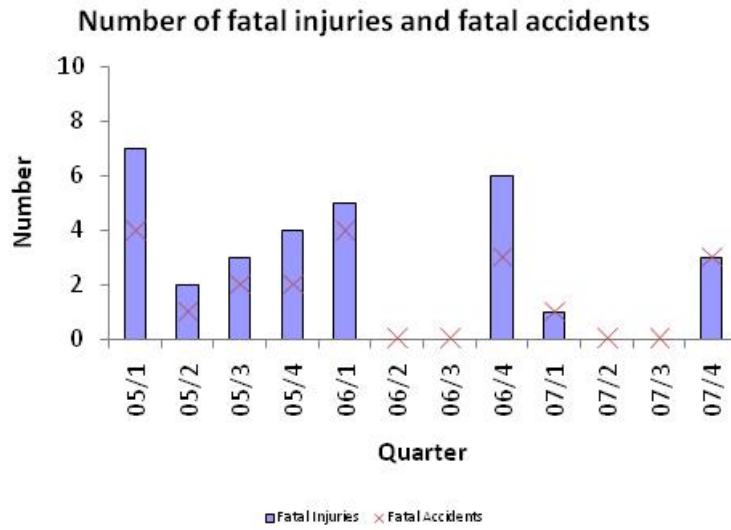
The following graph shows the number of fatal accidents in the 5-year period to 31 December 2007 (including the aircraft statistics categories Sport Aircraft, Hang Gliders and Parachutes).



The following graph shows the overall fatal and serious injury rate per 100,000 hours flown (includes the aircraft classes aeroplane, helicopter and balloon only; excludes other aircraft classes, hang gliders and parachutes) for the 5-year period to 31 December 2007.



The following graph shows the number of fatal injuries and fatal accidents (including the aircraft statistics categories Sport Aircraft, Hang Gliders and Parachutes) for the three-year period to 31 December 2007.



Since 2003 the long-term trends of the number of fatal injuries and the number of fatal accidents are downward.

**Six-Monthly Comparison*****Number of Fatal Accidents and Number of Fatal Injuries***

Activity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006		1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007		Change	
	Accidents	Fatalities	Accidents	Fatalities	Accidents	Fatalities
Large Aeroplanes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium Aeroplanes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Aeroplanes	1	2	1	1	0	-1
Helicopters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Aircraft	1	2	0	0	-1	-2
Ag Aeroplanes	0	0	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	2	1	1	0	-1
Hanggliders	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parachutes	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>

***Number of Serious Injuries***

Activity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Large Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Medium Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Small Aeroplanes	0	6	6
Helicopters	1	0	-1
Sport Aircraft	0	0	0
Ag Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Hanggliders	5	3	-2
Parachutes	2	0	-2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>

***Number of Minor Injuries***

Activity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Large Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Medium Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Small Aeroplanes	2	2	0
Helicopters	8	3	-5
Sport Aircraft	1	1	0
Ag Aeroplanes	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Hanggliders	0	0	0
Parachutes	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-5</b>

## Flight Phase

The following table shows the flight phase recorded for accidents.

Flight Phase	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
APPROACH		1	1
CIRCUIT	1		-1
CLIMB	2	2	0
CRUISE	12	4	-8
DESCENT		2	2
HOVER	1	1	0
HOVER TAXI	1		-1
LANDING	9	10	1
PARKED	1	1	0
TAKEOFF	3	2	-1
TAXIING		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-6</b>

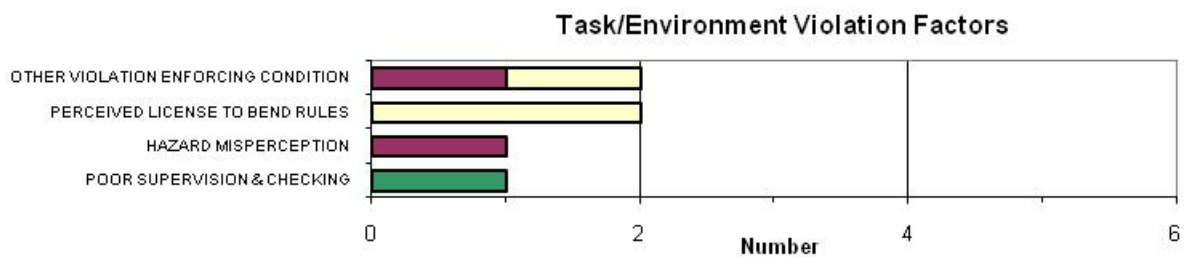
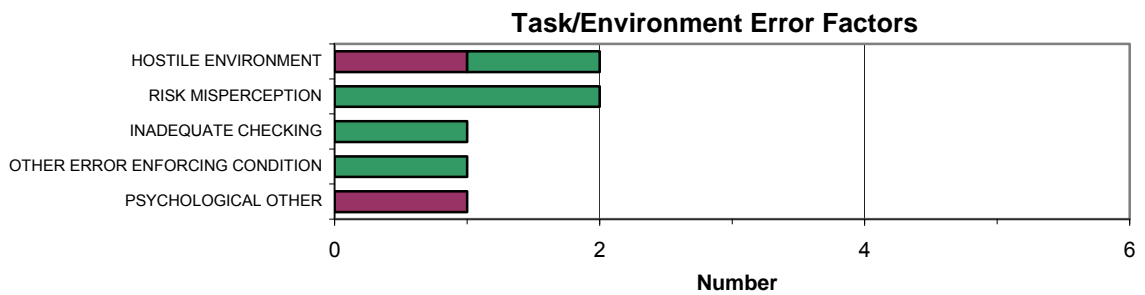
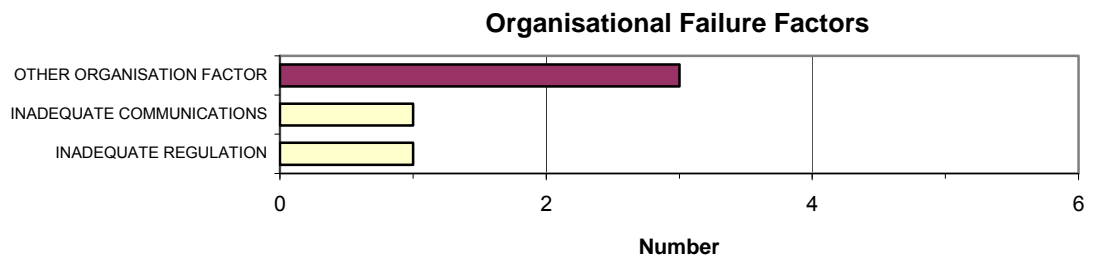
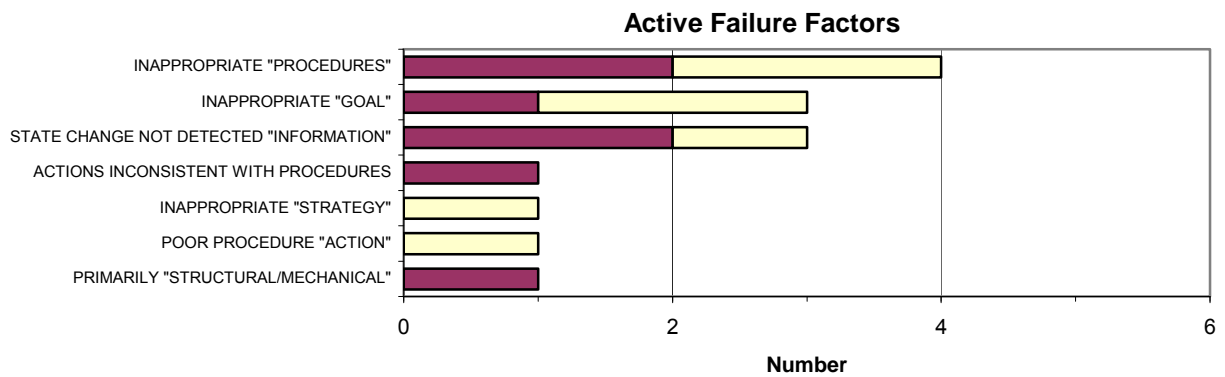
Accidents in the period 1 July to 31 December 2007 were most common during the Landing phase (42%).

Analysis of recorded occurrence descriptors for Landing phase accidents in the 1 January to 30 June 2007 period shows that the most common group of descriptors are Collision/strike object (60%).

Analysis of recorded causes for Landing phase accidents shows that the most common cause is Organisational Factors – Inappropriate Goals or Policies (100%).

### Accident Causal Factors by Aircraft Statistics Category

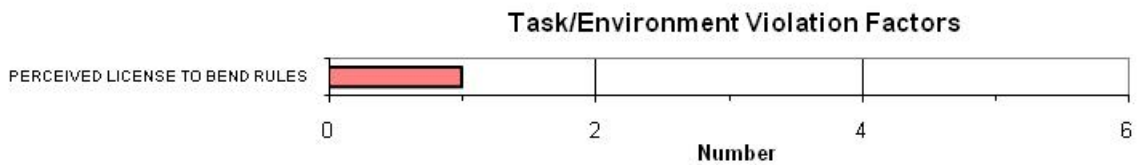
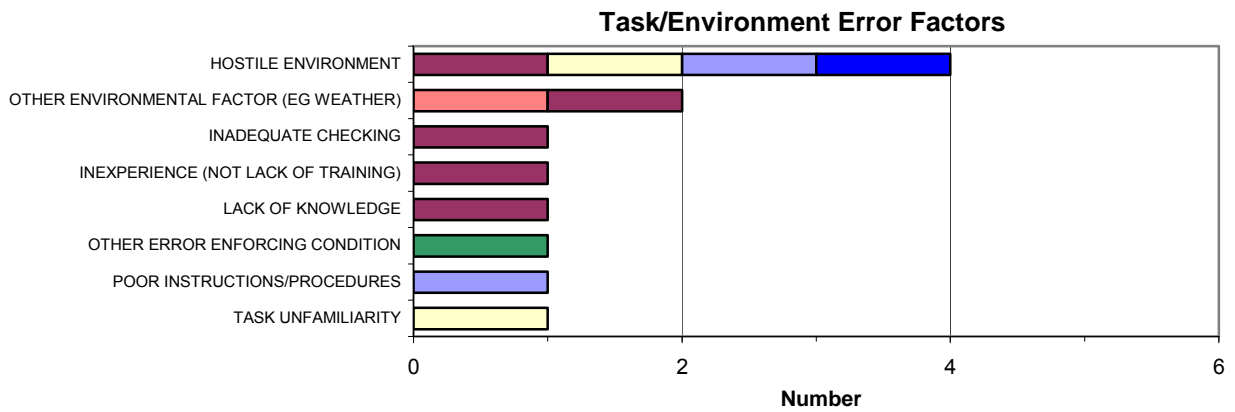
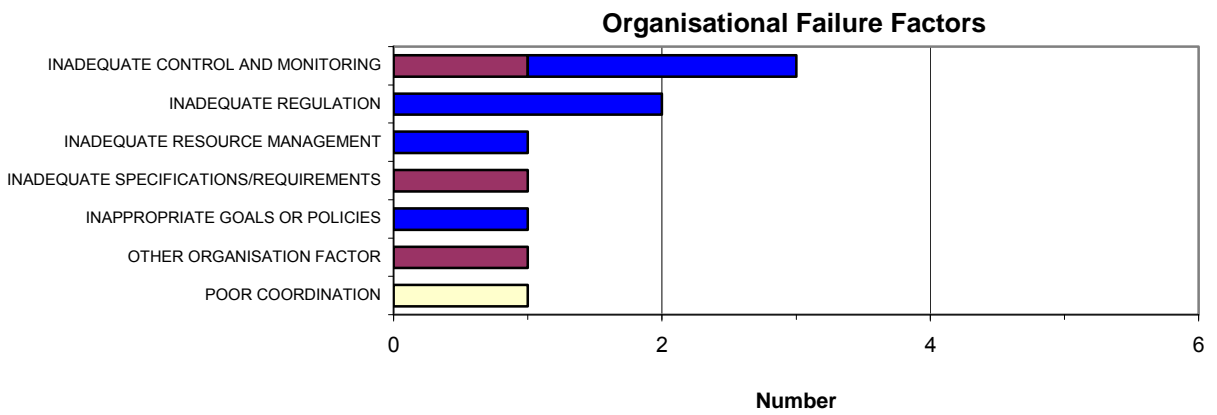
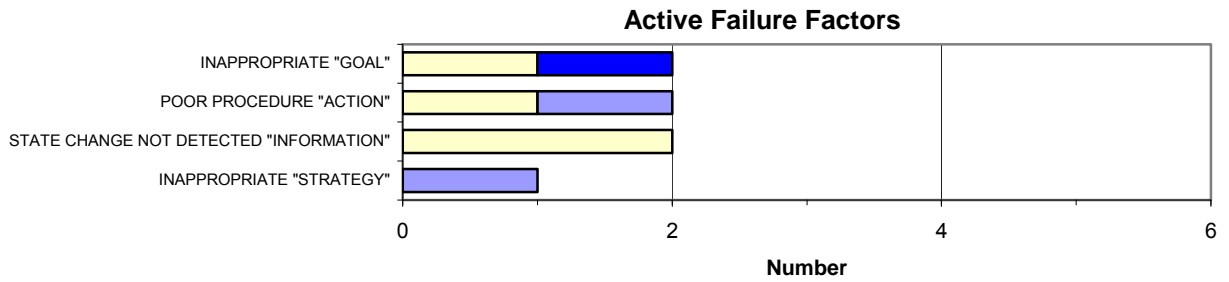
The following graphs show the number of causal factors recorded for accidents that occurred during the 6-month period 1 July to 31 December 2005 for the various aircraft statistics categories. Causal factors have been assigned to 19 (56%) of the 34 accidents.



- Large Aeroplanes
  Medium Aeroplanes
  Small Aeroplanes
  Agricultural Aeroplanes
- Helicopters
  Sport Aircraft
  Hang Gliders and Parachutes



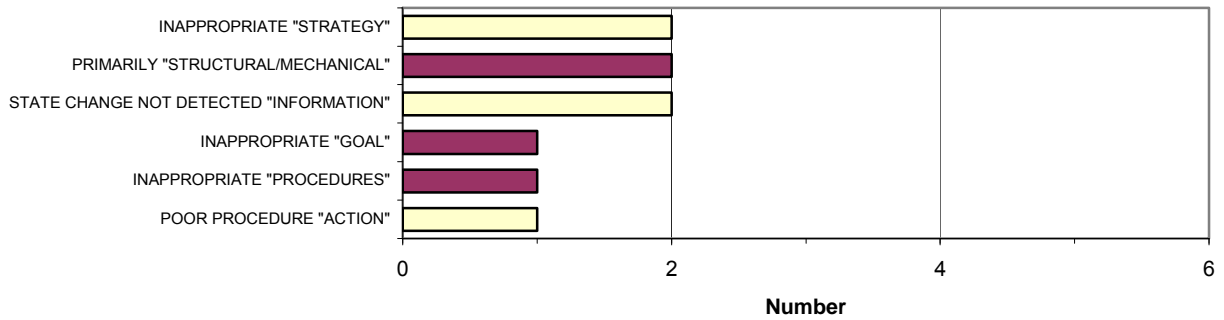
The following graphs show the number of causal factors recorded for accidents that occurred during the 6-month period 1 January to 30 June 2006 for the various aircraft statistics categories. Causal factors have been assigned to 19 (39%) of the 49 accidents.



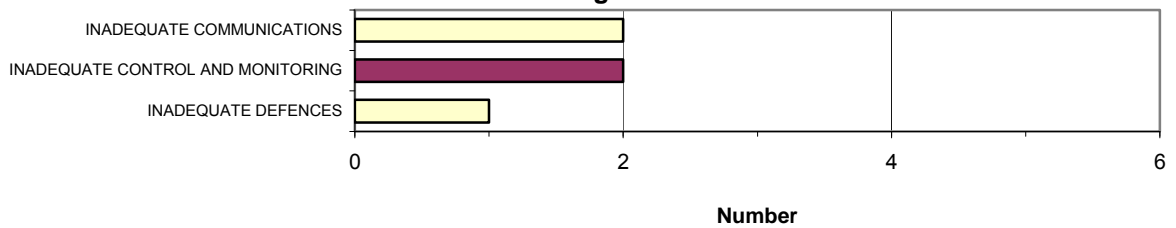
- Large Aeroplanes
  Medium Aeroplanes
  Small Aeroplanes
  Agricultural Aeroplanes
- Helicopters
  Sport Aircraft
  Hang Gliders and Parachutes

The following graphs show the number of causal factors recorded for accidents that occurred during the 6-month period 1 July to 31 December 2006 for the various aircraft statistics categories. Causal factors have been assigned to 11 (28%) of the 39 accidents.

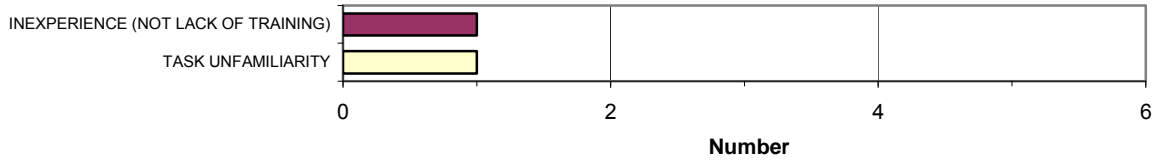
**Active Failure Factors**



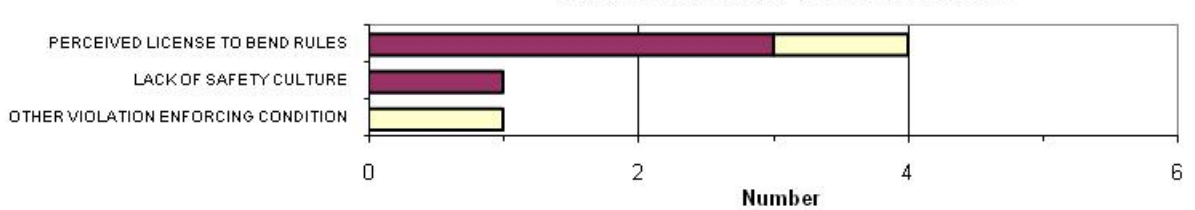
**Organisational Failure Factors**



**Task/Environment Error Factors**

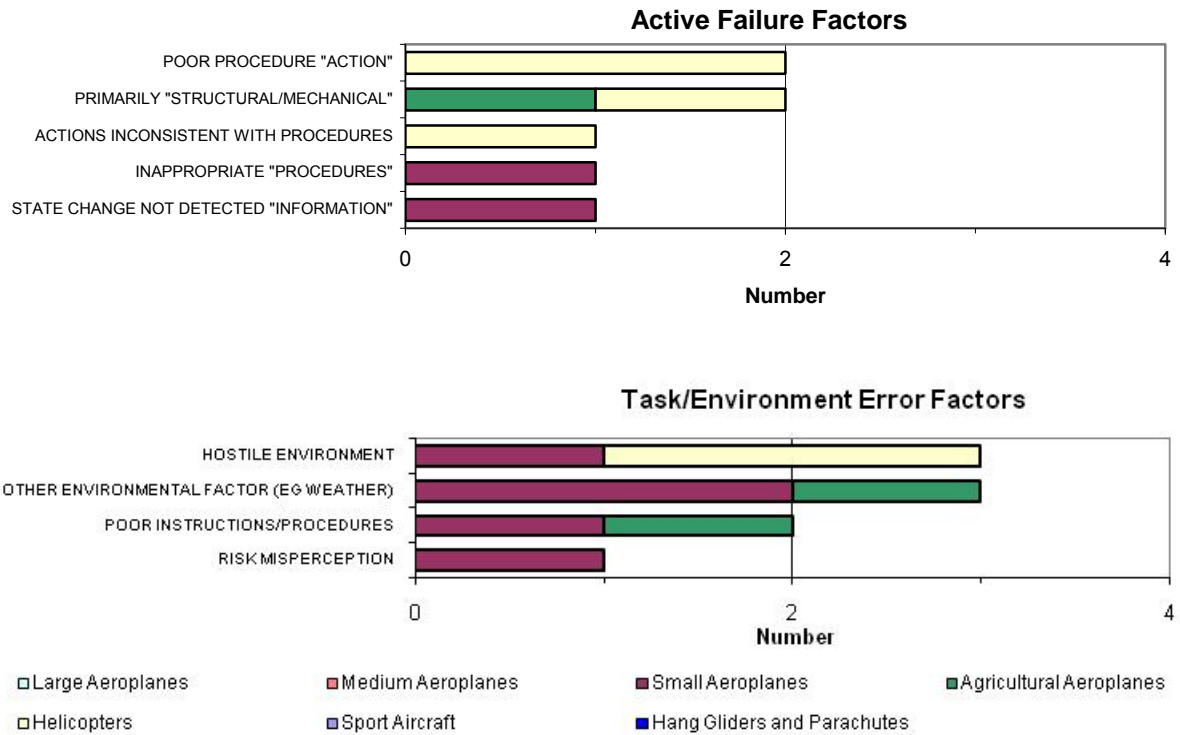


**Task/Environment Violation Factors**

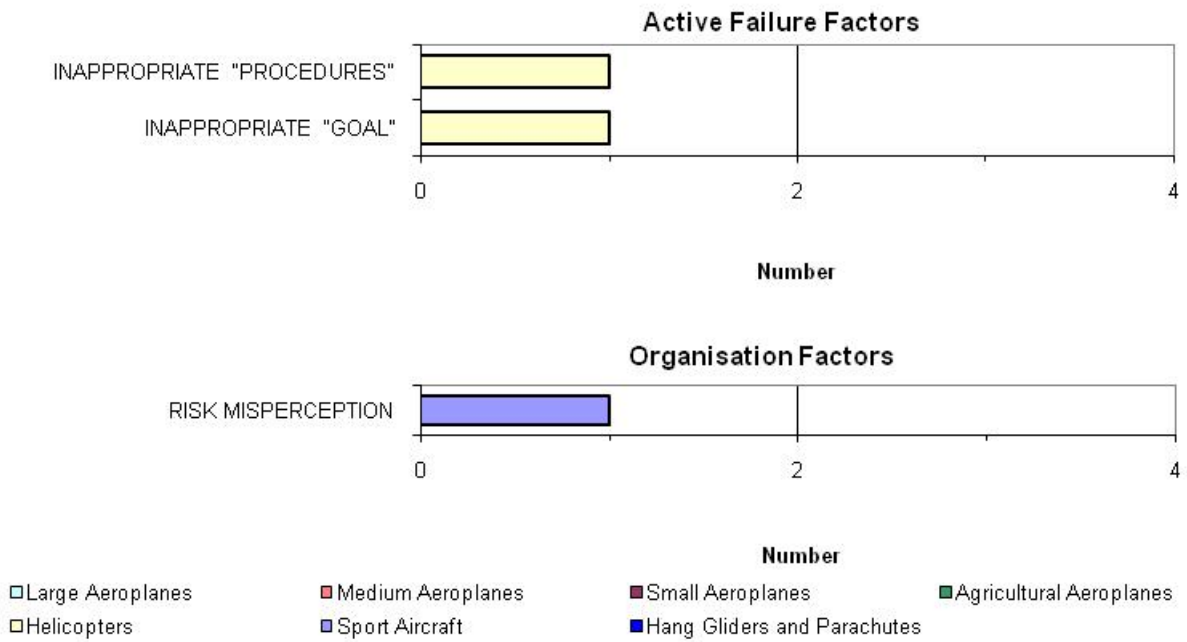


- Large Aeroplanes      ■ Medium Aeroplanes      ■ Small Aeroplanes      ■ Agricultural Aeroplanes
- Helicopters          ■ Sport Aircraft            ■ Hang Gliders and Parachutes

The following graphs show the number of causal factors recorded for accidents that occurred during the 6-month period 1 January to 30 June 2007 for the various aircraft statistics categories. Causal factors have been assigned to 14 (27%) of the 51 accidents.



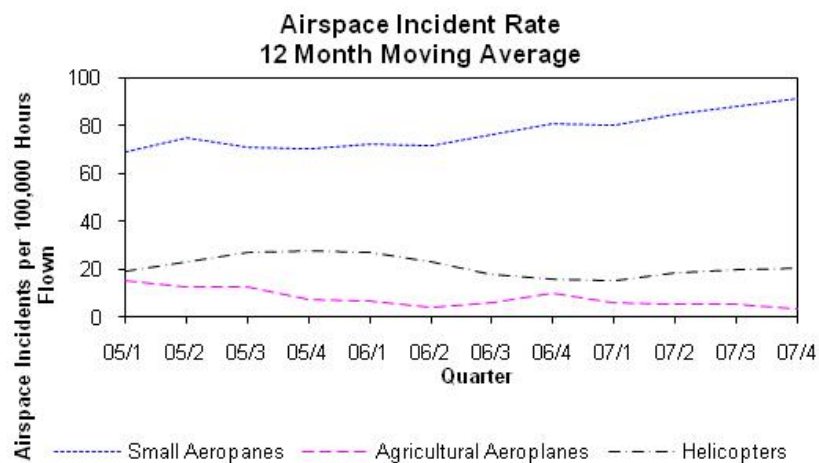
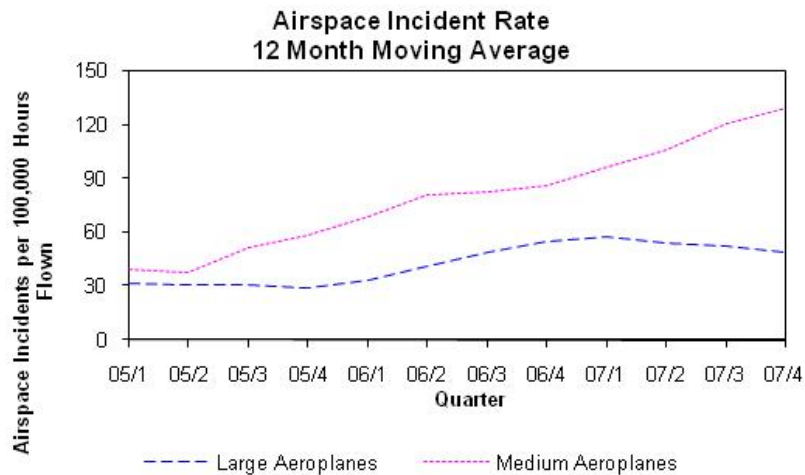
The following graphs show the number of causal factors recorded for accidents that occurred during the 6-month period 1 July to 31 December 2007 for the various aircraft statistics categories. Causal factors have been assigned to 3 (11%) of the 27 accidents.



## Airspace Incidents

### Occurrence Trend

The following graphs show the airspace incident rates (incidents per 100,000 hours flown) twelve month moving average for the three-year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007 (excluding Sport). The graphs do not differentiate between incidents that are pilot or ATS attributable.



Aircraft Category	Straight line trend of 12 month moving average
Large aeroplanes	Trending up
Medium Aeroplanes	Trending up
Small Aeroplanes	Trending up
Helicopters	Trending down
Agricultural aeroplanes	Trending down

**Six-Monthly Comparison*****Number of Airspace Incidents***

Aircraft Category	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	94	79	-15	-1.6%
Medium Aeroplanes	29	38	9	31.0%
Small Aeroplanes	109	149	40	34.3%
Helicopters	11	17	6	36.7%
Sport Aircraft	10	17	7	70.0%
Agricultural Aeroplanes	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Unknown	177	150	-27	15.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4.39%</b>

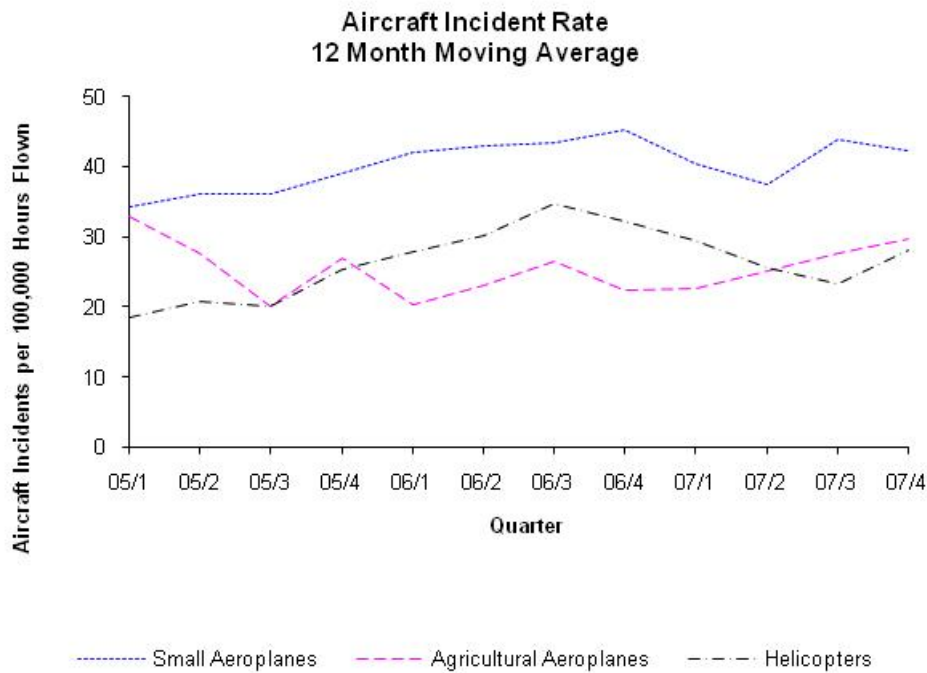
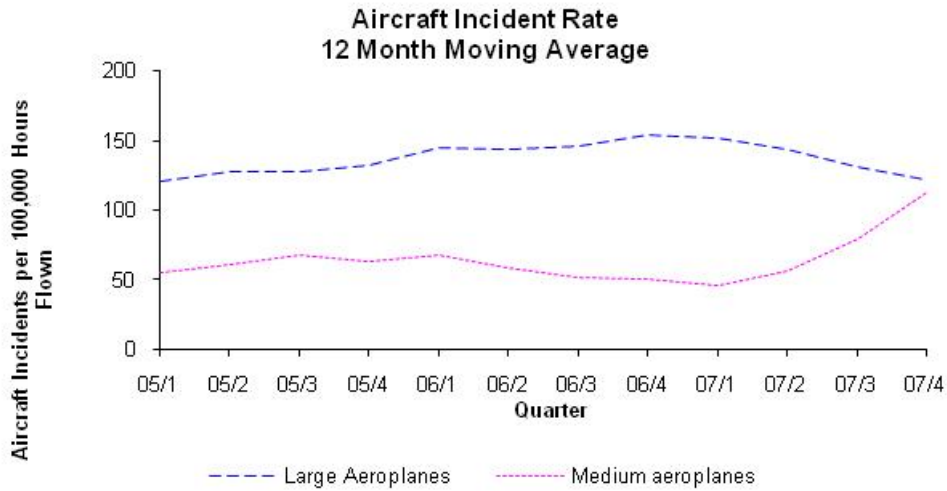
***Six-Monthly Comparison***

Activity	Severity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Large aeroplanes	Critical	0	1	1
	Major	5	4	-1
	Minor	89	74	-15
Medium Aeroplanes	Critical	0	1	1
	Major	1	3	2
	Minor	28	33	5
Small Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	4	4
	Minor	109	143	34
Helicopters	Critical	1	0	-1
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	10	17	7
Sport Aircraft	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	10	17	7
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	3	2	-1
Unknown	Critical	3	0	-3
	Major	13	10	-3
	Minor	161	141	-20
<b>Total</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-2</b>
	<b>Major</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Minor</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>17</b>

## Aircraft Incidents

### Occurrence Trend

The following graphs show the aircraft incident rates (incidents per 100,000 hours flown) twelve month moving average for the three-year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007 (excluding Sport).



Aircraft Category	Straight line trend of 12 month moving average
Large Aeroplanes	Constant
Medium Aeroplanes	Trending up
Small Aeroplanes	Trending up
Helicopters	Trending up
Ag Aeroplanes	Constant

The ratios of reported aircraft incidents for the below 2,721 kg and helicopter groups to the respective number of reported accidents continue to be low.

### Six-Monthly Comparison

#### *Number of Aircraft Incidents*

Aircraft Category	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	259	196	-63	-24.3%
Medium Aeroplanes	13	44	31	238.5%
Small Aeroplanes	57	80	23	40.4%
Helicopters	28	34	6	21.4%
Sport Aircraft	9	17	8	88.9%
Agricultural Aeroplanes	5	9	4	80.0%
Unknown	46	54	8	17.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.1%</b>



**Severity*****Six-Monthly Comparison***

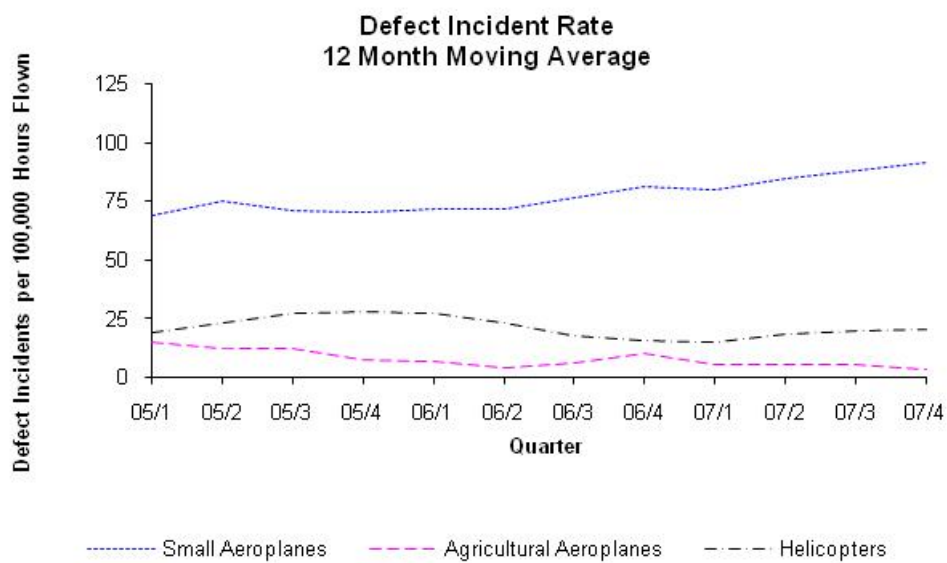
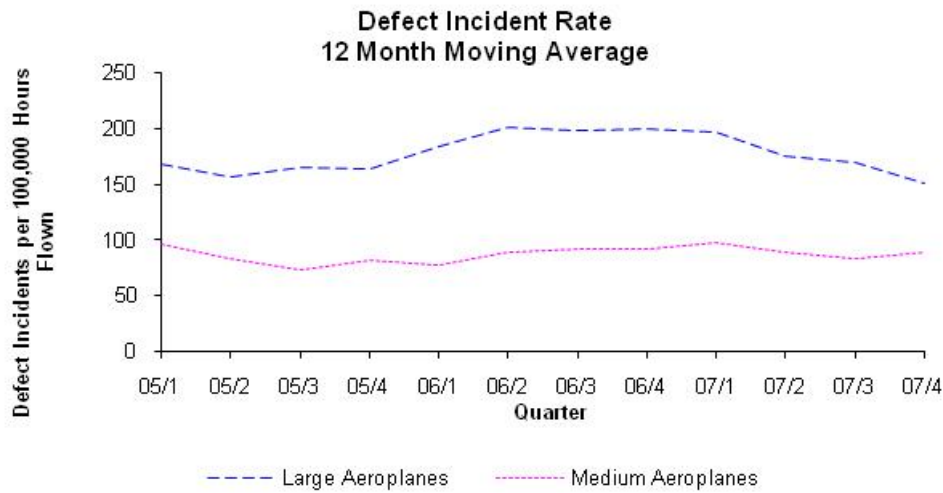
<b>Aircraft Category</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006</b>	<b>1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007</b>	<b>Change</b>
Large Aeroplanes	Critical	0	1	1
	Major	10	27	17
	Minor	249	168	-81
Medium Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	2	3	1
	Minor	11	41	30
Small Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	4	1	-3
	Minor	53	79	26
Helicopters	Critical	1	0	-1
	Major	1	0	-1
	Minor	26	34	8
Sport Aircraft	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	1	0	-1
	Minor	8	17	9
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	1	0	-1
	Minor	4	9	5
Unknown	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	3	4	1
	Minor	43	50	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Major</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Minor</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>4</b>



## Defect Incidents

### Occurrence Trend

The following graphs show the aircraft defect incident rates (incidents per 100,000 hours flown) twelve month moving average for the three-year period 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2007 (excluding Sport).



Aircraft Category	Straight line trend of 12 month moving average
Large Aeroplanes	Trending up
Medium Aeroplanes	Trending up
Small Aeroplanes	Trending up
Helicopters	Trending down
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Trending down

**Six-Monthly Comparison*****Number of Defect Incidents***

Aircraft Category	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	283	212	-71	-25.1%
Medium Aeroplanes	36	31	-5	-13.9%
Small Aeroplanes	65	60	-5	-7.7%
Helicopters	58	52	-6	-10.3%
Sport Aircraft	15	2	-13	-86.7%
Ag Aeroplanes	20	18	-2	-10.0%
Unknown	14	17	3	21.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-20.2%</b>

**Severity*****Six-Monthly Comparison***

Activity	Severity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change
Large Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	15	40	25
	Minor	268	172	-96
Medium Aeroplanes	Critical	0	1	1
	Major	6	2	-4
	Minor	30	28	-2
Small Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	5	1	-4
	Minor	60	59	-1
Helicopters	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	5	1	-4
	Minor	53	51	-2
Sport Aircraft	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	0	0	0
	Minor	15	2	-13
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	1	1	0
	Minor	19	17	-2
Unknown	Critical	0	0	0
	Major	1	1	0
	Minor	13	16	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>Critical</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Major</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Minor</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>-113</b>

## Bird Incident Rates

### 12-Month Moving Average Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements

The following table shows the 12-month moving average strike rates for identified aerodromes for the three years ending December 2007.

Aerodrome	05/1	05/2	05/3	05/4	06/1	06/2	06/3	06/4	07/1	07/2	07/3	07/4
Auckland	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.9
Christchurch	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.5
Dunedin	6.7	7.3	5.9	7.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.3	2.9
Gisborne	5.3	6.6	11.6	10.1	10.1	11.5	8.8	10.0	11.3	7.9	7.4	6.7
Hamilton	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.0
Invercargill	5.3	5.9	7.5	9.3	10.4	11.4	11.7	7.6	6.2	6.6	7.1	8.1
Napier	7.8	9.1	7.3	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.9	5.4	6.6	4.5
Nelson	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	1.9
New Plymouth	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	3.6	3.0
Ohakea	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.4
Palmerston North	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0
Queenstown	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.5	3.3	3.9
Rotorua	7.8	9.3	9.0	9.4	10.3	9.8	8.7	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.1
Taupo	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.1
Tauranga	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
Wellington	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2
Whenuapai	9.5	4.7	4.1	3.4	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.7	5.8	8.3	9.6	10.3
Woodbourne	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.5	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6

*Bird occurrence rates are measured monthly, quarterly or annually by aerodrome. This is achieved by querying the database for the number of strikes at aerodromes over a period of time summarising by month, quarter or year. The results of this query are then divided by the aircraft movements at each aerodrome and multiplied by 10,000 to achieve strikes per 10,000 aircraft movements. Aircraft movements at aerodromes are obtained from the ACNZ, and where available, from individual airport companies.*

### CAA Actions

The CAA uses the following criteria for assessing actions to be taken with regard to identified trends in bird strike rates.

Bird strikes per 10,000 aircraft movements	Risk Category	Trending Down	Constant	Trending Up
≥ 0.0 and < 5.0	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Advise Aerodrome Operator
≥ 5.0 and < 10.0	Medium	Monitor	Advise Aerodrome Operator	Advise Aerodrome Operator, Request Rectification Action
≥ 10.0	High	Advise Aerodrome Operator	Advise Aerodrome Operator, Request Rectification Action	Advise Aerodrome Operator, Request Rectification Action

## Analysis

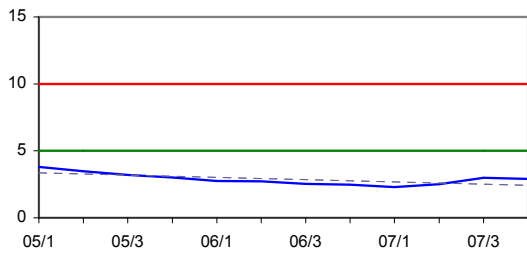
Analysis shows that six aerodromes have bird strike rates above the “trigger level” for CAA Action. Details were forwarded to Manager Aeronautical Services on 23 April 2008.

One aerodrome exhibited a strike rate in the high risk category of the CAA standard (above 10.0 bird strikes per 10,000 aircraft movements). Four aerodromes exhibited a strike rate in the medium risk category (5.0 to 10.0 per 10,000 movements), one displaying a long-term downward trend, the others displaying a constant trend. Thirteen aerodromes exhibited a strike rate in the low risk category (below 5.0 per 10,000 movements) and two of these aerodromes displayed a long-term upward trend.

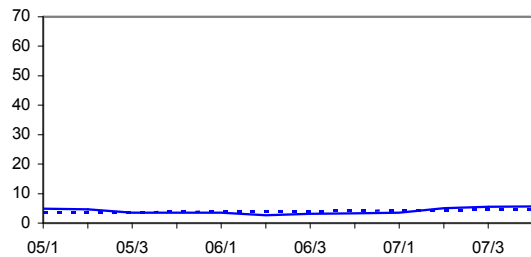
The top line on the strike rate graphs shows the High risk category. The next line shows the Medium risk category.

<b>Aerodrome</b>	<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>CAA Action</b>
Auckland	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Christchurch	Low	Constant	Monitor
Dunedin	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Gisborne	Medium	Constant	Advise Aerodrome Operator
Hamilton	Low	Constant	Monitor
Invercargill	Medium	Constant	Advise Aerodrome Operator
Napier	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Nelson	Low	Trending up	Advise Aerodrome Operator
New Plymouth	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Ohakea	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Palmerston North	Low	Constant	Monitor
Queenstown	Low	Constant	Monitor
Rotorua	Medium	Trending down	Monitor
Taupo	Low	Trending up	Advise Aerodrome Operator
Tauranga	Low	Constant	Monitor
Wellington	Low	Trending down	Monitor
Whenuapai	High	Trending up	Advise Aerodrome Operator, Request Rectification Action
Woodbourne	Medium	Constant	Advise Aerodrome Operator

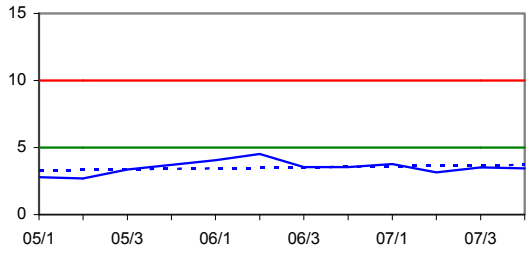
**Auckland - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



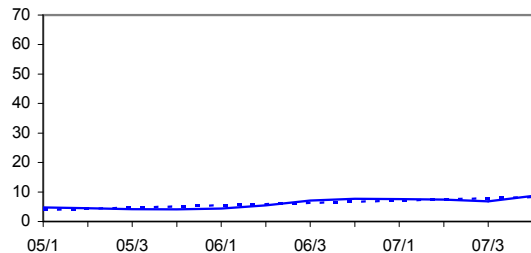
**Auckland - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



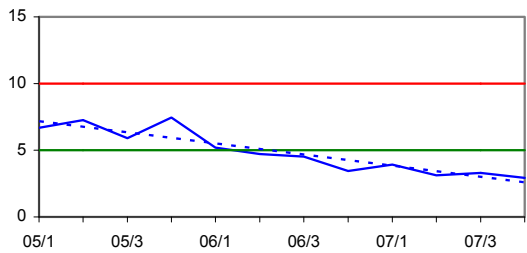
**Christchurch - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



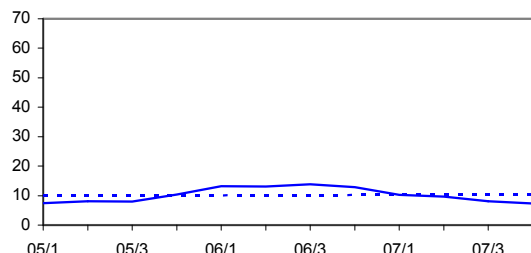
**Christchurch - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



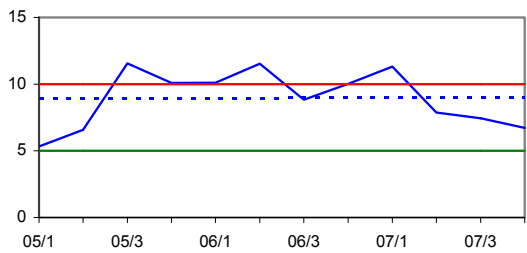
**Dunedin - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



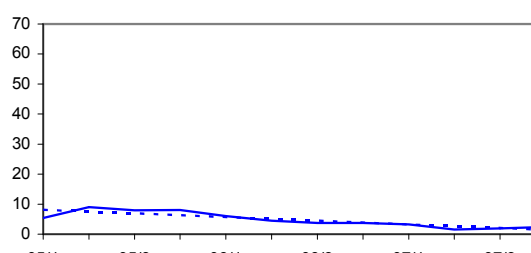
**Dunedin - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



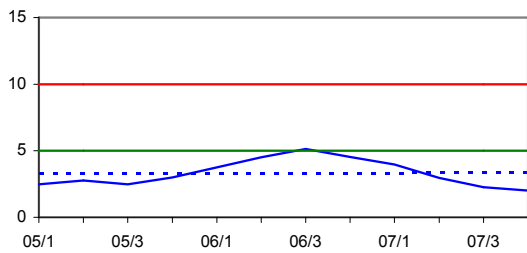
**Gisborne - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



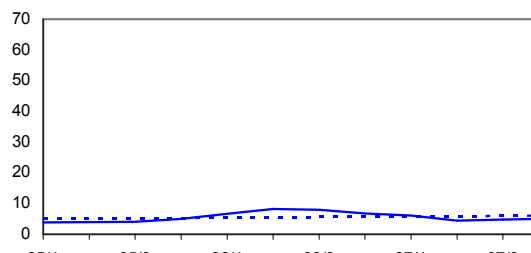
**Gisborne - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



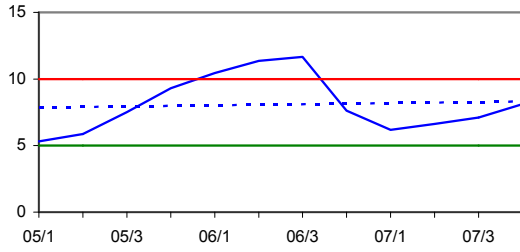
**Hamilton - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



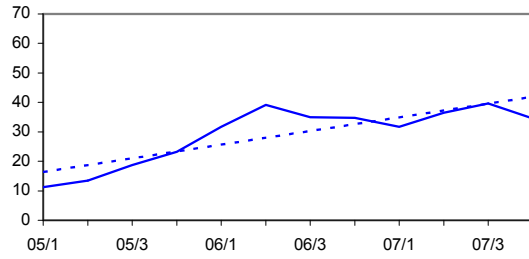
**Hamilton - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



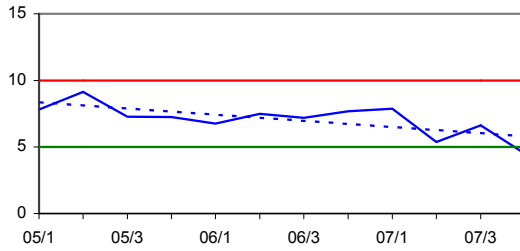
**Invercargill - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



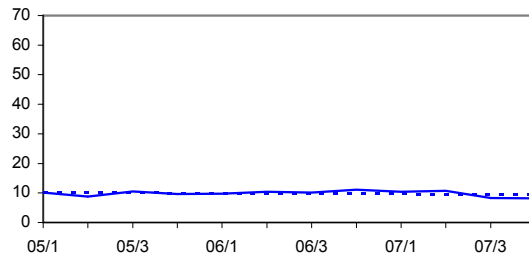
**Invercargill - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



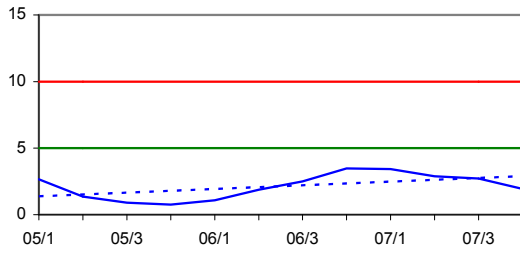
**Napier - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



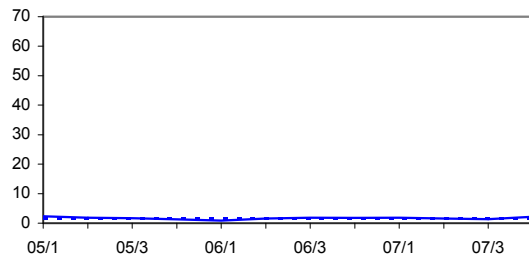
**Napier - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



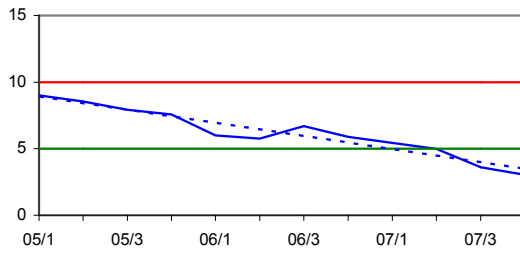
**Nelson - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



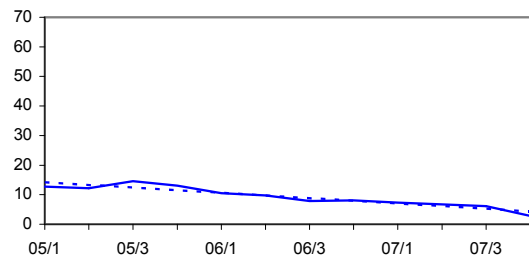
**Nelson - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



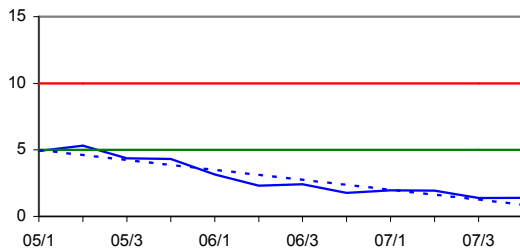
**New Plymouth - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



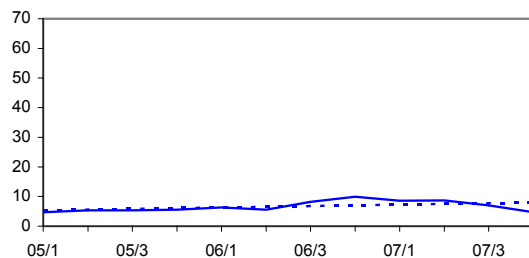
**New Plymouth - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



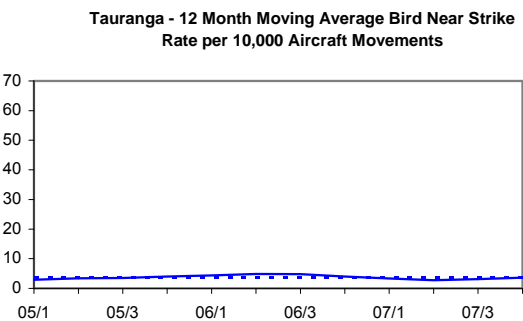
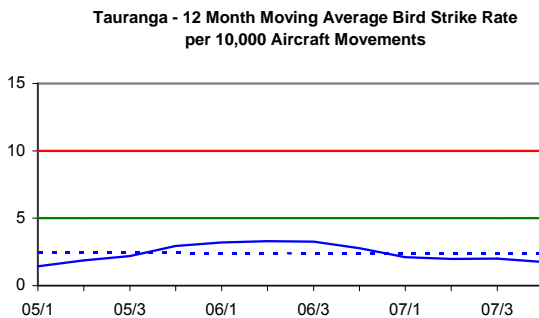
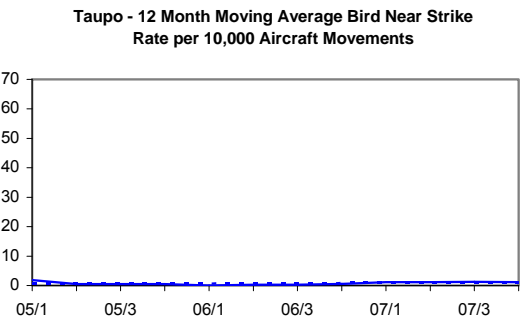
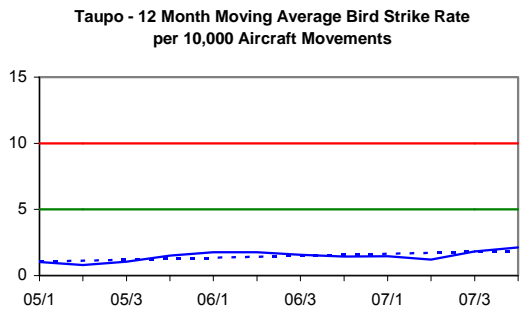
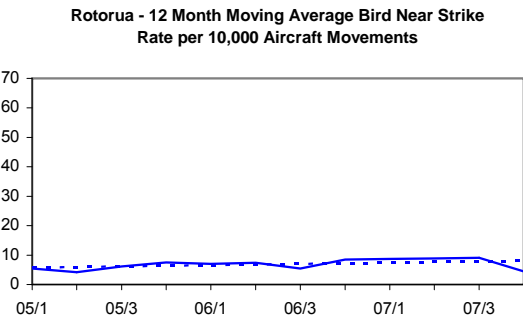
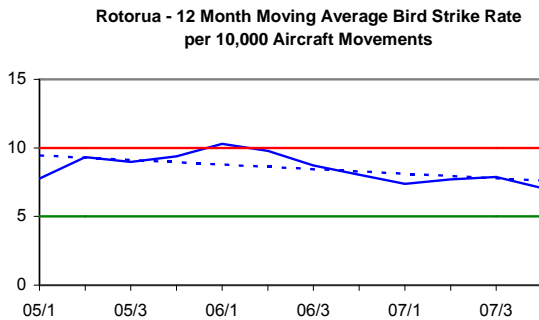
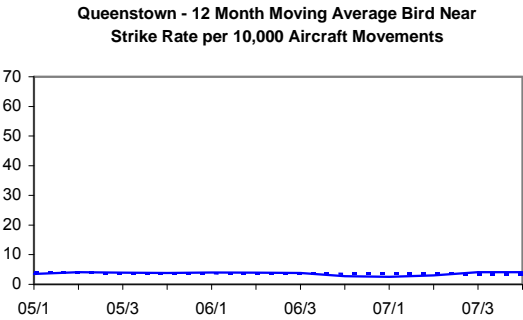
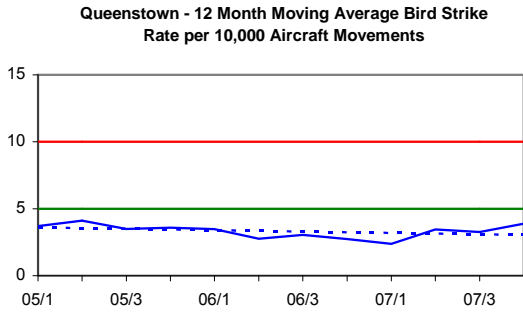
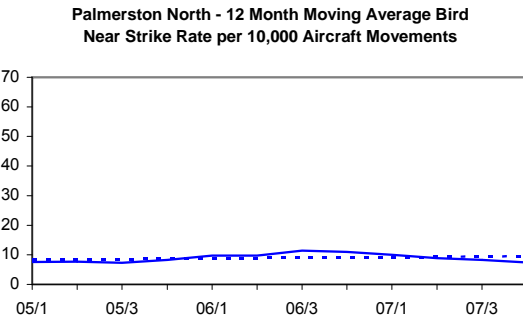
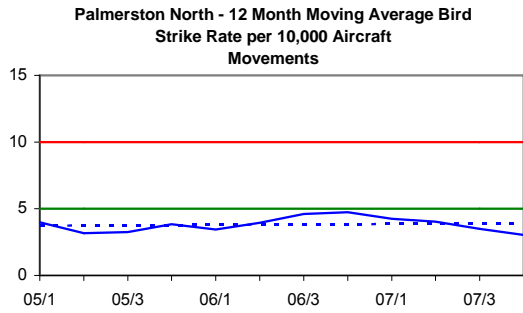
**Ohakea - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



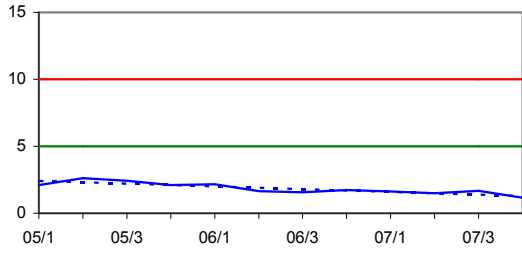
**Ohakea - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements**



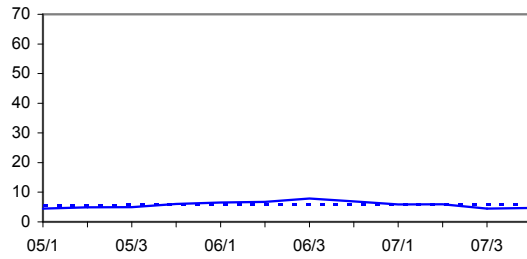




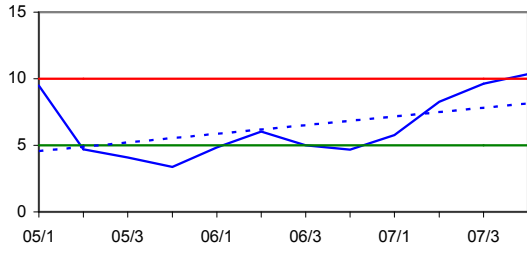
Wellington - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



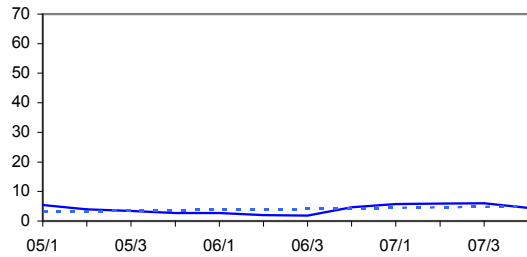
Wellington - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



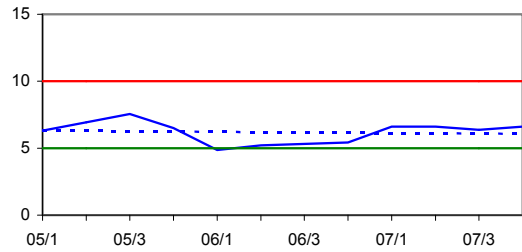
Whenuapai - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



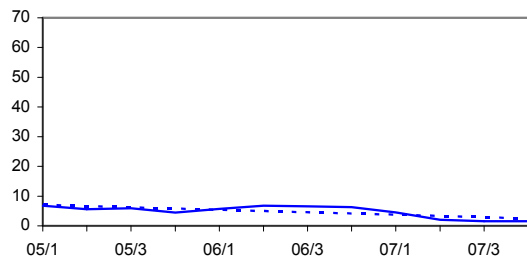
Whenuapai - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



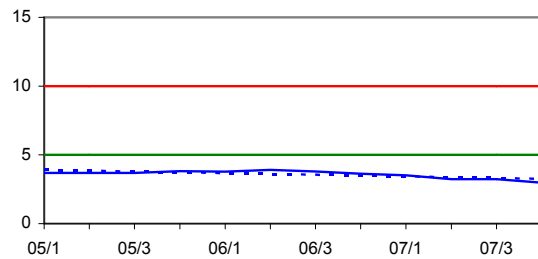
Woodbourne - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



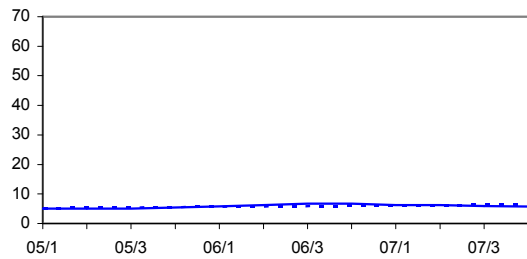
Woodbourne - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



Overall - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



Overall - 12 Month Moving Average Bird Near Strike Rate per 10,000 Aircraft Movements



## Security Incidents

### Six-Monthly Comparison

#### Number of Security Incidents

Aircraft Category	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Large Aeroplanes	33	25	-8	-24.2%
Medium Aeroplanes	1	1	0	0.0%
Small Aeroplanes	0	0	0	0.0%
Helicopters	0	0	0	0.0%
Sport Aircraft	0	0	0	0.0%
Ag Aeroplanes	0	0	0	0.0%
Unknown	55	108	53	96.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50.6%</b>

## Severity

Severity	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2006	1 Jul to 31 Dec 2007	Change	
			Number	Percent
Critical	0	1	1	0.0%
Major	3	1	-2	-66.7%
Minor	86	132	46	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50.6%</b>

## Occurrences — General

Occurrences) that were registered on the CAA database during each of the six months of the reporting period.

Month	ACC	ADI	ARC	ASP	BRD	DEF	DGD	HGA	INC	NIO	PAA	PIO	SEC	Total
<b>07</b>	6	3	23	80	121	124	3	2	48	2		2	14	<b>428</b>
<b>08</b>	2	8	27	83	94	68	6	1	76	3		3	15	<b>386</b>
<b>09</b>	2	5	19	58	77	55	8	1	39	2			18	<b>284</b>
<b>10</b>	4	5	27	72	92	84	12		90	2	2	1	20	<b>411</b>
<b>11</b>	12	1	24	102	97	45	3	1	65	3		1	16	<b>370</b>
<b>12</b>	3	3	23	42	55	43	1	1	39	1			29	<b>240</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2119</b>

<b>ACC</b>	Accident	<b>HGA</b>	Hang Glider Accident
<b>ADI</b>	Aerodrome Incident	<b>INC</b>	Aircraft Incident
<b>ARC</b>	Aviation Related Concern	<b>NIO</b>	Facility Malfunction Incident
<b>ASP</b>	Airspace Incident	<b>PAA</b>	Parachute Accident
<b>BRD</b>	Bird Incident	<b>PIO</b>	Promulgated Information Incident
<b>DEF</b>	Defect Incident	<b>SEC</b>	Security Incident
<b>DGD</b>	Dangerous Goods Incident		

## Definitions

### General

#### Accident (ACC)

Means an occurrence that is associated with the operation of an aircraft and takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and such time as all such persons have disembarked and the engine or any propellers or rotors come to rest, being an occurrence in which–

- (1) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of–
  - (i) being in the aircraft; or
  - (ii) direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including any part that has become detached from the aircraft; or
  - (iii) direct exposure to jet blast–

except when the injuries are self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to passengers and crew; or
- (2) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure that–
  - (i) adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft; and
  - (ii) would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component–

except engine failure or damage that is limited to the engine, its cowlings, or accessories, or damage limited to propellers, wing tips, rotors, antennas, tyres, brakes, fairings, small dents, or puncture holes in the aircraft skin; or
- (3) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

#### Aerodrome Incident (ADI)

Means an incident involving an aircraft operation and–

- (1) an obstruction either on the aerodrome operational area or protruding into the aerodrome obstacle limitation surfaces; or
- (2) a defective visual aid; or
- (3) a defective surface of a manoeuvring area; or
- (4) any other defective aerodrome facility.

#### Aircraft Incident (INC)

Means any incident, not otherwise classified, associated with the operation of an aircraft.

**Airspace Incident (ASP)**

Means an incident involving deviation from, or shortcomings of, the procedures or rules for–

- (1) avoiding a collision between aircraft; or
- (2) avoiding a collision between aircraft and other obstacles when an aircraft is being provided with an Air Traffic Service.

**Bird Incident (BRD)**

Means an incident where–

- (1) there is a collision between an aircraft and one or more birds; or
- (2) when one or more birds pass sufficiently close to an aircraft in flight to cause alarm to the pilot.

**Dangerous Goods Incident (DGD)**

Means an incident associated with and related to the carriage of dangerous goods by air after acceptance by the operator, that–

- (1) results in injury to a person, property damage, fire, breakage, spillage, leakage of fluid or radiation, or other evidence that the integrity of the packaging has not been maintained; or
- (2) involves dangerous goods incorrectly declared, packaged, labelled, marked, or documented.

**Defect Incident (DEF)**

Means an incident that involves failure or malfunction of an aircraft or aircraft component, whether found in flight or on the ground.

**Facility Malfunction Incident (NIO)**

Means an incident that involves an aeronautical facility.

**Fatal Injury**

Means any injury which results in death within 30 days of the accident.

**Incident**

Means any occurrence, other than an accident, that is associated with the operation of an aircraft and affects or could affect the safety of operation.

Note: Incident has many sub-categories.

**Occurrence**

Means an accident or incident.

**Promulgated Information Incident (PIO)**

Means an incident that involves significantly incorrect, inadequate, or misleading information promulgated in any aeronautical information publication, map, or chart.

**Security Incident (SEC)**

Means an incident that involves unlawful interference.

**Serious Injury**

Means any injury that is sustained by a person in an accident and that–

- (1) requires hospitalisation for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received; or
- (2) results in a fracture of any bone, except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose; or
- (3) involves lacerations which cause severe haemorrhage, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage; or
- (4) involves injury to an internal organ; or
- (5) involves second or third degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5% of the body surface; or
- (6) involves verified exposure to infectious substances or injurious radiation.

**Severity**

The following definitions apply to the severity accorded to occurrences and to findings as the result of investigation of occurrences.

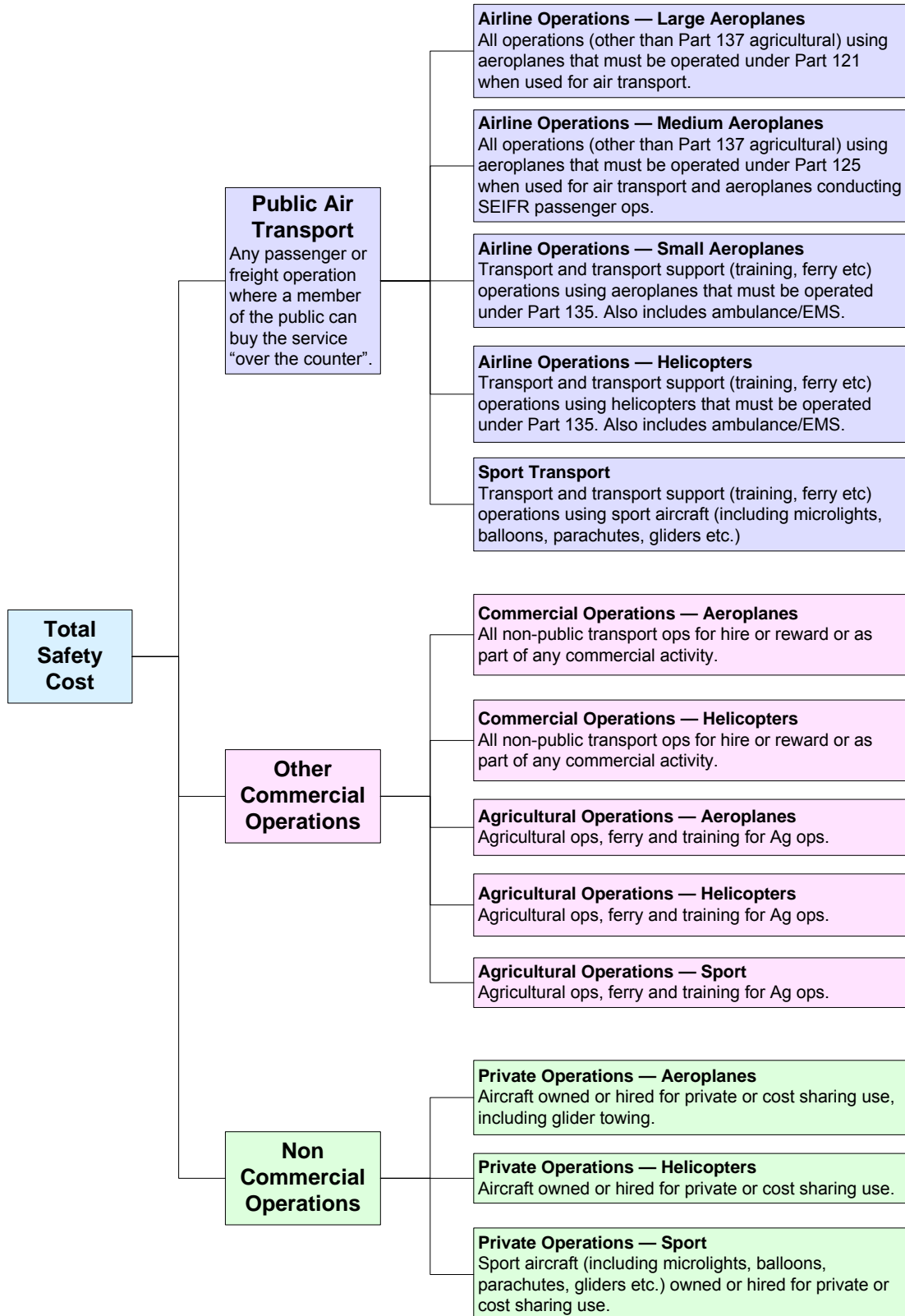
Severity Factor		Definition
CR	Critical	An occurrence or deficiency that caused, or on its own had the potential to cause, loss of life or limb;
MA	Major	An occurrence or deficiency involving a major system that caused, or had the potential to cause, significant problems to the function or effectiveness of that system;
MI	Minor	An isolated occurrence or deficiency not indicative of a significant system problem.

## Aircraft Statistics Category

The following table shows the definition of each aircraft statistics category and the aircraft classes included.

Aircraft Statistics Category	Definition	Aircraft Class
Large Aeroplanes	Aeroplanes that must be operated under Part 121 when used for air transport	Aeroplane
Medium Aeroplanes	Aeroplanes that must be operated under Part 125 when used for air transport, except for those required to operate under Part 125 solely due to operating SEIFR	Aeroplane
Small Aeroplanes	Other Aeroplanes with Standard Category Certificates of Airworthiness	Aeroplane
Agricultural Aeroplanes	Aeroplanes with Restricted Category Certificates of Airworthiness limited to agricultural operations	Aeroplane
Helicopters	Helicopters with Standard or Restricted Category Certificates of Airworthiness	Helicopter
Sport Aircraft	All aircraft not included in the groups above	Aeroplane, Amateur Built Aeroplane, Amateur Built Glider, Amateur Built Helicopter, Balloon, Glider, Gyroplane, Helicopter, Microlight Class 1, Microlight Class 2, Power Glider

# Safety Target Structure





## Safety Target Groups

Target group name	General description	Includes	Excludes
Airline Operation - Large Aeroplanes	All operations using large passenger and freight aeroplanes that are operated under part 121	Ferry, test, training, passenger and freight, domestic and international, Part 91 operations, and commercial operations other than Part 137 agricultural operations. Includes all aeroplanes that have a passenger seating configuration of 30 seats or more, or a payload capacity of more than 3410kg.	Part 137 agricultural operations
Airline Operation - Medium aeroplanes	All operations using medium passenger and freight aeroplanes that are operated under part 125.	Ferry, test, training, passenger and freight, domestic and international, Part 91 operations, and commercial operations other than Part 137 agricultural operations. Aeroplanes that have a seating configuration of 10 to 30 seats, excluding any required crew member seats, or a payload capacity of 3410 kg or less and a MCTOW of greater than 5700 kg, and any aeroplanes conducting SEIFR passenger operations.	Part 137 agricultural operations
Airline Operation - Small aeroplanes	All operations by 119 certificate holders using other aeroplanes.	Ferry, test, passenger and freight, domestic and international, training in support of Part 135 operations, Ambulance/EMS	Part 137 agricultural operations, Part 91 operations, and commercial operations. SEIFR under Part 125
Airline Operation - Helicopters	All operations by 119 certificate holders using helicopters	Ferry, test, passenger and freight, domestic and international, training in support of Part 135 operations, Ambulance/EMS	Part 137 agricultural operations, Part 91 operations, and commercial operations. SEIFR under Part 125
Commercial Operations - Aeroplane	Other commercial operations Aeroplane (all non-public transport ops for hire or reward or as part of any commercial activity)	Positioning, ferrying flights, training (dual and solo), "Commercial non-certified", Business and Executive	Public transport ops, Ag ops & training for Ag ops, non-commercial ops
Commercial Operations - Helicopter	Other commercial operations Helicopter (all non-public transport ops for hire or reward or as part of any commercial activity)	Positioning, ferrying flights, training (dual and solo), "Commercial non-certified", Business and Executive	Ag ops & trg for ag ops, public transport, non-commercial ops.
Agricultural Operations - Aeroplane	Agricultural operations using aeroplanes	Agricultural ops, ferry & training for Ag ops.	Everything else.
Agricultural Operations - Helicopters	Agricultural operations using helicopters	Agricultural ops, ferry & training for Ag ops.	Everything else
Agricultural Operations - Sport Aircraft	Agricultural operations using sport aircraft	Agricultural ops, ferry & training for Ag ops.	Everything else
Private Aeroplane	Private operations in aeroplanes	Cost sharing, aircraft hired from schools and clubs for private or cost sharing use, glider towing	Airline, commercial, agricultural operations, sport aircraft, balloons, training (dual and solo)
Private Helicopter	Private operations in helicopters	Cost sharing, aircraft hired from schools and clubs for private or cost sharing use	Airline, commercial, agricultural operations, sport aircraft, balloons, training, ferry/positioning flights by commercial operators
Sport Transport	All public transport ops by sport aircraft	Ferry, test, passenger and freight, domestic and international, training for such ops. And balloons	Agricultural operations.
Sport Private	Private operations using sport aircraft	Cost sharing, aircraft hired from schools and clubs for private or cost sharing use, training, gliders, power gliders, hang gliders, parachutes and all forms of inflatable wing. Balloons	Airline, commercial, agricultural operations, and training for these activities