

CHAPTER 03. SURVEILLANCE OPERATIONS

3.1 Surveillance

The purpose of surveillance is to provide a regulatory presence to promote voluntary compliance and reveal contraventions of aviation regulations. The probability of being detected is one of the most powerful compliance motivators. When a comprehensive and effective surveillance program is in place, a higher degree of compliance and flight safety can be expected.

3.2 Field Operations

Routine Surveillance

In the performance of their normal duties in the aviation community, Civil Aviation Inspectors automatically and concurrently engage in routine surveillance. Their mere presence stimulates a positive attitude toward compliance while activities commensurate with their duties often lead to enforcement action. The activities comprising routine surveillance are identical to those listed in Section 2.1 of this manual.

Discreet Surveillance

Discreet Surveillance is a routine surveillance where an inspector does with an identity card surveillances as a Civil Aviation Inspector. No Special authorization is required for this type of surveillance.

Planned Surveillance

Planned surveillance is directed at specific areas, events and activities by Civil Aviation Inspectors.

3.3 Objectives

The following objectives may be considered when planning surveillance activities:

- (1) the promotion of compliance by establishment of regulator presence;
- (2) the conduct of investigations;
- (3) the detection of contraventions;
- (4) promotional and educational activities;
- (5) liaison with detection sources;
- (6) information gathering; and
- (7) targeted surveillance.

3.4 Plan Responsibility

The Dy-Director, Airworthiness / Dy-Director, Flight Operations / Dy-Director, Personnel Licensing are responsible for the development and administration of the surveillance plan in their area of responsibilities.

3.5 Implementation

The implementation of surveillance plan is concerned with satisfying the CAA objectives of regulatory presence, investigation, detection of contraventions, compliance promotion and education.

(1) Presence

Surveillance should be carried out whenever and wherever aviation activity is most likely, including weekend's morning and evenings.

(a) It should be ensured of that each surveillance team is composed of inspectors whose specialty is pertinent to the type of surveillance activity.

(b) It should be ensured that each surveillance team is qualified and is properly briefed for the operation.

(2) Surveillance

Surveillance should generally be carried out overtly. By introducing themselves to the public, inspectors will be able to maximize the promotion of voluntary compliance. Covert operations may be used when there are reasonable grounds to suspect an open presence may not culminate in a successful investigation. (see Chapter 7.)

(3) Initial Violation Process

Inspectors shall ensure the initial violation process is completed thoroughly when new infractions are detected.

3.6 Monitoring of Special Aviation Events

Attendance of Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal at special aviation events is intended primarily to establish a regulatory presence and, as such, deter any contraventions from taking place. An obvious CAAN presence during air shows, organized fly-ins, parachute-drops and events of similar nature underscore a definite interest in promoting safety in general aviation.

3.7 Procedure

Extensive notes should be kept of all observations. Where appropriate, photographs should also be taken. Inspectors should be prepared to use authority pursuant to Civil Aviation Regulations, 2002 (Rule 64) of the CARs in detaining aircraft proceeding in a condition unsafe for flight.

Watch for any regulatory contraventions and where possible prevent a contravention by dealing with the cause beforehand. Usually a friendly approach emphasizing the safety element can bring about compliance with the regulations.

3.8 Reporting

At the conclusion of the surveillance activity, a detailed report is normally made to the Director, Flight Safety Standard Department (FSSD). If contraventions of the regulations have been observed, the report shall be forwarded to the DG CAAN and must include any evidence of contraventions that has been gathered as well as an account of all actions taken (see Chapter 4 for detection procedures).