



A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 

Airlines Approach to Implementing an effective SMS

Safety Management International collaboration group
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Avianca Holding Destinations and Hubs



Avianca Holdings is composed of 9 airlines and operates from 3 Main Hubs which are used as connection centers:

- **Bogota:** El Dorado Int'l Airport
- **Salvador:** Comalapa Int'l Airport
- **Lima:** Jorge Chavez Int'l Airport



Avianca Holding in numbers



- 100+ Destinations
- 5,500 weekly Flights
- 3 Hubs
Bogota, San Salvador and Lima
- 165 Aircraft
- Average fleet age 5.3 years

	2012	2013	% Change
Passengers (mm)	23.1	24.6	6.6%
ASKs (bn)	36.5	38.8	6.1%
RPKs (bn)	29.1	31.2	7.3%
Revenues (US\$bn)	\$4.3	\$4.6	8.0%
EBITDAR (US\$mm)	\$659	\$828	25.8%
EBITDAR Margin	15.4%	18.0%	+260bps

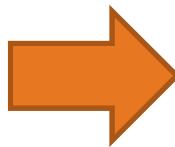
AVH Aircraft

2013 – 4 families



Jet passenger operative fleet average age: 5.3 years

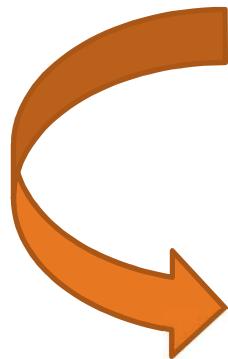
Total operative fleet age (incl. turboprop aircraft)³: ~6.4 years



Safety is a Journey not a destination....



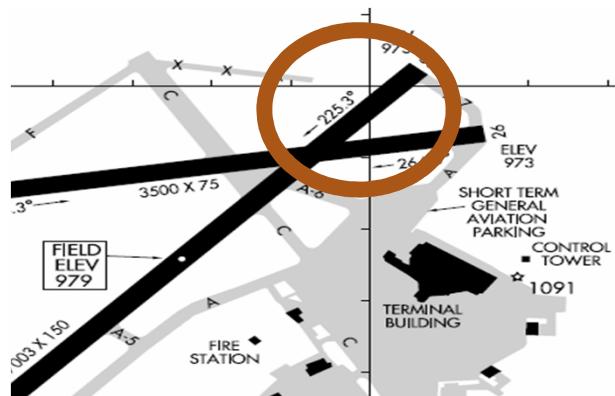
SAFETY FOCUS



Based on 4 premises, safety approach needs to change:



1. Legal does not [necessarily] mean safe



- Regulations encompass operational interactions anticipated during planning
- It is impossible to anticipate all possible operational interactions during planning

2. Unanticipated operational interactions with negative potential are not chance events



- Become evident after start of operations aimed at service delivery, without need of experiencing significant events (i.e., accidents)
- They are identifiable in advance and their consequences controllable

3. Data capture on unanticipated interactions is a wasted effort, if limited to the aftermath of significant/damaging events exclusively

- Not enough volume of data

4. "You can't manage what you can't measure"

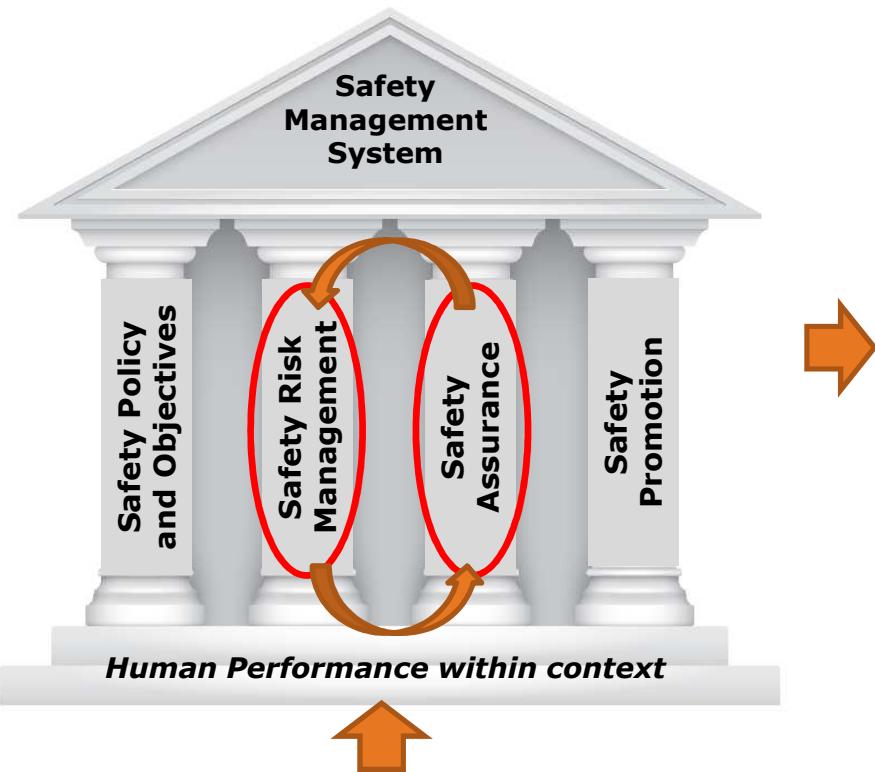
- Without data there are only opinions
- Development of a common "corporate" language

Safety Management System



Safety Management System A systematic approach to managing safety, including the necessary organizational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures . (Doc 9859 OACI).

SMS Is founded on 4 pillars:



The aim of an SMS is to generate useful, relevant and reliable data for adequate risk based decision making for resource allocation!!

Safety efforts should be focused at identifying the disparities of the interactions of Humans with various elements of the system

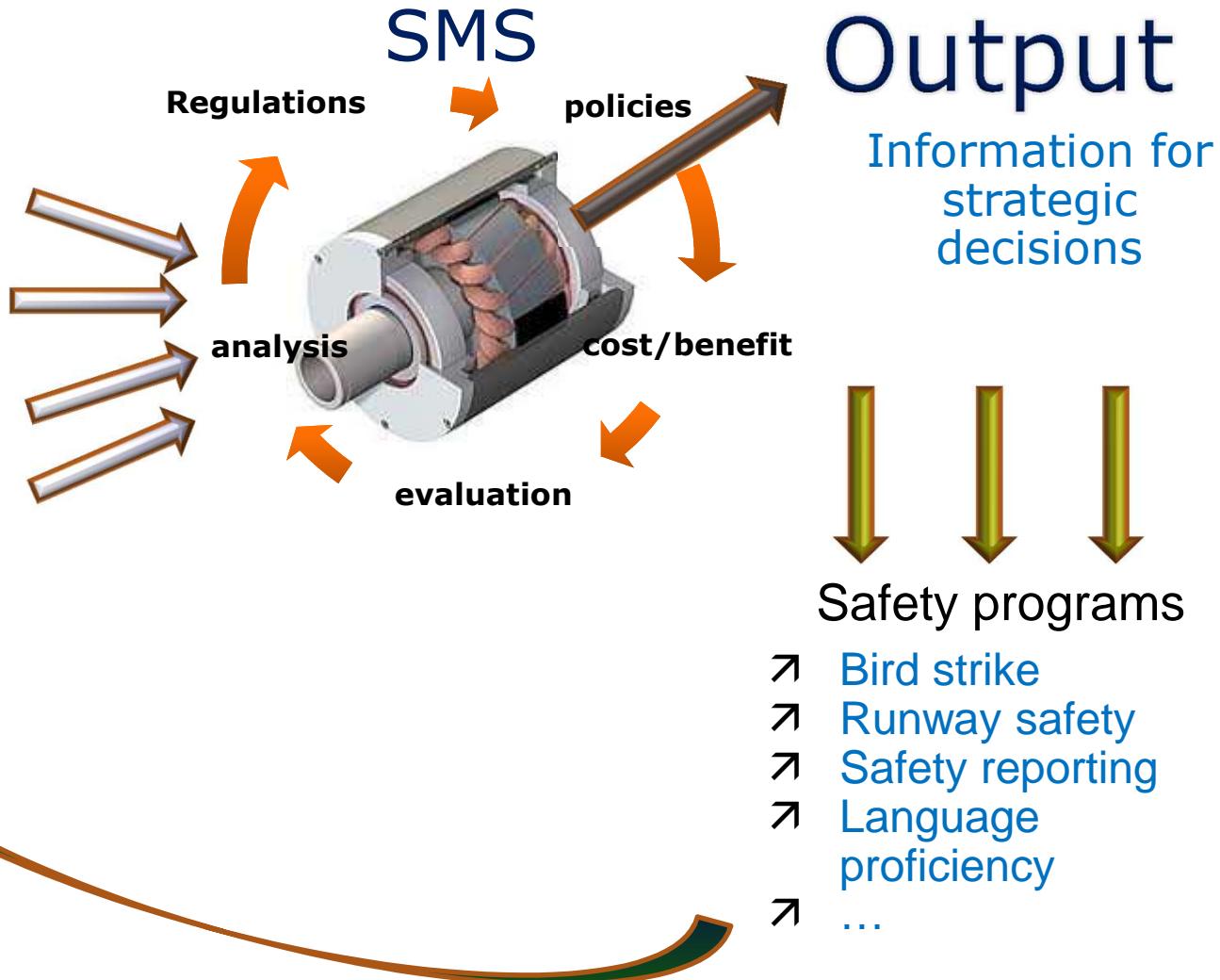
SMS at a Glance: Management systems Vs execution programs



Input

Data

- ↗ Operational
- ↗ Financial
- ↗ HR
- ↗ Legal
- ↗ Quality



Output

Information for
strategic
decisions

Safety programs

- ↗ Bird strike
- ↗ Runway safety
- ↗ Safety reporting
- ↗ Language
proficiency
- ↗ ...

Safety Risk Management is divided into two main activities



HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

REACTIVE

- Investigation of operational Events
- Investigation of Safety Reports

PROACTIVE

- Safety Audits
- Airport Inspections
- Risk Analysis (MOC)
- Surveys

PREDICTIVE

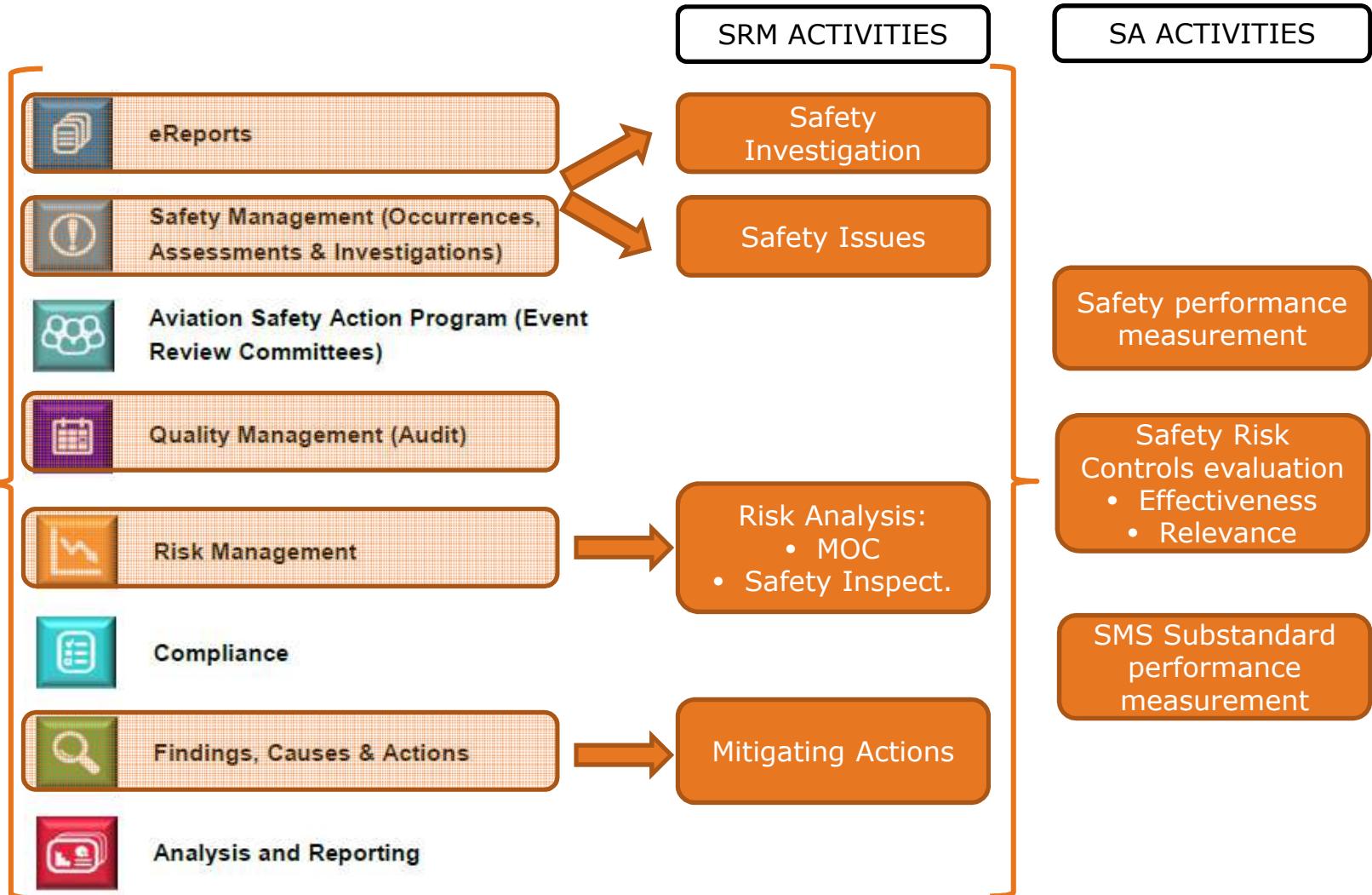
- Flight Data Analysis
- LOSA

RISK EVALUATION

VALORACIÓN DEL RIESGO								
SEVERIDAD DE PCP	HAZARD RISK CLASIFICATION							
	IMPROBABLE	POCO PROBABLE	PROBABLE	MUY PROBABLE				
CRÍTICO	B	100	A	200	500	A	2500	Accidente Catastófico
ALTO	C	16	B	32	80	B	400	Accidente Mayor
MEDIO	D	3	C	6	15	C	75	Heridas o Daños menores
BAJO	D	0,2	D	0,4	1	D	5	Sin consecuencias de Accidente
	Efectivas	Limitadas	Minimas	No Efectivas		EVENT RISK CLASIFICATION		
	Efectividad de las barreras restantes (Entre este evento y el escenario del accidente mas creible?)				SEVERIDAD DEL EVENTO			

All SRM processes and activities are supported by the risk matrix values. These values establish guidelines for the decision making authority level and the depth of analysis to be performed on Safety Data

Safety Database: In order to assure adequate data management it is necessary to have a Database system for data analysis and retrieval



All Safety Risk Management Activities are recorded and managed within AQD, in order to allow effective Safety Assurance Activities

SRM-SA Process: Data Management is the core element of modern safety management!!



OPERATIONAL AREA

OPERATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

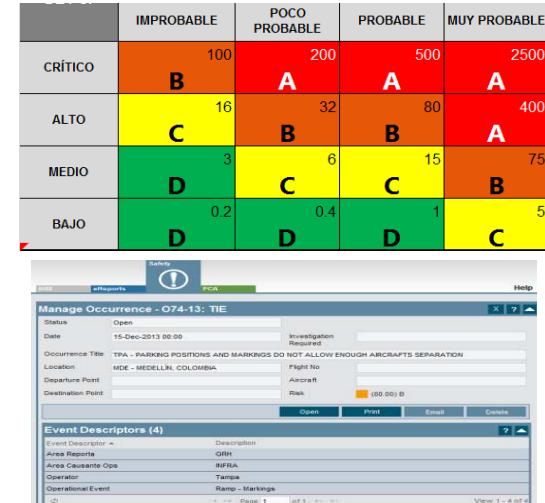
Hazards and Occurrences Identified through



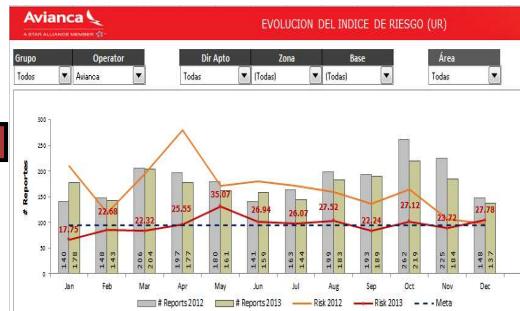
Trends and SPIs Monitoring

AV	Ene	Feb	Mar	Abr	May	Jun	Jul	Ago	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dic	Acum
CGO	1.15	6.00	23.83	16.58	46.50	46.50	0.00	52.95	9.80	257.75	0.00	5.60	45.01
FLT	27.88	39.69	24.26	35.99	92.01	22.52	41.11	31.35	24.85	23.49	31.95	34.72	34.09
ATC	27.08	32.00	29.21	27.27	33.59	36.95	32.35	24.91	21.00	26.79	39.58	125.60	33.64
DSP	15.50	0.00	22.41	32.00	32.00	0.00	15.50	42.88	31.78	25.46	23.32	17.20	27.59
GRH	26.31	22.85	23.19	34.54	29.40	35.01	25.96	31.16	23.31	12.35	15.50	20.18	25.89
AMBIENTAL	12.40	16.34	28.90	27.14	28.07	30.31	28.34	26.07	20.75	28.80	26.84	26.63	25.87
SEC	6.00	77.50	44.13	15.50	15.50	1.15	0.00	36.17	15.50	15.50	15.08	0.00	23.41
ORG	15.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.63	12.72	14.14	21.00	12.98	29.07	22.64	80.00	20.98
ATOS	16.50	18.92	4.74	13.29	21.99	9.30	13.15	22.00	24.45	169.05	12.85	10.68	20.87
INFRA APTO	13.04	15.13	13.97	10.55	14.24	29.14	23.75	18.01	20.50	18.49	21.58	20.16	17.05
MNT	9.21	33.36	6.91	14.45	11.91	10.24	5.95	7.55	31.30	7.98	25.43	10.21	16.39
N/A	9.10	5.60	15.48	6.71	35.77	23.56	5.97	0.00	0.00	4.22	6.00	0.00	12.65
CAB	10.75	4.38	8.33	41.67	1.15	0.00	4.38	5.96	1.15	18.13	15.50	0.00	11.58
PAX	6.00	1.19	12.33	2.77	1.15	39.35	1.15	1.15	7.66	1.15	1.15	6.24	7.00
TOTAL	17.75	22.68	22.32	25.55	35.07	26.94	26.07	27.52	22.24	27.12	23.80	27.76	25.28

Taxonomy and Risk assignation

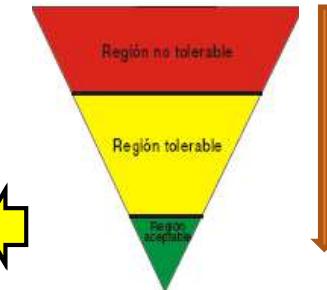
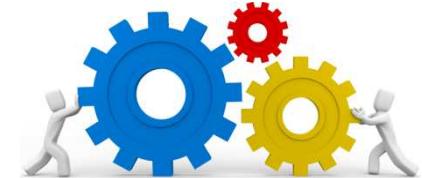


Feedback and monitoring of Operational Areas



Mitigating actions

FINDINGS

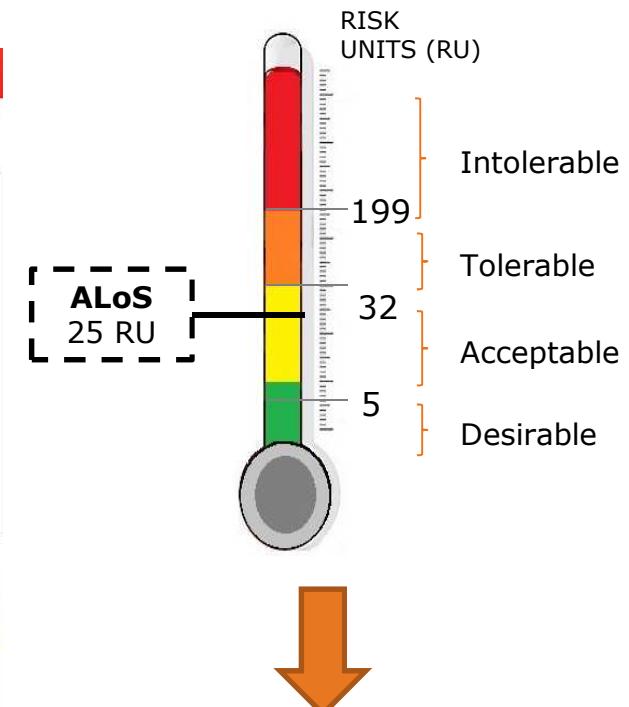
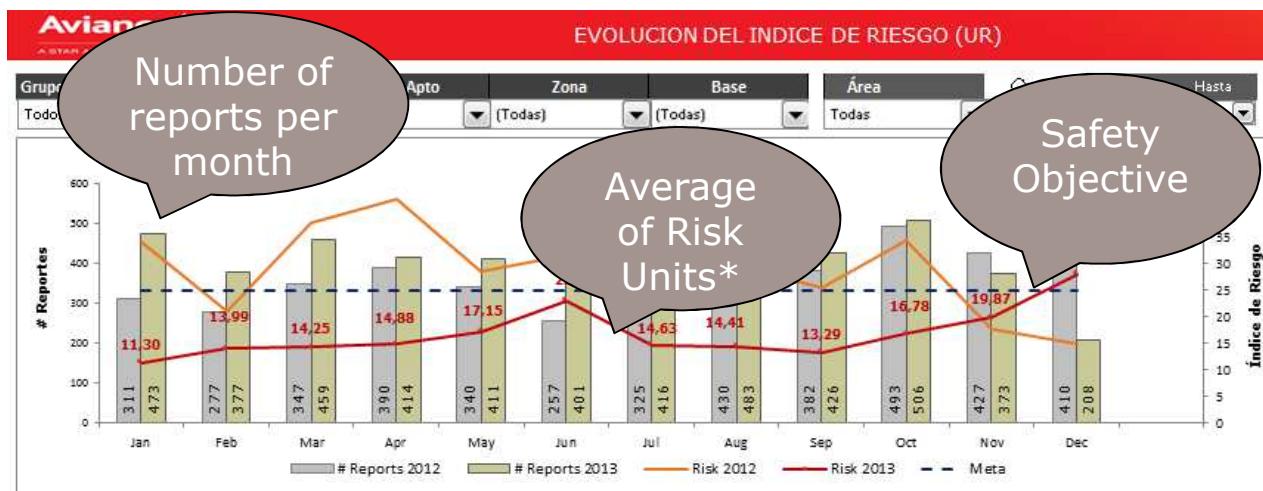


*IRO (Operational Safety Report)

Risk Indicator: Continuous measurement of evolution of risk helps identify actual performance of the Organization



Taking into account that the aim of SRM is to maintain risk at an acceptable level within operations, we have developed Indicators based on Risk Measurement instead of repetitiveness of conditions



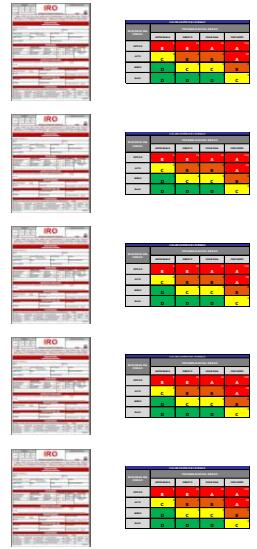
$$\text{Risk Index} = \frac{\sum \text{Risk Units per Month}}{\sum \text{Total reports per Month}}$$

This focus allows to allocate resources on the conditions that have the highest potential of generating higher losses

Risk Unit (RU) Calculation: The risk unit is the measure unit used to monitor Risk evolution on the Organization.



We receive a Risk Evaluation



RU X IRO

2

8

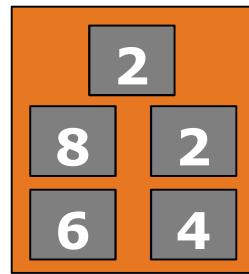
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6

4

We define the responsible area

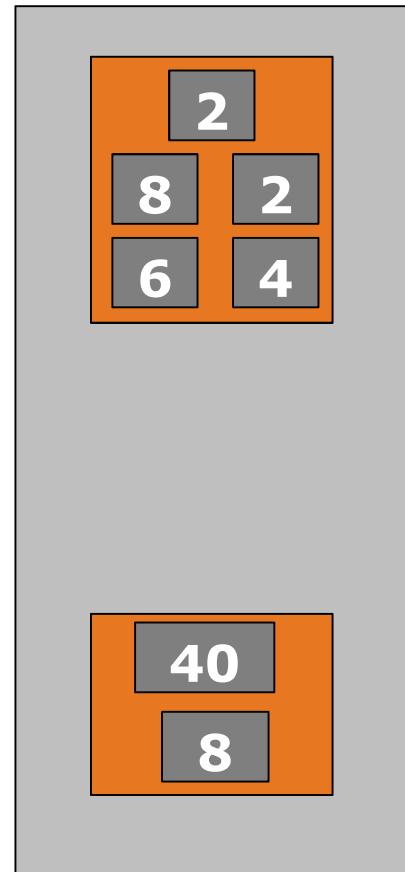
GRH



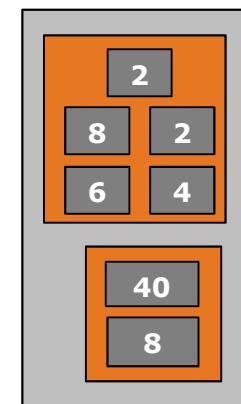
22/5
RU GRH= **4,4**

RU X OPERATOR

AV



AV



RU AVH

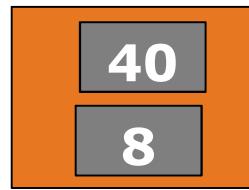
$$(70+35)/14 = 7,5$$



40

8

DSP



48/2
RU DSP= **24**

70/7
AV= **10**

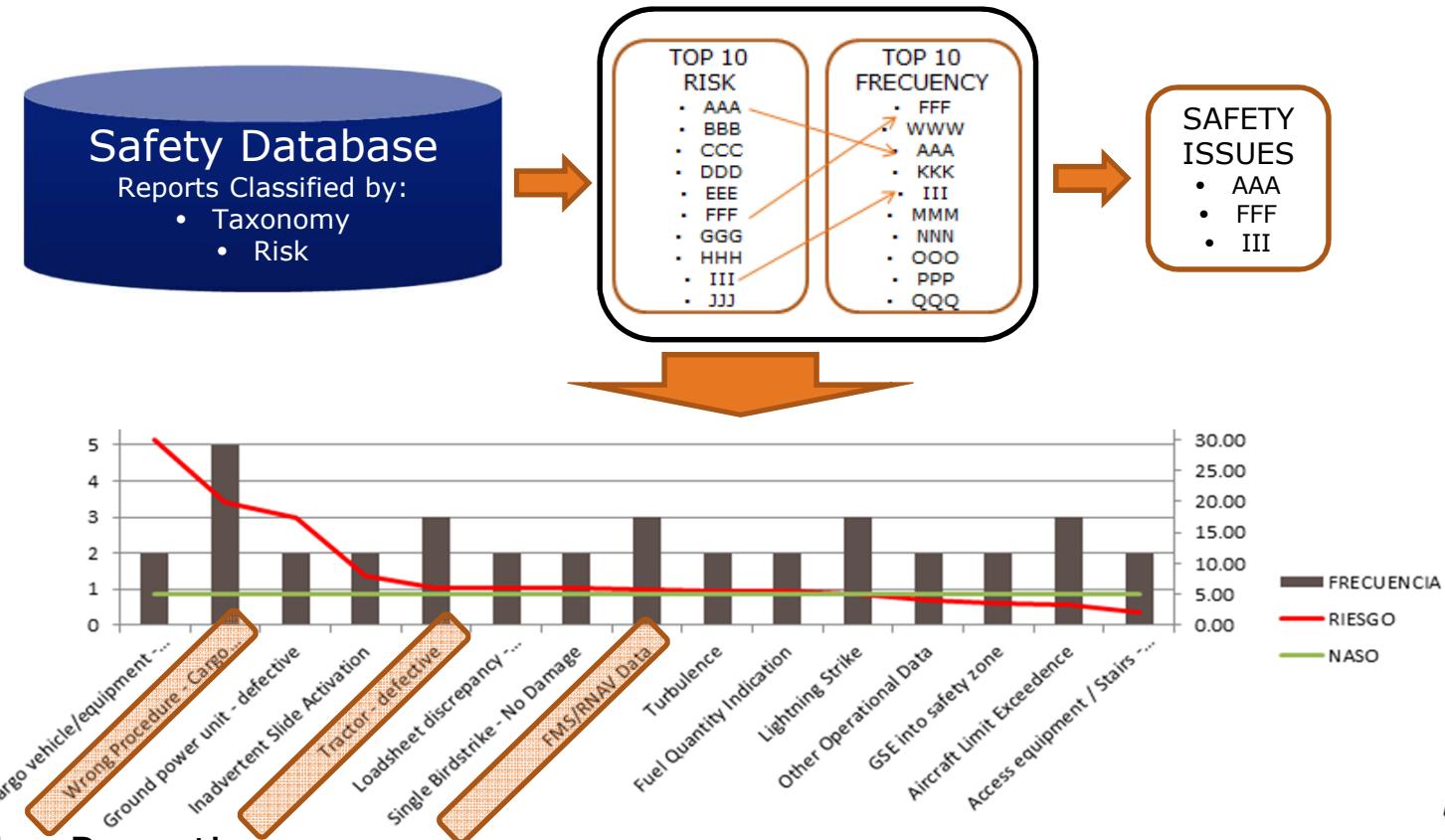
35/7
TA= **5**

SDB

How can Operational Areas improve their Safety Risk Indicator?



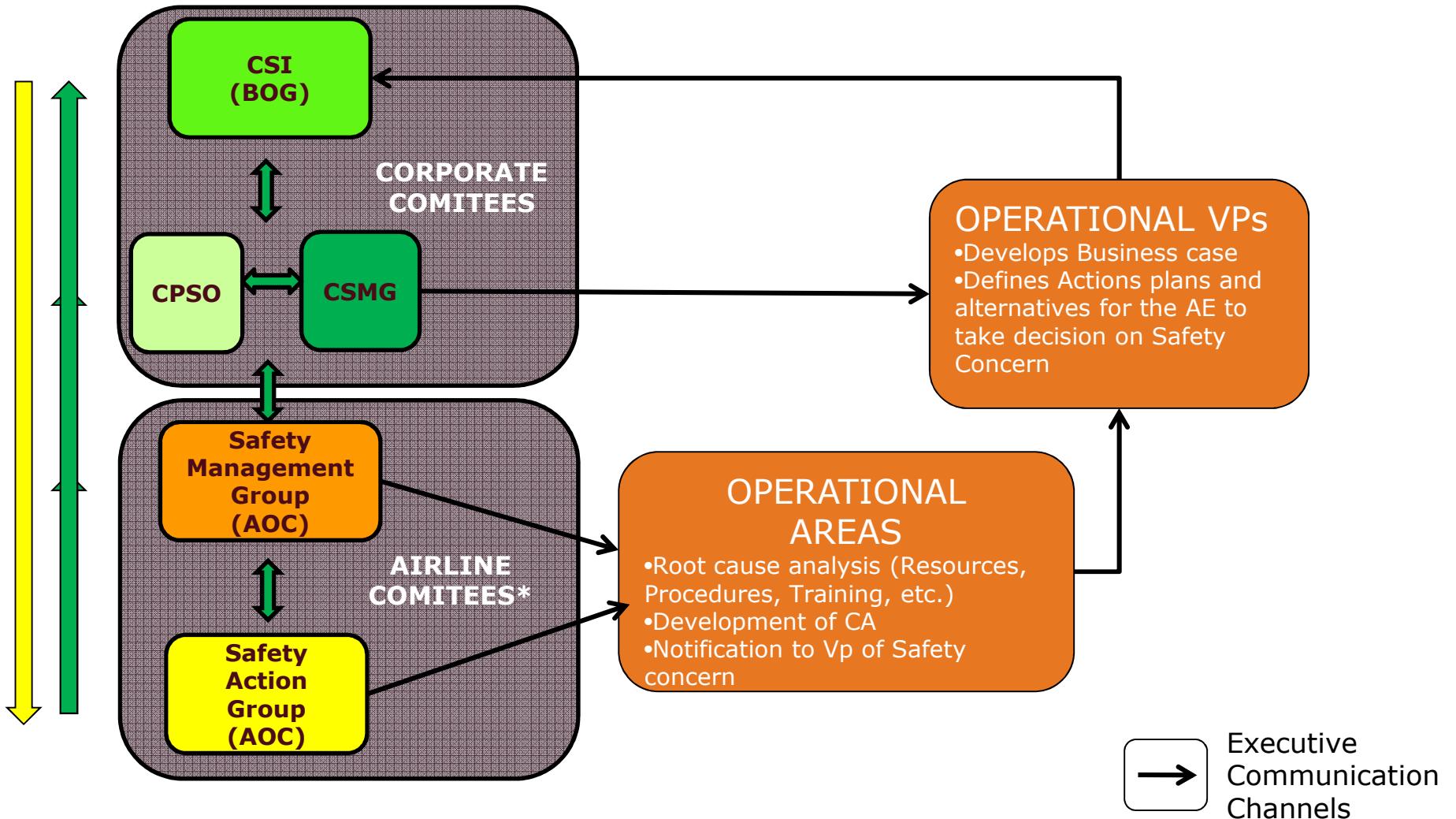
- Managing Safety Issues
 - Safety Issues are High Risk repetitive reports that are present in a given time.
 - Safety Manager puts information into context for defining SI



- Proactive Reporting
 - Operational areas should encourage reporting of hazards before they escalated into negative consequences
 - More reports with low RU should make the average risk level lower, promoting a proactive reporting culture from Top Management



**Safety Comities: One of the Key elements to have for SMS implementation is to assure flow of information
From bottom to top and backwards**

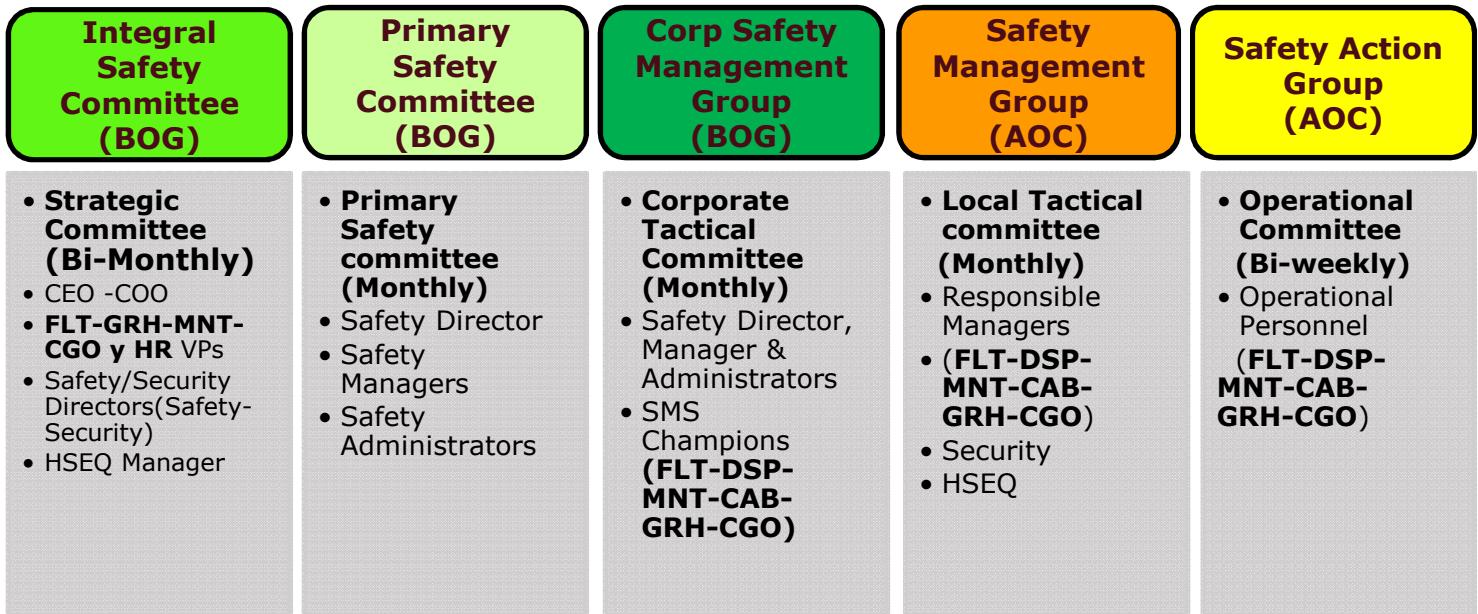


*Airline committees are performed in each country where an AOC has been issued

Safety Promotion: The organization must have means of disseminating Safety information to all levels of Organization



Safety Committee:



Safety Publications:



Regular Publications



Extraordinary Publications



Training Program

What key elements have helped us for successful SMS Implementation??



- High Management commitment and support throughout the Organization, allocating adequate resources for SMS implementation
- Hiring of qualified personnel with two basic backgrounds
 - Knowledge in Management Systems
 - Technical expertise
- Developing the SRM/SA Activities focusing on human performance within context in order to identify Safety Deficiencies within Organizations
- Implementing a Safety Database with data management capabilities

What do we need from the industry??

- standardized guidelines and requirements required by CAAs for SMS Implementation through all Latin America (Different understandings-Different requirements)
- Develop a standardized set of taxonomy for: Safety Deficiencies, Hazards, Events, Immediate effect
- Generate means to share de identified Data based on standardized taxonomies
- Generate more specialized forums to share advanced SMS development within Organizations



A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER 

Muchas gracias!!

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