



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



	North America 13 destinations in Canada and the United States, linked with the rest of the continent by direct flights or through connections in San Salvador.
	Central America Nine countries, 13 destinations and a complete range of frequencies on offer to fly there!
	South America Connection Hubs in Bogota and Lima allow us to service all the capitals in the region directly.
	Colombia 21 cities serviced by domestic and international flights and the Bogota Connection Hub, where almost 370 flights per day operate.
	Europe Nearly 20 frequencies per week operated by modern comfortable aircraft. Direct flights that join Bogota, Cali and Medellin, together with Madrid and Barcelona.

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

AVH Aircraft

2013 – 4 families

10 A330¹



99 A320¹



12 E190¹



29 Turboprop^{1,2}

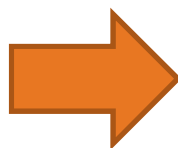


Jet passenger operative fleet
average age:

5.3 years

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

~6.4 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

Boeing 787



A320 Neo



ATR72



A330F



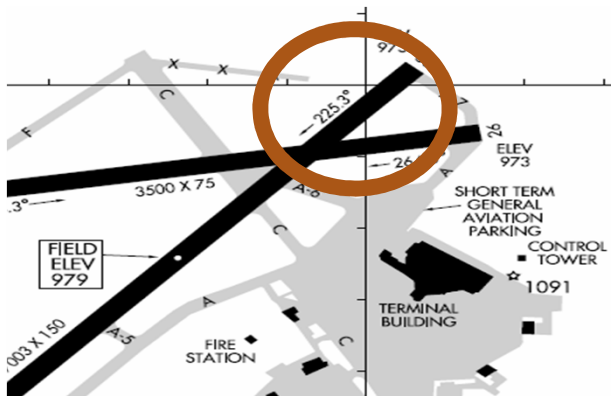
Avianca 



Based on 4 premises, safety approach needs to change:



1. Legal does not [necessarily] mean safe

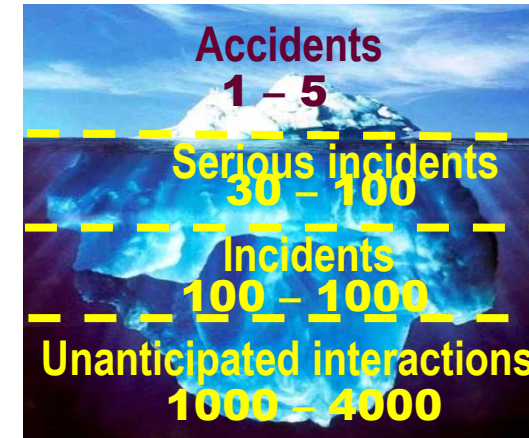


- Regulations encompass operational interactions anticipated during planning
- It is impossible to anticipate all possible operational interactions during planning

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

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

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

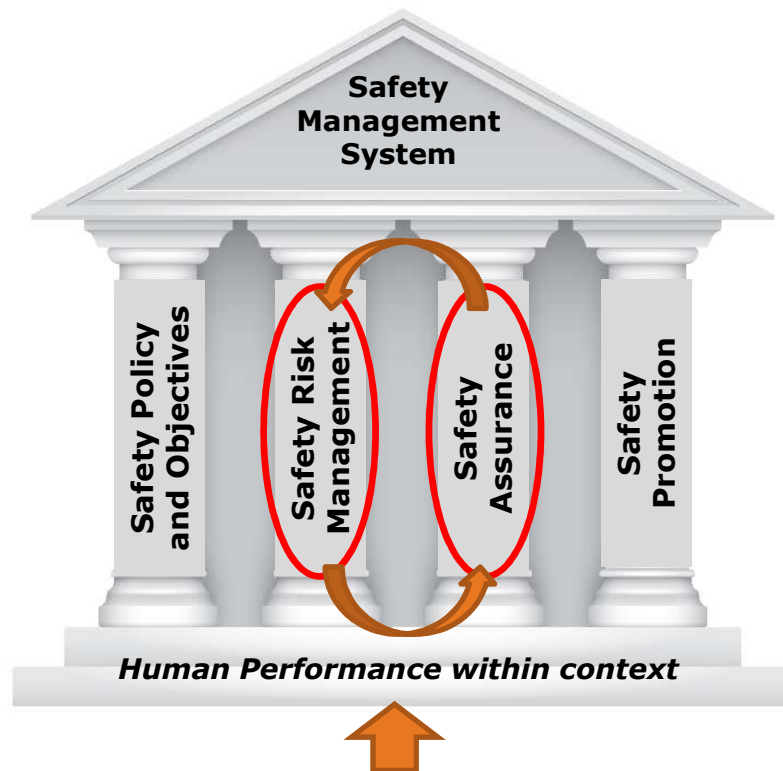
- Without data there are only opinions
- Development of a common "corporate" language

Safety Management System



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

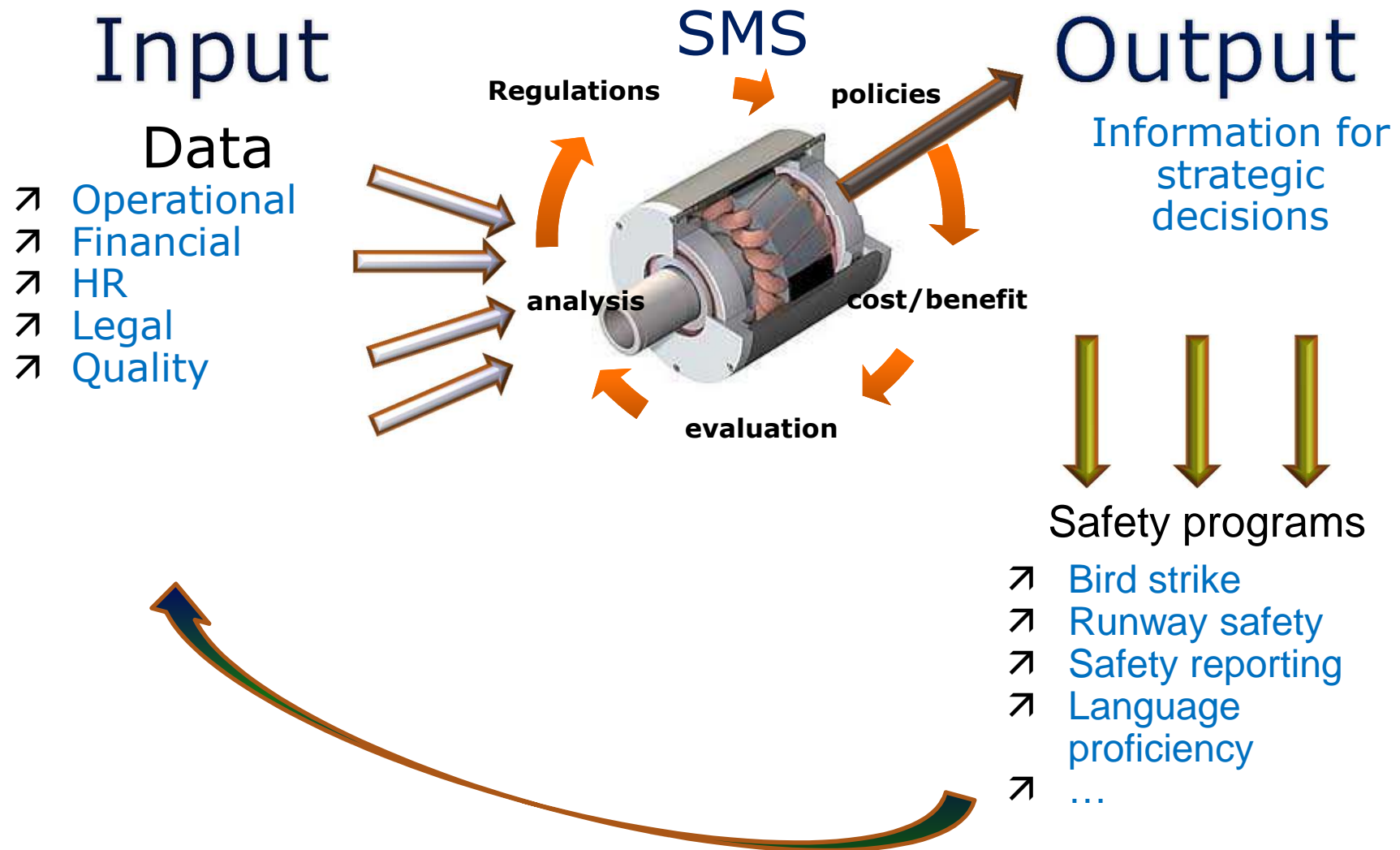
SMS Is founded on 4 pillars:



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



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

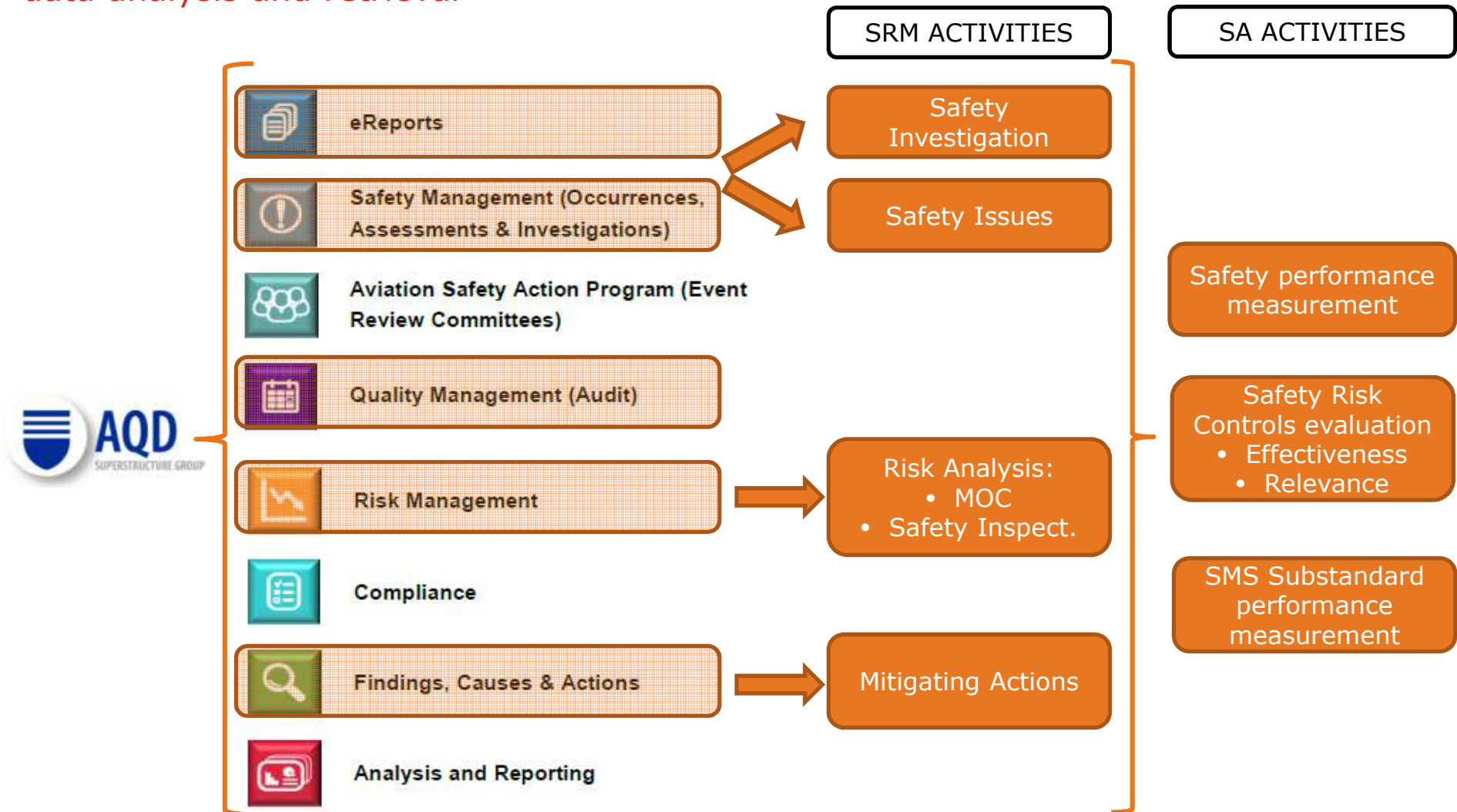
- Flight Data Analysis
- LOSA

RISK EVALUATION

VALORACIÓN DEL RIESGO					
SEVERIDAD DE PCP	HAZARD RISK CLASSIFICATION PROBABILIDAD DEL PCP (Que tan probable es que ocurra el PCP teniendo en cuenta las barreras existentes?)				
	IMPROBABLE	POCO PROBABLE	PROBABLE	MUY PROBABLE	
CRÍTICO	B 100	A 200	A 500	A 2500	Accidente Catastrofico
ALTO	C 16	B 32	B 80	A 400	Accidente Mayor
MEDIO	D 3	C 6	C 15	B 75	Heridas o Daños menores
BAJO	D 0,2	D 0,4	D 1	C 5	Sin consecuencias de Accidente
				EFFECTIVAS LIMITADAS MINIMAS NO EFFECTIVAS	SEVERIDAD DEL EVENTO
				EFFECTIVIDAD DE LAS BARRERAS RESTANTES (Entre este evento y el escenario del accidente mas creible?)	

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 AQR, in order to allow effective Safety Assurance Activities

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



OPERATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

OPERATIONAL AREA

Hazards and Occurrences

Identified through

Taxonomy and Risk assignment

Mitigating actions

IRO Reports

Safety Audits

1 HALLAZGO		2 CAUSAS		TIPO (Categoría)
FECHA (Fecha en la que se realizó el hallazgo)	PROCESO (Proceso del momento de la observación)	DESCRIPCIÓN (Describe la situación identificada)	CAUSAS (Identifique la causa raíz que genere el hallazgo. No se permite el post mortem)	
8-Jul-09	Después de evento de aterrizaje	Se realizó un aterrizaje en la pista 01 (L101) con un nivel de ruido excesivo y se generó un impacto en la pista.	Se realizó un aterrizaje en la pista 01 (L101) con un nivel de ruido excesivo y se generó un impacto en la pista.	REVENTA
20-Aug-09	Después de evento de aterrizaje	Se realizó un aterrizaje en la pista 01 (L101) con un nivel de ruido excesivo y se generó un impacto en la pista.	Se realizó un aterrizaje en la pista 01 (L101) con un nivel de ruido excesivo y se generó un impacto en la pista.	REVENTA

	IMPROBABLE	POCO PROBABLE	PROBABLE	MUY PROBABLE
CRÍTICO	100 B	200 A	500 A	2500 A
ALTO	16 C	32 B	80 B	400 A
MEDIO	3 D	6 C	15 C	75 B
BAJO	0.2 D	0.4 D	1 D	5 C

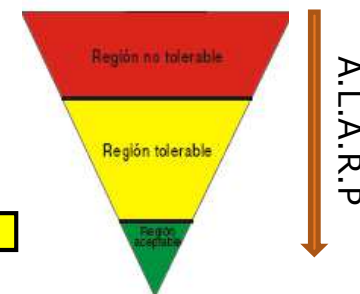
FINDINGS



Trends and SPIs Monitoring

Feedback and monitoring of Operational Areas

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	12.93	29.07	22.64	80.00	20.98
ATOS	16.50	13.92	4.74	13.29	21.99	9.30	13.13	22.00	24.43	169.05	12.85	10.88	20.87
INFRA APTO	13.04	15.13	13.97	10.56	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	4.58	8.33	41.67	1.15	0.00	4.58	5.96	1.15	13.13	15.50	0.00	11.58
PAX	6.00	1.15	12.33	2.77	1.15	39.33	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

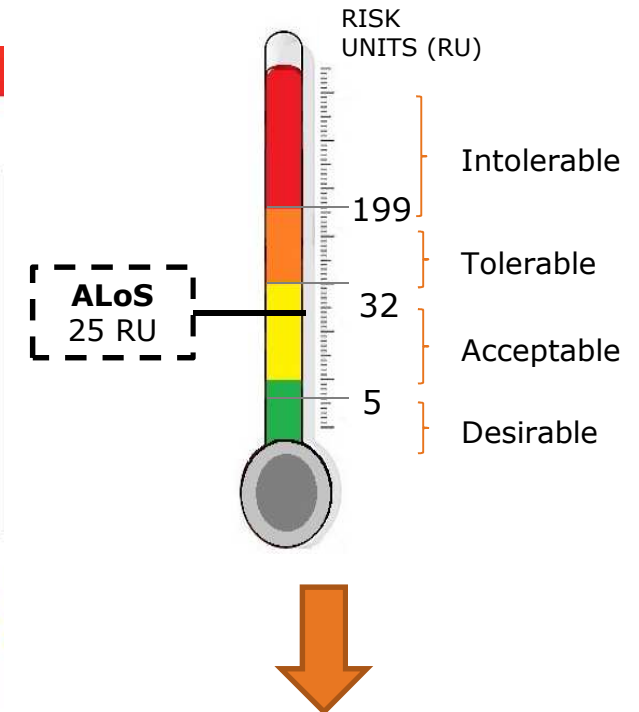
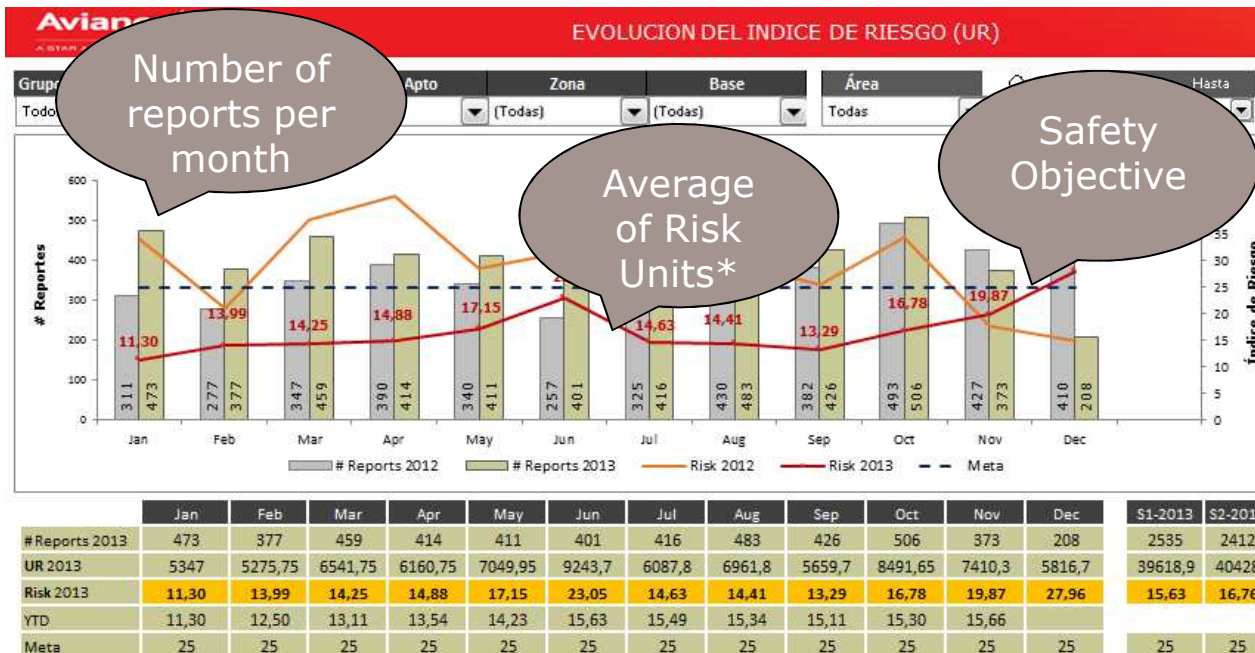


*IRO (Operational Safety Report)

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



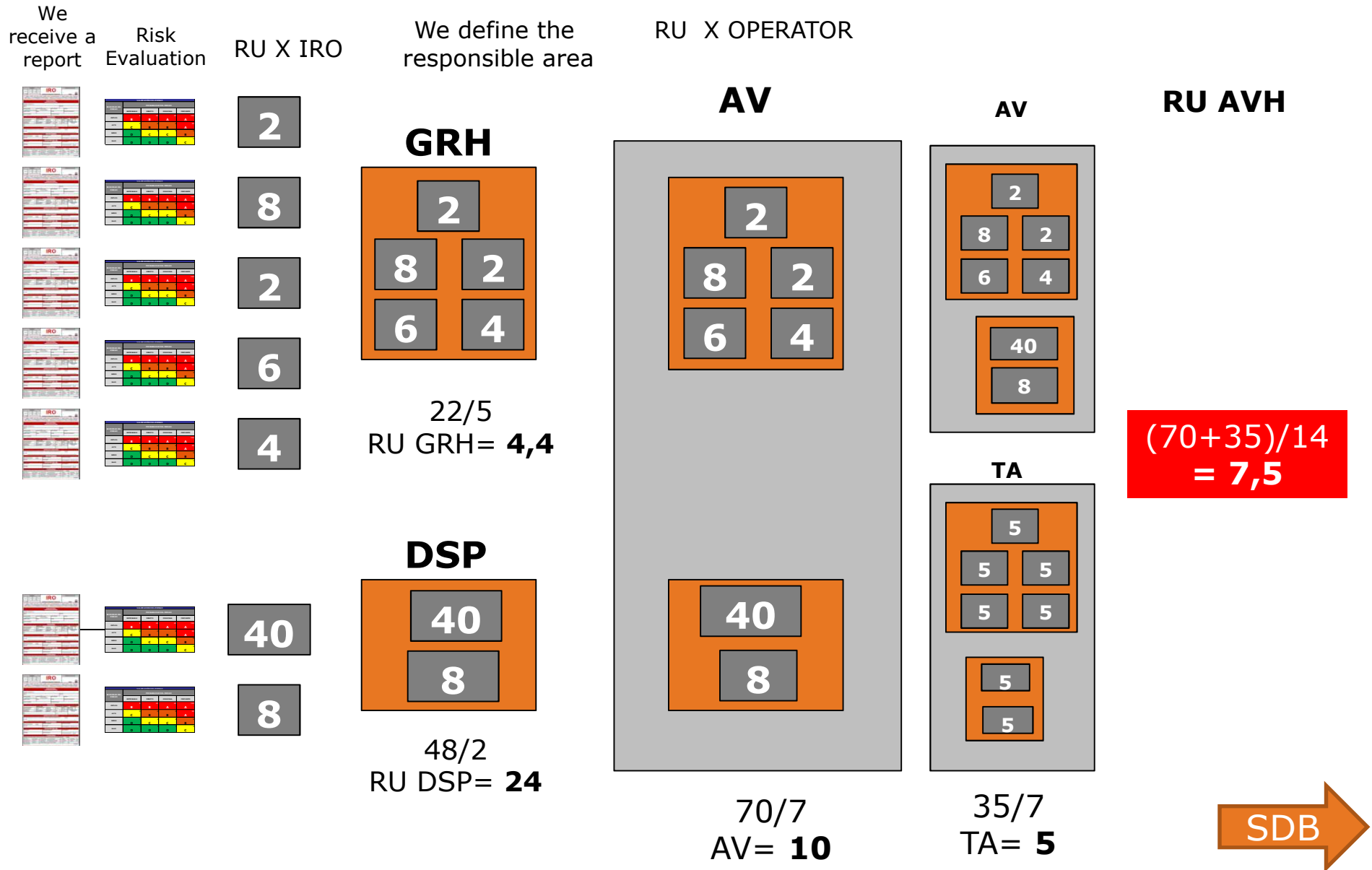
Taking into account that the aim of SRM is to maintain risk at an acceptable level within operations, we have developed Indicators based on Risk Measurement instead of repetitiveness of conditions



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

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.

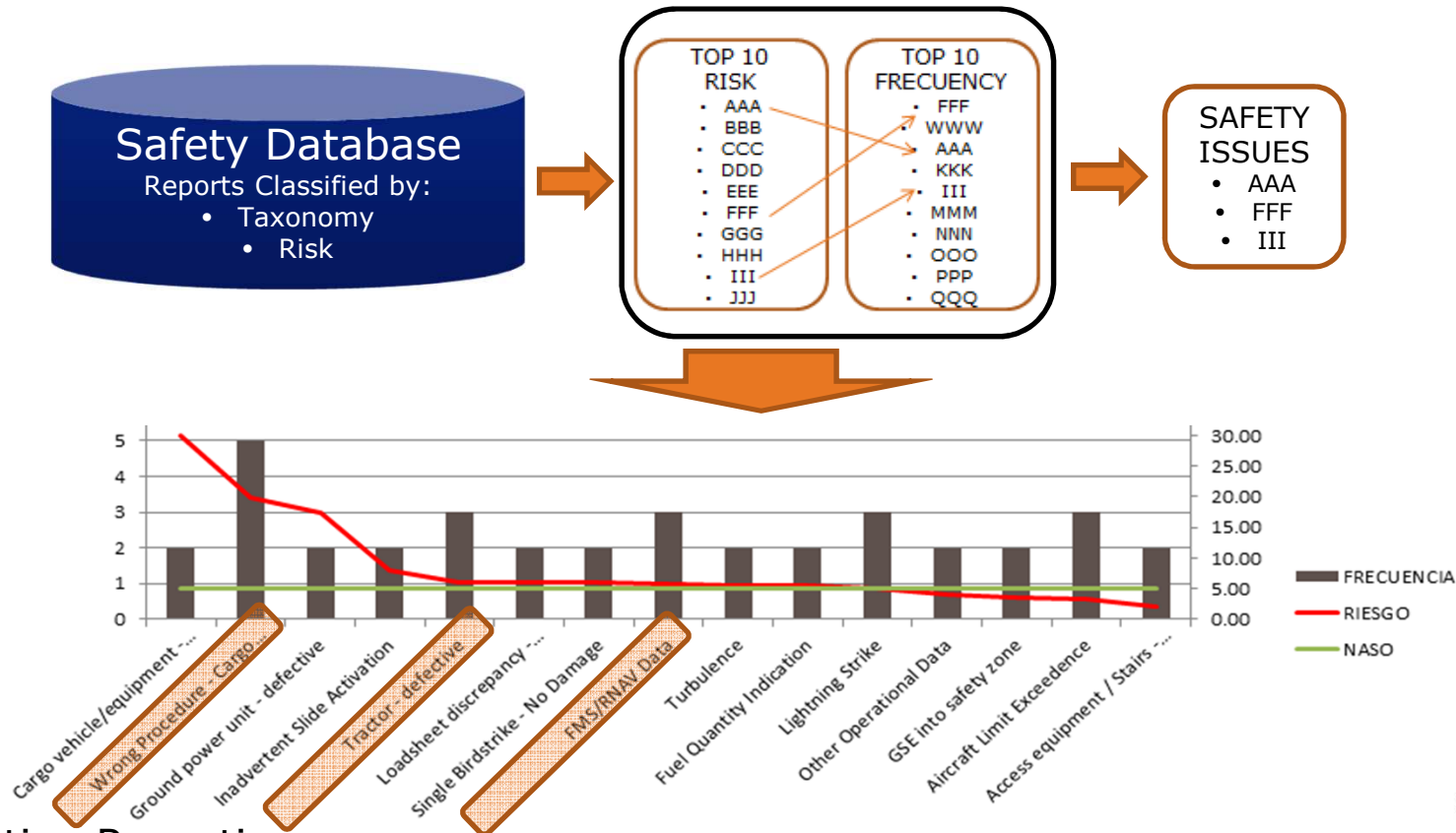


How can Operational Areas improve their Safety Risk Indicator?



- 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

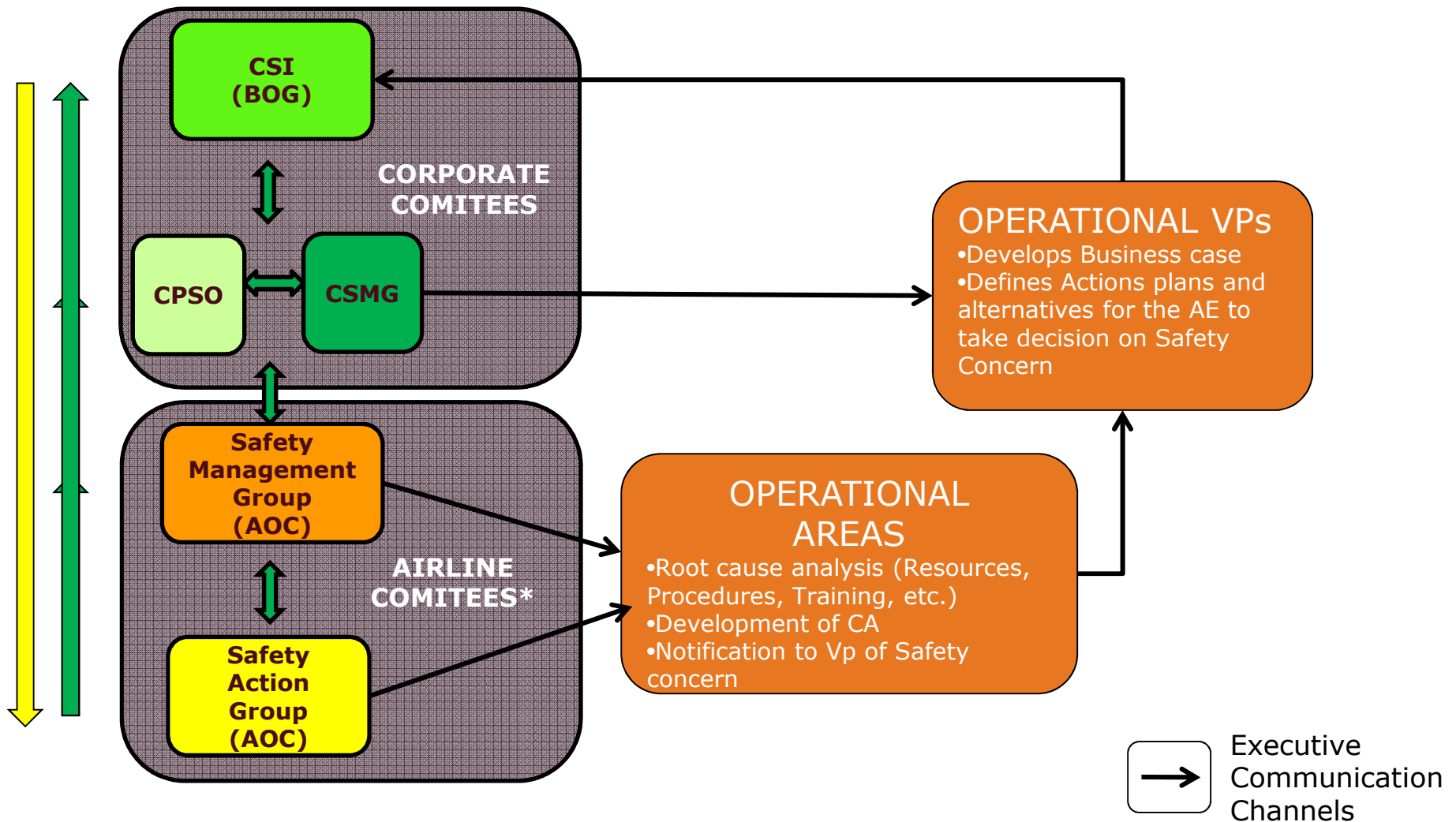


- Proactive Reporting

- 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:

Integral Safety Committee (BOG)	Primary Safety Committee (BOG)	Corp Safety Management Group (BOG)	Safety Management Group (AOC)	Safety Action Group (AOC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Committee (Bi-Monthly) • CEO -COO • FLT-GRH-MNT-CGO y HR VPs • Safety/Security Directors(Safety-Security) • HSEQ Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Safety committee (Monthly) • Safety Director • Safety Managers • Safety Administrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Tactical Committee (Monthly) • Safety Director, Manager & Administrators • SMS Champions (FLT-DSP-MNT-CAB-GRH-CGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Tactical committee (Monthly) • Responsible Managers • (FLT-DSP-MNT-CAB-GRH-CGO) • Security • HSEQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational Committee (Bi-weekly) • Operational Personnel (FLT-DSP-MNT-CAB-GRH-CGO)

Safety Publications:

Regular Publications	Extraordinary Publications	Training Program
 <p>SOMOS aliados con la seguridad Boletín informativo</p>	 <p>Boletín informativo ! División de Seguridad Operacional</p>  <p>¡ALERTA!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial and recurrent training for all personnel in accordance with their organizational level and to operational service providers

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



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Muchas gracias!!

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