











Bureau d'Enquêtes et d'Analyses pour la sécurité de l'aviation civile Dealing with families
(and the media)
during an accident investigation

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## **Summary**

- Overview of BEA Policy
- Various situations on dealing with Families and the Media
- Recent Examples
- European Initiatives (examples)
- Conclusions



# THE STATE OF OCCURRENCE CONDUCTS THE SAFETY INVESTIGATION...

Accredited Accredited Accredited Accredited Representatives Representatives Representatives Representatives from the from the State from the State from the State State of Registry of the Operator of Design of Manufacture

... AND CONDUCTS AND COORDINATES ALL THE COMMUNICATION (Standard 5.26b)



# ICAO Principle: the Investigation Authority of the State of Occurrence Manages Communication

According to the country's policy, the BEA can be the spokesperson or on the contrary, be restricted to silence.

The State of occurrence has the possibility of delegating the investigation to the BEA.

It is essential for the BEA's credibility to comply with the communication policy of the State of Occurrence.

Example: Mali, 2014

Example: Cotonon Benin, 2003

Example: Egyptair, 2016



### **Establishing Credibility**

The public and the families of victims in particular, are susceptible to any inconsistency in the information to which they have access via the authorities and/or media.

#### INITIAL COMMUNICATION IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT

Compassion for the families

Help/ Assistance Start of safety investigation

Start of judicial investigation



# Guiding Principles of BEA Communication

Validated information only

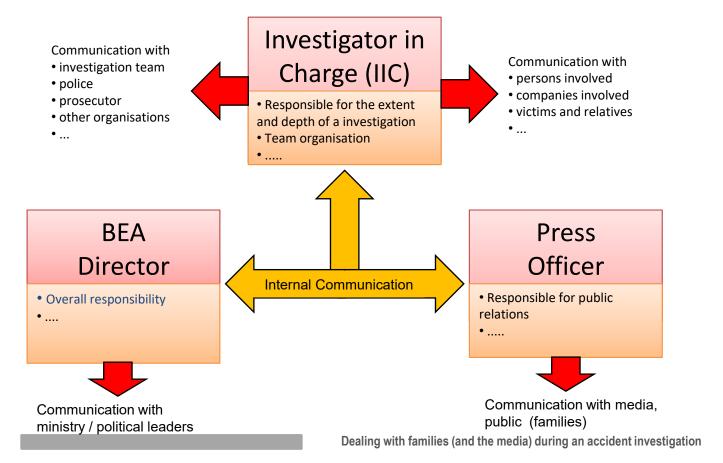
Inform about the role of the BEA at the public's service and preserve BEA's image of independence

The BEA
determines the
detailed
circumstances
=
prevent
speculations

Reliable
information
=
respect for and
confidence of
families



### **Coordinating Communication**





### **Different Experiences**



YES / NO

Situation No 2: YES/NO Example Germanwings

Situation No 4: NO/NO (ACCREP / Assistance)

Situation No 1: YES/YES Example AF447

Situation No 3: NO/YES
Examples Flash Airlines, West
Carribean, Yemenia

YES / NO

State of Conducting the investigation

Dealing with families and the media during an accident investigation



### **Example No 1: AF 447 Accident**

- 228 victims
- 32 nationalities
- 3-year investigation
- 23-month search
- around 32 million Euros









### Issues Relating to Victims' Families

- Grief
- Language barrier
- Conflicting reports
- Loss of confidence







**BEA Information** 

- 57 Press releases
- 52 Information bulletins sent to victims' families before public release
- 12 Press briefings
- 10 Videos
- 10 Information meetings with family associations
- 3 Interim reports + docket
   (July 2, 2009; December 17, 2009; July 29, 2011)
- □ Final report (July 5, 2012)



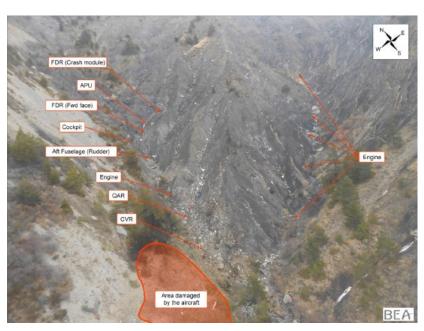


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## **Example No 2: Germanwings accident**

- **✓ 24 March 2015**
- **✓** 150 fatalities





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## **Example No 2: Germanwings accident**

- **✓** French investigation
- ✓ No French victims

✓ Strong involvement of judicial authorities





## Timeline of the Germanwings investigation



36H00

1,5 MONTH

1 YEAR



#### **CVR** leak

#### Germanwings pilot was locked out of cockpit before crash































Q Zoom

A search helicopter flies Wednesday over the area where a Germanwings Airbus 320 crashed Tuesday in the French Alps.

#### RELATED CONTENT

· American crash victims: US government contractor, daughter

#### By Nicola Clark THE NEW YORK TIMES

Posted Mar. 25, 2015 at 8:46 PM Updated Mar 26, 2015 at 8:15 AM

PARIS — As officials struggled Wednesday to explain why a jet with 150 people on board crashed in relatively clear skies, an investigator said evidence from a cockpit voice recorder indicated one pilot left the cockpit before the plane's descent and was unable to get back in.

A senior military official involved in the investigation described "very smooth, very cool" conversation between the pilots during the early part of the flight from Barcelona to Düsseldorf. Then the audio indicated that one of the pilots left the cockpit and could not re-enter.

"The guy outside is knocking lightly on the door and there is no answer," the investigator said. "And then he hits the door stronger and no answer. There is never an answer."

He said, "You can hear he is trying to smash the door down."



# CVR leak: the "Investigation within the Investigations"

- **✓** Reminder of the source « a senior military official »
- ✓ Investigation led by the "Inspection Générale de la Gendarmerie Nationale" (IGGN)
- ✓ Closed "sans suite" on 15 October 2015



#### Political leaders on the accident site

Less than 24 hours after the accident!





### **Germanwings Key Facts**

No French victims
No French coordinator
Difficulty to access families contact info

Simultaneous presentation of the final report to families in Germany & Spain

Lufthansa

High pressure from the medias from day 1 + leaks

Challenge to always inform families first / before medias

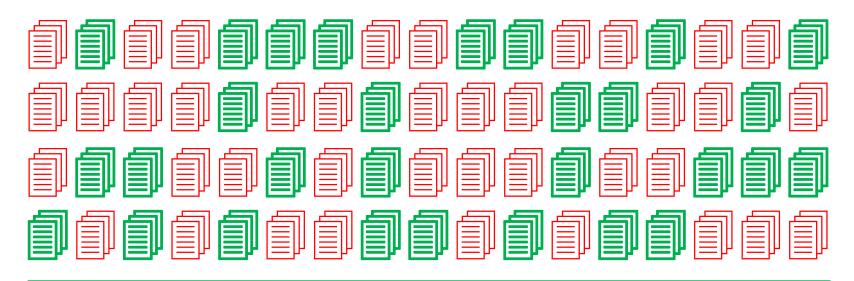


## **Germanwings Memorial and Site Visit**





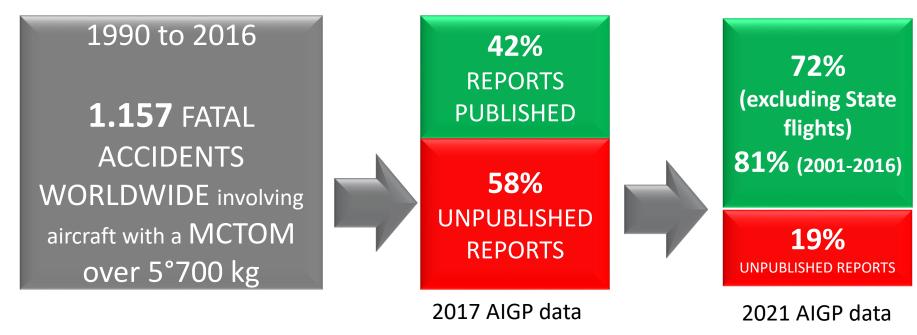
## **Published Accident Investigation Reports**



The Germanwings final report was published timely and relatives informed. Is it always the case?



## **Published Accident Investigation Reports**



Are Families treated the same all over the world?



#### What can ICAO do about it?

Recommended Practice... (initiated by AIGP)

If the State conducting the investigation does not make the Final Report or an interim statement publicly available within a reasonable timeframe, other States participating in the investigation are entitled to request in writing from the State conducting the investigation express consent to release a statement containing safety issues raised with such information as is available. If the State conducting the investigation gives express consent or does not reply to such a request within 30 days, the State making the request should release such a statement after coordinating with participating States.

(Paragraph 6.6.1)

...limitation

What if the State conducting the investigation does not consent and still does not publish any information?



# Example No 3: Major Air Accidents involving French Nationals

#### Flash Airlines 604

Aircraft: B737-300 Date: 3/1/04

Location: Sharm el-Sheikh (SSH)

Casualties: 148 deaths

Inv. body: Ministry of Civil Aviation (Egypt)







#### Yemenia 626

Aircraft: A310-324 Date: 30/6/09

Location: Moroni (HAH)

Casualties: 152 deaths, 1 injured

Inv. Body: Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (Comoros)









## West Caribbean, MD-82, Venezuela, 16 August 2005





152 French Nationals out of 160 Fatalities



## **European Initiatives (examples)**

EC workshop on emergency plans (Brussels, 31 January 2014)

**ENCASIA** training at BFU (Braunschweig, 1-3 December 2014)

ISASI 2015 (Augsburg) – Tutorial/Workshop

**ENCASIA 2016 Work Programme - Leaflet** 

#### **ECAC** workshops:

- May 2016 The Hague (ACC)
- June 2016 Malaga (FAL)







# ENCASIA Training – December 2014 BFU - Braunschweig



#### **Training objectives:**

- Prepare Safety Investigation Authorities to respond to a major accident, wherever it occurs in the Union;
- Provide guidance on dealing with the immediate environment of SIAs, in particular the aspects on media, politics and <u>families</u>
- **(...)**



Feedback on major accidents from BEA, BFU and DSB



# Recommendation from ISASI workshop on the social dimension of safety investigations

The tutorial/workshop recommended the development of a vademecum (a manual/leaflet for frequent or regular use), which would be specifically prepared for victims and their relatives in order to facilitate the understanding of the **role** and the **different phases** of a safety investigation as well as its relationship with the other entities involved in handling the accident.







#### **ENCASIA** Documents

#### February 2017: ENCASIA approval of:

- The leaflet/practical guide on safety investigations for air accident victims and their relatives (available on Internet)
- The memo for safety investigators on relations with air accident victims and their relatives









#### **ENCASIA** Leaflet

Available in 23 EU languages





Dealing with families (and the media) during an accident investigation



# A practical guide for air accident victims and their relatives on safety investigations



#### Introduction

Who does what?

In most EU Member States two separate investigations (judicial & safety)

Role of National coordinator / coordinating agency (called reference person/point of contact in Reg 996)

Liaison with other national coordinators

Understanding the role and the different phases of a safety investigation





# Memo for safety investigators on relations with air accident victims and their relatives



Role of safety investigator

Prevention, not apportion of blame

To investigate and provide answers

Not to provide psychological support

Better understand what families go through

Grieving process

Intricate situation



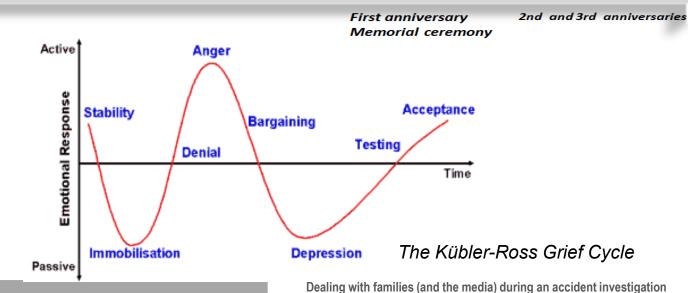
+ Expecting the recovery and return of bodies



### Different stages of grief / investigation

Periodical briefings Authorities - Air Accident Victims and their Relatives

Start of the Visit of Release of Interim Final report accident site factual safety statement/report investigation (if possible) information First hours First weeks First months First quarter First year Second year Third year







#### **Conclusions**

- Importance of publishing final reports in a timely manner
- Accident/incident Investigation Authorities are normally dealing with information on the investigation process/results (and not with assistance except NTSB)
- In spite of the new Regulations and the progress made, the subject of assistance to air accident victims and their victims remains a sensitive and complex one
- When a major fatal accident occurs, it requires appropriate actions from a large number of actors. Preparation is crucial!











