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S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2014 No. 60.

**THE CIVIL AVIATION (AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT AND INCIDENTS
INVESTIGATION) REGULATIONS, 2014**

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S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

2014 No. 60.

The Civil Aviation (Aircraft Accidents and Incidents Investigation) Regulations, 2014.

(Under sections 34(2) and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act, Cap 354)

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Minister by sections 34(2) and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act, Cap 354, and on the recommendation of the Civil Aviation Authority, these Regulations are made this 6th day of June, 2014.

PART I—PRELIMINARY.

1. Title.

These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation (Aircraft Accidents and Incidents Investigation) Regulations, 2014.

2. Interpretation.

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“accident” means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time when a person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until when the person has disembarked from the aircraft; in which—

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

but does not include injuries resulting from natural causes, self-inflicted injuries, injuries inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are caused by stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew;

- (b) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component, but does not include—
 - (i) engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to the engine, its cowlings or accessories; or
 - (ii) damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, tires, brakes, fairings, small dents or puncture holes in the aircraft; or
- (c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible; except that, an aircraft shall be deemed to be missing when the official search has been terminated and the wreckage has not been located;

“accredited representative” means a person designated by a State, on the basis of his or her qualifications, for the purpose of participating in an investigation conducted by another State;

“adviser” means a person appointed by a State, on the basis of his qualifications, for the purpose of assisting its accredited representative in an investigation;

“aircraft” means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, other than reactions of the air against the earth’s surface, and includes all flying machines, aeroplanes, gliders, seaplanes, rotorcrafts, airships, balloons, gyroplanes, helicopters, ornithopters and other similar machines but excludes state aircraft;

“Air Traffic Service” means air traffic services and includes flight information service, alerting service, air traffic advisory service, air traffic control service, area control service, approach control service and aerodrome control service;

“Authority” means the Civil Aviation Authority established under the Act;

- “Chief Investigator” means the Chief Investigator appointed under regulation 6(2);
- “Contracting State” means any State which is a party to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention, 1944);
- “currency point” is equivalent to twenty thousand Uganda shillings;
- “flight recorder” means any type of recorder installed in the aircraft for the purpose of complementing accident and incident investigation;
- “incident” means an occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation;
- “investigator” means an investigator of accidents appointed under regulation 6(1);
- “investigation” means a process conducted for the purpose of accident prevention which includes the gathering and analysis of information, the drawing of conclusions, including the determination of causes and, when appropriate, the making of safety recommendations;
- “investigator-in-charge” means a person charged, on the basis of his qualifications, with the responsibility for the organization, conduct and control of an investigation; into a specific accident or incident;
- “Minister” means the Minister responsible for matters relating to civil aviation;
- “Non-contracting State” means any State which is not a party to the Chicago Convention;
- “operator” means a person, organization or enterprise engaged in or offering to engage in an aircraft operation;

“owner”, in relation to an aircraft which is registered, means the registered owner of the aircraft; and in the case of an aircraft which is not registered the person who has effective control of the aircraft;

“pilot-in-command”, means the pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight;

“preliminary report” means the communication used for the prompt dissemination of data obtained during the early stages of the investigation;

“safety recommendation” means a proposal of the investigator in-charge, based on information derived from the investigation, made with the intention of preventing future accidents or incidents;

“serious incident” means an incident involving circumstances indicating that an accident nearly occurred;

“serious injury” means an injury sustained by a person in an accident, which—

- (a) equires hospitalization for more than forty eight hours, commencing within seven days from the date the injury was sustained;
- (b) results in a fracture of any bone which is not a simple fracture of a finger, toe or nose;
- (c) involves lacerations which cause severe haemorrhage, nerve, muscle or tendon damage;
- (d) involves injury to any internal organ;
- (e) involves second or third degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5 per cent of the body surface; or
- (f) involves verified exposure to infectious substances or injurious radiation.

“State of design” means the State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the aircraft type and design;

“State of manufacture” means the State having jurisdiction over the organization responsible for the final assembly of the aircraft;

“State of occurrence” means the State in the territory of which an accident or incident occurs;

“State of the operator” means the State in which the operator’s principal place of business is located or, the operator’s permanent residence;

“State of registry” means the State on whose register the aircraft is entered; and

“State aircraft” means—

- (a) an aircraft in the military service of Uganda or another state or an aircraft commanded by members of the military forces of Uganda or another state responsible for commanding the aircraft; or
- (b) an aircraft used in the customs or police service of Uganda or another state.

3. Application.

(1) These regulations shall apply to any accident or incident arising out of or in the course of air navigation which occurs to any civil aircraft in or over Uganda, or to an aircraft registered in Uganda wherever it may be.

PART II—INVESTIGATIONS.

4. Objective of investigation.

(1) The objective of the investigation of an accident or incident under these Regulations shall be the prevention of accidents and incidents.

(2) Subject to sub regulation (1), the purpose of an investigation shall not be to apportion blame or liability.

(3) An investigation shall include—

- (a) the gathering, recording and analysis of all available information and evidence on the accident or incident;
- (b) if appropriate, the issuance of safety recommendations;
- (c) if possible, the determination of the causes; and
- (d) in the case of an accident or serious incident, the compilation of the final report.

(4) The format of the final report shall be in the form prescribed in the Second schedule.

5. Manual of accident and incident investigation.

(1) The accident investigation team shall have in place a manual of aircraft accident and incident investigation.

(2) The manual shall contain information and instructions necessary to enable the investigators to perform their duties.

6. Investigators of accidents.

(1) The Minister may by notice published in the Gazette, appoint investigators for the purpose of carrying out aircraft accident and incident investigations.

(2) The Minister shall appoint a Chief Investigator and a Deputy Chief Investigator from among the persons appointed under sub-regulation (1).

(3) The Chief Investigator may delegate any of his or her powers and obligations under these Regulations to the Deputy Chief Investigator.

7. Obligation to investigate.

(1) Subject to sub-regulation (7), the Chief Investigator shall cause an investigation to be carried out into an accident or serious incident in the following circumstances—

- (a) where the accident or serious incident occurs in Uganda;
- (b) where the accident or serious incident occurs in any non-contracting State which does not intend to carry out an investigation of the accident or serious incident and involves a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator;
- (c) where the accident or serious incident involves a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator and the investigation has been delegated to Uganda by another Contracting State by mutual arrangement and consent; or
- (d) where the accident or serious incident occurs in a location which cannot be definitely established as being in the territory of any State and involves a Ugandan aircraft.

(2) In the event of an accident or incident involving a civil aircraft and a military or State aircraft, investigations shall be conducted in accordance with these regulations and the military or the State shall be a party to the investigation.

(3) The Chief Investigator may, when he or she expects to draw air safety lessons from an incident, cause an investigation to be carried out into an incident which occurs—

- (a) in the Uganda or
- (b) outside Uganda involving a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator.

(4) The Chief Investigator may designate himself or herself as an investigator-in-charge for the purpose of carrying out an investigation referred to in sub-regulation (1), (2) or (3).

(5) Without prejudice to the power of an investigator-in-charge under regulation 14 (3) (k), the Chief Investigator, in consultation with the investigator-in-charge, may appoint any person as an adviser to assist an investigator-in-charge in carrying out an investigation under these Regulations.

(6) Where the Chief Investigator is of the view that more than one investigator is needed to carry out an investigation, he or she may assign one of the team members to act as deputy investigator-in-charge to assist the Chief Investigator.

(7) The Chief Investigator may, with the approval of the Minister, delegate the task of carrying out an investigation into an accident or a serious incident to another Contracting State or accident investigation authority by mutual arrangement and consent.

(8) Where the Chief Investigator delegates the task of carrying out an investigation, he or she shall, facilitate investigation carried out by the investigator-in-charge appointed by the Contracting State conducting the investigation.

(9) Where the Chief Investigator is of the opinion that it is necessary for public notice to be given that an investigation is taking place, he or she may give the public notice in a manner which he or she considers to be appropriate.

(10) The notice referred to in sub-regulation (9) may, if the Chief Investigator considers it to be appropriate, state that any person who desires to make representations concerning the circumstances or causes of the accident or incident, may make the representations orally or in writing within a time specified in the notice.

8. Notification of accidents and incidents.

(1) Where an accident or a serious incident occurs in Uganda or outside Uganda, which involves a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator, the relevant person shall, as soon as practicable after he or she becomes aware of the accident or serious incident notify—

- (i) the Chief Investigator;
- (ii) the nearest Air Traffic Service; or
- (iii) the police;

by the quickest means of communication available indicating the place where the accident or serious incident has occurred.

(2) The relevant person shall, within twenty four hours of becoming aware of the accident or serious incident send a written notice to the Chief Investigator stating—

- (a) in the case of an accident, the identifying abbreviation “ACCID” or, in the case of a serious incident, the identifying abbreviation “INCID”;
- (b) the manufacturer, model, nationality, registration marks and serial number of the aircraft;
- (c) the name of the owner, operator and hirer, if any, of the aircraft;
- (d) the name of the pilot-in-command of the aircraft and the number and nationality of the crew and passengers on board the aircraft at the time of the accident or serious incident;
- (e) the date and local time or Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of the accident or serious incident;
- (f) the last point of departure and the next point of intended landing of the aircraft;
- (g) the position of the aircraft with reference to an easily defined geographical point, the latitude and longitude;
- (h) in the case of an accident, the number of crew members, passengers or other persons killed or seriously injured as a result of the accident;
- (i) a description of the accident or serious incident and the extent of damage to the aircraft so far as is known;
- (j) the physical characteristics of the area in which the accident or serious incident occurred and an indication of access difficulties or special requirements to reach the site;
- (k) the identity of the person sending the notice and where the accident or serious incident occurred outside Uganda, the means by which the investigator-in-charge and the accident investigation authority of the State of occurrence may be contacted; and

- (1) the presence and description of dangerous goods on board the aircraft, if any.

(3) Where an incident, other than a serious incident, occurs in Uganda; or outside the Uganda, which involves a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator, the relevant person or hirer of the aircraft shall, send to the chief investigator, any information in his or her possession or control with respect to the incident.

(4) In this regulation, “relevant person” means—

- (a) the pilot-in-command, operator, or the owner of the aircraft at the time of the accident or serious incident; or
- (b) where the accident or serious incident occurs on or adjacent to an aerodrome in Uganda, the owner or operator of the aerodrome.

9. Action to be taken upon receipt of notification.

(1) Where an accident or a serious incident occurs in Uganda involving a civil aircraft, the Chief Investigator shall—

- (a) with the least possible delay and by the quickest means of communication available, forward a notification of the accident or serious incident containing information referred to in regulation 8(2) as may be available—
 - (i) to the State of registry which is a contracting State, the State of the operator, the State of design and the State of manufacture; and
 - (ii) to the International Civil Aviation Organisation, if the aircraft is of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 2,250 kg;
- (b) inform the States referred to in paragraph (a)(i) either in the communication forwarding the notification or as soon as practicable—

- (i) as to whether, and the extent to which an investigation may be conducted or is proposed to be delegated to another contracting State; and
 - (ii) as to the means by which the Chief Investigator and the investigator-in-charge may be contacted;
- (c) as soon as it is practicable, provide the States referred to in paragraph (a)(i) with any other information referred to in regulation 8(2) which becomes subsequently available to the Chief Investigator and any other known relevant information pertaining to the accident or serious incident;
- (d) coordinate with other Government authorities during investigation for the purpose of identifying the victims, conducting autopsy and examination of victims;
- (e) coordinate activities at the accident site; and
- (f) ensure separation between the investigation conducted under these Regulations and the investigation conducted by a judicial authority.

(2) Upon receipt of a notification of an accident or a serious incident which occurs outside Uganda involving a Ugandan aircraft or an aircraft operated by a Ugandan operator, the Chief Investigator shall—

- (a) acknowledge receipt of the notification; or
- (b) where the State of occurrence, the State of registry or the State of the operator which is investigating the accident or serious incident is a contracting State, provide the respective State with the following information with the least possible delay—
 - (i) any relevant information regarding the aircraft and flight crew involved in the accident or serious incident; and
 - (ii) if Uganda is the State of the operator, details of any dangerous goods on board the aircraft; and

- (c) inform the State referred to in paragraph (b)—
 - (i) whether the Minister intends to appoint or has appointed an accredited representative; and
 - (ii) if the accredited representative has been appointed and may be travelling to the State in which the investigation is being carried out, the contact details and the expected date of arrival of the accredited representative in the State.

10. Parties to Investigation.

(1) The Civil Aviation Authority shall have the right to participate in the investigation in accordance with regulation 7(2).

(2) The investigator-in-charge shall designate parties to participate in the investigation.

(3) The parties shall be limited to persons, government agencies, companies, and associations whose employees, functions, activities, or products were involved in the accident or incident and who can provide suitable qualified technical personnel to actively assist in the investigation.

(4) The parties shall be under the direction of the investigator-in-charge through their respective party representatives and party coordinators.

(5) A party may lose party status if—

- (a) the party does not comply with the assigned duties and activity proscription or instructions; or
- (b) the party's conduct is prejudicial to the investigation.

11. Accredited representatives, advisers from contracting States.

(1) Where an investigation into an accident or a serious incident is being carried out by an investigator-in-charge under these Regulations, the—

- (a) State of registry;
- (b) State of the operator;
- (c) State of manufacture;
- (d) State of design; or
- (e) State which has provided information, facilities or experts to the investigator-in-charge in connection with the investigation;

which is a contracting State shall be invited to appoint an accredited representative to participate in the investigation and one or more advisers, to assist the accredited representative.

(2) An accredited representative shall participate in all aspects of an investigation under the control of the investigator-in-charge including—

- (a) visiting the scene of the accident;
- (b) examining the wreckage;
- (c) obtaining witness information and suggesting areas for questioning witnesses;
- (d) having full access to all relevant evidence as soon as possible;
- (e) receiving copies of all pertinent documents;
- (f) participating in readouts of recorded media;
- (g) participating in off-scene investigative activities including component examinations, technical briefings, tests and simulations;
- (h) participating in investigation progress meetings, including deliberations related to analysis, findings, causes and safety recommendations; and
- (i) making submissions in respect of various aspects of the investigation.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (2), participation of the accredited representative of a contracting State referred to in sub-

regulation 1 (e) may be limited to those matters in respect of which that State has provided information, facilities or experts to the investigator-in-charge in connection with the investigation.

(4) A contracting State which has a special interest in an accident by virtue of fatalities or serious injuries to its citizens may, upon request to the investigator-in-charge, appoint an expert to participate in the investigation.

(5) An expert appointed under sub-regulation (4) may—

- (a) visit the scene of the accident;
- (b) have access to the relevant factual information;
- (c) participate in the identification of victims;
- (d) assist in questioning surviving passengers who are citizens of the expert's State; and
- (e) receive a copy of the final report.

(6) An adviser assisting an accredited representative shall participate in the investigation under the accredited representative's supervision and to the extent necessary to make the accredited representative's participation effective.

(7) The accredited representative, his or her adviser and the expert appointed under sub-regulation (4) shall—

- (a) provide the investigator-in-charge with all relevant information available to them; and
- (b) not disclose any information on the progress and findings of the investigation without the express consent in writing of the investigator-in-charge.

12. Observers

A representative of a State or an air accident investigation authority from a State other than the States specified in regulation 11(1) may on request and with written consent of the Chief Investigator in consultation with the investigator-in-charge participate in an investigation as an observer.

13. Appointment of accredited representative, advisor and expert by Minister

(1) The Minister may appoint an accredited representative to participate in the investigation into an accident or incident which occurs in another contracting State and one or more advisers to assist the accredited representative where—

- (a) Uganda is the State of registry, State of the operator, State of manufacture or State of design of the aircraft involved in the accident or incident; or
- (b) Uganda has, at the request of the contracting State conducting the investigation, provided information, facilities or experts to the State in connection with the investigation.

(2) The Minister may appoint an expert to participate in the investigation into an accident which occurs in another contracting State where Uganda has a special interest in the accident by virtue of fatalities or injuries to citizens of Uganda.

(3) The accredited representative and, to the extent specified by the Chief Investigator, an adviser appointed by the Minister under sub-regulation (1) may, for the purposes of the investigation in which they are participating, under the control of the investigator-in-charge exercise all or any of the rights and powers of the investigator-in-charge specified in regulation 14(2) and 14 (3).

(4) The Minister may, if he or she considers it appropriate, authorise the Chief Investigator to exercise the Minister's power under sub-regulation (1) either generally or in any particular case.

14. Powers of investigators and advisors

(1) Where the whole or any part of the investigation is carried out in Uganda, an investigator-in-charge shall have the access rights and powers specified in sub-regulations (2) and (3) to carry out an investigation into an accident or incident in the most efficient way and within the shortest period possible.

- (2) The investigator-in-charge shall have—
- (a) free and unhindered access to the site of the accident or incident as well as to the aircraft, its contents or its wreckage;
 - (b) powers to secure and preserve the scene of the accident;
 - (c) immediate and unrestricted access to and use of the contents of the flight recorders, Air Traffic Service records and any other recordings;
 - (d) access to the results of examination of the bodies of victims or tests made on samples taken from the bodies of the victims;
 - (e) immediate access to the results of examinations of the persons involved in the operation of the aircraft or tests made on samples taken from such persons; and
 - (f) free access to any relevant information or records held by the owner, the operator, the operator's maintenance contractors and sub-contractors, the hirer, the designer or the manufacturer of the aircraft and by the authorities for civil aviation or airport operation or Air Traffic Service.

(3) The investigator-in-charge may—

- (a) by summons in writing—
 - (i) call before him or her and examine any person as he or she considers appropriate;

require any person to answer any question, furnish any information or produce any books, papers, documents and articles which he or she may consider relevant; and

- (b) retain any book, paper, document or article until the completion of the investigation;
- (c) take statements from all persons as he or she considers fit and require each person to make and sign a declaration of the truth of the statement made by him or her;

- (d) on production, if required, of his or her credentials, enter and inspect any place, building or aircraft, the entry or inspection of which appears to him or her to be necessary for the purposes of the investigation;
- (e) on production, if required, of his or her credentials, remove, test, take measures for the preservation of or otherwise deal with any aircraft other than an aircraft involved in the accident or incident where it appears to him or her to be necessary for the purposes of the investigation;
- (f) take possession of, examine, remove, test or take measures for the preservation of any object or evidence he or she considers necessary for the purposes of the investigation;
- (g) order for immediate listing of evidence and removal of debris or components for purposes of examination or analysis;
- (h) order for the readout of the flight recorders;
- (i) in the case of a fatal accident, require a complete autopsy examination of fatally injured flight crew, and, when necessary, passengers and cabin crew by a pathologist, and where a pathologist experienced in the investigation of aircraft accidents is available, by that pathologist;
- (j) where appropriate, require the medical and toxicological examination of the crew, passengers and aviation personnel involved in the accident or incident by a medical practitioner, and where a medical practitioner experienced in the investigation of aircraft accidents is available, by that medical practitioner;
- (k) require the crew, passengers and aviation personnel involved in the accident or incident to undergo other tests including a breathalyser test within reasonable time for the purposes of the investigation; and
- (l) seek advice or assistance as he or she considers necessary for the purposes of the investigation.

(4) The investigator-in-charge may delegate to his or her deputy or any other investigator the rights and powers vested in him or her in sub-regulations (2) and (3), where the whole or any part of the investigation is carried out in Uganda.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-regulation (3)(k), the investigator-in-charge may, in consultation with the Chief Investigator request another contracting State to provide information, facilities or experts as he or she may consider necessary for the purposes of an investigation.

15. Form and conduct of investigations.

(1) An investigation shall not be open to the public.

(2) The extent of an investigation and the procedure to be followed in carrying out an investigation authorised under these Regulations shall be determined by the Chief Investigator taking into account—

- (a) the objective of the investigation set out in these Regulations;
- (b) the lessons expected to be drawn from the aircraft accident or incident for the improvement of safety; and
- (c) the complexity of the investigation.

(3) Where, in the course of an investigation into an accident or a serious incident, it becomes known or is suspected that an act of unlawful interference was involved, the investigator-in-charge shall, after consultation with the Chief Investigator and the Minister—

- (a) immediately inform the police; or
- (b) take steps to ensure that the aviation security authorities of other contracting States concerned are informed of the fact.

16. Assistance to survivors and families.

(1) The Chief Investigator shall ensure assistance to the survivors and to the families of victims and survivors of an accident which is the subject of an ongoing investigation by—

- (a) communicating all relevant information in time;
- (b) facilitating their entry into and exit from the country; and the repatriation of victims ; or
- (c) coordinating assistance efforts by the government, airlines and humanitarian and other organisations.

(2) The Chief Investigator shall issue instructions for better implementation of sub- regulation (1).

17. Investigation reports.

(1) Where an investigation is carried out into an accident or serious incident—

- (a) involving an aircraft of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 2,250 kilo grams;
- (b) involving an aircraft of a maximum certificated take-off mass of 2,250 kilo grams or less; or
- (c) where airworthiness or matters considered to be of interest to other contracting States are involved,

the investigator-in-charge shall, unless an accident data report has been sent within thirty days of the accident, send a preliminary report within thirty days to each of the contracting States, which include—

- (i) the State that instituted the investigation;
- (ii) the State of registry;
- (iii) the State of occurrence;
- (iv) the State of the operator;
- (v) the State of design;
- (vi) the State of manufacture;
- (vii) the State that provided relevant information, significant facilities or experts; and
- (viii) the International Civil Aviation Organisation where the aircraft is of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 2,250 kilo grams.

(2) The investigator-in-charge shall as soon as possible after the completion of an investigation into an accident—

- (a) send a copy of the final report to all the contracting States that participated in the investigation;
- (b) request for significant and substantiated comments on the final report within sixty days after receipt of the report in the case of investigation conducted under regulation 7(1)(c); and
- (c) amend the report to incorporate the the comments received, if requested by the contracting State.

(3) Subject to sub-regulation 2(b), if no comments are received and no extension of time has been agreed upon with the contracting State to which the final report was sent, the final report shall be sent to—

- (a) the contracting States referred to in sub-regulation (1);
- (b) contracting State that has suffered fatalities or serious injuries to its citizens; and
- (c) the International Civil Aviation Organisation, where the accident involves an aircraft of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 5,700 kilo grams.

(4) The investigator-in-charge shall send the accident data report to the International Civil Aviation Organisation, where the accident involves an aircraft of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 2,250 kilo grams.

(5) The investigator-in-charge shall, where an investigation is carried out into a serious incident involving an aircraft of a maximum certificated take-off mass of more than 5,700 kilo grams, send to the International Civil Aviation Organisation after the completion of the investigation into the incident—

- (a) the final report of the incident, if the final report has been released; and
- (b) the incident data report.

(6) The Chief Investigator may issue a list of incidents to be regarded as serious incidents for the purposes of these regulations

(7) The final report shall be submitted by the Chief Investigator to the Minister before dissemination to any contracting State under these Regulations.

18. Release of the final report.

(1) The Minister shall release the final report of the investigation of an aircraft accident or serious incident within twelve months from the date of the occurrence of the accident or serious incident.

(2) Where it is not possible to release the report within twelve months from the date of the occurrence of the accident or serious incident, the Minister may release interim reports periodically on every anniversary of the occurrence detailing the progress of the investigation and any safety issues raised.

19. Publication of reports.

(1) The Chief Investigator shall, with the approval of the Minister, cause the report of an investigation into an aircraft accident or serious incident to be made public after the expiry of thirty days.

(2) The Chief Investigator shall, with the approval of the Minister, cause the final report to be made public upon the expiry of sixty days after its presentation under regulation 18 (1) and within fourteen days after it has been sent out to the relevant contracting States referred to in these regulations.

(3) A person shall not circulate, publish, disclose or give access to any draft report or any part of its contents or any documents obtained during an investigation of an aircraft accident or incident unless the report has already been published by the Chief Investigator.

20. Incident reporting systems.

(1) There shall be established by the Minister—

(a) a mandatory incident reporting system to facilitate collection of information on actual or potential safety deficiencies; and

(b) a voluntary incident reporting system to facilitate the collection of information that may not be captured by a mandatory incident reporting system.

(2) An incident reporting system established under sub-regulation (1) shall—

(a) not be punitive; and

(b) afford protection to the information and sources of the information.

(3) Sub-regulation (1) shall not apply in cases where there is evidence that the occurrence was caused by—

(a) an act considered to be conducted with intent to cause damage; or

(b) conduct with knowledge that damage would probably result due to reckless conduct, gross negligence or willful misconduct;

(4) Information gathered through an incident reporting system shall not be used inappropriately.

(5) A person seeking public disclosure of the information referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall apply to the court for an order to release the information upon satisfying the court that the disclosure—

(a) is necessary to correct a condition that compromises safety or to change a policy or regulation;

(b) does not inhibit its future availability in order to improve safety;

(c) where relevant personal information included in the safety information complies with applicable privacy laws; and

shall be made in a summarized form.

21. Accident and incident database.

(1) The Chief Investigator shall establish an accident and incident database for the purposes of analysing safety information received.

(2) The Chief Investigator may disseminate information received under sub-regulation (1) to a user of the aviation system within and outside Uganda in order to facilitate the free exchange of information on actual and potential safety deficiencies.

22. Safety recommendations.

(1) The Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge may, at any stage of an investigation carried out under these Regulations—

- (a) recommend to the appropriate authorities, including those in other contracting States, any preventive action that the investigator-in-charge considers necessary to be taken promptly to enhance aviation safety; and
- (b) address, when appropriate, any safety recommendation arising out of the investigation to the accident investigation authorities of the other contracting States concerned and to the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

(2) The Chief Investigator shall communicate to relevant persons or authorities in Uganda, the recommendations referred to in sub-regulation (1); or those received from another contracting State.

(3) Any person or authority in Uganda to whom a recommendation has been communicated under sub-regulation (2) shall, without delay—

- (a) take that recommendation into consideration and, where appropriate, act upon it;
- (b) send to the Chief Investigator—
 - (i) full details of the measures, if any, he or she has taken or proposes to take to implement the recommendation and, if the measures are to be implemented, the schedule for the implementation; or
 - (ii) a full explanation as to why no measures shall be taken to implement the recommendation; and
- (c) give notice to the Chief Investigator if at any time any information provided to the Chief Investigator under paragraph (b) concerning the measures he or she proposes to

take or the schedule for securing the implementation of the recommendation is rendered inaccurate by any change of circumstances.

(4) A recommendation for preventive action or safety recommendation shall not, create a presumption of liability for an aircraft accident or incident.

(5) Where any recommendation for preventive action or a safety recommendation has been forwarded to the Minister or to the Chief Investigator by another contracting State, the Minister or Chief Investigator shall notify that State of the preventive action taken or under consideration or the reasons as to why no action shall be taken.

23. Removal of damaged aircraft.

(1) Subject to regulations 6(3) and 7(5), where an accident or a serious incident occurs in the Uganda, a person shall not—

- (a) have access to the aircraft involved in the accident or serious incident, its contents or the site of the accident or serious incident, other than the Chief Investigator, the investigator-in-charge or an authorised person; or
- (b) move or interfere with the aircraft, its contents or the site of the accident or serious incident except under the authority of the Chief Investigator or the Investigator-in-charge.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1)—

- (a) an aircraft involved in an accident or a serious incident may be moved or interfered with to the extent which may be necessary for—
 - (i) extricating persons or animals;
 - (ii) removing any mail, valuables or dangerous goods carried by the aircraft;
 - (iii) preventing destruction by fire or other cause; or

(iv) preventing any danger or obstruction to the public, air navigation or other transport;

(b) where the aircraft is wrecked in water, the aircraft or any contents of the aircraft may be moved to the extent which may be necessary for bringing the aircraft or its contents to a place of safety.

(3) Where the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge authorises any person to remove any goods or passenger baggage from the aircraft or to release any goods or passenger baggage from the custody of the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge, that person may—

(a) remove the goods or passenger baggage from the aircraft subject to the supervision of a police officer; and

(b) release the goods or passenger baggage from the custody of the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge subject to clearance by a customs officer, if the aircraft has come from outside Uganda.

(4) Where the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge is of the opinion that the aircraft involved in the accident or serious incident is likely to endanger or obstruct the public, air navigation or other transport, he or she may order the owner, operator or hirer of the aircraft to remove it to a place which the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge may indicate.

(5) In the absence of the owner, operator or hirer or in the event of non-compliance with the instruction given under sub-regulation (4), the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge may remove or cause the removal of the aircraft and shall not be liable for any further damage that may occur during removal of the aircraft.

(6) In this regulation, “authorised person” means any person authorised by the Chief Investigator or the investigator-in-charge either generally or specifically to have access to any aircraft involved in an accident or a serious incident and includes any police officer or any customs officer.

(7) The police officer referred to in sub-regulation (6) shall be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and preservation of the site of accident pending the arrival of the investigator-in-charge.

24. Protection of evidence, custody and removal of aircraft.

(1) The investigator-in-charge shall take all reasonable measures to protect the evidence and to maintain safe custody of the aircraft and its contents for a period as may be necessary for the purposes of an investigation.

(2) Any person in possession of any item which may constitute evidence for purposes of an investigation under these regulations, shall hold and preserve it and shall promptly hand it over to the investigator-in-charge.

(3) Protection of evidence shall include the preservation, by photographic or other means of any evidence which may otherwise be removed, deffaced, lost or destroyed.

(4) Subject to sub-regulation (1), safe custody shall include protection against further damage, access by unauthorized persons, pilfering and deterioration.

25. Flight recorders read out.

(1) The investigator-in-charge shall arrange for the read-out of the flight recorders without delay.

(2) Where there are no adequate facilities to read out the flight recorders, facilities available from other States may be used taking into consideration the—

- (a) capabilities of the read-out facility;
- (b) timeliness of the read-out; and
- (c) location of the read-out facility.

26. Autopsy examination.

The investigator-in-charge shall arrange for complete autopsy examination of fatally injured flight crew and, subject to the particular

circumstances, of fatally injured passengers and cabin crew members, by a pathologist, preferably experienced in accident investigation.

27. Reopening of investigation.

(1) The Chief Investigator may recommend to the Minister to re-open the investigation, where new and significant evidence becomes available after the accident or serious incident investigation has been closed.

(2) The Chief Investigator may cause the investigation of an incident other than a serious incident to be re-opened if evidence has been disclosed after the completion of the investigation which, in his or her opinion, is new and significant.

(3) Where the investigation of an accident or a serious incident has been instituted by another contracting State, the Minister shall obtain the consent of that State before causing the investigation to be re-opened under sub-regulation (1).

(4) Where an aircraft which was considered missing following an official search is subsequently located, consideration may be given to reopen the investigation.

(5) Any investigation which is re-opened shall be carried out in accordance with these Regulations.

PART III—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

28. Obstruction of investigation.

(1) A person shall not obstruct an investigator or any person acting under the authority of the Minister or the Chief Investigator in the exercise of any rights, powers or duties under these Regulations.

(2) A person shall not, without reasonable cause, fail to comply with any summons of—

- (a) an investigator-in-charge carrying out an investigation under these Regulations; or

(b) any person empowered to exercise the powers of the investigator-in-charge under regulation 14(4).

(3) The onus of proving reasonable cause for failing to comply with a summons shall lie on the person relying on that excuse.

29. Non-disclosure of records.

(1) Information collected in the course of an investigation shall not be disclosed or made available to any other person other than in connection with an investigation carried out under these Regulations or in compliance with an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Information referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall include the following—

- (a) statements taken from persons in the course of an investigation;
- (b) communication between persons having been involved in the operation of the aircraft;
- (c) medical or private information regarding persons involved in the accident or incident;
- (d) cockpit voice recording and transcript from the recording;
- (e) Air Traffic Service recording and transcript from the recording;
- (f) Cockpit airborne image recording and any part or transcripts from the recording; or
- (g) opinion expressed in the analysis of information, including flight recorder information.

(3) A record of the information referred to in sub-regulation (2) shall be included in the final report or its appendices or in any other report only when it is relevant to the analysis of the accident or incident.

(4) The names of persons involved in the accident or incident shall not be disclosed to the public.

30. Release and disposal of aircraft and wreckage.

(1) Where the retention of the aircraft involved in an accident or incident, parts of the aircraft or aircraft wreckage, or any contents of the aircraft is no longer necessary for the purposes of an investigation, the Chief Investigator shall release custody of the aircraft, parts, wreckage or contents to the following person or persons:

- (a) if it is a Ugandan registered aircraft—
 - (i) the owner of the aircraft, parts, wreckage or contents;
 - (ii) where the owner is dead, his personal representative; or
 - (iii) a person authorised in writing by the owner or his personal representative to take custody on behalf of the owner or the owner's personal representative;
- (b) in any other case, to the person designated by the State of registry or the State of the Operator.

(2) The Investigator-in-charge shall—

- (a) where he or she intends to release aircraft wreckage, issue a notice to persons referred to in sub-regulation (1); or
- (b) where the persons cannot be traced, by publishing a notice in at least two daily newspapers of wide circulation in the State of occurrence giving details of the aircraft wreckage and specifying the period during which it shall be removed.

(3) The person to whom the notice is issued may, before the expiry of the notice and for good cause, apply in writing to the Chief Investigator for an extension of the period within which the wreckage may be removed.

(4) Where a person to whom custody of the aircraft, parts, wreckage or contents is to be released fails to take custody within the period specified in the notice, the aircraft, parts, wreckage or contents may be disposed of in a manner the Chief Investigator considers fit.

(5) The expenses incurred by the Chief Investigator in disposing of the aircraft, parts, wreckage or contents shall be recovered from the owner or operator of the aircraft or both.

31. Return and disposal of records.

(1) The Chief Investigator on the advice of the investigator-in-charge, shall, after the completion of the investigation or at any time determined by the investigator-in-charge, return the aircraft records or any documents containing factual information concerning an accident or incident to the persons from whom they were obtained, unless they are still required for judicial proceedings or other proceedings.

(2) The records and information referred to in sub-regulation (1) not returned to the persons from whom they were obtained, may be disposed of in a manner the Chief Investigator considers fit after a period of three years.

32. Penalties.

A person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations, commits an offence and upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and in a case of a continuing offence shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty currency points for each day the offence continues.

33. Revocation and saving.

(1) The Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 2012, SI No. 23 of 2012 is revoked.

(2) Notwithstanding sub- regulation (1) any investigation, review or inquiry commenced under the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 2012, SI No. 23 of 2012 shall be continued as if the investigation, review or inquiry was instituted under these Regulations.

Currency Point

Currency point is equivalent to twenty thousand Uganda shillings.

FORMAT OF THE FINAL REPORT

PURPOSE

The purpose of this format is to present the Final Report in a convenient and uniform manner. Detailed guidance on completing each section of the Final Report is found in the Manual of Aircraft Accident Investigation.

FORMAT

Title.

The Final Report begins with a title comprising: name of the operator; manufacturer, model, nationality and registration marks of the aircraft; place and date of the accident or incident.

Synopsis.

Following the title is a synopsis describing briefly all relevant information regarding: notification of accident to national and foreign authorities; identification of the accident investigation authority and accredited representation; organization of the investigation; authority releasing the report and date of publication; and concluding with a brief résumé of the circumstances leading to the accident.

Body.

The body of the Final Report comprises the following main headings—

1. Factual information
2. Analysis
3. Conclusions
4. Safety recommendations

Each heading consisting of a number of sub-headings as outlined in the following.

Appendices

Include as appropriate.

Note.

In preparing a Final Report, using this format, ensure that—

- (a) all information relevant to an understanding of the factual information, analysis and conclusions is included under each appropriate heading;
- (b) where information in respect of any of the items in paragraph 1 relating to factual information is not available, or is irrelevant to the circumstances leading to the accident, a note to this effect is included under the appropriate sub-headings.

1. FACTUAL INFORMATION

1.1 History of the flight.

A brief narrative giving the following information—

- (1) Flight number, type of operation, last point of departure, time of departure (local time or UTC), point of intended landing.
- (2) Flight preparation, description of the flight and events leading to the accident, including reconstruction of the significant portion of the flight path, if appropriate.
- (3) Location (latitude, longitude, elevation), time of the accident (local time or UTC), whether day or night.

1.2 Injuries to persons. Completion of the following (in numbers)

Injuries	Crew	Passengers	Others
Fatal			
Serious			
Minor/None			

Note.

Fatal injuries include all deaths determined to be a direct result of injuries sustained in the accident. Serious injury is defined in Chapter 1 of the Annex.

1.3 Damage to aircraft.

Brief statement of the damage sustained by aircraft in the accident (destroyed, substantially damaged, slightly damaged, no damage).

1.4 Other damage.

Brief description of damage sustained by objects other than the aircraft.

1.5 Personnel information

- (a) Pertinent information concerning each of the flight crew members including: age, validity of licences, ratings, mandatory checks, flying experience (total and on type) and relevant information on duty time.
- (b) Brief statement of qualifications and experience of other crew members.
- (c) Pertinent information regarding other personnel, such as air traffic services, maintenance, etc., when relevant.

1.6 Aircraft information.

- (a) Brief statement on airworthiness and maintenance of the aircraft (indication of deficiencies known prior to and during the flight to be included, if having any bearing on the accident).
- (b) Brief statement on performance, if relevant, and whether the mass and centre of gravity were within the prescribed limits during the phase of operation related to the accident. (If not and if of any bearing on the accident give details.)
- (c) Type of fuel used.

1.7 Meteorological information

- (a) Brief statement on the meteorological conditions appropriate to the circumstances including both forecast and actual conditions, and the availability of meteorological information to the crew.
- (b) Natural light conditions at the time of the accident (sunlight, moonlight, twilight, etc.).

1.8 Aids to navigation.

Pertinent information on navigation aids available, including landing aids such as ILS, MLS, NDB, PAR, VOR, visual ground aids, etc., and their effectiveness at the time.

1.9 Communications

Pertinent information on aeronautical mobile and fixed service communications and their effectiveness.

1.10 Aerodrome information

Pertinent information associated with the aerodrome, its facilities and condition, or with the take-off or landing area if other than an aerodrome.

1.11 Flight recorders

Location of the flight recorder installations in the aircraft, their condition on recovery and pertinent data available.

1.12 Wreckage and impact information

General information on the site of the accident and the distribution pattern of the wreckage; detected material failures or component malfunctions. Details concerning the location and state of the different pieces of the wreckage are not normally required unless it is necessary to indicate a break-up of the aircraft prior to impact. Diagrams, charts and photographs may be included in this section or attached in the Appendices.

1.13 Medical and pathological information

Brief description of the results of the investigation undertaken and pertinent data available therefrom.

Note.

Medical information related to flight crew licences should be included in 1.5 — Personnel information.

1.14 Fire

If fire occurred, information on the nature of the occurrence, and of the fire fighting equipment used and its effectiveness.

1.15 Survival aspects

Brief description of search, evacuation and rescue, location of crew and passengers in relation to injuries sustained, failure of structures such as seats and seatbelt attachments.

1.16 Tests and research

Brief statements regarding the results of tests and research.

1.17 Organizational and management information

Pertinent information concerning the organizations and their management involved in influencing the operation of the aircraft. The organizations include, for example, the operator; the air traffic services, airway, aerodrome and weather service agencies; and the regulatory authority. The information could include, but not be limited to, organizational structure and functions, resources, economic status, management policies and practices, and regulatory framework.

1.18 Additional information

Relevant information not already included in 1.1 to 1.17.

1.19 Useful or effective investigation techniques.

When useful or effective investigation techniques have been used during the investigation, briefly indicate the reason for using these techniques and refer here to the main features as well as describing the results under the appropriate sub-headings 1.1 to 1.18.

2. ANALYSIS.

Analyse, as appropriate, only the information documented in 1. — Factual information and which is relevant to the determination of conclusions and causes.

3. CONCLUSIONS.

List the findings and causes established in the investigation. The list of causes should include both the immediate and the deeper systemic causes.

4. SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

As appropriate, briefly state any recommendations made for the purpose of accident prevention and any resultant corrective action.

APPENDICES

Include, as appropriate, any other information considered necessary for the understanding of the report.

ABRAHAM BYANDALA
Minister of Works and Transport