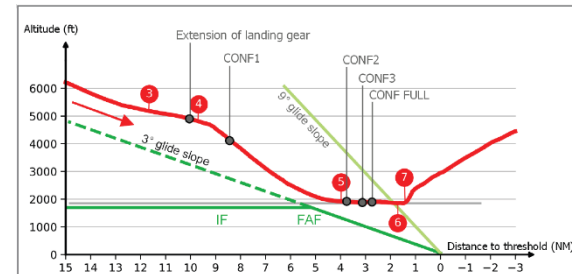


- ▶ [Incident to the Airbus A318 registered F-GUGD on 20/12/2019 near Hyères](#)
 - ▶ [Vidéo](#)
- The summary below focuses on flight crew operational procedures.

Acquisition of a false glide slope signal on approach, increase in pitch attitude with autopilot engaged, activation of the flight envelope protections

SCENARIO

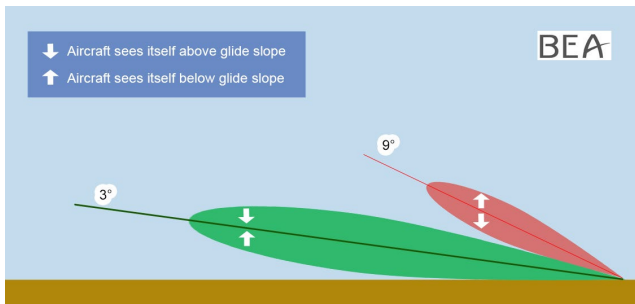
- During the approach briefing, the crew planned for an ILS 05
- Tailwind mentioned by the crew, only related to landing performance
- Too high on profile, speed brakes extended
- The crew rejects the controller's proposal for a holding pattern to reduce height
- Attempt to intercept from above while managing high speed
- Loss of situational awareness
- Failure to detect
 - the aircraft levelling off at 1900 ft (selected altitude),
 - the pitch up movement on acquiring a false glide slope signal
- "Low energy" alarm activated and TOGA thrust applied



CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

To the underestimation of the threat posed by a strong tailwind for approach

- Other threats possibly perceived as more serious, such as windshear or landing performance
- The threat was therefore not easily identifiable during flight preparation



To a false glide slope signal being captured and undetected pitch up

- Insufficient monitoring of the glide path by the PM and the PF during the approach
- Crew not having a clear objective in terms of altitude and distance to the threshold
- Crew's little experience in intercepting glide slope from above

SAFETY LESSONS

@Pilots: taking into account tailwind during approach

- Tailwind during approach has an impact on stabilization...
- ... and reduces time before runway
- It is a factor that increases workload
- Importance of ATC input

@Operations managers: interception of glide slope from above

- Intercepting the glide slope from above is a rectification manoeuvre
- The PF and the PM have to carry out additional actions with respect to SOP
- Need a specific framework (policy) and/or sufficient training