

EUROPEAN AVIATION SAFETY AGENCY AGENCE EUROPÉENNE DE LA SÉCURITÉ AÉRIENNE EUROPÄISCHE AGENTUR FUR FLUGSICHERHEIT

Workshop on Aircrew Regulation Vienna, Austria 24 January 2013

Helena Pietilä & Matthias Borgmeier / EASA Rulemaking Flight Standards - Flight Crew Licensing Section

Your safety is our mission.



Introduction

Agenda

- Development of FCL rules
- Rule structure
- Cover Regulation Aircrew Regulation

Introduction

Development

Rules

Rule

Structure

Cover

Regulation

Part-FCL

Part-FCL – content and specific issues

8

- Part-ORA
- Part-ARA
- Specific additional issues



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Who is who?

Wer kennt (und hat darin gelesen):

- Basic Regulation (EC) 216/2008
- Annex zur Basis Verordnung
- >Aircrew Regulation (welcher Annex?)
- Part-FCL / Part-ORA / Part-ARA
- ► AMCs oder GM zu Part-FCL
- Task FCL.008 Review of IR



Bevor wir anfangen....



- **BR Basic Regulation**
- **ER Essential Requirements**
- **IR Implementing Rule**
- **AMC Acceptable Means of Compliance**
- **GM Guidance Material**
- **NPA Notice of Proposed Amendment**

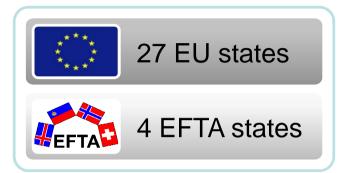




- **ORA Organisational Requirements Aircrew**
- **ARA Authority Requirements Aircrew**
- **CC Cabin Crew**
- LAPL Light Aircraft Pilot Licence
- **MI Mountain Instructor**
- S & B & As & Tilt-rotor

Bitte nachfragen wenn etwas unklar ist !













Third Country Operators

Safety Analysis and Research





European Aviation Safety Programme

International Cooperation





Technical Training





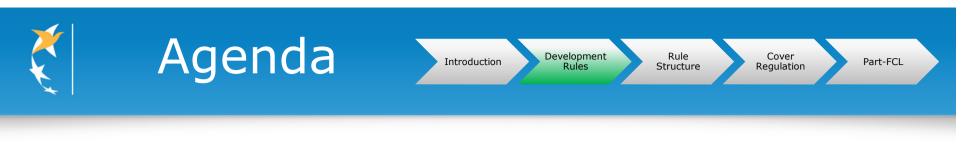
Agency of the European Union

In partnership with Member States

In cooperation with Stakeholders

Regulating Aviation Safety





Introduction

- > Development of FCL rules
- Rule structure
- Cover Regulation Aircrew Regulation
- Part-FCL content and specific issues

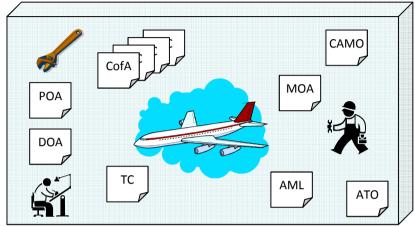


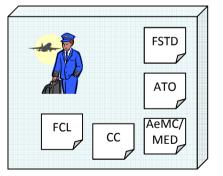
Framework Basic regulation (BR)

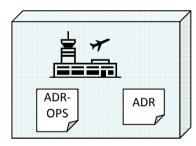
(EC) 216/2008 covers:

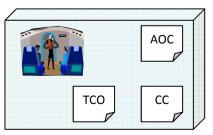
Airworthiness and environmental protection of aircraft

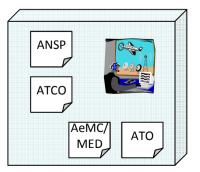
- Aircrew
- Air operations
- Aerodromes
- ATM/ANS and Air Traffic Controllers













Basic regulation (BR)

BR does not cover:

Airworthiness and environmental protection of aircraft	 while carrying out military, customs, police, SAR, fire fighting, coastguard or similar services when referred to in Annex II
Pilots and operations	 of aircraft referred to in Annex II, unless used for commercial operations
Aerodromes	 that are controlled and operated by the military not open to the public, not serving commercial air transport, not providing operations using instrument approach or departure (or) having paved runway of less than 800m (unless exclusively serving helicopters)
ATM/ANS	 that are provided or made available by the military

Consequence: The national rules apply in these cases!



Basic regulation (BR)

BR provides common rules in Europe for civil aviation:

19.3.2008 EN Official Journal of the European Union

1

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

L 79/1

REGULATIONS

RECULATION (EC) No 216/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARIJAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 February 2008

on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Aviation Safety Agency, and repealing Council Directive 91/670/EEC, Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 and Directive 2004/36/EC

the limits set by the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944 (the Chicago Convention), to which all Member States are

(3) The Chicago Convertion already provides for minimum standards to ensure the safety of civil aviation and environmental protection relating theretae. Community essential requirements and rules adopted for their imple-mentation should ensure that Member States fulfil the obligations created by the Chicago Convertion, including

(4) The Community should lay down, in line with standards and recommended practices set by the Chicago Convention essential requirements applicable to aeronautical products parts and appliances, to persons and organisations involves

parts and applances, to persons and organisations involved in the operation of aircraft, and to persons and products involved in the training and medical examination of pilots. The Commission should be empowered to develop the necessary implementing rules.

(5) It would not be appropriate to subject all aircraft to common rules, in particular aircraft that are of simple design or operate mainly on a local basis, and show that are home-built or particularly rare or only rules in a small number; such advards should herefore remain under the regulatory control of the Member States, without any obligation under this flexiblence on other Member States to

recognise such national arrangements. However, propor tionate measures should be taken to increase generally th level of safety of recreational aviation. Consideration should

in particular be given to aeroplanes and helicopters with a low maximum take-off mass and whose performance is increasing, which can circulate all over the Community and

those vis-à-vis third countries.

(Text with EEA relevance

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.

ring regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 80(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (*).

Whereas:

- (1) A high and uniform level of protection of the European citters should at all times be ensured in child invision, by ensuring the product, persons and cognitations in the Community comply with such rules and with those adopted to protect the environment. This should contribute to facilitating the fire movement of goods, persons and organizations in the internal nation.
- (2) In addition, third-country aircraft operated into, within or out of the territory where the Treaty applies should be subject to appropriate oversight at Community level within
- (7) OJ C 185, 8.8.2006, p. 106.

(1) GJC 1185, 83,2006, p. 106. (2) Ophisis of the European Parliament of 14 March 2007 [O] C 301 E, 13,12,2007, p. 103), Council Common Position of 15 October 2007 (OJ C 277 E, 20.11,2007, p. 8) and Position of the European Parliament of 12 December 2007. Council Decision of 31 January 2007

▶ Principles (Art. 1–3)

- Substantive requirements (Article 4-16)
- \blacktriangleright EASA (Article 17–64)
 - Tasks
 - Internal structure
 - Working methods
 - Financial requirements
- Final provisions (Article 65– 70)

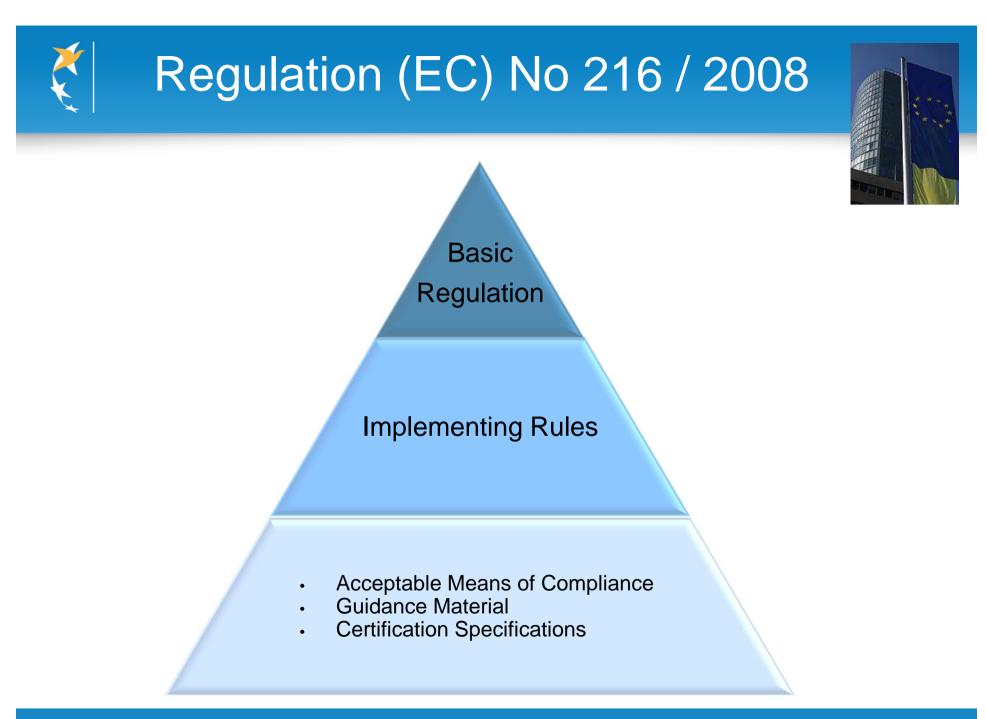


Basic regulation (BR)

The substantive and essential requirements are detailed in the different Annexes.

The articles refer to the Annexes.





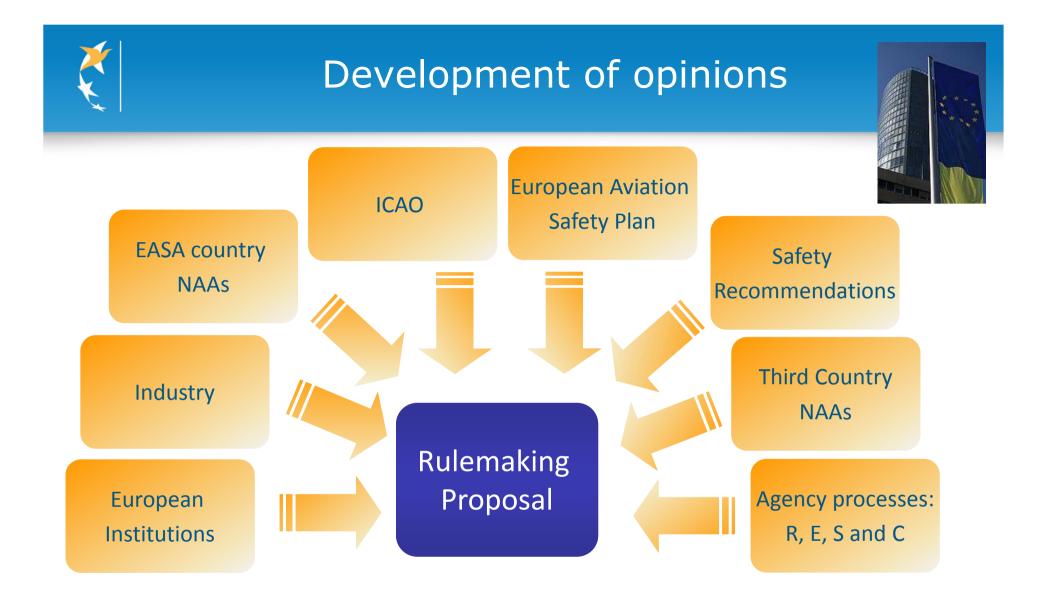
Development of rules



- EASA supports the European Commission by providing drafts, opinions, for legislation.
- Drafts are provided as Agency opinions.

🗧 EASA Rulemaking Directorate 🏅

Agency opinions are developed in accordance to a defined Rulemaking Procedure.



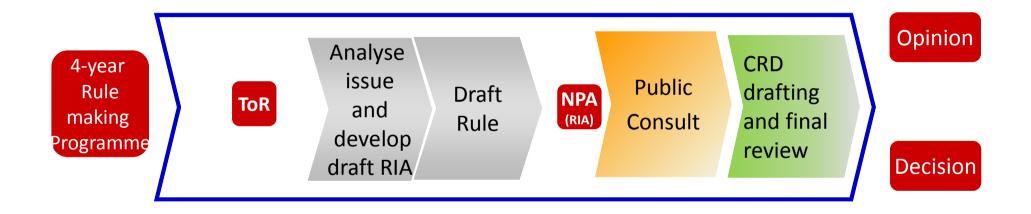
Development of opinions

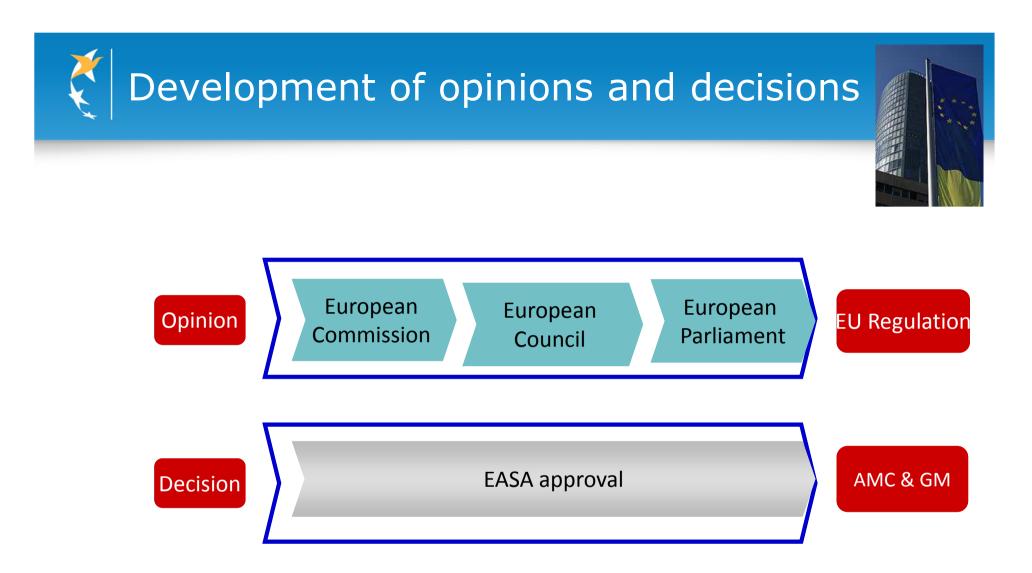


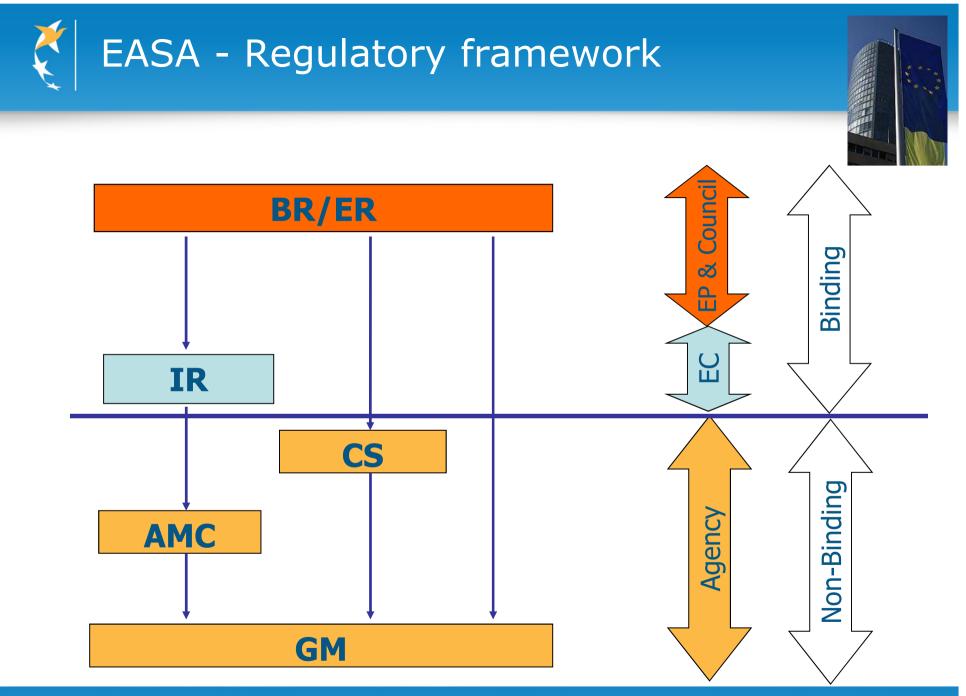
TOR (Terms of Reference)		
Defining the problem.	Objective (what shall be done).	Working method and time scale.
Published on EASA internet pages.		

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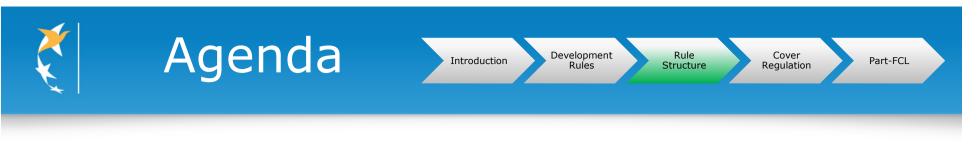






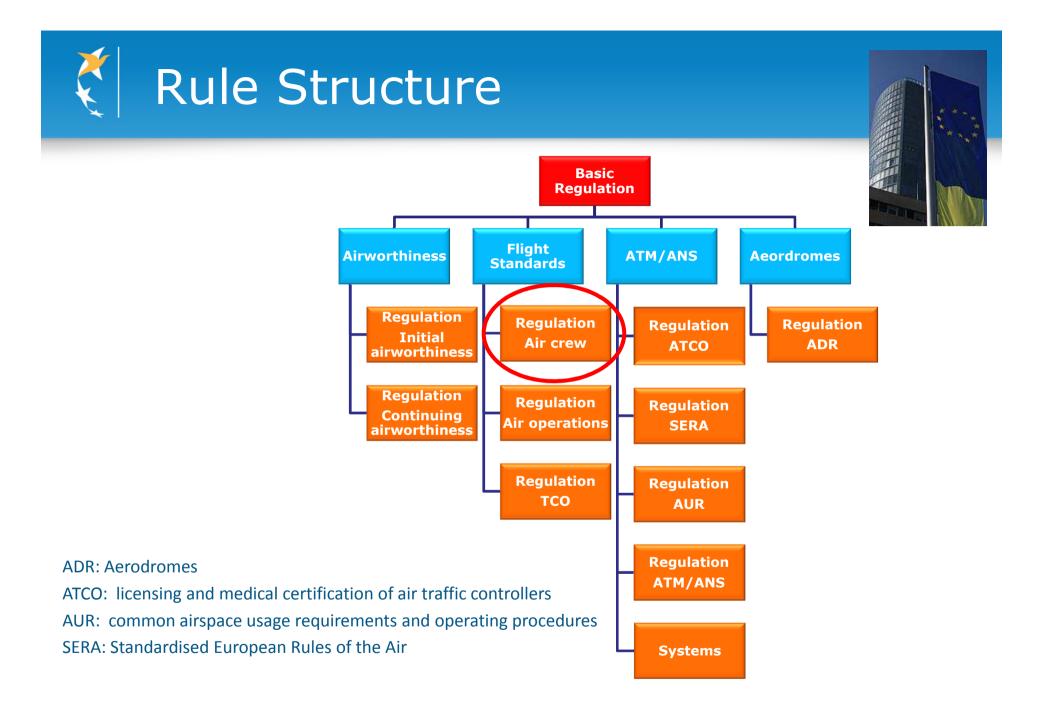


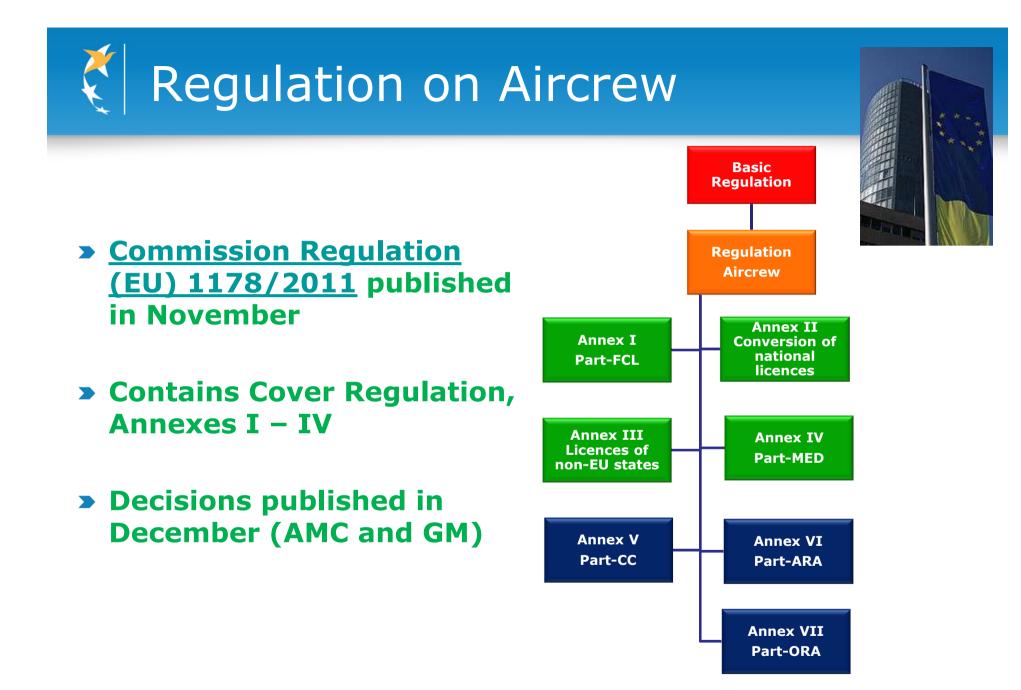
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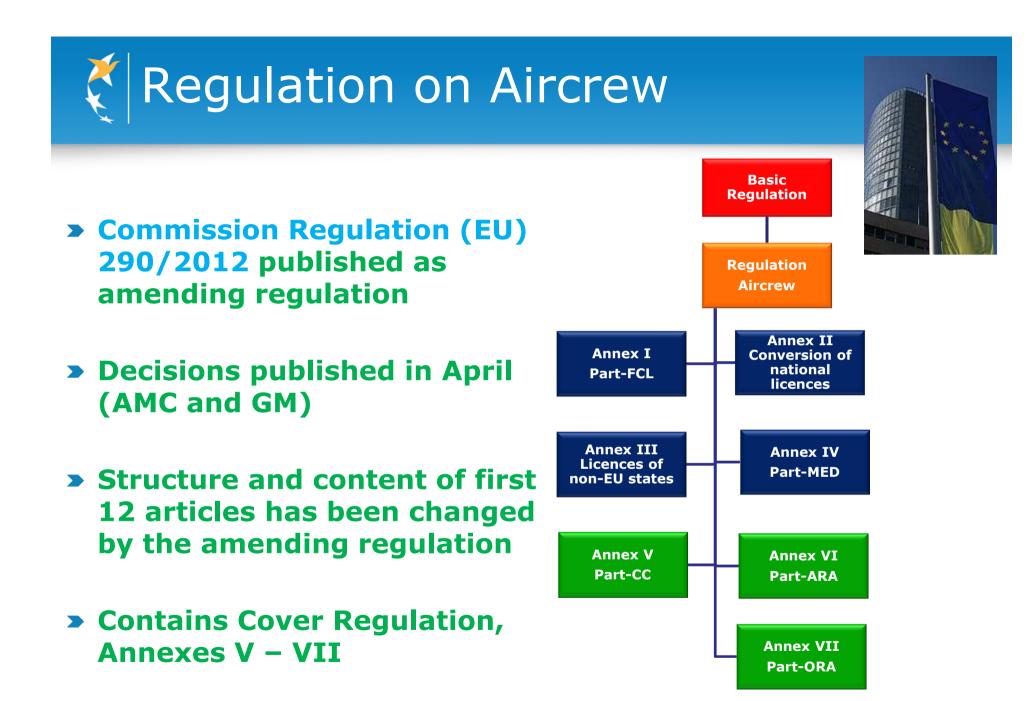


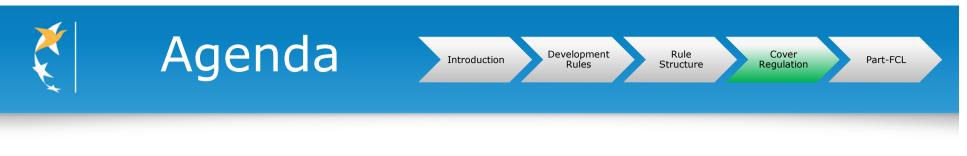
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- >Rule structure
- Cover regulation Aircrew Regulation
- Part-FCL content and specific issues











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Cover regulations

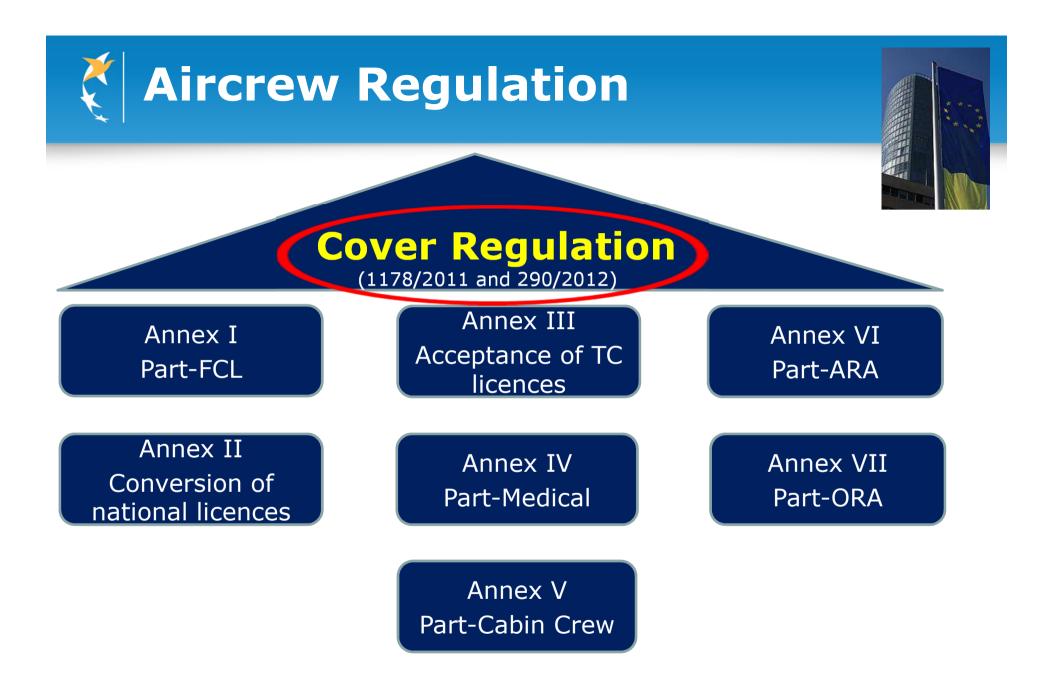


The Cover regulation is the actual rule. It is followed by annexes and consists of at least the following:

Applicability of the rule.

Entry into force.

Transition measures.







Article	Title
1	Subject matter
2	Definitions
3	Pilot licensing and medical certification
4	Existing national pilots' licences
5	Medical certificates & AME certificates
6	Conversion of flight test qualifications
7	Existing flight engineers' licences
8	Acceptance of third country licences
9	Credit for training commenced prior to the application of the Aircrew regulation





Article	Title
10	Credit for military licences
10a	Pilot training organisations
10b	FSTDs
10c	AeMCs
11	Cabin crew medical fitness
11a	CC qualifications and related attestations
11b	Oversight capabilities
11c	Transistional measures
12*	Entry into force and application

* Also Article 2 of the Reg. 290/2012





Article 4

Existing national pilots' licences

- 1. JAR compliant licences
- 2. Conversion of non-JAR-compliant licences
- 3. Annex II or conversion report
- 4. Content of the conversion report (CR)
- 5. Documents to be attached to the CR
- 6. CRI/CRE TRI/TRE conversion for SP HP complex (A) instructors and examiners
- 7. Special conditions for student pilots for LAPL





Article 5

Existing national pilots' medical certificates and AME certificates

- 1. JAR compliant medicals
- 2. Replacement of pilots' medicals and AMEs' certificates
- 3. Non JAR compliant medicals and AME certificates
- 4. Revalidation of medicals

Cover regulation - Articles



Article 6

Conversion of flight test qualifications

- 1. Conversion of category 1 and 2 flight test qualifications
- 2. Conversion report

Article 7

Existing national flight engineers' licences





Article 8 Acceptance of 3rd country licences

- 1. Acceptance in accordance with Annex III
- 2. Credit for ICAO Annex 1 licences holders
- 3. ATO recommendation
- 4. Specific credit for ATPL holders
- 5. (A) or (H) type ratings obtained in accordance with 3rd country rules

Cover Regulation Articles



Article 9

Credit for training commenced prior to the application of this Regulation

Training in accordance with JAR-FCL
 Training in accordance with ICAO Annex 1
 Credit report





Article 10 Credit for military licences

- 1. Apply to the Member State where served
- 2. Credit in accordance with a credit report
- 3. Content of the credit report





Article 10a ATOs (Example!)

Article 10b FSTDs

Article 10c AeMCs



Article 11 CC Medical

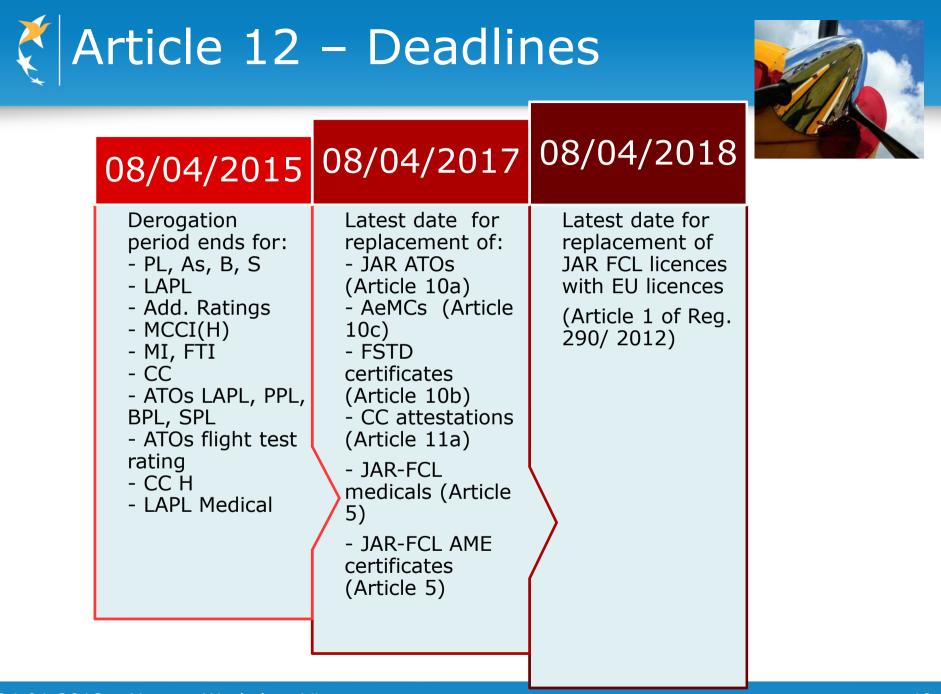


Article 11a CC qualifications and attestations

Article 11b Oversight capabilities

Article 11c Transitional measures (organisations)

Article 12	- Deadlir	ายร	
08/04/2012	08/04/2013	08/04/2014	
Aircrew regulation applicable	General derogation period ends	 Derogation period ends for: Non JAR licences to EU licences ARA / ORA for non JAR ATOS and AeMCs Validation or conversion of 3rd c.l. non commercial Cabin Crew Medical Requirements ORA for FSTDs outside ATOs or AOC holders 	

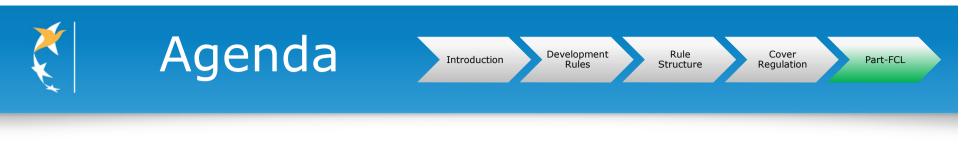


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Derogation to provisions of Annexes I to IV <i>Article 12(16)</i> and Annexes V to VII A <i>rticle 2(2a)</i>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	08.04.2012	Ø	Ø	🗹 See comment		See comment	Ø	08.04.2012	Ø	Ø		See comment		Ø	Ø	Ø	V	10	01.01.2013	Ø	26.06.2012	Ø	Ø	01.06.2012	Ø	17.09.2012
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Conversion of non JAR- compliant aeroplane and helicopter licences. Article 12[3]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	8	Ø	•	-	Ø	Ø			Ø	Ø	Ø				Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	V
Pilots holding licences and medical certificates issued by a third country involved in the non - commercial operation of aircraft <i>Article 12[4]</i>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø			Ø	Ø	Ø	V	10		Ø		N	Ø	Ø	Ø	V



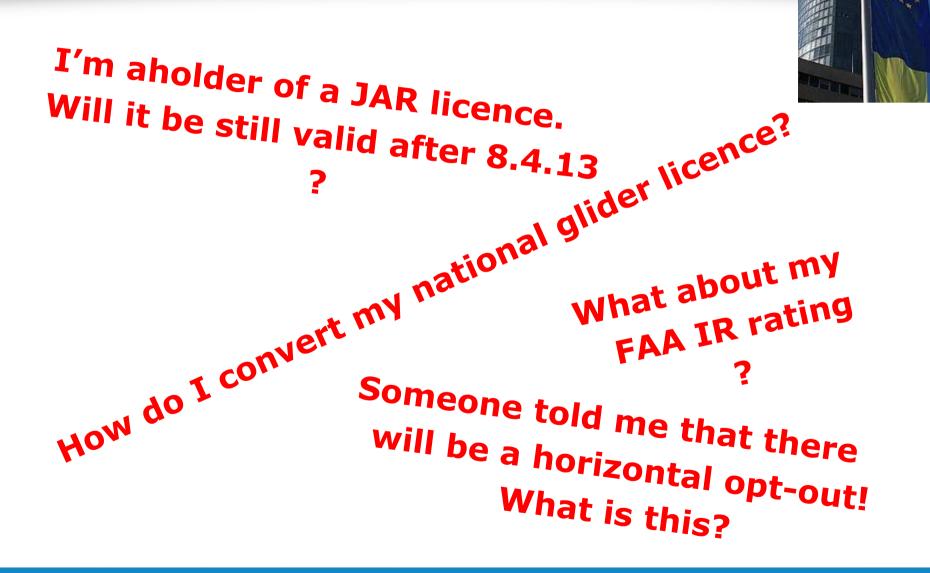
- Support for review of the derogation notifications & conversion reports
- Interpretation support for MS and stakeholders
- Article 14 derogations and exemptions (13 FCL – 1 MED)
- Alternative Means of Compliance



- Introduction
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- > Part-FCL content and specific issues

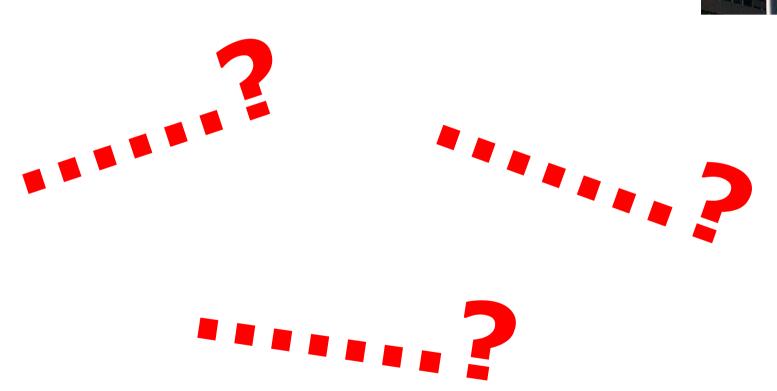




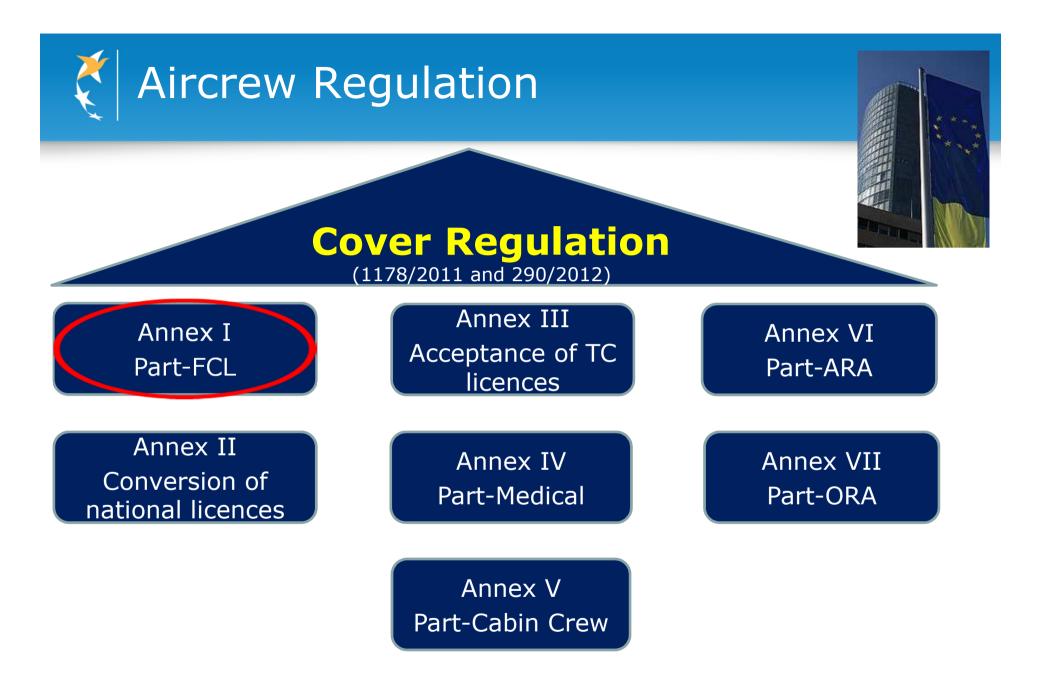




Ihre Fragen ?



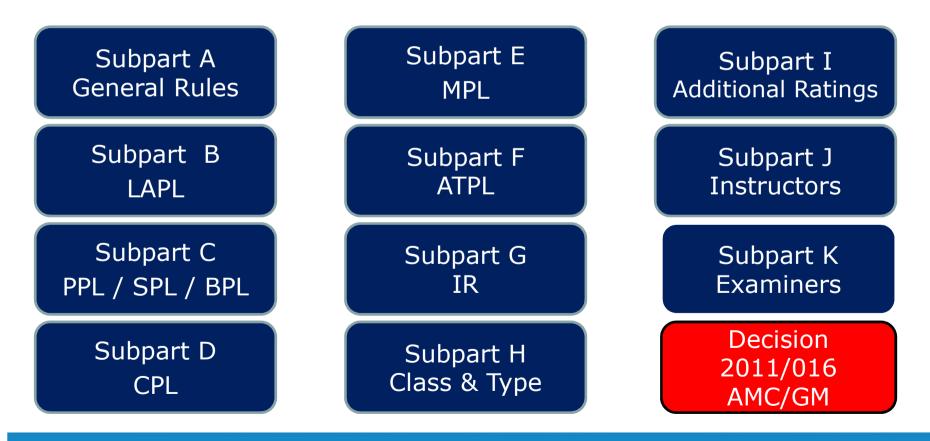
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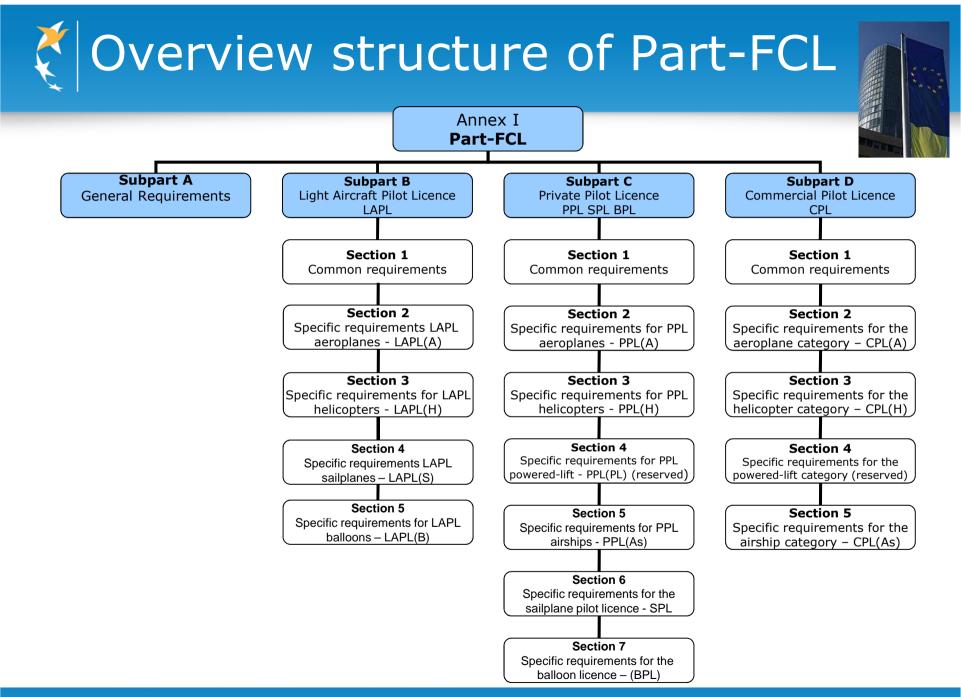


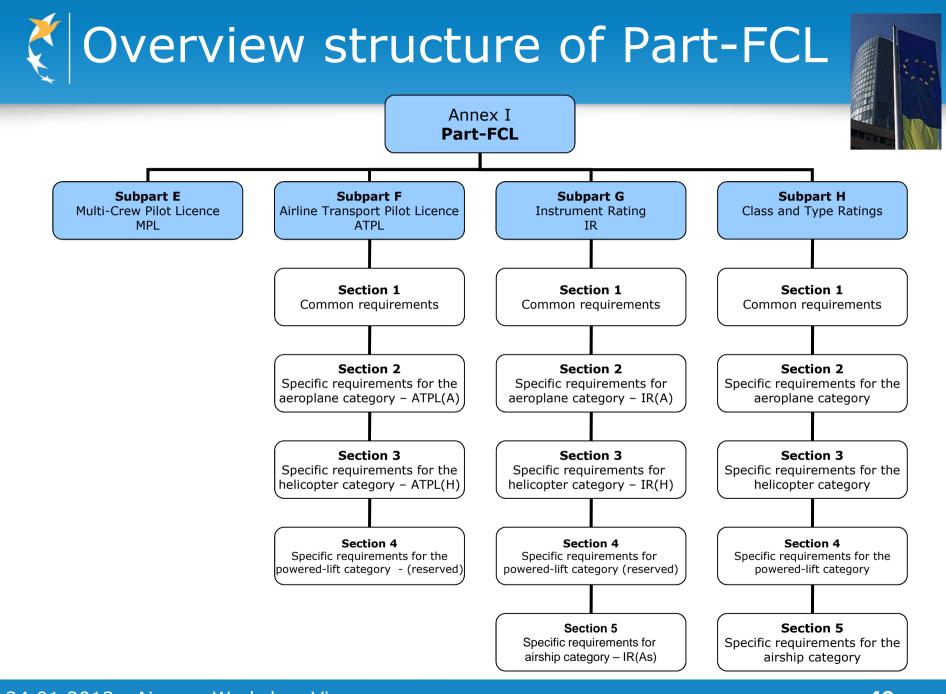


Annex I Part-FCL

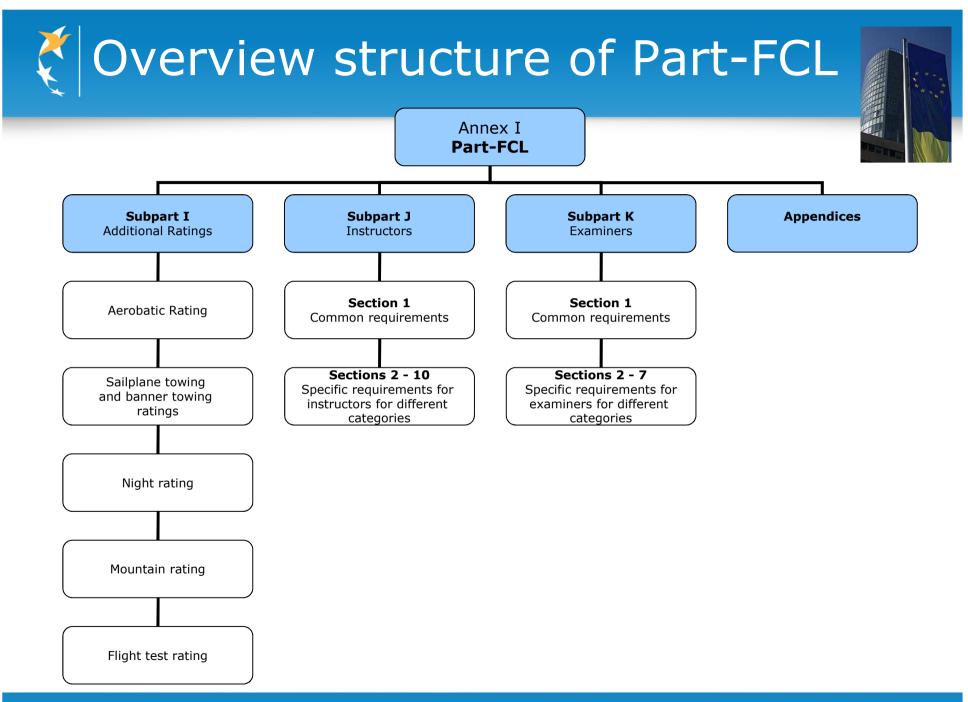


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Common Requirements FCL.001 Competent Authority

- Designated by the MS
- The Authority to which a person applies for the issue of a licence and associated ratings
- There can be more than one Authority in a MS



Common Requirements FCL.010 Definitions

- Aerobatic flight
- Category of aircraft
- Cruise relief co-pilot
- Powered sailplane
- and a lot more !!!



Common Requirements FCL.015 Application & Issue of licences

- Limitation or extension of privileges
- Any person shall hold only one licence per category of aircraft
- Application shall be submitted to the CA which initially issued the licence except...



Common Requirements FCL.020 Student Pilot



Minimum age solo: A & H & As - 16 years
Minimum age solo: S & B 14 years
authorised & supervised by an instructor





FCL.025 Theoretical knowledge Entire set under CA's responsibility After recommendation of the ATO FCL.030 Skill test After recommendation of the ATO and TK exam

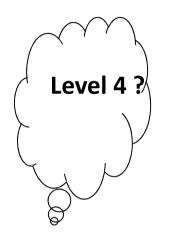
FCL.035 Crediting flight time and TK





Common Requirements FCL.055 Language Proficiency

- ICAO requirements transferred
- > A, H, As & powered-lift
- English or language used for R/T
- Level 4 4 years
- Specific requirement for IR



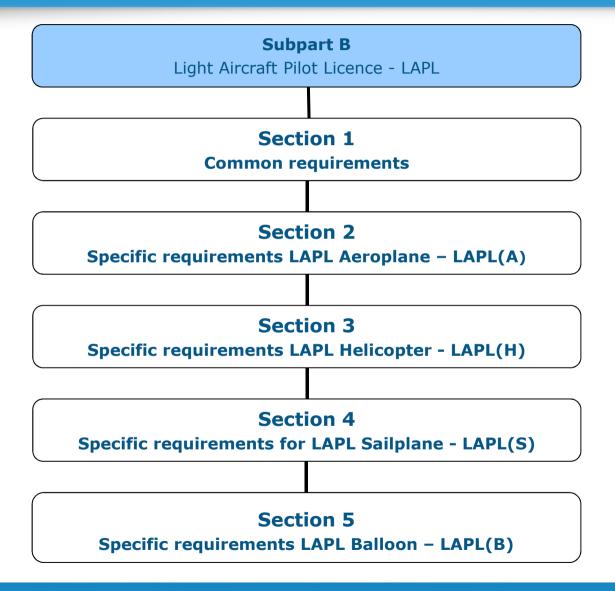




Common Requirements

FCL.060 Recent experience FCL.065 Maximum age for CAT FCL.070 Revocation, susp. & limitation







Subpart B in Part-FCL Principles:

- Similar like existing national licences
- Minimise administrative burden for GA
- "Lifetime" licence with recency requirements
- EU only and different medical
- Crediting for prior experience
- Might be an alternative for conversion





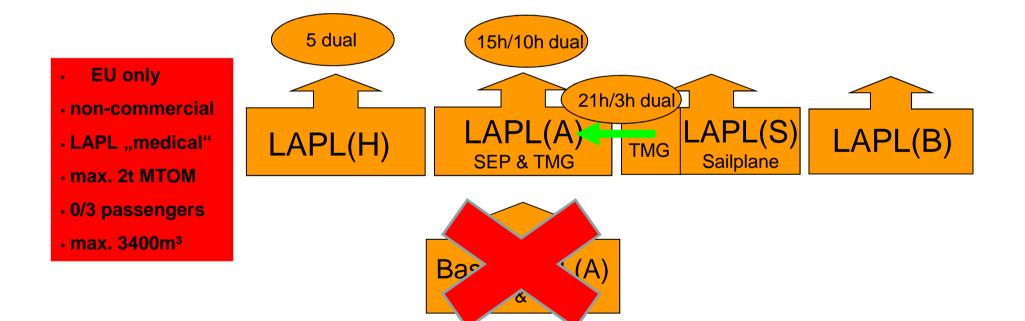




LAPL(A)

- > 2t MTOM, single-engine piston land & TMG
- At least 30 hours training
- Crediting for prior experience
- Theoretical knowledge as for PPL
- Separate skill test form
- Lower medical requirements (GMP)







LAPL(A)

Revalidation ? Recency ?Where can I find this ?

See Part-FCL: FCL.140.A



Subpart C Private Pilot Licence PPL SPL BPL

Section 1 Common requirements

Specific requirements for PPL aeroplanes - PPL(A)

Section 3 Specific requirements for PPL helicopters - PPL(H)

Section 4 Specific requirements for PPL powered-lift - PPL(PL) (reserved)

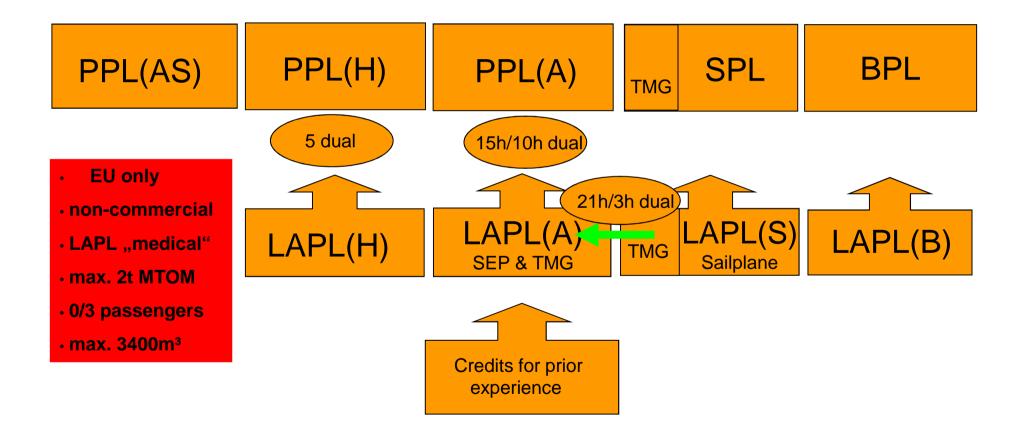
Section 5 Specific requirements for PPL airships - PPL(As)

Section 6 Specific requirements for the sailplane pilot licence - SPL

Section 7

Specific requirements for the balloon licence – (BPL)





- BPL as LAPL(B) (but Class II medical)
- SPL as LAPL(S) (but Class II medical)
- PPL(As) new
- >PPL(A) & (H) JAR-FCL transfer
- PPL(A) & (H) & (As) SPL BPL

Subpart C







Section 1

Common requirements

- Minimum age
 - ► PPL 17 years
 - ▶ BPL and SPL 16 years
- Training course in an ATO
- TK examination (common & specific subjects)
- Skill test







PPL(A) – Section 2 Specific requirements

- FCL.205.A Privileges ICAO wording but "may receive remuneration" for instructors and examiners (also PPL(H), PPL(As), SPL and BPL)
- Experience & crediting like in the JARs
- LAPL(A) "upgrade"
- LAPL(S) & TMG: "specific upgrade"



SPL - BPL Specific requirements

- > SPL & BPL similar as for LAPL
- Commercial privilege added
- Groups for balloons introduced
- Balloon classes specified in AMC1 FCL.135.B; FCL.225.B

Subpart D - CPL

Subpart D Commercial Pilot Licence CPL

- Minimum age 18 years
- Privileges
 - All privileges of LAPL and PPL
 - PIC or co-pilot other than commercial air transport
 - > PIC in CAT SP aircraft
 - Co-pilot in CAT
- Theoretical and practical training
- Class- or type rating training
- Skill test
- Specific conditions for MPL holders



Subpart E Multi-Crew Pilot Licence MPL

- Minimum age 18 years
- Privileges
 - Co-pilot in MPA
 - Additional privileges (PPL(A) and or CPL(A)) if additional conditions are fulfilled
 - IR(A) restricted to MPA





Subpart E Multi-Crew Pilot Licence MPL

- Integrated training course, competency based training
- Skill test on a ME turbine powered MPA
- ATO linked to a CAT operator



Subpart F Airline Transport Pilot Licence ATPL

- Minimum age 21 years
- Privileges
 - ➤ All privileges of LAPL, PPL and CPL
 - PIC in CAT
- Theoretical knowledge
- CPL or MPL
- MPA Type rating
- Experience
- Skill test



Subpart G Instrument Rating IR

- PPL, CPL, MPL and ATPL with IR in appropriate aircraft category
- Privileges
 - Fly an aircraft under IFR with min. decision height 200 feet (60 m)
- PPL plus night rating or CPL in the appropriate aircraft category
- > PPL plus ATPL in another aircraft category
- Theoretical knowledge
- Skill test
- > Validity 1 year



Subpart H Class and Type Ratings

- PPL, CPL, MPL or ATPL in the appropriate aircraft category
- Privileges to act as a pilot on the class or type of aircraft
- Theoretical knowledge
- Skill test



- LAPL, SPL and BPL licences don't have ratings
- Class and type rating lists on the EASA webpage:

http://easa.europa.eu/certification/experts/typeratings-list-licenceendorsement-list.php

- > Type ratings (H)
- Single-pilot & multi-pilot ratings (A)
- > HPA types are already marked
- In the future also complex types will be marked on the list





1) FCL.725:

The type rating training course shall include the mandatory training elements for the relevant type as defined in the **operational suitability data (OSD)** established in accordance with Part-21.

2) Appendix 9:

Unless otherwise determined in the **OSD**, the syllabus of flight instruction shall comply with **Appendix 9**. The syllabus may be reduced to give credit for previous experience on similar aircraft types, as determined in the OSD.



General information on OSD:
 OSDs are not yet published
 estimated timetable: early 2014

- published OEB reports will be transformed to OSDs
- Current OEB reports: <u>http://www.easa.europa.eu/certification/experts/OEB-reports.php</u>

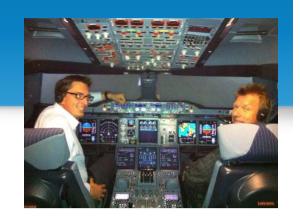




- Recommendations to be followed when developing type rating courses in accordance with Part-ORA and AMCs
 - > theory and flight training items included
 - ➤ see AMC2 and AMC3 for ORA.ATO.125
- Initial and additional TR(H) flight instruction in AMC2 FCL.725(a)
- Syllabi for TK in AMC1 FCL.725(a)



- Prerequisites for aeroplane type ratings
 - **SP ME** -> 70 h PIC on aeroplanes
 - SP HPA non-complex -> 200 h total, 70 h PIC on aeroplanes, HPA course or ATPL(A) TK exams, MCC course if MP operations
 - SP HPA complex* -> as above, and for the issue of the rating, fulfil ME/IR(A) requirements
 - Multi-pilot -> 70 h PIC on aeroplanes, ME/IR(A), ATPL(A) TK exams, MCC course (if not included)
 - * Definition in the BR



- Cruise relief co-pilot rating
 - > operations in multi-pilot aeroplane above FL200
 - rulemaking task FCL.004
 - > developing detailed type rating requirements taking into account Part-FCL and Part-CAT requirements



➤ HPA TK course

see syllabus AMC1 FCL.720.A(b)(2)(i)

> ZFTT training

- Ilight experience requirement 1500h/250 route sectors or 500h/100 route sectors depending on FFS level
- see FCL.730.A and also ORA.ATO.330



Prerequisites for helicopter type ratings

SP ME -> pre-entry course or ATPL(H) TK exams, 70 h PIC on helicopters (or have completed an integrated course)

Multi-pilot -> 70 h PIC on helicopters, ATPL(H) TK exams, MCC course (if not incl. and no previous MP experience)



- Prerequisites for powered-lift type ratings
 - applicant shall have either a frozen ATPL or an ATPL for aeroplanes or helicopters
 - > in addition specific experience required
- No powered-lift licence, only type ratings



Prerequisites for airship type ratings Multi-pilot -> 70 h PIC on airships, MCC course



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Multi-crew co-operation course

- >25 h theory, airships 12 h
- > amount of practical training depends on which training course was chosen

➤ see syllabus AMC1 FCL.735.A; FCL.735.H

MCC course valid also for other categories







Theoretical knowledge examination for class/type

Class / type	Examination	Number of questions
Single engine	Verbal by examiner	Satisfactory to examiner
Single-pilot ME	Written, multiple-choice	Depends on aircraft
Single-pilot HPA	Written, multiple-choice	60
Multi-pilot	Written, multiple-choice	100



Skill test according to Appendix 9

Report forms for:

- SP aeroplanes
- MP and SP HPA complex aeroplanes
- class rating SEA
 - see also syllabus in AMC1 FCL.725.A(b)
- SP and MP helicopters
- Powered lift type ratings
- Airship type ratings



Applicant shall pass the skill test

- within 6 months after commencement of the training course and
- within 6 months preceding the application for the issue of the rating



- From one variant to another
 - > differences or familiarisation training
 - if no flying with the variant for two years, further differences training or a prof check required

» except SEP and TMG ratings

- ► GM1 FCL.710:
 - > differences training requires the acquisition of additional knowledge and training on an appropriate training device or the aircraft
 - familiarisation training requires the acquisition of additional knowledge

Class and type Revalidation



- > ME class ratings and type ratings:
 - > Valid for 1 year
 - Proficiency check + experience
 - if working for a CAT operator -> combined OPC+LPC
- > SP SE and TMG class ratings:
 - ➤ Valid for 2 years
 - Proficiency check or
 - » For SEP and TMG experience + training flight

Combined revalidation of SEP and TMG

Class and type - Revalidation

Helicopters

- prof check + 2 h experience
- > possible to combine prof check for pilot holding several SEP type ratings or pilot holding several SET type ratings (below 3175kg) - see FCL.740.H
- Powered-lift ratings
 - > prof check + experience
- Airship ratings
 - prof check + experience

Class and types - Renewal



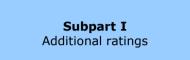
Refresher training + prof check

➤ Guidance in AMC1 FCL.740(b)(1):

- expired less than 3 months: no supplementary requirements
- expired 3 months to 1 year: a minimum of two training sessions;
- expired 1 year to 3 years: a minimum of three training sessions in which the most important malfunctions in the available systems are covered;
- Expired more than 3 years: the applicant should again undergo the training required for the initial issue of the rating or, in case of helicopter, the training required for the 'additional type issue', according to other valid ratings held.

Subpart I – Additional ratings

- Hold a pilot licence
- Privileges
 - Aerobatic rating
 - Sailplane towing and banner towing ratings
 - Night rating
 - Mountain rating
 - Flight test rating
- Theoretical knowledge
- Skill test





For holders of an aeroplane pilot licence, TMG or sailplane pilot licence

• Also possible for LAPL holder

Privileges are limited to the category on which training was performed

• Extension via additional training

What is required:

- Specified PIC flight experience and
- Theoretical knowledge and flight training at ATO

Sailplane towing and banner towing ratings

 For holders of a pilot licence for flying aeroplanes or TMG
 also for LAPL holders

> What is required:

- > specified PIC flight experience and
- Theoretical knowledge and flight training at ATO

familiarisation flights with sailplane if no LAPL(S) or SPL licence

Sailplane towing and banner towing ratings

More experience required for banner towing rating

- Privileges of sailplane or banner towing are limited to aeroplanes or TMGs
 - > extension via additional training
- Recency requirement 5 tows during last 24 months



For holders of a pilot licence for aeroplanes, TMG, helicopters, airships and balloons

• Also for LAPL holders (except LAPL(H))

What is required:

- Theoretical knowledge and flight training at ATO
- From LAPL holders also basic instrument flight training
- From helicopter pilots specified flight experience
- From balloon pilots only flight training



PPL(H) night rating syllabus in AMC1 FCL.810(b)

- Corresponding syllabus for aeroplanes under development
- Rulemaking task FCL.002



- For holders of a pilot licence for aeroplanes or TMG
 - also for LAPL holders
 - helicopter mountain rating included in future rulemaking task FCL.016
- To be operated by wheels or by skis
 extension of privileges via familiarisation training



What is required:

- Theoretical knowledge and flight training at ATO
- Skill test (incl. verbal theory exam)
- Airfield specifically approved

Rating is valid for 2 years

Revalidation via recent experience or prof check

Renewal via prof check



For holders of aeroplane or helicopter pilot licences

For category 1 or 2 flight testing
 helicopters certificated/to be certificated according to CS-27 or CS-29 and

aeroplanes according to CS-25 or CS-23 (except MTOM below 2000kg)

> or equivalent airworthiness codes



> What is required

- CPL/IR in the appropriate category
- > specified flight experience
- training course at ATO
- Privileges will be limited to the flight test and aircraft category on which training was performed

> extension via additional training

Subpart J - Instructors

Subpart J Instructors

- > Hold the same licence and rating for which they give training
- Act as PIC
- Theoretical knowledge
- Assessment of competence
- Certificate valid for 3 years



Flight instructor FI

Type rating instructor TRI

Class rating instructor CRI

Instrument rating instructor IRI

Synthetic flight instructor SFI

Multi-crew cooperation instructor MCCI

Synthetic training instructor STI

Mountain rating instructor MI

Flight test instructor FTI



Key points of Subpart J

Instructors need to

- be trained for competences laid down in FCL.920
 - earlier only for MPL(A) instructors
 - includes threat and error management (TEM)
- pass an assessment of competence
 - report forms in AMC section
 - except MCCI, STI, MI and FTI



Certificates valid for three years

• MI valid as long as the other instructor certificate held is valid

Revalidation requirements

 TRI holding privileges for more than one type in the same category -> assessment in one type revalidates also the others



Different experience, training and checking requirements for different privileges

- FI to instruct for LAPL, SPL, BPL, towing and aerobatic rating
- TRI to instruct for MPA, SP HP complex aeroplanes, H and powered-lift type ratings
- any limitation or extension to be endorsed on the licence



SP HPA complex aeroplanes

- Now to be trained by TRI
- Former ratings to be converted (FI, CRI and STI)

Grandfather rights according to Article 4:

Holders of a class rating instructor certificate or an examiner certificate who have privileges for single-pilot high performance complex aircraft shall have those privileges converted into a type rating instructor certificate or an examiner certificate for single-pilot aeroplanes.



➤ FCL.905.TRI

- multi-pilot type ratings
- SFI and TRI certificate
- Revalidation and renewal of IR if IR holder
 - Specific privileges:
 - SP HPA complex type ratings in single-pilot or multi-pilot operations
 - See also subparagraphs for other aircraft categories



➤ SFI(A)



- multi-pilot type ratings
- Issue, revalidation and renewal of IR if IR holder and has passed an IRI course
- Specific privileges:
 - SP HPA complex type ratings in single-pilot or multi-pilot operations
 - See also subparagraphs for other aircraft categories



CRI privileges restricted to class or type in which the assessment was taken

• Extension via 15 h PIC experience and one training flight

MCCI privileges restricted to type in which the course was taken

• Extension via practical training





MI shall hold

- FI, CRI or TRI certificate; and
 single-pilot aeroplane rating; and
 mountain rating
- Pre-entry flight test before training course



FTI shall hold

- flight test rating; and
- > 200 h experience of flight testing
- No assessment of competence for MI or FTI
 - instructor competencies are assessed continually during the training course

Instructors - revalidation

- Certificates valid for 3 years
- > FI, IRI, SFI fulfil 2 of 3 requirements
- > TRI, CRI fulfil 1 of 3 requirements
 - Experience, refresher seminar, assessment of competence (every 2nd time)
- ► MCCI experience as MCCI
- STI experience and prof. check
- FTI FT experience or instruction experience or refresher seminar

Subpart K - Examiners

- > Hold the same licence, rating and instructor rating or certificate for which they take examinations
- Act as PIC
- Theoretical knowledge
- Assessment of competence
- > Valid for 3 years
- Special authorisation for revalidation endorsements on the licence





Flight examiner FE

• FE(A), FE(H), FE(As), FE(S) and FE(B)

Type rating examiner TRE

• TRE(A), TRE(H) and TRE(PI)

Class rating examiner CRE

• CRE(A)

Instrument rating examiner IRE

• IRE(A), IRE(H) and IRE(As)

Synthetic flight examiner SFE

• SFE(A), SFE(H) and SFE(PI)

Flight instructor examiner FIE

• FIE(A), FIE(H), FIE(As), FIE(S) and FIE(B)



Major differences to JAR-FCL

- Part-FCL examiner holds a certificate instead of an authorisation
 - increased liability issues for examiner it is advised to have a 'professional indemnity' insurance.
- If examiner licence issued by MS 1, applicant's licence issued by MS 2 the examiner must:
 - pre-notify the competent authority of the licence holder
 - receive a briefing from the competent authority of the licence holder on national admin procedures, requirements for protection of personal data, liability, accident insurance and fees



Major differences to JAR-FCL - continued

- TRE conducts test/check for SP HPA complex aeroplane type ratings
- CRE's perform test/check for class and type ratings for single pilot aeroplanes, except SP HPA complex aeroplanes
- Authorities are no longer able to refuse a Part-FCL certified examiner, who complies with the requirements.



- Guidance for examiners in Part-FCL and also in Part-ARA
 - record-keeping for 5 years
 - report forms shall be submitted to both the own authority and to the applicant's authority
 - vested interests (for example instructor/student)
 - privilege to revalidate or renew rating or certificate if authorised by the competent authority



Timeline:

From 8th April 2012

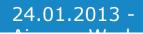
• JAR Examiner Authorisations are Part-FCL examiner certificates.

<u>From 8th April 2013</u> (at the latest depending on MS's derogation status)

- new Examiner certificates issued upon re-issue of authorisation
- examiner brief required
- pre-notification required



- A 1 Crediting of theoretical knowledge
- A 2 Language Proficiency Rating Scale
- A 3 Training courses for the issue of a CPL and an ATPL
- ► A 4 Skill test for the issue of a CPL
- ► A 5 Integrated MPL training course





- A 6 Modular training courses for the IR
- A 7 IR skill test
- A 8 Cross-crediting of the IR part of a class or type rating proficiency check
- A 9 Training, skill test and proficiency check for MPL, ATPL, type and class ratings, and proficiency check for IRs



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