20th European Airline Training Symposium
EASA Regulatory update

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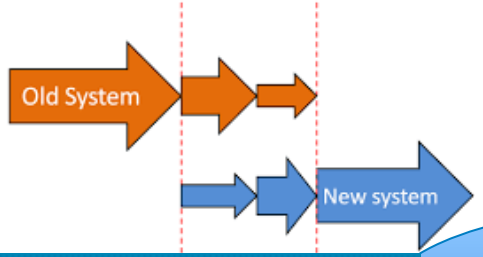
How important is pilot competence to EASA?



Competency Based Training and Assessment

Competence as top priority

STANDARDISATION

MATURITY LEVEL

Organisations + Authorities

EASA

Technology runs fast

Core Competencies

Major principles in EASA rulemaking

Current regulatory activities in support of competence of personnel (flight crew)

Competence of flight crew personnel

Introduce evidence- and competency-based training and assessment in the domains of FCL and OPS (RMT.194, RMT.0599)

Modernise the European pilot licensing and training system (RMT.0194)

Increase availability and access to FSTDs as well as foster greater use of VR training solutions (RMT.196)

Modernise the European pilot licensing and training system (RMT.0194)

Why?

- Improve supply of competent flight instructors,
- Introducing competency based training starting with the instructor qualification
- Simplifying instructors certification and ensure consistency

How?

- Subtask 1:
  - revision of the CPL Learning objectives;
  - introduction of competency-based training and assessment methodologies in instructor training
- Subtask 2:
  - introducing CBTA for the appropriate licences and ratings

When?

- NPA subtask 1 Q4 2023
- Opinion 2024
- Decision 2025
- NPA subtask 2 2024
- Opinion 2025
- Decision 2026

Modernise the European pilot licensing and training system
(RMT.0194)

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- Decision 2026

Overview of some regulatory proposals for modernising EU pilot licensing and training system

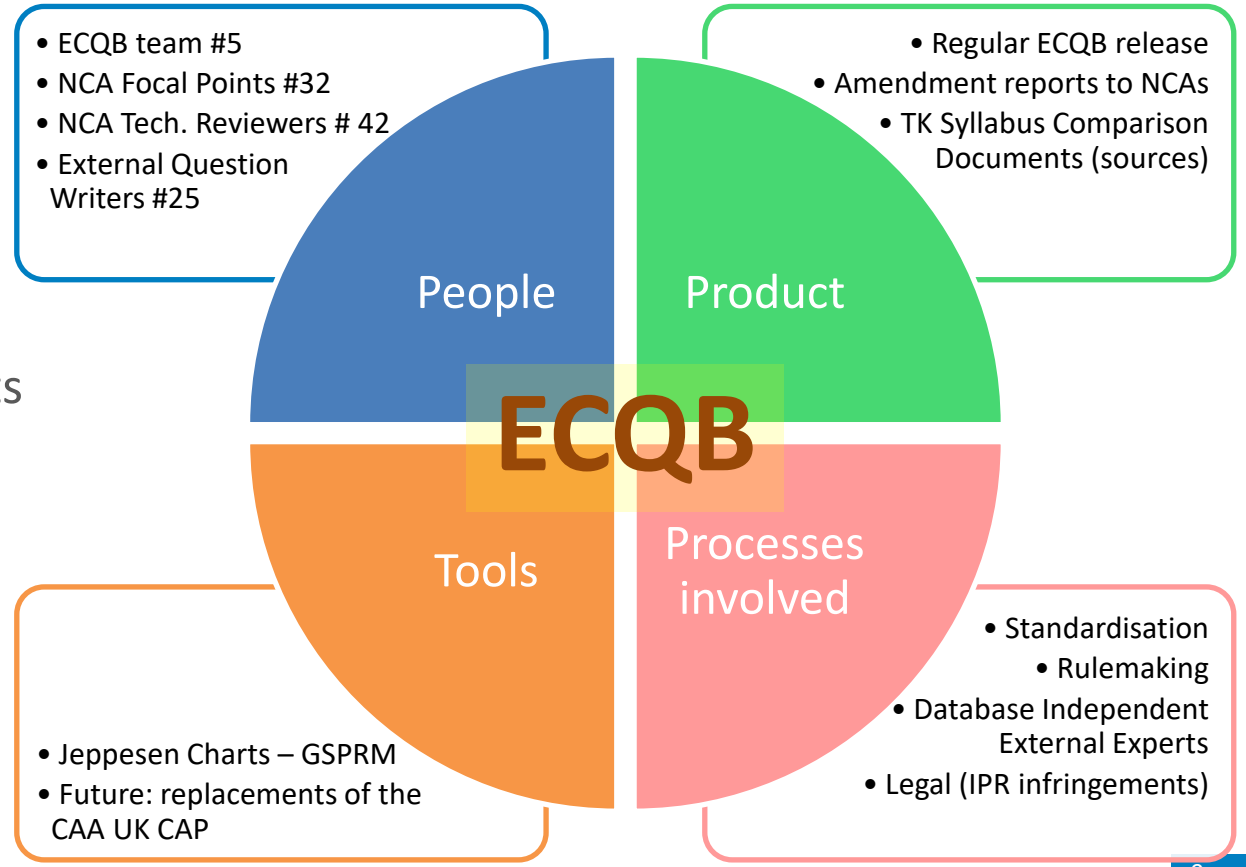
- Proposal for proportionate CPL learning objectives to the respective privileges
- Introduce competency-based training for instructors
- Proposal for single core training for all instructor certificates which will be credited for all certificates
- Possibility for more cross-crediting among different certificates

Linked activities:

- FEM – edition 2 which will include (A) & (H)
- ECQB – for CPL questions

Managing the ECQB

- ECQB team @ EASA manages the ECQB
  - Individuals can apply via the EASA Independent External Experts call
- Important developments
  - Extension to As, eVTOL, RPL
  - Replace CAA UK CAP training manuals
- EASA - interest in an ECQB event



Evidence-based training RMT.0599 Update of Subpart FC

- Subtask 1: EBT baseline. Completed
  - SPT.012: Please submit your candidates to us before end of October.
    - Webinars
    - EBT manual. New sections and best practices to be included. EBT Checklist.
- Subtask 2: Extension to EBT to other part of Operator's training
  - This task should include the latest ICAO development (Doc.9995 issue 2, PANS TRG, competency to tool…etc.).
  - ToR: 2023/Q4.
  - NPA: 2025 (To be determined).
- Subtask 3: Extension to EBT to Helicopters and Business Jets.
  - Concept paper on Helicopters Data report published 2Q2022.

Update of flight simulation training device requirements (RMT.0196)

Why?

- Existing paradigm for FSTDs since 1990s
- Paradigm strong focus on FFS
- Regulatory framework restrictive and inflexible in use of other devices
- Limited opportunity for innovations
- New paradigm to provide more flexibility and access to other innovative training devices

How?

- FSTD to meet training needs
- Introduction of ICAO Doc 9625
- Next phase:
  - Enhance the crediting of training for flight crew using training tools
  - Develop more proportionate requirements for FSTD operators that operate flight navigation and procedures trainers
  - Develop appropriate standards for new technologies

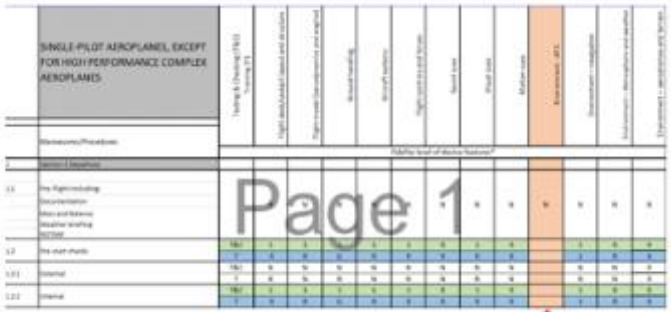
When?

- NPA 2020-15
- Opinion 2023
- AMC&GM 2024
- Future subtask 2026-2028

Overview of some regulatory proposals for enhancing the use of FSTD in type rating training

→ FSTD Tailored to Training Needs (defining FCS of each FSTD and training task) with four fidelity levels N – G – R – S

AMC to Appendix 9



FSTD

Reflect FSTD actual capability and technology advancement in support of introducing the 'task to tool'

Include in the European provisions elements from ICAO Doc 9625 regarding the use of FSTDs in flight training

Enabling electronic pilot licence in EU

Why?

- Issue and verification of EU electronic personnel licences (EPL);
- EPL optional to the paper version;
- Ensure the security and interoperability of EPL;
- Transpose ICAO Annex 1 standards related to EPL

How?

- Holistic approach for all personnel aviation domains
- Conformity with common EPL standards and specifications

When?

- NPA 2023
- Opinion 2024
- Decision 2025

Other regulatory tasks: Enable the safe integration of innovative aircraft technologies

RMT.0230 (Drones)
• FCL Subtask: VTOL-capable aircraft pilot licence and remote pilot licence • **NPA #1** (NPA 2022-06) scope: Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011 to allow CPL(A) and CPL(H) holders to obtain additional type ratings for VTOL-capable aircraft, based on OSD as applicable • **NPA #2** planned for 2024 **:** introduction of comprehensive ab-initio CBTA-based licencing framework for VTOL-capable aircraft (VTOL-capable aircraft pilot licence – VPL) and Remote pilot licence (RPL) (implementation of related framework from ICAO Annex 1)

EASA
European Union Aviation Safety Agency

Thank you for your attention

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Introduction of evidence-based training (EBT) and competency-based training and assessment (CBTA) in pilot training (RMT.599)

Why?

- Ensure that the training and checking are adequate to provide pilots with the necessary knowledge, skills and attitude to be competent in their job
- Right competencies through the adaptation of training method
- Take advantage of the safety-enhancing opportunities presented by new technologies

How?

- Extension of EBT (currently mainly to recurrent training and checking) to other parts of the operator's training (e.g. conversion course, command course), type rating training, allowing a single philosophy of training to the operator
- Future (phase 3):
- Extension of EBT to other aircraft types (e.g. helicopters, business jets) allowing a single philosophy of training across the industry

When?

- ToR / Working methods: 2023/Q4
- NPA: 2025
- Opinion: 2026
- AMC & GM: 2027

Overview of the EASA regulatory framework

new issue

analyse issue
define objectives
if available, appraise options

BIS

plan + programme (EPAS)

- SP
- RMT
- EVT
- MST
- RES
- IST

develop new / amend existing rules

a) initiate

b) assess regulatory actions and impacts

c) develop and explain rule

d) consult and engage stakeholders

e) issue rule / opinion

evaluate existing rules

provide implementation support

monitor objectives

identify need to amend / correct rules if necessary