EBACE 2008

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Synthetic Training within the EASA changing rules



Training programs

- Initial training
 - ▶ Ab-initio training of cadet pilots to "frozen" ATPL stage
- Transition training to first or new type
 - Type specific training
 - Limited scope to change
- Recurrent training
 - Changes required to replace old ideas of box ticking with real safety enhanced training methods and concepts



Initial – ab-initio training

- Huge shortage of young pilots
 - Airlines are not investing in new pilots (sponsorship)
 - Existing training is based on old ideas not current and future requirements





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Why MPL

- Focus on the Single Pilot
- No competency criteria
- New technology not full utilised
- Need to train TEM and CRM
- Airline IOE experience extra training



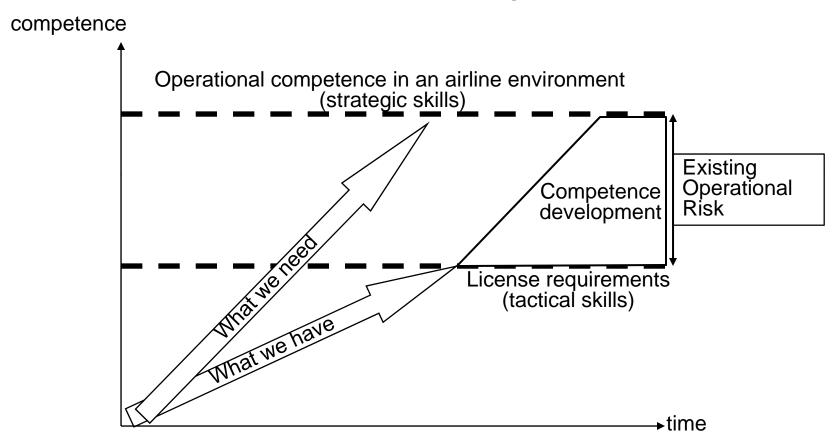
Existing Courses





Industry View

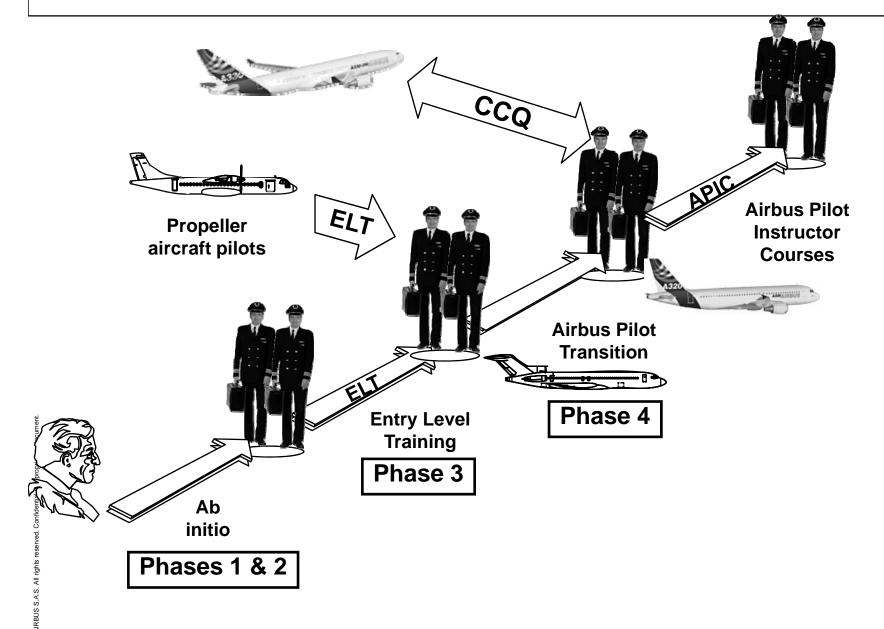
Ab-Initio Training



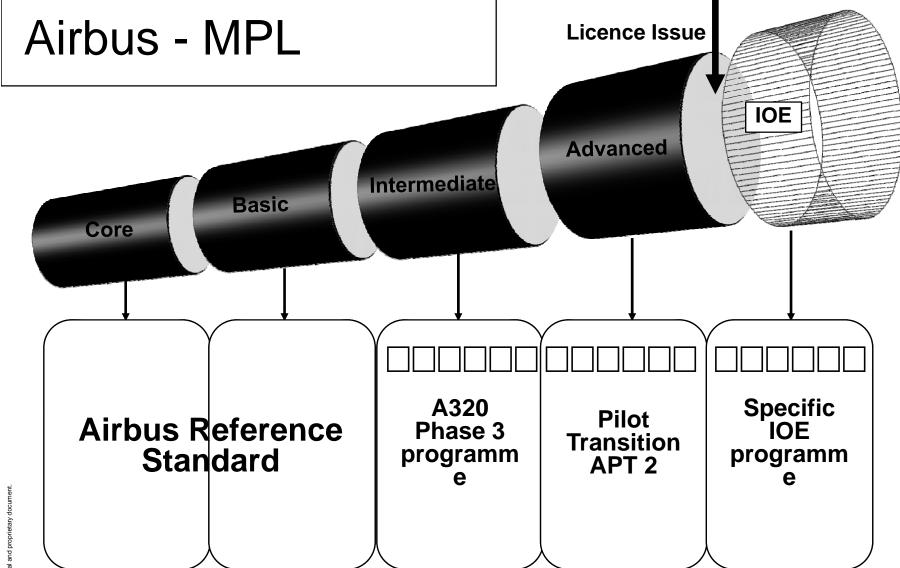


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Airbus Flight Crew Training







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JAA FNPT I/BITD

E-training and part tasking devices

Aircraft JAA FNPT I/BITD

Aircraft

JAA FNPT II MCC

Generic multi-engine turbine powered aeroplane

Multi crew operations

JAA Level B + Multi-engine multi pilot turbine

Daylight visual 180 x 40 deg

ATC environment simulation

JAA Level C
/ D
Enhanced
daylight
visual
system

ATC environment simulation

Aircraft



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Phase 3 Device

JAA Level B + (motion)
Multi-engine multi pilot turbine Daylight visual 180 x 40 deg

Type Specific Device Training is not type specific **ATC Environment Simulation**

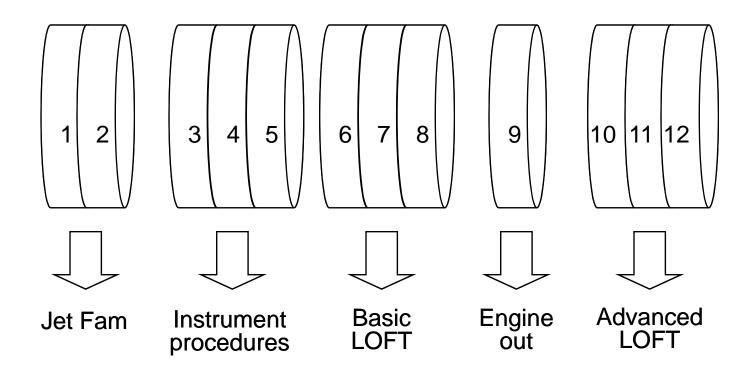




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The MPL phase III structure

Airbus MPL III structure (project)



 $5 \text{ weeks} - 12 \times 4 \text{ hours}$

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The MPL phase III principles

Airbus MPL III project:

- > a five week course including 12 simulator sessions
- > a 3 trainee team: 1 PF, 1 PNF and 1 observer
- a 48 hour training (credits for 32 hours as PF+PNF)
- a generic medium-weight jet training
- rew coordination reinforcement with threat and error management and development of situation awareness
- Line oriented flight training (6 loft sessions included)



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MPL/ELT main characteristics

- Reinforced synthetic training, analytical training reduced to minimum – simplified procedures
- Reinforcement of decision making, situation awareness and threat management (continuous exposure to threats)
- Reinforced IFR experience through real flight situations
- Airline context
- Merged theoretical and practical training
- Reinforced competency-based training
- Close trainees follow-up: the instructor tutor roll
- •The quality, availability and training of instructors is the key issue for MPL

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Recurrent training



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The Airline Burden

- Existing framework
 - Mandatory items licensing and operations
 - Low Visibility mandatory items
 - Special airport operations
 - ETOPS
- Very little scope for effective additional training within existing cost structure
- Too much focus on abnormal procedures
- Much more needed in approach & landing



JAR-FCL Mandatory Items

Manoeuvres/Procedures (including Multi-Crew Cooperation)					Instructor's initials	Chkd in	Examiner's initials
•Engine •Pressurisation	OTD	FTD	FS	A	when training completed	FS A	when test completed
Pitot-staticFuelElectricalHydrualicFlight controlsAnti ice						М	A mandatory minimum of 3 abnormal shall be selected from 3.4.0 to 3.4.14 inclusive.
Autopilot/flight director	P>	>	>	->			
Stall warning system GPWS	P>	->	→	->			
 Radio navigation 	P>	>	>	>			

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JAR-FCL Mandatory Items

Manoeuvres/Procedures (including Multi-Crew Cooperation)					Instructor's initials	Chkd in	Examiner's initials
•Fire Drills	OTD	FTD	FS	A	when training completed	FS A	when test completed
•Smoke control & removal					Completes		
•Engine failures							mandatory
•Fuel dumping							minimum of 3 items
•Windshear						M	shall be selected
Pressurisation failure							from 3.6.1 to 3.6.9
Incapacitation							inclusive
•Other emergency procedures		P>	->	>			
•ACAS event							
•Steep turns		P>	>	>			
Stalling		-					
		P>	>	>			
224 5-14							

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Aircraft accident statistics – valid up to end 2006

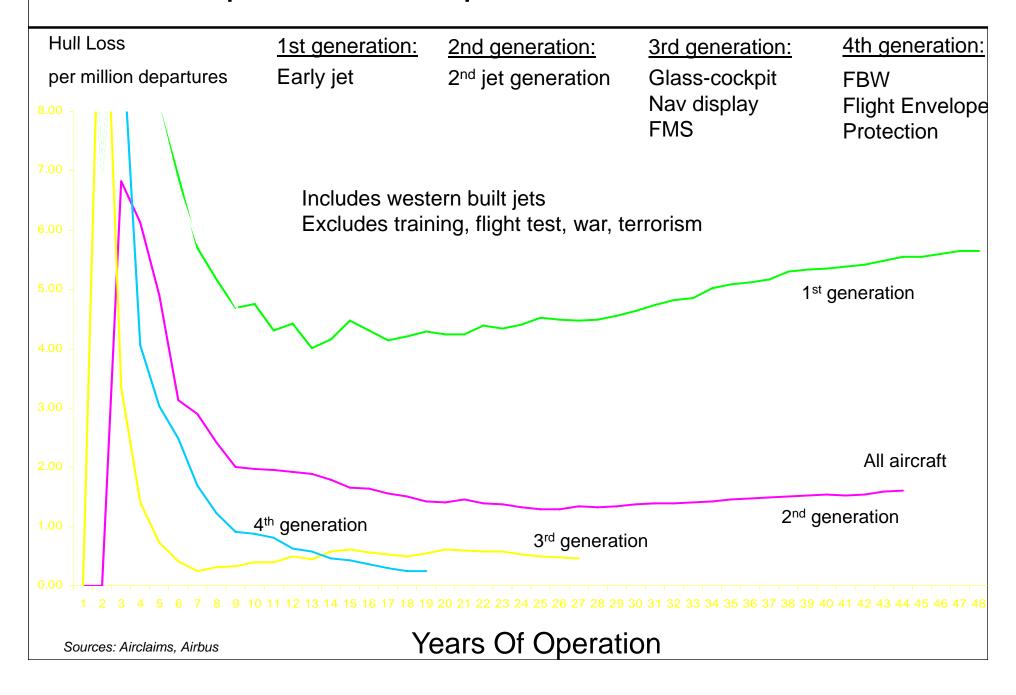
The accident statistics which follow:

- Include western built airplanes
- Exclude test flights, training flights, terrorism & acts of war
- Include all known hull losses & fatal accidents during revenue flights

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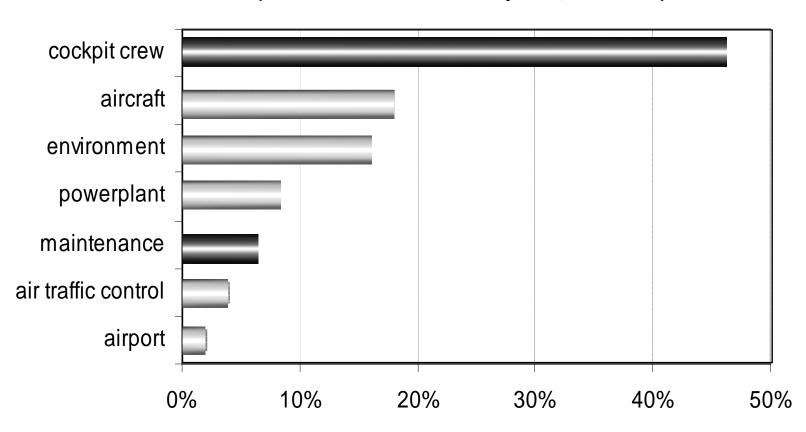


Hull Loss per million departures - valid end 2006



Summary Causes

Relative Importance of contributing factor in fatal accidents (Source: Civil Aviation Safety Data, 1989-2003)





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Training - Does One Size fit All?

Existing regulation applies equally to all







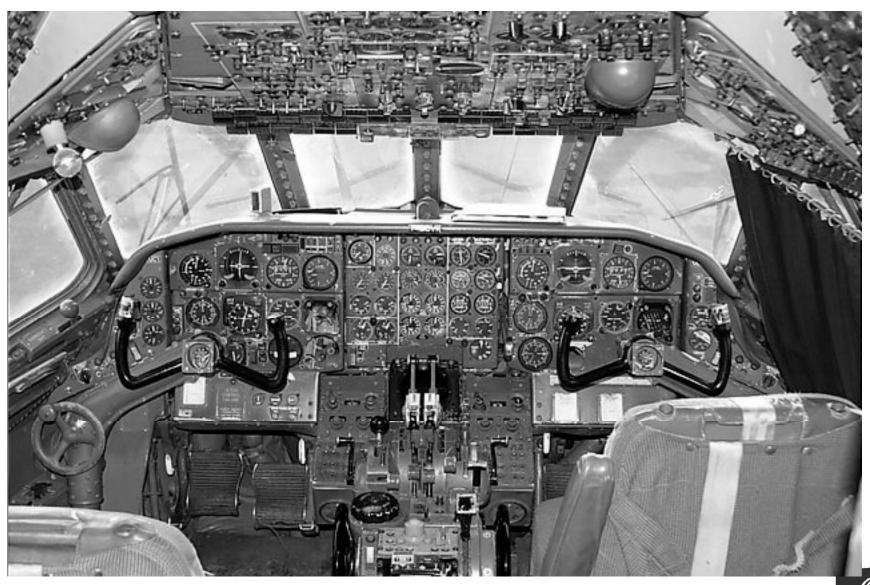
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Training - Does One Size fit All?



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Cockpit Displays & Avionics





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Cockpit Displays & Avionics

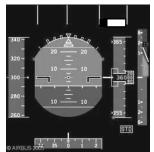
- Onboard Airport Navigation System
 - Navigating around complex airports



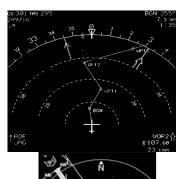
- Aircraft Traffic Situational Awareness (ATSAW)
 - ▶ In trail procedures
 - ▶ Enhanced visual separation in approach
 - ▶ Enhanced situational awareness on the airport surface



- Minimize runway occupancy
- Autopilot TCAS (APTCAS)
 - participates in increasing safety
 level in TCAS operation











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The risk of apathy

- Increasing complacency
- Devalued and ineffective training programmes
- No impact on accident rates
- Difficulty of designing programmes



The benefits

- Risk based training programmes adapted to the type of aircraft and operation
- Greater focus on normal operations managing difficult situations
- Emphasis on the human performance
- Capture and train the non technical skills in a meaningful environment



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ITQI



Global Training & Quality Initiative

By using the evidence and developing fleet and operation specific best practice, airlines will have the freedom and responsibility to use data correctly and deploy a variety of training resources and tools to mitigate the real risks in line operations.

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Pilot Training

Recognise the need for change

Accept the benefits of design & reliability

Get the real evidence

Consider training to meet the real threats

Address the human issues



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Thank You

