THAILAND CIVIL AVIATION REGULATION

TCAR PEL – Part FCL
Flight Crew Licensing Regulations

Issue 01

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INTRODUCTION AND APPLICABILITY

In this publication the word 'must' or 'shall' is used to indicate where the Director General requires the Organisation, owner, license holder or operator to respond to and comply with, or adhere closely to, the defined requirement.

If the Organisation's/owner's/operator's/License holder's response is deemed to be inadequate by the Director General, a specific requirement or restriction may be applied as a condition of the appropriate instrument to be issued under Thailand Civil Aviation Regulations.

This TCAR PEL Part FCL is derived from European Union Aircrew Regulation (EU) 1178/2011 up to and including (EU) 2021/2227 of 14th of December 2021.

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SUBPART A - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION I – General

SUBPART A
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FCL.001 Competent Authority

For the purpose of this regulation, the authority shall be the Civil Aviation Authority of Thailand (CAAT) to whom a person applies for the issue of pilot licences or associated ratings or certificates.

FCL.005 Scope

This regulation establishes the requirements for the issue of pilot licences and associated ratings and certificates and the conditions of their validity and use.

FCL.010 Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation , the following definitions apply:

“accessible” means that a device can be used by:
- The approved training organisation under whose approval a training course for a class or type rating is being conducted; or
- The examiner conducting the assessment of competence, skill test or proficiency check for the purpose of assessing , testing and checking

"Aerobatic flight" means an intentional manoeuvre involving an abrupt change in an aircraft’s attitude, an abnormal attitude, or abnormal acceleration, not necessary for normal flight or for instruction for licences or ratings other than the aerobatic rating.

"Aeroplane" means an engine-driven fixed-wing aircraft heavier than air which is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings.

"Aeroplane required to be operated with a co-pilot" means a type of aeroplane which is required to be operated with a co-pilot as specified in the flight manual or by the air operator certificate.

"Aircraft" means any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth’s surface.

“Aeroplane upset prevention and recovery training (UPRT)” means training consisting of;
- aeroplane upset prevention training; a combination of theoretical knowledge and flying training with the aim of providing flight crew with the required competencies to prevent aeroplane upsets; and
- aeroplane upset recovery training: a combination of theoretical knowledge and flying training with the aim of providing aircrew with the required competencies to recover from aeroplane upsets.

"Airmanship" means the consistent use of good judgement and well-developed knowledge, skills and attitudes to accomplish flight objectives.

"Airship" means a power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft, with the exception of hot-air airships, which, for the purposes of this Part, are included in the definition of balloon.

‘“Angular operation” means an instrument approach operation in which the maximum tolerable error/deviation from the planned track is expressed in terms of deflection of the needles on the Course Deviation Indicator (CDI) or equivalent display in the cockpit.

“Assessment of competence” means the demonstration of skill, knowledge and attitude for the initial issue, revalidation or renewal of an instructor or examiner certificate.

“Available FSTD” means any flight simulation training device (FSTD) that is vacant for the use of the FSTD operator or of the costumers irrespective of any time consideration.

"Balloon" means a lighter-than-air aircraft which is not engine-driven and sustains flight through the use of either gas or an airborne heater. For the purposes of this Part, a hot-air airship, although engine-driven, is also considered a balloon.

"Basic Instrument Training Device" (BITD) means a ground-based training device which represents the student pilot’s station of a class of aeroplanes. It may use screen-based instrument panels and spring-loaded flight controls, providing a training platform for at least the procedural aspects of instrument flight.

"Category of aircraft" means a categorisation of aircraft according to specified basic characteristics, for example aeroplane, powered-lift, helicopter, airship, glider, free balloon.

"Class of aeroplane" means a categorisation of single-pilot aeroplanes not requiring a type rating.

"Class of balloon" means a categorisation of balloons taking into account the lifting means used to sustain flight.

"Commercial air transport" means the transport of passengers, cargo or mail for remuneration or hire.

"Competency" means a combination of skills, knowledge and attitude required to perform a task to the prescribed standard.

"Competency element" means an action which constitutes a task that has a triggering event and a terminating event that clearly defines its limits, and an observable outcome.

"Competency unit" means a discrete function consisting of a number of competency elements.

"Co-pilot" means a pilot operating other than as pilot-in-command, on an aircraft for which more than one pilot is required, but excluding a pilot who is on board the aircraft for the sole purpose of receiving flight instruction for a licence or rating.

“Complex motor-powered aircraft’” shall mean:

(i) an aeroplane:
- with a maximum certificated take-off mass exceeding 5 700 kg, or
- certificated for a maximum passenger seating configuration of more than nineteen, or
- certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots, or
- equipped with (a) turbojet engine(s) or more than one turboprop engine, or

(ii) a helicopter certificated:
- for a maximum take-off mass exceeding 3 175 kg, or
- for a maximum passenger seating configuration of more than nine, or
- for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots, or

(iii) a tilt rotor aircraft.

"Cross-country" means a flight between a point of departure and a point of arrival following a pre-planned route, using standard navigation procedures.

"Cruise relief co-pilot" means a pilot who relieves the co-pilot of his/her duties at the controls during the cruise phase of a flight in multi-pilot operations above FL 200.

"Dual instruction time" means flight time or instrument ground time during which a person is receiving flight instruction from a properly authorised instructor.

“EBT practical assessment” means a method for assessing performance that serves to verify the integrated performance of competencies. It takes place in either a simulated or an operational environment.

“EBT programme” means a pilot assessment and training programme in accordance with TCAR OPS point ORO.FC.231.

"Error" means an action or inaction taken by the flight crew which leads to deviations from organisational or flight intentions or expectations.

"Error management" means the process of detecting and responding to errors with countermeasures which reduce or eliminate the consequences of errors, and mitigate the probability of errors or undesired aircraft states.

“Evidence based training (EBT) operator” means an organisation that is holding an air operator certificate (AOC) in accordance with TCAR OPS Part-ORO and that has implemented an EBT programme approved by the CAAT, in accordance with the provisions of that Regulation.’

"Full Flight Simulator" (FFS) means a full size replica of a specific type or make, model and series aircraft flight deck, including the assemblage of all equipment and computer programmes necessary to represent the aircraft in ground and flight operations, a visual system providing an out-of-the-flight deck view, and a force cueing motion system.

"Full-stop landing" means that the aircraft lands, exits the runway, and taxis to the departure end or to the parking.

"Flight time":
- for aeroplanes, touring motor gliders and powered-lift, it means the total time from the moment an aircraft first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment it finally comes to rest at the end of the flight;
- for helicopters, it means the total time from the moment a helicopter’s rotor blades start turning until the moment the helicopter finally comes to rest at the end of the flight, and the rotor blades are stopped;
- for airships, it means the total time from the moment an airship is released from the mast for the purpose of taking off until the moment the airship finally comes to rest at the end of the flight, and is secured on the mast;
- for gliders, it means the total time from the moment the glider commences the ground run in the process of taking off until the moment the glider finally comes to a rest at the end of flight;
- for balloons, it means the total time from the moment the basket leaves the ground for the purpose of taking off until the moment it finally comes to a rest at the end of the flight.

"Flight time under Instrument Flight Rules" (IFR) means all flight time during which the aircraft is being operated under the Instrument Flight Rules.

"Flight Training Device" (FTD) means a full size replica of a specific aircraft type’s instruments, equipment, panels and controls in an open flight deck area or an enclosed aircraft flight deck, including the assemblage of equipment and computer software programmes necessary to represent the aircraft in ground and flight conditions to the extent of the systems installed in the device. It does not require a force cueing motion or visual system, except in the case of helicopter FTD levels 2 and 3, where visual systems are required.

"Flight and Navigation Procedures Trainer" (FNPT) means a training device which represents the flight deck or cockpit environment, including the assemblage of equipment and computer programmes necessary to represent an aircraft type or class in flight operations to the extent that the systems appear to function as in an aircraft.

"Flown solely by reference to instruments" means that the pilots fly the aircraft without any external visual references, in simulated or actual instrument meteorological conditions (IMC)

"Glider" also called Sailplane, means a heavier-than-air aircraft which is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its fixed lifting surfaces, the free flight of which does not depend on an engine.

"Group of balloons" means a categorisation of balloons, taking into account the size or capacity of the envelope.

"Helicopter" means a heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight chiefly by the reactions of the air on one or more power-driven rotors on substantially vertical axes.

"Instrument flight time" means the time during which a pilot is controlling an aircraft in flight solely by reference to instruments.

"Instrument ground time" means the time during which a pilot is receiving instruction in simulated instrument flight, in flight simulation training devices (FSTD).

"Instrument time" means instrument flight time or instrument ground time.

"Linear operation" means an instrument approach operation in which the maximum tolerable error/deviation from the planned track is expressed in units of length, for instance nautical miles, for cross-track lateral deviation.

"Line flying under supervision" (LIFUS) means line flying after an approved zero flight time type rating training course or the line flying required by an operational suitability data (OSD) report or an equivalent document acceptable to the CAAT.

"LNAV" means Lateral Navigation.

"LPV" means Localiser Performance with Vertical Guidance.

"Mixed EBT programme" means an operator's recurrent training and checking programme provided for in point ORO.FC.230 of TCAR OPS Part-ORO, a portion of which is dedicated to the application of EBT but which does not replace proficiency checks provided for in Appendix 9 to this TCAR PEL Part FCL.

"Multi-pilot operation" means an operation requiring at least two pilots using multi-crew cooperation in either a multi-pilot or a single-pilot aircraft.

"Multi-crew cooperation" (MCC) means the functioning of the flight crew as a team of cooperating members led by the pilot-in-command.

"Multi-pilot aircraft":
- for aeroplanes, it means aeroplanes certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots;
- for helicopters, airships and powered-lift aircraft, it means the type of aircraft which is required to be operated with a co-pilot as specified in the flight manual or by the air operator certificate or equivalent document.

"Multi-pilot aircraft":
- for aeroplanes, it means aeroplanes certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots,
- for helicopters, airships and powered-lift aircraft, it means an aircraft which is certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots or which is required to be operated with at least two pilots in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.

"Night" means the period between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight or such other period between sunset and sunrise as may be prescribed by the appropriate authority.

"Other training devices" (OTD) means training aids other than flight simulators, flight training devices or flight and navigation procedures trainers which provide means for training where a complete flight deck environment is not necessary.

"Part" the TCARs are divided in parts. When in this Part FCL, its is referred to 'this regulation' or 'this Part' it refers specifically to Part FCL its appendixes and the conditions for conversion of the existing licences.

"Performance-Based Navigation (PBN)" means area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace.

"Performance criteria" means a simple, evaluative statement on the required outcome of the competency element and a description of the criteria used to judge if the required level of performance has been achieved.

"Pilot-in-command" (PIC) means the pilot designated as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of the flight.

"Pilot-in-command under supervision" (PICUS) means a co-pilot performing, under the supervision of the pilot-in-command, the duties and functions of a pilot-in-command.

"Powered-lift aircraft" means any aircraft deriving vertical lift and in flight propulsion/lift from variable geometry rotors or engines/propulsive devices attached to or contained within the fuselage or wings.

"Powered glider " means an aircraft equipped with one or more engines having, with engines inoperative, the characteristics of a sailplane or glider aeroplane.

"Private pilot" means a pilot who holds a licence which prohibits the piloting of aircraft in operations for which remuneration is given, with the exclusion of instruction or examination activities, as established in this Part.

"Proficiency check" means the demonstration of skill to revalidate or renew ratings, and including such oral examination as may be required.

"Renewal" (of, e.g. a rating or certificate) means the administrative action taken after a licence, rating or certificate has lapsed for the purpose of renewing the privileges of the rating or certificate for a further specified period consequent upon the fulfilment of specified requirements.

"Revalidation" (of, e.g. a rating or certificate) means the administrative action taken within the period of validity of a licence, rating or certificate which allows the holder to continue to exercise the privileges of a rating or certificate for a further specified period consequent upon the fulfilment of specified requirements.

"RNP APCH" means a PBN specification used for instrument approach operations.

"RNP APCH operation down to LNAV minima" means a 2D instrument approach operation for which the lateral guidance is based on GNSS positioning.

"RNP APCH operation down to LNAV/VNAV minima" means a 3D instrument approach operation for which the lateral guidance is based on GNSS positioning and the vertical guidance is provided either by the Baro VNAV function or by the GNSS positioning including SBAS.

"RNP APCH operation down to LPV minima" means a 3D instrument approach operation for which both lateral and vertical guidance are based on GNSS positioning including SBAS.

"RNP AR APCH" means a navigation specification used for instrument approach operations requiring a specific approval.

"Route sector" means a flight comprising take-off, departure, cruise of not less than 15 minutes, arrival, approach and landing phases.

"Sailplane" also called Glider, means a heavier-than-air aircraft which is supported in flight by the dynamic reaction of the air against its fixed lifting surfaces, the free flight of which does not depend on an engine.

"Single-pilot aircraft" means :.

- for aeroplanes, it means an aircraft certificated for operation by one pilot,
- for helicopters, airships and powered lift aircraft, it means an aircraft which is certificated for operation by one pilot and which is not required to be operated with at least two pilots by TCAR OPS.

"Skill test" means the demonstration of skill for a licence or rating issue, including such oral examination as may be required.

"Solo flight time" means flight time during which a student pilot is the sole occupant of an aircraft.

"Step-down fix" means a fix permitting additional descent within a segment of an instrument approach procedure by identifying a point at which the controlling obstacle has been safely overflown.

"Stop and go " means that the aircraft lands and comes to a full stop on the runway, then starts a new take off from that point.

"Student pilot-in-command" (SPIC) means a student pilot acting as pilot-in-command on a flight with an instructor where the latter will only observe the student pilot and shall not influence or control the flight of the aircraft.

"Supervised Solo flight time" means flight time during which a student pilot is the sole occupant of an aircraft and is supervised from the ground by an instructor.

"Threat" means events or errors which occur beyond the influence of the flight crew, increase operational complexity and which must be managed to maintain the margin of safety.

"Threat management" means the process of detecting and responding to the threats with countermeasures which reduce or eliminate the consequences of threats, and mitigate the probability of errors or undesired aircraft states.

"Three-dimensional (3D) instrument approach operation" means an instrument approach operation using both lateral and vertical navigation guidance.

"Touch and go" means that the aircraft lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway.

"Touring Motor Glider" (TMG) means a specific class of powered glider having an integrally mounted, non-retractable engine and a non-retractable propeller. It shall be capable of taking off and climbing under its own power according to its flight manual.

"Two-dimensional (2D) instrument approach operation" means an instrument approach operation using lateral navigation guidance only.

"Type of aircraft" means a categorisation of aircraft requiring a type rating as determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part-21, or equivalent material established in accordance with other Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT and which include all aircraft of the same basic design including all modifications thereto except those which result in a change in handling or flight characteristics.

"Class, Type rating and licence endorsement list" means a list published by the CAAT on the result of the OSD evaluation and containing classes and types of aircraft for the purpose of flight crew licensing

"VNAV" means Vertical Navigation.

FCL.015 Application and issue, revalidation and renewal of licences, ratings and certificates

(a) An application for the issue, revalidation or renewal of pilot licences and associated ratings and certificates shall be submitted to the CAAT in a form and manner established by the CAAT. The application shall be accompanied by evidence that the applicant complies with the requirements for the issue, revalidation or renewal of the licence or certificate as well as associated ratings or endorsements, established in this regulation and the Medical regulations.

(b) Any limitation or extension of the privileges granted by a licence, rating or certificate shall be endorsed in the licence or certificate by the CAAT.

(c) A person shall not hold at any time more than one licence per category of aircraft issued in accordance with this Regulation. When a TCAR PEL Part FCL licence is granted to a pilot following the conversion of a licence issued in accordance with the regulations in force before TCAR PEL, the Thai licence previously held for the same category of aircraft becomes invalid.

(d) An application for the issue of a licence for another category of aircraft, or for the issue of further ratings or certificates, as well as an amendment, revalidation or renewal of those licences, ratings or certificates shall be submitted to the CAAT.

~~(d)~~(e) Training completed in aircraft or in FSTDs in accordance with TCAR OPS Part-ORO shall be taken into account for the experience and revalidation requirements established in this TCAR PEL Part-FCL.

FCL.020 Licences validity, Revalidation and renewal

(a) Validity.

A licence shall be valid as follows:

(1) 2 years for a student pilot licence

(2) 5 years for the following Licences:

- Light aircraft pilot licence: Aeroplane, Helicopter, Glider, Balloon.
- Private Pilot Licence: Aeroplane, Helicopter, Airship;
- Glider Pilot licence
- Balloon pilot licence
- Commercial Pilot Licence: Aeroplane, Airship, Helicopter and Powered-lift;
- Multicrew Pilot Licence: Aeroplane;
- Airline Transport Pilot Licence: Aeroplane, Helicopter and Powered-lift;

(b) Revalidation.

(1) A licence shall be revalidated within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the licence when:

(i) the licence contains a valid class or type rating with a validity date beyond the licence validity; or

(ii) the applicant complies with the revalidation or renewal criteria, as applicable, for at least one class or type rating.

In such case the new validity period for the licence shall commence from the previous expiry date.

(2) Notwithstanding (b) (1), for LAPL, GPL or BPL, a licence shall be revalidated within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the licence when the applicant complies with the recency requirements applicable to the aircraft category.

(3) If pilots choose to fulfil the revalidation requirements earlier than prescribed above, the new validity period for the licence shall commence from the date of the latest proficiency check.

(4) Student pilot licence holders are not required to comply with criteria in (b)(1) if they demonstrate to the CAAT that they are still being trained in a DTO or an ATO.

(c) Renewal.

(1) If a Licence has expired, in order to renew their privileges applicants shall:

(i) the licence contains a valid class or type rating with a validity date beyond the licence validity; or

(ii) the applicant complies with the revalidation or renewal criteria, as applicable, for at least one class or type rating.

(2) Notwithstanding (c) (1), for LAPL, GPL or BPL, a licence shall be renewed when the applicant complies with the recency requirements applicable to the aircraft category.

(3) Student pilot licence holders are not required to comply with criteria in (c)(1) if they demonstrate to the CAAT that they are being trained in a DTO or an ATO.

FCL.025 Theoretical knowledge examinations for the issue of licences and ratings

(a) Responsibilities of applicant

(1) Applicants shall take the entire set of theoretical knowledge examinations for a specific licence or rating under the responsibility of the CAAT.

(2) Applicants shall only take the theoretical knowledge examination when recommended by the declared training organisation (DTO) or the approved training organisation (ATO) responsible for their training, once they have completed the appropriate elements of the training course of theoretical knowledge instruction to a satisfactory standard.

(3) The recommendation by a DTO or an ATO shall be valid for 12 months. If the applicant has failed to attempt at least one theoretical knowledge examination paper within this period of validity, the need for further training shall be determined by the DTO or the ATO, based on the needs of the applicant.

(b) Pass standards

(1) A pass in a theoretical knowledge examination paper will be awarded to an applicant achieving at least 75 % of the marks allocated to that paper. There is no penalty marking.

(2) Unless otherwise determined in this regulation, an applicant has successfully completed the required theoretical knowledge examination for the appropriate pilot licence or rating when he/she has passed all the required examination papers within a period of 18 months counted from the end of the calendar month when the applicant first attempted an examination.

(3) If an applicant for the ATP theoretical knowledge examination, or for the issue of a commercial pilot licence (CPL), an Instrument Rating (IR) has failed to pass one of the theoretical knowledge examinations papers within four attempts, or has failed to pass all papers within either six sittings or within the period mentioned in point (b)(2), he or she shall retake the complete set of theoretical examinations papers.

(4) if an applicant for the issue of a light aircraft pilot licence (LAPL), Private Pilot Licence (PPL), a Glider Pilot Licence (GPL), or a Balloon Pilot Licence (BPL) has failed to pass one of the theoretical knowledge examination papers within four attempts or has failed to pass all

papers within the period mentioned in point (b)(2) he shall retake the complete set of theoretical knowledge examination papers.

(5) before retaking the theoretical knowledge examinations, applicants shall undertake further training at a DTO or an ATO. The extent and scope of the training shall be determined by the DTO or the ATO, based on the needs of the applicants.

(c) Validity period

(1) The successful completion of the theoretical knowledge examinations will be valid:

(i) for the issue of a light aircraft pilot licence (LAPL), a private pilot licence (PPL), a Glider pilot licence (GPL) or a balloon pilot licence (BPL), for a period of 24 months;

(ii) for the issue of a commercial pilot licence or instrument rating)IR(or, for a period of 36 months;

(iii) the periods in (i) and (ii) shall be counted from the day when the pilot successfully completes the theoretical knowledge examination, in accordance with (b)(2).

(2) The completion of the airline transport pilot licence (ATPL) theoretical knowledge examinations will remain valid for the issue of an ATPL for a period of 7 years from the last validity date of:

(i) an IR entered in the licence; or

(ii) in the case of helicopters, a helicopter's type rating entered in that licence.

FCL.030 Practical skill test

(a) Before a skill test for the issue of a licence, rating or certificate is taken, the applicant applicants shall have passed the required theoretical knowledge examination, except in the case of applicants undergoing a course of integrated flying training.

In any case, the theoretical knowledge instruction shall always have been completed before the skill tests are taken.

(b) Except for the issue of an airline transport pilot licence, the applicant applicants for a skill test shall be recommended for the test by the organisation ATO, DTO or person responsible for the training, once the training is completed. The training records shall be made available to the examiner.

FCL.035 Crediting of flight time and theoretical knowledge

(a) Crediting of flight time

(1) Unless otherwise specified in this regulation, flight time to be credited for a licence, rating or certificate shall have been flown in the same category of aircraft for which the licence, rating or certificate is sought.

(2) Pilot- in-command (PIC) or under instruction.

(i) An applicant for a licence, rating or certificate shall be credited in full with all solo, dual instruction or PIC flight time towards the total flight time required for the licence, rating or certificate.

(ii) A graduate of an ATP integrated training course is entitled to be credited with up to 50 hours of student pilot-in-command (SPIC) instrument time towards the PIC time required for the issue of the

airline transport pilot licence, commercial pilot licence and a multi-engine type or class rating.

(iii) A graduate of a CPL/IR integrated training course is entitled to be credited with up to 50 hours of the student pilot-in-command instrument time towards the PIC time required for the issue of the commercial pilot licence and a multi-engine type or class rating.

(3) Flight time as co-pilot or PICUS.Unless otherwise determined in this regulation, the holder of a pilot licence, when acting as co-pilot or PICUS, is entitled to be credited with all of the co-pilot time towards the total flight time required for a higher grade of pilot licence.

(b) Crediting of theoretical knowledge

(1) An applicant having passed the theoretical knowledge examination for an airline transport pilot licence shall be credited with the theoretical knowledge requirements for the light aircraft pilot licence, glider pilot licence, the private pilot licence, the commercial pilot licence and, except in the case of helicopters, the IR in the same category of aircraft.

(2) An applicant having passed the theoretical knowledge examination for a commercial pilot licence shall be credited with the theoretical knowledge requirement for a light aircraft pilot licence, a private pilot licence in the same category of aircraft.

(3) The holder of an IR or an applicant having passed the instrument theoretical knowledge examination for a category of aircraft shall be fully credited towards the requirements for the theoretical knowledge instruction and examination for an IR in another category of aircraft.

(4) The holder of a pilot licence shall be credited towards the requirements for theoretical knowledge instruction and examination for a licence in the same or another category of aircraft in accordance with Appendix 1 to this regulation.

(5) Notwithstanding point (b)(3), the holder of an IR(A) who has completed a competency-based modular IR(A) course shall only be credited in full towards the requirements for theoretical knowledge instruction and examination for an IR in another category of aircraft when also having passed the theoretical knowledge instruction and examination for the IFR part of the course required in accordance with FCL.720.A.(a)(2)(ii)(1).

This credit also applies to applicants for a pilot licence who have already successfully completed the theoretical knowledge examinations for the issue of that licence in another category of aircraft, as long as it is within the validity period specified in FCL.025(c).

FCL.040 Exercise of the privileges of licences

The exercise of the privileges granted by a licence shall be dependent upon the validity of the ratings contained therein, if applicable, and of the medical certificate as appropriate to the privileges exercised.

FCL.045 Obligation to carry and present documents

(a) A valid licence and a valid medical certificate shall always be carried by the pilot when exercising the privileges of the licence.

(b) The pilot shall also carry a personal identification document containing his/her photo.

(c) A pilot or a student pilot shall without undue delay present his/her flight time record for inspection upon request by an authorised representative of the CAAT or any other Authority.

(d) A student pilot shall carry on all solo cross-country flights evidence of the authorisation required by FCL.085.

FCL.050 Recording of flight time

The pilot shall keep a reliable record of the details of all flights flown in a form and manner established by the CAAT.

FCL.055 Language proficiency

(a) General. Aeroplane, helicopter, powered-lift, balloon, glider and airship pilots required to use the radio telephone shall not exercise the privileges of their licences and ratings unless they have a language proficiency endorsement on their licence in either English or the language used for radio communications involved in the flight. The endorsement shall indicate the language, the proficiency level and the validity date in accordance with Appendix 2 to this regulation.

(b) The applicant for a language proficiency endorsement shall demonstrate to an approved language proficiency testing centre or an examiner specifically authorised to that purpose, in accordance with Appendix 2 to this regulation, at least an operational level (level 4) of language proficiency both in the use of phraseologies and plain language to an approved language-proficiency testing center as applicable.

To do so, the applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(1) communicate effectively in voice-only and in face-to-face situations;

(2) communicate on common and work-related topics with accuracy and clarity;

(3) use appropriate communicative strategies to exchange messages and to recognise and resolve misunderstandings in a general or work-related context;

(4) handle successfully the linguistic challenges presented by a complication or unexpected turn of events which occurs within the context of a routine work situation or communicative task with which they are otherwise familiar; and

(5) use a dialect or accent which is intelligible to the aeronautical community.

(c) Except for pilots who have demonstrated language proficiency at an expert level (level 6), in accordance with Appendix 2 to this regulation the language proficiency endorsement shall be re-evaluated every:

(1) 3 years, if the level demonstrated is operational level; or

(2) 6 years, if the level demonstrated is extended level.

(d) Notwhistanding (a) the holder of a SPL shall have a language proficiency endorsement on his licence in either English or the language used for radio communications involved in the flight before to be authorised by an instructor to perform his first solo cross-country flight. The endorsement shall indicate the language, the proficiency level and the validity date in accordance with Appendix 2 to this regulation.

FCL.060 Recent experience

(a) Balloons.

(1) A pilot shall not operate a balloon in commercial air transport or for carrying passengers unless he/she has completed in the preceding 180 days:

(i) at least 3 flights as a pilot flying in a balloon, of which at least 1 shall be in a balloon of the relevant class and group; or

(ii) 1 flight in the relevant class and group of balloon under the supervision of an instructor qualified in accordance with Subpart J.

(2) In addition, a pilot shall not operate in commercial air transport unless he/she has completed in the within the 24 months preceding the planned flight:

(i) a proficiency check, in a balloon of the relevant class, during which he or she shall demonstrate to an FE(B) the competence required for commercial passenger ballooning; or

(ii) a refresher course at an ATO, tailored to the competence required for commercial balloon operations, including at least six hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and one training flight in a balloon of the relevant class with an FI(B) who is qualified for commercial balloon operations.

(b) Aeroplanes, helicopters, powered-lift, airships and gliders.

A pilot shall not operate an aircraft in commercial air transport or carrying passengers:

(1) as PIC or co-pilot unless he or she has carried out, in the preceding 90 days, at least 3 take-offs, approaches and landings as a pilot flying in an aircraft of the same type or class or an FFS representing that type or class. The 3 take-offs and landings shall be performed in either multi-pilot or single-pilot operations, depending on the privileges held by the pilot; and

(2) as PIC at night unless he/she:

(i) has carried out in the preceding 90 days at least 1 take-off, approach and landing at night as a pilot flying in an aircraft of the same type or class or an FFS representing that type or class; or

(ii) holds an IR;

(3) as cruise relief co-pilot unless he/she:

(i) has complied with the requirements in (b)(1); or

(ii) has carried out in the preceding 90 days at least 3 sectors as a cruise relief pilot on the same type or class of aircraft; or

(iii) has carried out recency and refresher flying skill training in an FFS at intervals not exceeding 90 days. This refresher training may be combined with the operator's recurrent training prescribed in the relevant requirements of TCAR OPS Part ORO.

(4) When a pilot has the privilege to operate more than one type of aeroplane with similar handling and operation characteristics, the 3 take-offs, approaches and landings required in (1) may be performed as defined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

(5) When a pilot has the privilege to operate more than one type of non-complex helicopter with similar handling and operation characteristics, as defined in the operational suitability data or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, the 3 take-offs, approaches and landings required in (1) may be performed in just one of the types, provided that the pilot has completed at least 2 hours of flight in each of the types of helicopter, during the preceding 6 months.

(c) Specific requirements for commercial air transport:

(1) In the case of commercial air transport, the 90-day period prescribed in subparagraphs (b)(1) and (2) above may be extended up to a maximum of 120 days, as long as the pilot undertakes line flying under the supervision of a type rating instructor or examiner.

(2) When the pilot does not comply with the requirement in (1), he/she shall complete a training flight with an instructor qualified in accordance with Subpart J to instruct for that aircraft type. The training flight shall be performed in the aircraft or a FFS of the aircraft type to be used, ~~which~~ and shall include at least the requirements described in (b)(1) and (2) before he/she can exercise his/her privileges.

FCL.065 Curtailment of privileges of licence holders aged 60 years or more in commercial air transport

(a) Age 60-64. Aeroplanes and helicopters.

The holder of a pilot licence who has attained the age of 60 years shall not act as a pilot of an aircraft engaged in commercial air transport except as a member of a multi-pilot crew.

(b) Age 65. Except in the case of a holder of a balloon or, glider pilot license, the holder of a pilot licence who has attained the age of 65 years shall not act as a pilot of an aircraft engaged in commercial air transport.

(c) Age 70. The holder of a balloon or glider pilot licence who has attained the age of 70 years shall not act as a pilot of a balloon or a glider engaged in commercial air transport.

FCL.070 Revocation, suspension and limitation of licences, ratings and certificates

(a) Licences, ratings and certificates issued in accordance with this regulation may be limited, suspended or revoked by the CAAT when the pilot does not comply with the requirements of this regulation, Medical regulations or the applicable operational requirements, in accordance with the conditions and procedures laid down in applicable regulations and CAAT procedures.

(b) When the pilot has his/her licence suspended or revoked, he/she shall immediately return the licence or certificate to the CAAT.

(c) The CAAT will limit, suspend or revoke as applicable a pilot licence and associated ratings or certificates in, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

(1) obtaining the pilot licence, rating or certificate by falsification of submitted documentary evidence;

(2) falsification of the logbook and licence or certificate records;

(3) the licence holder no longer complies with the applicable requirements of Part-FCL;

(4) exercising the privileges of a licence, rating or certificate when adversely affected by alcohol or drugs;

(5) non-compliance with the applicable operational requirements;

(6) evidence of malpractice or fraudulent use of the certificate; or

(7) unacceptable performance in any phase of the flight examiner's duties or responsibilities.

(d) The CAAT may also limit, suspend or revoke a licence, rating or certificate upon the written request of the licence or certificate holder.

(e) All skill tests, proficiency checks or assessments of competence conducted during suspension or after the revocation of an examiner's certificate will be invalid.

FCL.075 Flexibility provisions

The CAAT may grant exemptions to any natural or legal person subject to this regulation from some requirements applicable to that person in the event of urgent unforeseeable circumstances affecting those person or urgent operational needs of those persons, where all the following conditions have been met:

(a) it is not possible to adequately address those circumstances or needs in compliance with the applicable requirements

(b) safety, environmental protection and compliance with the Aviation law are ensured, where necessary through the application of mitigation measures

(c) The CAAT has mitigated any possible distortion of market conditions as a consequence of the exemption as far as possible;

(d) the exemption is limited in scope and duration to the extent strictly necessary and is applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

SECTION II – Student Pilot Licence

FCL.080 Minimum age

Applicants for the SPL shall be:

(a) in the case of aeroplanes and helicopters, at least 17 years of age;

(b) in the case of gliders and balloons, at least 16 years of age.

FCL.085 Privileges and Conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of an SPL are to participate to Flying training with an instructor or to fly solo under the supervision of an instructor or to fly as authorised by an examiner for the purpose of a skill test.

These privileges are restricted to the airspace of the kingdom of Thailand.

(b) A student pilot shall not fly solo unless authorised to do so and supervised by a flight instructor.

(c) Before his/her first solo flight, a student pilot shall hold a valid license, at least a Student pilot license when no other license is held.

SUBPART B - LIGHT AIRCRAFT PILOT LICENCE - LAPL

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.100 LAPL Minimum age

Applicants for the LAPL shall be:

(a) in the case of aeroplanes and helicopters, at least 17 years of age;

(b) in the case of gliders and balloons, at least 16 years of age.

FCL.105 LAPL Privileges and conditions

(a) General. The privileges of the holder of an LAPL are to act without remuneration as PIC in non-commercial operations on the appropriate aircraft category and only within the airspace of the kingdom of Thailand.

(b) Conditions. Applicants for the LAPL shall have fulfilled the requirements for the relevant aircraft category and, when applicable, for the class or type of aircraft used in the skill test.

FCL.110 LAPL Crediting for the same aircraft category

(a) Applicants for an LAPL who have held another licence in the same category of aircraft shall be fully credited towards the requirements of the LAPL in that category of aircraft.

(b) Without prejudice to the paragraph above, if the licence has lapsed, the applicant shall have to pass a skill test in accordance with FCL.125 for the issue of an LAPL in the appropriate aircraft category.

FCL.115 LAPL Training course

(a) Applicants for an LAPL shall complete a training course at a DTO or an ATO.

(b) The course shall include theoretical knowledge and flight instruction appropriate to the privileges of the LAPL applied for.

(c) Theoretical knowledge instruction and flight instruction may be completed at a DTO or at an ATO different from the one where applicants have commenced their training.

(d) For the training for the single-engine piston aeroplanes-sea class privilege, the elements of Appendix 9 to this regulation, point 7 (Class ratings – sea) of Section B (Specific requirements for the aeroplane category) shall be considered.

FCL.120 LAPL Theoretical knowledge examination

(a) Applicants for an LAPL(A) and (H) shall demonstrate a level of theoretical knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted, through examinations on the following:

(1) common subjects:

- Air law,
- Human performance,
- Meteorology,
- Communications, and
- Navigation.

(2) specific subjects concerning the different aircraft categories:

- Principles of flight,
- Operational procedures,

- Flight performance and planning,
- Aircraft general knowledge.

(b) Applicants for an LAPL(B) and an LAPL(G) shall demonstrate a level of theoretical knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted, through examinations on the following:

(1) common subjects:

- Air law,
- Human performance,
- Meteorology, and
- Communications

(2) specific subjects concerning the different aircraft categories:

- Principles of flight,
- Operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning,
- Aircraft general knowledge, and
- Navigation.

FCL.125 LAPL Skill test

(a) Applicants for an LAPL shall demonstrate through the completion of a skill test the ability to perform, as PIC on the appropriate aircraft category, the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with competency appropriate to the privileges granted.

(b) Applicants for the skill test shall have received flight instruction on the same class or type of aircraft to be used for the skill test. The privileges will be restricted to the class or type used for the skill test until further extensions are endorsed on the licence, in accordance with this Subpart.

(c) Pass marks

(1) The skill test shall be divided into different sections, representing all the different phases of flight appropriate to the category of aircraft flown.

(2) Failure in any item of a section will cause the applicant to fail the entire section. If the applicant fails only 1 section, he/she shall repeat only that section. Failure in more than 1 section will cause the applicant to fail the entire test.

(3) When the test needs to be repeated in accordance with (2), failure in any section, including those that have been passed on a previous attempt, will cause the applicant to fail the entire test.

(4) Failure to achieve a pass in all sections of the test in 2 attempts will require further practical training.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the LAPL for aeroplanes – LAPL(A)

FCL.105.A LAPL(A) Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of an LAPL for aeroplanes are to act as PIC on single-engine piston aeroplanes-land, single-engine piston aeroplanes-Sea or TMG with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 2000 kg or less, carrying a maximum of 3 passengers, such that there are never more than 4 persons on board of the aircraft.

(b) Holders of a LAPL(A) shall only carry passengers once they have completed 10 hours of flight time as PIC on aeroplanes or TMG after the issuance of the licence.

FCL.110.A LAPL(A) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for an LAPL(A) shall have completed at least 30 hours of flight instruction on aeroplanes or TMGs, including at least:

(1) 15 hours of dual flight instruction in the class in which the skill test will be taken;

(2) 6 hours of supervised solo flight time, including at least 3 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least 1 cross-country flight of at least 150 km (80 NM), during which 1 full stop landing at an aerodrome different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made.

(b) Specific requirements for applicants holding an LAPL(G) with TMG extension. Applicants for an LAPL(A) holding an LAPL(G) with TMG extension shall have completed at least 21 hours of flight time on TMGs after the endorsement of the TMG extension and complied with the requirements of FCL.135.A(a) on aeroplanes.

(c) Crediting. Applicants with prior experience as PIC may be credited towards the requirements in (a).

The amount of credit shall be decided by the DTO or the ATO where the pilot undergoes the training course, on the basis of a pre-entry flight test, but shall in any case:

(1) not exceed the total flight time as PIC;

(2) not exceed 50 % of the hours required in (a);

(3) not include the requirements of (a)(2).

FCL.135.A LAPL(A) Extension of privileges to another class or variant of aeroplane

(a) The privileges of an LAPL(A) shall be limited to the class and variant of aeroplanes or TMG in which the skill test was taken. This limitation may be removed when the pilot has completed in another class the requirements below:

(1) 3 hours of flight instruction, including:

(i) 10 dual take-offs and landings; and

(ii) 10 supervised solo take-offs and landings.

(2) a skill test to demonstrate an adequate level of practical skill in the new class. During this skill test, the applicant shall also demonstrate to the examiner an adequate level of theoretical knowledge for the other class in the following subjects:

(i) Operational procedures;

(ii) Flight performance and planning;

(iii) Aircraft general knowledge.

(b) In order to extend the privileges to another variant within a class, the pilot shall either undertake differences training or do a familiarisation. The differences training shall be entered in the pilot's logbook or into an equivalent record and be signed by the instructor.

FCL.140.A LAPL(A) Recency requirements

(a) Holders of a LAPL(A) shall exercise the privileges of their licence only if in the last 2 years they have met any of the following conditions as pilots of aeroplanes or TMGs:

(1) they have completed at least 12 hours of flight time as PIC or flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor, including:

- 12 take-offs and landings;
- refresher training of at least 1 hour of total flight time with an instructor;

(2) they have passed a LAPL(A) proficiency check with an examiner. The proficiency check programme shall be based on the skill test for the LAPL(A);

(b) If holders of a LAPL(A) hold both a SEP(land) and a SEP(sea) privilege, they may comply with the requirements in point (a)(1) in either class or a combination thereof which shall be valid for both privileges. For this purpose, at least 1 hour of the required flight time and 6 out of the required 12 take-offs and landings shall be completed in each class.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the LAPL for helicopters – LAPL(H)

FCL.105.H LAPL(H) Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of an LAPL for helicopters are to act as PIC on single-engine helicopters with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 2000 kg or less, carrying a maximum of 3 passengers, such that there are never more than 4 persons on board.

(b) Holders of a LAPL(H) shall only carry passengers once they have completed 10 hours of flight time as PIC on helicopters after the issuance of the licence.

FCL.110.H LAPL(H) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for the LAPL(H) shall have completed 40 hours of flight instruction on helicopters. At least 35 hours of which shall be flown on the type of helicopter that is to be used for the skill test. The flight instruction shall include at least:

(1) 20 hours of dual flight instruction; and

(2) 10 hours of supervised solo flight time, including at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least 1 cross-country flight of at least 150 km (80 NM), during which one full stop landing at an aerodrome different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made.

(b) Crediting.

Applicants with prior experience as PIC may be credited towards the requirements in (a).

The amount of credit shall be decided by the DTO or the ATO where the pilot undergoes the training course, on the basis of a pre-entry flight test, but shall in any case:

(1) not exceed the total flight time as PIC;

(2) not exceed 50 % of the hours required in (a);

(3) not include the requirements in (a)(2).

FCL.135.H LAPL(H) Extension of privileges to another type or variant of helicopter

(a) The privileges of an LAPL(H) shall be limited to the specific type and variant of helicopter in which the skill test was taken. This limitation may be removed when the pilot has completed:

(1) 5 hours of flight instruction, including:

(i) 15 dual take-offs, approaches and landings;

(ii) 15 supervised solo take-offs, approaches and landings;

(2) a skill test to demonstrate an adequate level of practical skill in the new type. During this skill test, the applicant shall also demonstrate to the examiner an adequate level of theoretical knowledge for the other type in the following subjects:

- Operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning,
- Aircraft general knowledge.

(b) Before the holder of an LAPL(H) can exercise the privileges of the licence in another variant of helicopter than the one used for the skill test, the pilot shall undertake differences or familiarisation training, as determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT. The differences training shall be entered in the pilot's logbook or equivalent record and signed by the instructor.

FCL.140.H LAPL(H) Recency requirements

Holders of an LAPL(H) shall exercise the privileges of their licence on a specific type only if in the last 12 months they have either:

(a) completed at least six hours of flight time on helicopters of that type as PIC, or flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor, including six take-offs, approaches and landings and completed a refresher training of at least 1 hour of total flight time with an instructor;

(b) passed a proficiency check with an examiner on the specific type before resuming the exercise of the privileges of their licence. That proficiency check programme shall be based on the skill test for the LAPL(H).

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for the LAPL for gliders – LAPL (G)

FCL.105.S LAPL(G) Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of an LAPL for gliders are to act as PIC on gliders and powered gliders. In order to exercise the privileges on a TMG, the holder shall comply with the requirements in FCL.135.S.

(b) Holders of an LAPL(G) shall only carry passengers once they have completed 10 hours of flight time or 30 launches as PIC on gliders or powered gliders after the issuance of the licence.

FCL.110.S LAPL(G) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for an LAPL(G) shall have completed at least 15 hours of flight instruction in gliders, or powered gliders, including at least:

(1) 10 hours of dual flight instruction;

(2) 2 hours of supervised solo flight time;

(3) 45 launches and landings;

(4) 1 solo cross-country flight of at least 50 km (27 NM) or 1 dual cross-country flight of at least 100 km (55 NM).

(b) Of the 15 hours required in (a), a maximum of 7 hours may be completed in a TMG.

(c) Crediting. Applicants with prior experience as PIC may be credited towards the requirements in (a).

The amount of credit shall be decided by the DTO or the ATO where the pilot undergoes the training course, on the basis of a pre-entry flight test, but shall in any case:

(1) not exceed the total flight time as PIC;

(2) not exceed 50 % of the hours required in (a);

(3) not include the requirements in (a)(2) to (a)(4).

FCL.130.S LAPL(G) Launch methods

(a) The privileges of the LAPL(G) shall be limited to the launch method included in the skill test. This limitation may be removed when the pilot has completed:

(1) in the case of winch launch and car launch, a minimum of 10 launches in dual flight instruction, and 5 solo launches under supervision;

(2) in the case of aero tow or self-launch, a minimum of 5 launches in dual flight instruction, and 5 solo launches under supervision. In the case of self- launch, dual flight instruction may be done in a TMG;

(3) in the case of bungee launch, a minimum of 3 launches performed in dual flight instruction or solo under supervision.

(b) The completion of the additional training launches shall be entered in the logbook and signed by the instructor.

(c) In order to maintain their privileges in each launch method, pilots shall complete a minimum of 5 launches during the last 24 months, except for bungee launch, in which case pilots shall have completed only 2 launches.

(d) When the pilot does not comply with the requirement in (c), he/she shall perform the additional number of launches flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor in order to renew the privileges.

FCL.135.S LAPL(G) Extension of privileges to TMG

The privileges of an LAPL(G) shall be extended to a TMG when the pilot has completed in a DTO or an ATO, at least:

(a) 6 hours of flight instruction on a TMG, including:

(1) 4 hours of dual flight instruction;

(2) 1 solo cross-country flight of at least 150 km (80 NM), during which 1 full stop landing at an aerodrome different from the aerodrome of departure shall be performed;

(b) a skill test to demonstrate an adequate level of practical skill in a TMG. During this skill test, the applicant shall also demonstrate to the examiner an adequate level of theoretical knowledge for the TMG in the following subjects:

- Principles of flight,
- Operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning,
- Aircraft general knowledge,
- Navigation.

FCL.140.S LAPL(G) Recency requirements

(a) Gliders and powered gliders. Holders of an LAPL(G) shall only exercise the privileges of their licence on gliders or powered gliders when they have completed on gliders or powered gliders, excluding TMGs, in the last 24 months, at least:

(1) 5 hours of flight time as PIC, including 15 launches;

(2) 2 training flights with an instructor.

(b) TMG. Holders of an LAPL(G) shall only exercise the privileges of their licence on a TMG when they have:

(1) completed on TMGs in the last 24 months:

(i) at least 12 hours of flight time as PIC, including 12 take-offs and landings; and

(ii) refresher training of at least 1 hour total flight time with an instructor.

(2) When the holder of the LAPL(G) also has the privileges to fly aeroplanes, the requirements in (1) may be completed on aeroplanes.

(c) Holders of an LAPL(G) who do not comply with the requirements in (a) or (b) shall, before they resume the exercise of their privileges:

(1) pass a proficiency check with an examiner on a glider or a TMG, as appropriate; or

(2) perform the additional flight time or take-offs and landings, flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor, in order to fulfil the requirements in (a) or (b).

SECTION 5 - Specific requirements for the LAPL for balloons – LAPL (B)

FCL.105.B LAPL(B) Privileges

The privileges of the holder of an LAPL for balloons are to act as PIC on hot-air balloons or hot-air airships with a maximum of 3 400 m^3 envelope capacity or gas balloons with a maximum of 1 260 m^3 envelope capacity, carrying a maximum of 3 passengers, such that there are never more than 4 persons on board of the balloon.

FCL.110.B LAPL(B) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for an LAPL(B) shall have completed on balloons of the same class at least 16 hours of flight instruction, including at least:

(1) 12 hours of dual flight instruction;

(2) 10 inflations and 20 take-offs and landings; and

(3) 1 supervised solo flight with a minimum flight time of at least 30 minutes.

(b) Crediting.Applicants with prior experience as PIC on balloons may be credited towards the requirements in (a).

The amount of credit shall be decided by the ATO where the pilot undergoes the training course, on the basis of a pre-entry flight test, but shall in any case:

(1) not exceed the total flight time as PIC on balloons;

(2) not exceed 50 % of the hours required in (a);

(3) not include the requirements of (a)(2) and (a)(3).

FCL.130.B LAPL(B) Extension of privileges to tethered flights

(a) The privileges of the LAPL(B) shall be limited to non-tethered flights. This limitation may be removed when the pilot has completed at least 3 tethered instruction flights.

(b) The completion of the additional training shall be entered in the logbook and signed by the instructor.

(c) In order to maintain this privilege, pilots shall complete a minimum of 2 tethered flights during the last 24 months.

(d) When the pilot does not comply with the requirement in (c), he/she shall perform the additional number of tethered flights flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor in order to renew the privileges.

FCL.135.B LAPL(B) Extension of privileges to another balloon class

The privileges of the LAPL(B) shall be limited to the class of balloons in which the skill test was taken. This limitation may be removed when the pilot has completed in the other class, at a DTO or an ATO, at least:

(a) 5 dual instruction flights; or

(b) in the case of an LAPL(B) for hot-air balloons wishing to extend their privileges to hot-air airships, 5 hours of dual flight instruction time; and

(c) a skill test, during which they shall demonstrate to the examiner an adequate level of theoretical knowledge for the other class in the following subjects:

- Principles of flight,
- Operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning, and
- Aircraft general knowledge.

FCL.140.B LAPL (B) Recency requirements

(a) Holders of an LAPL(B) shall only exercise the privileges of their licence when they have completed, in one class of balloons in the last 24 months, at least:

(1) 6 hours of flight time as PIC, including 10 take-offs and landings; and

(2) 1 training flight with an instructor;

(3) in addition, if the pilot is qualified to fly more than one class of balloons, in order to exercise their privileges in the other class, they shall have completed at least 3 hours of flight time in that class within the last 24 months, including 3 take-offs and landings.

(b) Holders of an LAPL(B) who do not comply with the requirements in (a) shall, before they resume the exercise of their privileges:

(1) pass a proficiency check with an examiner in the appropriate class; or

(2) perform the additional flight time or take-offs and landings, flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor, in order to fulfil the requirements in (a).

SUBPART C - PRIVATE PILOT LICENCE (PPL), GLIDER PILOT LICENCE (GPL) AND BALLOON PILOT LICENCE (BPL)

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.200 Minimum age

(a) An applicant for a PPL (A, H, As) shall be at least 17 years of age;

(b) An applicant for a BPL or a GPL shall be at least 16 years of age.

FCL.205 Conditions

Applicants for the issue of a PPL shall have fulfilled the requirements for the class or type rating for the aircraft used in the skill test, as established in Subpart H.

FCL.210 Training course

Applicants for a BPL, GPL or PPL shall complete a training course at an ATO. The course shall include theoretical knowledge and flight instruction appropriate to the privileges given. Theoretical knowledge instruction and flight instruction may be completed at an ATO different from the one where applicants have commenced their training.

FCL.215 Theoretical knowledge examination

(a) Applicants for a PPL shall demonstrate a level of theoretical knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted through examinations in the following subjects:

(1) common subjects:
- Air law,
- Human performance,
- Meteorology,
- Communications; and
- navigation; and

(2) specific subjects concerning the different aircraft categories:
- Principles of flight,
- Operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning; and
- Aircraft general knowledge.

(b) Applicants for a BPL or GPL shall demonstrate a level of theoretical knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted through examinations in the following subjects:

(1) common subjects:
- Air law,
- Human performance,
- Meteorology, and
- Communications.

(2) specific subjects concerning the different aircraft categories:
- Principles of flight,
- operational procedures,
- Flight performance and planning,
- Aircraft general knowledge, and
- Navigation.

FCL.235 PPL, GPL and BPL Skill test

(a) Through the completion of a skill test, applicants for a BPL, GPL or PPL shall demonstrate the ability to perform as PIC on the appropriate aircraft category the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with the competency appropriate to the privileges granted

(b) An applicant for the skill test shall have received flight instruction on the same class or type of aircraft, or in one or more balloons within a group of balloons to be used for the skill test.

(c) Pass marks

(1) The skill test shall be divided into different sections, representing all the different phases of flight appropriate to the category of aircraft flown.

(2) Failure in any item of a section will cause the applicant to fail the entire section. If the applicant fails only 1 section, he/she they shall repeat only that section. Failure in more than 1 section will cause the applicant to fail the entire test.

(3) When the test needs to be repeated in accordance with (2), failure in any section, including those that have been passed on a previous attempt, will cause the applicants to fail the entire test.

(4) Failure to achieve a pass in all sections of the test in 2 attempts will require further training.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the PPL aeroplanes – PPL (A)

FCL.205.A PPL(A) Privileges

(a) The privileges of the holder of a PPL(A) are to act without remuneration as PIC or co-pilot on aeroplanes or TMGs engaged in non-commercial operations and to exercise all privileges of holders of an LAPL(A).

(b) Notwithstanding the paragraph above, the holder of a PPL(A) with instructor or examiner privileges may receive remuneration for:

(1) the provision of flight instruction for the LAPL(A) or PPL(A);

(2) the conduct of skill tests and proficiency checks for these licences;

(3) the training, testing and checking for the ratings or certificates attached to this licence.

FCL.210.A PPL(A) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for a PPL(A) shall have completed at least 45 hours of flight instruction in aeroplanes or TMGs, 5 of which may have been completed in an FSTD, including at least:

(1) 25 hours of dual flight instruction; and

(2) 10 hours of supervised solo flight time, including at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least 1 cross-country flight of at least 270 km (150 NM), during which full stop landings at 2 aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made.

(b) Specific requirements for applicants holding an LAPL(A). Applicants for a PPL(A) holding an LAPL(A) shall have completed at least 15 hours of flight time on aeroplanes after the issue of the LAPL(A), of which at least 10 shall be flight instruction completed in a training course at an ATO. This training course shall include at least 4 hours of supervised solo flight time, including at least 2 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least 1 cross-country flight of at least 270 km (150 NM), during which full stop landings at 2 aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made.

(c) Specific requirements for applicants holding an LAPL)G) or a GPL with a TMG extension. Applicants for a PPL)A(holding an LAPL)G) or a GPL with a TMG extension shall have completed:

(1) at least 24 hours of flight time on TMG after the endorsement of the TMG extension; and

(2) 5 hours of flight instruction in aeroplanes in a training course at an ATO, including at least the requirements of (a)(2).

(d) Crediting. Applicants holding a pilot licence for another category of aircraft, with the exception of balloons, shall be credited with 10 % of their total flight time as PIC on such aircraft up to a maximum of 10 hours. The amount of credit given shall in any case not include the requirements in)a()2(.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the PPL helicopters – PPL (H)

FCL.205.H PPL(H) Privileges

(a) The privileges of the holder of a PPL(H) are to act without remuneration as PIC or co-pilot of helicopters engaged in non-commercial operations and to exercise all privileges of holders of an LAPL(H).

(b) Notwithstanding the paragraph above, the holder of a PPL(H) with instructor or examiner privileges may receive remuneration for:

(1) the provision of flight instruction for the LAPL(H) or the PPL(H);

(2) the conduct of skill tests and proficiency checks for these licences;

(3) the training, testing and checking for the ratings or certificates attached to this licence.

FCL.210.H PPL(H) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for a PPL(H) shall have completed at least 45 hours of flight instruction on helicopters, 5 of which may have been completed in an FNPT or FFS, including at least:

(1) 25 hours of dual flight instruction; and

(2) 10 hours of supervised solo flight time, including at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least 1 cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM), with full stop landings at 2 aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure.

(3) 35 of the 45 hours of flight instruction have to be completed on the same type of helicopter as the one used for the skill test.

(b) Specific requirements for an applicant holding an LAPL(H). Applicants for a PPL(H) holding an LAPL(H) shall complete a training course at an ATO. This training course shall include at least 5 hours of dual flight instruction time and at least 1 supervised solo cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM), with full stop landings at 2 aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure.

(c) Crediting. Applicants holding a pilot licence for another category of aircraft, with the exception of balloons, shall be credited with 10 % of their total flight time as PIC on such aircraft up to a maximum of 6 hours. The amount of credit given shall in any case not include the requirements in (a)(2).

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for the PPL for airships — PPL(As)

FCL.205.As PPL(As) Privileges

(a) The privileges of the holder of a PPL(As) are to act without remuneration as PIC or co-pilot on airships engaged in non-commercial operations.

(b) Notwithstanding the paragraph above, the holder of a PPL(As) with instructor or examiner privileges may receive remuneration for:

(1) the provision of flight instruction for the PPL(As);

(2) the conduct of skill tests and proficiency checks for this licence;

(3) the training, testing and checking for the ratings or certificates attached to this licence.

FCL.210.As PPL(As) Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for a PPL(As) shall have completed at least 35 hours of flight instruction in airships, 5 of which may have been completed in an FSTD, including at least:

(1) 25 hours of dual flight instruction, including:

(i) 3 hours of cross-country flight training, including 1 cross-country flight of at least 65 km (35 NM);

(ii) 3 hours of instrument instruction;

(2) 8 take-offs and landings at an aerodrome, including masting and unmasting procedures;

(3) 8 hours of supervised solo flight time.

(b) Applicants holding a BPL and qualified to fly hot-air airships shall be credited with 10 % of their total flight time as PIC on such airships up to a maximum of 5 hours.

SECTION 5 - Specific requirements for the glider pilot license (GPL)

FCL.205.S GPL Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of a GPL are to act as PIC on gliders and powered gliders. In order to exercise the privileges on a TMG, the holder shall have to comply with the requirements in FCL.135.S.

(b) Holders of a GPL shall:

(1) carry passengers only when having completed, after the issuance of the licence, at least 10 hours of flight time or 30 launches as PIC on gliders or powered gliders;

(2) be restricted to act without remuneration in non-commercial operations until they have:

(i) attained the age of 18 years;

(ii) completed, after the issuance of the licence, 75 hours of flight time or 200 launches as PIC on gliders or powered gliders;

(iii) passed a proficiency check with an examiner.

(c) Notwithstanding (b)(2), the holder of a GPL with instructor or examiner privileges may receive remuneration for:

(1) the provision of flight instruction for the LAPL(G) or the GPL;

(2) the conduct of skill tests and proficiency checks for these licences;

(3) the training, testing and checking for the ratings or certificates attached to this licence.

FCL.210.S GPL Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Experience requirements

(1) Applicants for a GPL shall have completed at least 15 hours of flight instruction on gliders or powered gliders, including at least the requirements specified in FCL.110.S.

(2) Applicants for a GPL holding an LAPL(G) shall be fully credited towards the requirements for the issue of a GPL.

(3) Applicants for a GPL who held an LAPL(G) within the period of 2 years before the application shall be fully credited towards the requirements of theoretical knowledge and flight instruction.

(b) Crediting. Applicants holding a pilot licence for another category of aircraft, with the exception of balloons, shall be credited with 10 % of their total flight time as PIC on such aircraft up to a maximum of 7 hours. The amount of credit given shall in any case not include the requirements in of FCL.110.S(a)(2) to (a)(4).

FCL.220.S GPL Launch methods

The privileges of the GPL shall be limited to the launch method included in the skill test. This limitation may be removed and the new privileges exercised when the pilot complies with the requirements in FCL.130.S.

FCL.230.S GPL Recency requirements

Holders of a GPL shall only exercise the privileges of their licence when complying with the recency requirements in FCL.140.S.

SECTION 6 - Specific requirements for the balloon pilot licence (BPL)

FCL.205.B BPL Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of the holder of a BPL are to act as PIC on balloons.

(b) Holders of a BPL shall be restricted to act without remuneration in non-commercial operations until they have:

(1) attained the age of 18 years;

(2) completed 50 hours of flight time and 50 take-offs and landings as PIC on balloons;

(3) passed a proficiency check with an examiner on a balloon in the specific class.

Holders of a BPL shall be entitled to act as a PIC in commercial operations with balloon for transport of passengers and or cargo and may receive remuneration for this when they comply with (b) (1), (2) and (3) as well as with recent experience requirements laid down in FCL.060.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), the holder of a BPL with instructor or examiner privileges may receive remuneration for:

(1) the provision of flight instruction for the LAPL(B) or the BPL;

(2) the conduct of skill tests and proficiency checks for these licences;

(3) the training, testing and checking for the ratings or certificates attached to this licence.

FCL.210.B BPL Experience requirements and crediting

(a) Applicants for a BPL shall have completed on balloons in the same class and group at least 16 hours of flight instruction, including at least:

(1) 12 hours of dual flight instruction;

(2) 10 inflations and 20 take-offs and landings; and

(3) 1 supervised solo flight with a minimum flight time of at least 30 minutes.

(b) Applicants for a BPL holding an LAPL(B) shall be fully credited towards the requirements for the issue of a BPL.

(c) Applicants for a BPL who held an LAPL(B) within the period of 2 years before the application shall be fully credited towards the requirements of theoretical knowledge and flight instruction.

FCL.220.B BPL Extension of privileges to tethered flights

The privileges of the BPL shall be limited to non-tethered flights. This limitation may be removed when the pilot complies with the requirements in FCL.130.B.

FCL.225.B BPL Extension of privileges to another balloon class or group

The privileges of the BPL shall be limited to the class and group of balloons in which the skill test was taken.

This limitation may be removed when the pilot has:

(a) in the case of an extension to another class within the same group, complied with the requirements in FCL.135.B;

(b) in the case of an extension to another group within the same class of balloons, completed at least:

(1) 2 instruction flights on a balloon of the relevant group; and

(2) the following hours of flight time as PIC on balloons:

(i) for balloons with an envelope capacity between 3401 m3 and 6000 m3, at least 100 hours;

(ii) for balloons with an envelope capacity between 6001 m3 and 10500 m3, at least 200 hours;

(iii) for balloons with an envelope capacity of more than 10500 m3, at least 300 hours;

(iv) for **gas** balloons with an envelope capacity of more than 1260 m3, at least 50 hours.

FCL.230.B BPL Recency requirements

(a) Holders of a BPL shall only exercise the privileges of their licence when they have completed in one class of balloons in the last 24 months at least:

(1) 6 hours of flight time as PIC, including 10 take-offs and landings; and

(2) 1 training flight with an instructor in a balloon within the appropriate class;

(3) in addition, in the case of pilots qualified to fly more than one class of balloons, in order to exercise their privileges in the other class, they shall have completed at least 3 hours of flight time on that class within the last 24 months, including 3 take-offs and landings.

(b) Holders of a BPL shall only operate a balloon of the same a group of the balloon in which the training flight is completed or a balloon of a group with a smaller envelope size;

(c) Holders of a BPL who do not comply with the requirements in (a) shall, before they resume the exercise of their privileges:

(1) pass a proficiency check with an examiner in a balloon within the appropriate class; or

(2) perform the additional flight time or take-offs and landings, flying dual or solo under the supervision of an instructor, in order to fulfil the requirements in (a).

(d) In the case of (c)(1) the holder of the BPL shall only operate a balloon of the same group of the balloon in which the proficiency check is completed or a balloon of a group with a smaller envelope size.

SUBPART D - COMMERCIAL PILOT LICENCE — CPL

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.300 CPL Minimum age

An applicant for a CPL shall be at least 18 years of age.

FCL.305 CPL Privileges and conditions

(a) Privileges.

The privileges of the holder of a CPL (Aeroplane, Helicopters, Airship, and Power-lift) are, within the appropriate aircraft category, to:

(1) exercise all the privileges of the holder of an LAPL and a PPL;

(2) act as PIC or co-pilot of any aircraft engaged in operations other than commercial air transport;

(3) act as PIC in commercial air transport of any single-pilot aircraft subject to the restrictions specified in FCL.060 and in this Subpart;

(4) act as co-pilot in commercial air transport subject to the restrictions specified in FCL.060.

(b) Conditions. An applicant for the issue of a CPL shall have fulfilled the requirements for the class or type rating of the aircraft used in the skill test.

FCL.310 CPL Theoretical knowledge examinations

An applicant for a CPL shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted in the following subjects:

(a) subject 010 air law

(b) subject 021 aircraft general knowledge — airframe, systems and power plant

(c) subject 022 aircraft general knowledge — instrumentation

(d) subject 031 flight performance and planning — mass and balance

(e) subject 032 flight performance and planning — performance — aeroplanes

(f) subject 033 flight performance and planning — flight planning and monitoring

(g) subject 034 flight performance and planning — performance — helicopters

(h) subject 040 human performance and limitations

(i) subject 050 meteorology

(j) subject 061 navigation — general navigation

(k) subject 062 navigation — radio navigation

(l) subject 070 operational procedures

(m) subject 081 principles of flight — aeroplanes

(n) subject 082 principles of flight — helicopters

(o) subject 090 communications

(p) subject area 100 knowledge, skills and attitudes (ksa)

FCL.315 CPL Training course

An applicant for a CPL shall have completed theoretical knowledge instruction and flight instruction at an ATO, in accordance with Appendix 3 to this regulation.

FCL.320 CPL Skill test

An applicant for a CPL shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 4 to this regulation to demonstrate the ability to perform, as PIC of the appropriate aircraft category, the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with the competency appropriate to the privileges granted.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the aeroplane category - CPL(A)

FCL.315.A CPL Training course

Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction for the issue of a CPL(A) shall include upset prevention and recovery training.

FCL.325.A CPL (A) Specific conditions for MPL holders

Before exercising the privileges of a CPL(A), the holder of an MPL shall have completed in aeroplanes:

(a) 70 hours of flight time:

(1) as PIC; or

(2) made up of at least 10 hours as PIC and the additional flight time as PIC under supervision (PICUS).

Of these 70 hours, 20 shall be of VFR cross-country flight time as PIC, or cross-country flight time made up of at least 10 hours as PIC and 10 hours as PICUS. This shall include a VFR cross-country flight of at least 540 km (300 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes shall be flown as PIC;

(b) the elements of the CPL(A) modular course as specified in paragraphs 10(a) and 11 of Appendix 3, E to this regulation; and

(c) the CPL(A) skill test, in accordance with FCL.320.

SUBPART E - MULTI-CREW PILOT LICENCE — MPL

FCL.400.A MPL Minimum age

An applicant for an MPL shall be at least 18 years of age.

FCL.405.A MPL Privileges

(a) The privileges of the holder of an MPL are to act as co-pilot in an aeroplane required to be operated with a co-pilot.

(b) The holder of an MPL may obtain the extra privileges of:

(1) the holder of a PPL(A), provided that the requirements for the PPL(A) specified in Subpart C are met;

(2) a CPL(A), provided that the requirements specified in FCL.325.A are met.

(c) The holder of an MPL shall have the privileges of his/her IR(A) limited to aeroplanes required to be operated with a co-pilot. The privileges of the IR(A) may be extended to single-pilot operations in aeroplanes, provided that the licence holder has completed the training necessary to act as PIC in single-pilot operations exercised solely by reference to instruments and passed the skill test of the IR(A) as a single-pilot.

FCL.410.A MPL Training course and theoretical knowledge examinations

(a) Course.

An applicant for an MPL shall have completed a training course of theoretical knowledge and flight instruction at an ATO in accordance with Appendix 5 to this regulation. Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction for the issue of an MPL shall include upset prevention and recovery training.

(b) Examination.

An applicant for an MPL shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the holder of an ATPL(A), in accordance with FCL.515, and of a multi-pilot type rating.

FCL.415.A MPL Practical skill

(a) An applicant for an MPL shall have demonstrated through continuous assessment the skills required for fulfilling all the competency units specified in Appendix 5 to this regulation, as pilot flying (PF) and pilot monitoring (PM) , in a multi-engine turbine-powered multi-pilot aeroplane, under VFR and IFR.

(b) On completion of the training course, the applicant shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation, to demonstrate the ability to perform the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with the competency appropriate to the privileges granted. The skill test shall be taken in the type of aeroplane used on the advanced phase of the MPL integrated training course or in an FFS representing the same type.

SUBPART F - AIRLINE TRANSPORT PILOT LICENCE — ATPL

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.500 ATPL Minimum age

Applicants for an ATPL shall be at least 21 years of age.

FCL.505 ATPL Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of holders of an ATPL (Aeroplane, Helicopter and Power-lift) are within the appropriate aircraft category, to:

(1) exercise all the privileges of the holder of an LAPL, a PPL and a CPL;

(2) act as PIC of aircraft engaged in commercial air transport.

(b) Applicants for the issue of an ATPL shall have fulfilled the requirements for the type rating of the aircraft used in the skill test.

FCL.515 ATPL Training course and theoretical knowledge examinations

(a) Course.

Applicants for an ATPL shall have completed a training course at an ATO. The course shall be either an integrated training course or a modular course, in accordance with Appendix 3 to this regulation.

(b) Examination.

Applicants for the issue of an ATPL shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted in the following subjects:

(1) subject 010 air law

(2) subject 021 aircraft general knowledge — airframe, systems and power plant

(3) subject 022 aircraft general knowledge — instrumentation

(4) subject 031 flight performance and planning — mass and balance

(5) subject 032 flight performance and planning — performance — aeroplanes

(6) subject 033 flight performance and planning — flight planning and monitoring

(7) subject 034 flight performance and planning — performance — helicopters

(8) subject 040 human performance and limitations

(9) subject 050 meteorology

(10) subject 061 navigation — general navigation

(11) subject 062 navigation — radio navigation

(12) subject 070 operational procedures

(13) subject 081 principles of flight — aeroplanes

(14) subject 082 principles of flight — helicopters

(15) subject 090 communications

(16) subject area 100 knowledge, skills and attitudes (ksa)

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the aeroplane category – ATPL (A)

FCL.505.A ATPL (A) Restriction of privileges for pilots previously holding an MPL

When the holder of an ATPL(A) has previously held only an MPL, the privileges of the licence shall be restricted to multi-pilot operations, unless the holder has complied with FCL.405.A(b)(2) and (c) for single-pilot operations.

FCL.510.A ATPL (A) Prerequisites, experience and crediting

(a) Prerequisites. Applicants for an ATPL(A) shall hold:

(1) an MPL; or

(2) a CPL(A) and a multi-engine IR for aeroplanes. In this case, the applicant shall also have received instruction in MCC or equivalent courses.

(b) Experience. Applicants for an ATPL(A) shall have completed a minimum of 1500 hours of flight time in aeroplanes, including at least:

(1) 500 hours in multi-pilot operations on aeroplanes;

(2)

(i) 500 hours as PIC under supervision; or

(ii) 250 hours as PIC; or

(iii) 250 hours, including at least 70 hours as PIC, and the remaining as PIC under supervision;

(3) 200 hours of cross-country flight time of which at least 100 hours shall be as PIC or as PIC under supervision;

(4) 75 hours of instrument time of which not more than 30 hours may be instrument ground time; and

(5) 100 hours of night flight as PIC or co-pilot.

Of the 1500 hours of flight time, up to 100 hours of flight time may have been completed in an FFS and FNPT. Of these 100 hours, only a maximum of 25 hours may be completed in an FNPT.

(c) Crediting.

Holders of a pilot licence for other categories of aircraft shall be credited with flight time up to a maximum of:

(i) for TMG or gliders, 30 hours flown as PIC;

(ii) for helicopters, 50 % of all the flight time requirements of paragraph)b)

(d) The experience required in (b) shall be completed before the skill test for the ATPL(A) is taken.

FCL.520.A ATPL(A) Skill test

Applicants for an ATPL(A) shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation to demonstrate the ability to perform, as PIC of a multi-pilot aeroplane under IFR, the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with the competency appropriate to the privileges granted.

The skill test shall be taken in the aeroplane or an adequately qualified FFS representing the same type.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the helicopter category – ATPL(H)

FCL.510.H ATPL(H) Prerequisites, experience and crediting

Applicants for an ATPL(H) shall:

(a) hold a CPL(H);

(b) have received instruction in MCC in accordance with point FCL.735.H;

(c) have completed as a pilot of helicopters a minimum of 1000 hours of flight time including at least:

(1) 350 hours in multi-pilot operations in helicopters;

(2)

(i) 250 hours as PIC; or

(ii) 100 hours as PIC and 150 hours as PIC under supervision; or

(iii) 250 hours as PIC under supervision in multi-pilot helicopters. In this case, the ATPL(H) privileges shall be limited to multi-pilot operations only, until 100 hours as PIC have been completed;

(3) 200 hours of cross-country flight time of which at least 100 hours shall be as PIC or as PIC under supervision;

(4) 30 hours of instrument time of which not more than 10 hours may be instrument ground time; and

(5) 100 hours of night flight as PIC or as co-pilot.

Of the 1000 hours, a maximum of 100 hours may have been completed in an FSTD, of which not more than 25 hours may be completed in an FNPT.

(d) Flight time in aeroplanes shall be credited up to 50 % against the flight time requirements of point (c);

(e) The experience required in (c) shall be completed before the skill test for the ATPL(H) is taken.

(f) applicants for an ATPL(H) shall receive a full credit for the requirement in point (b) when they comply with point FCL.720.H(a)(2)(ii) and, additionally, have received training at an ATO to meet the necessary standard for the successful completion of the course as per point FCL.735.H.

FCL.520.H ATPL(H) Skill test

Applicants for an ATPL(H) shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation to demonstrate the ability to perform as PIC of a multi-pilot helicopter the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with the competency appropriate to the privileges granted.

The skill test shall be taken in the helicopter or an adequately qualified FFS representing the same type.

SUBPART G - INSTRUMENT RATING - IR

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.600 IR General

Operations under IFR on an aeroplane, helicopter, airship or powered-lift aircraft shall be conducted only by holders of a PPL, CPL, MPL and ATPL, and with an IR appropriate to the category of aircraft or, if an IR appropriate to the category of aircraft is not available, only while undergoing skill testing or dual instruction

FCL.605 IR Privileges

(a) Privileges

The privileges of ~~a~~ holder of an IR are to fly aircraft under IFR, including PBN operations with a minimum decision height of:

(1) no less than 200 feet (60 m);

(2) less than 200 ft (60 m), provided that they are authorised to do so in accordance with TCAR OPS Part SPA.

(b) Conditions

(1) Holders of an IR shall exercise their privileges in accordance with the conditions established in Appendix 8 to this Part.

(2) To exercise privileges as PIC under IFR in multi-pilot operation in helicopters, holders of an IR(H) shall have at least 70 hours of instrument time of which up to 30 hours may be instrument ground time.

FCL.610 IR Prerequisites and crediting

Applicants for an IR shall:

(a) hold:

(1) at least a PPL in the appropriate aircraft category, and:

(i) the privileges to fly at night in accordance with FCL.810, if the IR privileges will be used at night; or

(ii) an ATPL in another category of aircraft; or

(2) a CPL, in the appropriate aircraft category, and

(b) have completed at least 50 hours of cross-country flight time as PIC in aeroplanes, TMGs, helicopters or airships, of which at least 10 or, in the case of airships, 20 hours shall be in the relevant aircraft category.

(c) Helicopters only. Applicants who have completed an ATP(H)/IR, ATP(H), CPL(H)/IR or CPL(H) integrated training course shall be exempted from the requirement in (b).

FCL.615 IR Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction

(a) Course.

Applicants for an IR shall have completed a course of theoretical knowledge and flight instruction at an ATO. The course shall be:

(1) an integrated training course which includes training for the IR, in accordance with Appendix 3 to this regulation; or

(2) a modular course in accordance with Appendix 6 to this regulation.

(b) Examination.

Applicants shall demonstrate a level of theoretical knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted in the following subjects:

(1) subject 010 air law

(2) subject 022 aircraft general knowledge — instrumentation

(3) subject 033 flight performance and planning — flight planning and monitoring

(4) subject 040 human performance and limitations

(5) subject 050 meteorology

(6) subject 062 navigation — radio navigation

(7) subject 090 communications

(8) subject area 100 knowledge, skills and attitudes (ksa)

FCL.620 IR Skill test

Applicants for an IR shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 7 to this Part to demonstrate their ability to perform the relevant procedures and manoeuvres with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted.

FCL.625 IR Validity, revalidation and renewal

(a) Validity.

An IR shall be valid for 1 year.

(b) Revalidation.

(1) An IR shall be revalidated within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating by complying with the revalidation criteria for the relevant aircraft category

(2) If pilots choose to fulfil the revalidation requirements earlier than prescribed above, the new validity period shall commence from the date of the proficiency check.

(3) Applicants who fail to pass the relevant section of an IR proficiency check before the expiry date of the IR shall not exercise the IR privileges until they have passed the proficiency check.

(4) Applicants for the revalidation of an IR shall receive full credits for the proficiency check as required in this Subpart when they complete EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10 related to the IR at an EBT operator.

(c) Renewal. If an IR has expired, in order to renew their privileges applicants shall comply with all of the following:

(1) in order to determine whether refresher training is necessary for the applicant to reach the level of proficiency needed to pass the instrument element of the skill test in accordance with Appendix 9, they shall undergo an assessment at either of the following organisations:

(i) at an ATO;

(ii) at an EBT operator that is specifically approved for such refresher training;

(2) if deemed necessary by the organisation providing the assessment in accordance with point (1), they shall complete refresher training at that organisation

(3) after complying with point (1) and, as applicable, point (2), they shall pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 or complete EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10 in the relevant aircraft category. That EBT practical assessment may be combined with the refresher training specified in point (2)

(4) and hold the relevant class or type rating unless specified otherwise in this TCAR PEL Part FCL.

(d) If the IR has not been revalidated or renewed within the preceding 7 years, the holder will be required to pass again the IR theoretical knowledge examination and skill test.

(e) Holders of a valid IR on a pilot licence issued by a third country in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention shall be exempted from complying with the requirements in points (c)(1), (c)(2) and (d) when renewing the IR privileges contained in licences issued in accordance with TCAR PEL Part FCL.

(f) The proficiency check mentioned in points (c) (3) may be combined with a proficiency check performed for the renewal of the relevant class or type rating.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the aeroplane category

FCL.620.A IR(A) Skill test

(a) For a multi-engine IR(A), the skill test shall be taken in a multi-engine aeroplane. For a single-engine IR(A), the test shall be taken in a single-engine aeroplane. A multi-engine centreline thrust aeroplane shall be considered a single-engine aeroplane for the purposes of this point.

(b) Applicants who have completed a skill test for a multi-engine IR(A) in a single-pilot multi-engine aeroplane for which a class rating is required shall also be issued with a single-engine IR(A) for the single-engine aeroplane class or type ratings that they hold.

FCL.625.A IR(A) Revalidation

(a) Revalidation.

To revalidate an IR(A) , applicants shall:

(1) hold the relevant class or type rating, unless the IR revalidation is combined with the renewal of the relevant class or type rating;

(2) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 or complete EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10, if the IR revalidation is combined with the revalidation of a class or type rating;

(3) if the IR revalidation is not combined with the revalidation of a class or type rating:

(i) for single-pilot aeroplanes, complete section 3b and those parts of section 1 which are relevant to the intended flight of the proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation;

(ii) for multi-engine aeroplanes, complete section 6 of the proficiency check for single-pilot aeroplanes in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation by sole reference to instruments.

(4) An FNPT II or an FFS representing the relevant class or type of aeroplane may be used for the revalidation pursuant to point (3), provided that at least each alternate proficiency check for the revalidation of an IR(A) is performed in an aeroplane.

(b) Cross-credit shall be given in accordance with Appendix 8 to this regulation.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the helicopter category

FCL.625.H IR(H) Revalidation

(a) To revalidate an IR(H) , applicants shall:

(1) hold the relevant type rating, unless the IR revalidation is combined with the renewal of the relevant type rating;

(2) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation for the relevant type of helicopter if the IR revalidation is combined with the revalidation of a type rating;

(3) if the IR revalidation is not combined with the revalidation of a type rating, complete Section 5 and the relevant parts of Section 1 of the proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation for the relevant type of helicopter.

(b) An FTD 2/3 or an FFS representing the relevant type of helicopter may be used for the proficiency check pursuant to point (a)(3), provided that at least each alternate proficiency check for the revalidation of an IR(H) is performed in a helicopter.

(c) Cross-credit shall be given in accordance with Appendix 8 to this regulation.

FCL.630.H IR(H) Extension of the privileges of an IR(H) to further helicopter types

Unless specified otherwise in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material acceptable to the CAAT, holders of an IR(H) who wish to extend their IR(H) privileges to further helicopter types shall, in addition to the relevant type rating training course, complete at an ATO 2 hours of flight training on the relevant type by sole reference to instruments according to IFR which may be conducted in an FFS or an FTD which appropriately represents the relevant type for IFR operation.

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for the airship category

FCL.620.As IR(As) – Skill test

For a multi-engine IR(As), the skill test shall be taken in a multi-engine airship. For a single-engine IR(As), the test shall be taken in a single-engine airship.

FCL.625.As IR(As) Revalidation

Applicants for the revalidation of an IR(As):

(a) when combined with the revalidation of a type rating, shall complete a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation, for the relevant type of airship;

(b) when not combined with the revalidation of a type rating, shall complete section 5 and those parts of section 1 relevant to the intended flight of the proficiency check for airships in accordance with Appendix 9 of this regulation. In this case, an FTD 2/3 or FFS representing the relevant type may be used, but at least each alternate proficiency check for the revalidation of an IR(As) in these circumstances shall be performed in an airship.

SUBPART H - CLASS AND TYPE RATINGS

SECTION 1- Common requirements

FCL.700 Circumstances in which class or type ratings are required

(a) Holders of a pilot licence shall not act in any capacity as pilots of an aircraft unless they have a valid and appropriate class or type rating, except in any of the following cases:

(1) for LAPL, GPL and BPL;

(2) when undergoing skill tests, or proficiency checks for renewal of class or type ratings;

(3) when receiving flight instruction;

(b) Notwithstanding (a), in the case of flights related to the introduction or modification of aircraft types, pilots may obtain a special certificate from the CAAT, authorising them to perform the flights. This authorisation shall have its validity limited to the specific flights.

FCL.705 Privileges of the holder of a class or type rating

The privileges of the holder of a class or type rating are to act as pilot on the class or type of aircraft specified in the rating.

FCL.710 Class and type ratings — variants

(a) Pilots shall complete differences training or familiarisation in order to extend their privileges to another variant of aircraft within one class or type rating. In the case of variants within a class or type rating, the differences training or familiarisation shall include the relevant elements defined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, where applicable;

(b) The differences training shall be conducted at any of the following:

(1) an ATO;

(2) a DTO in the case of LAPL holder for the purpose of extension of privileges:

(i) to another class or variant according to FCL.135 (A);

(ii) to another type or variant according to FCL 135(H).

(3) an AOC holder having an approved differences training programme for the relevant class or type.

(c) If the variant has not been flown within a period of 2 years following the differences training, further differences training or a proficiency check in that variant shall be required to maintain the privileges, except for types or variants within the single-engine piston and TMG class ratings.

(d) The differences training or the proficiency check in that variant shall be entered in the pilot's logbook or equivalent record and signed by the instructor or examiner as appropriate.

FCL.725 Requirements for the issue of class and type ratings

(a) Training course. An applicant for a class or type rating shall complete a training course at an ATO, except for extension of privileges on a LAPL.

An applicant for an extension of his privileges to another class or variant on a LAPL(A), the training course may be completed at a DTO according to FCL.135.LAPL(A);

An applicant for an extension of his privileges to another type or variant on a LAPL(H), the training coure may be completed at a DTO according to FCL135 LAPL(H).

The type rating training course shall include the mandatory training elements for the relevant type as defined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

(b) Theoretical knowledge examination. The applicant for a class or type rating shall pass a theoretical knowledge examination organised by the ATO to demonstrate the level of theoretical knowledge required for the safe operation of the applicable aircraft class or type.

(1) For multi-pilot aircraft, the theoretical knowledge examination shall be written and comprise at least 100 multiple-choice questions distributed appropriately across the main subjects of the syllabus.

(2) For single-pilot multi-engine aircraft, the theoretical knowledge examination shall be written and the number of multiple-choice questions shall depend on the complexity of the aircraft.

(3) For single-engine aircraft, the theoretical knowledge examination shall be conducted verbally by the examiner during the skill test to determine whether or not a satisfactory level of knowledge has been achieved.

(4) For single-pilot aeroplanes that are classified as high performance aeroplanes, the examination shall be written and comprise at least 100 multiple-choice questions distributed appropriately across the subjects of the syllabus.

(5) For single-pilot single-engine and single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes (sea), the examination shall be written and comprise at least 30 multiple-choice questions.

(c) Skill test.

An applicant Applicants for the issue of a class or type rating shall pass a skill test in accordance with Appendix 9 to this Part regulation to demonstrate the skill required for the safe operation of the applicable class or type of aircraft.

The applicant shall pass the skill test within a period of 6 months after commencement of the class or type rating training course and within a period of 6 months preceding the application for the issue of the class or type rating.

~~(d) An Applicant who already hold a type rating for an aircraft type, with the privilege for either single-pilot or multi-pilot operations, shall be considered to have already fulfilled the theoretical requirements when applying to add the privilege for the other form of operation on the same aircraft type. Such an applicant shall complete addititional flight training for the other form of operation at an ATO or AOC holder specificaly authorised for such training by the CAAT. The form of operation shall be entered in the licence.~~

~~(e)~~(d) Single-pilot and multi-pilot operation

(1) A pilot who already holds a type rating for an aircraft type, with the privilege for either single-pilot or multi- pilot operations, shall be considered to have already fulfilled the theoretical requirements when applying toadd the privilege for the other form of operation on the same aircraft type.

(2) Such a pilot shall complete additional flight training for the other form of operation in the relevant type in accordance with Appendix 9 to this Part, unless specified otherwise in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or equivalent material acceptable to the CAAT. This training shall be completed at either of the following:

(i) an ATO;

(ii) an organisation to which TCAR OPS Part ORO applies and that is entitled to provide such training on the basis of either an approval or, in the case of single-pilot helicopters, a declaration.

(3) Except for single-pilot helicopters, the form of operation shall be entered in the licence.

(4) In the case of single-pilot helicopters, all of the following shall apply:

(i) In the case where a skill test or a proficiency check for a non-complex single-pilot helicopter type rating was completed in multi-pilot operations only, a restriction to multi-pilot operations shall be endorsed with the type rating in the licence. This endorsement shall be removed when the applicant completes a proficiency check that included the necessary elements for single-pilot operation as specified in Appendix 9 to this Part.

(ii) In all other cases, the form of operation shall not be entered in the licence. The pilot is entitled to exercise the privileges of the type rating:

A- in single-pilot operation, provided that the skill test or proficiency check either:

1- was completed in single-pilot operation; or

2- was completed in multi-pilot operation and contained additional elements for single-pilot operation, as specified in Appendix 9 to this Annex

B- in multi-pilot operation under all of the following conditions:

1- the pilot complies with point FCL.720.H(a)(2);

2- the privileges are exercised in accordance with TCAR OPS Part ORO only;

3- the skill test or proficiency check was completed in multi-pilot operation.

FCL.740 Validity and renewal of class and type ratings

(a) Validity

(1) The validity period of class and type ratings shall be 1 year, except for single-pilot single-engine class ratings, for which the validity period shall be 2 years, unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT. If pilots choose to fulfil the revalidation requirements earlier than prescribed in FCL.740.A.; FCL.740.H ; FCL.740.PL and FCL.740.As, the new validity period shall commence from the date of the proficiency check.

(2) Applicants for the revalidation of a class or type rating shall receive full credits for the proficiency check as required in this Subpart when they complete EBT practical assessment

in accordance with Appendix 10 at an operator that has implemented EBT for the relevant class or type rating.

(b) Renewal

For the renewal of a class or type rating the applicant shall comply with all of the following:

(1) in order to determine whether refresher training is necessary for the applicant to reach the level of proficiency to safely operate the aircraft, they shall undergo an assessment at one of the following:

(i) at an ATO;

(ii) at an EBT operator that is specifically approved for such refresher training.

(2) if deemed necessary by the organisation providing the assessment as per point (1), they shall complete refresher training at that organisation;

(3) after complying with point (1) and, as applicable, point (2), they shall pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 or complete EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10. That EBT practical assessment may be combined with the refresher training specified in point (2)

Applicants shall be exempted from the requirement in points (b)(1) and (b)(2) if they hold a valid rating for the same class or type of aircraft on a pilot licence issued by a third country in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention and if they are entitled to exercise the privileges of that rating.

(c) Pilots who leave an operator's EBT programme after having failed to demonstrate an acceptable level of competence in accordance with that EBT programme shall not exercise the privileges of that type rating until they have complied with one of the following:

(1) they have completed EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10;

(2) they have passed a proficiency check in accordance with point FCL.625(c)(3) or point FCL.740(b)(3), as applicable. In such a case, point FCL.625(b)(4) and point FCL.740(a)(2) shall not apply.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the aeroplane category.

FCL.720.A Experience requirements and prerequisites for the issue of class or type ratings — aeroplanes

Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, applicants for the issue of a class or type rating shall comply with the following experience requirements and prerequisites for the issue of the relevant rating:

(a) Single pilot aeroplanes

Applicants for the initial issue of privileges to operate a single-pilot aeroplane in multi-pilot operations, either when applying for the issue of a class or type rating or when extending the privileges of a class or type rating already held to multi-pilot operation, shall meet the requirements in point (b)(4) and, before starting the relevant training course, point (b)(5).

(1) Single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes -

Applicants for the issue of a first class or type rating on a single-pilot multi-engine aeroplane shall have completed at least 70 hours as PIC on aeroplanes.

(2) Single-pilot high performance non-complex aeroplanes.

Before starting flight training, applicants for a first class or type rating for a single-pilot aeroplane classified as a high performance aeroplane shall:

(i) have at least 200 hours of total flying experience, of which 70 hours as PIC on aeroplanes; and

(ii) comply with one of the following:

1. hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of a course for additional theoretical knowledge undertaken at an ATO; or
2. have passed the ATPL(A) theoretical knowledge examinations in accordance with this regulation-; or
3. hold, in addition to a licence issued in accordance with this, regulation an ATPL(A) or CPL(A)/IR with theoretical knowledge credit for ATPL(A), issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention;

(3) Single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes.

Applicants for the issue of a type rating for a complex single-pilot aeroplane classified as a high-performance aeroplane shall, in addition to meeting the requirements in point (2), comply with all of thefollowing:

(i) they shall hold or have held a single- or multi-engine IR(A), as appropriate and as established in Subpart G;

(ii) for the issue of the first type rating, they shall, before starting the type rating training course, meet the requirements in point (b)(5).

(b) Multi-pilot aeroplanes.

Applicants for the issue of the first type rating for a multi-pilot aeroplane shall be student pilots currently undergoing training on an MPL training course or shall, before starting the type rating training course, comply with the following requirements:

(1) have at least 70 hours of flight experience as PIC on aeroplanes;

(2) hold or have held a multi-engine IR(A);

(3) have passed the ATPL(A) theoretical knowledge examinations in accordance with this regulation

(4) except when the type rating course is combined with an MCC course:

(i) hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of an MCC course in aeroplanes; or

(ii) hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of MCC in helicopters and have more than 100 hours of flight experience as a pilot on multi-pilot helicopters; or

(iii) have at least 500 hours as pilots of multi-pilot helicopters; or

(iv) have at least 500 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations on Single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes, in commercial air transport in accordance with the applicable air operations requirements; and

(5) have completed the training course specified in FCL.745.A, unless they comply with any of the following:

(i) they completed, within the preceding 3 years, the training and checking in accordance with points ORO.FC.220 and ORO.FC.230 of TCAR OPS Part ORO;

(ii) they have completed the training specified in point FCL.915(e)(1)(ii).

(c) Notwithstanding point (b), the CAAT may issue a type rating with restricted privileges for a multi-pilot aeroplane that allows the holders of such rating to act as a cruise relief co-pilot above Flight Level 200, provided that two other members of the crew have a type rating in accordance with point (b).

(d) When so determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, the exercise of the privileges of a type rating may be initially limited to flight under the supervision of an instructor. The flight hours under supervision shall be entered in the pilot's logbook or equivalent record and signed by the instructor. The limitation shall be removed when the pilot demonstrates that the hours of flight under supervision required by the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, data have been completed.

(e) Additional multi-pilot and single-pilot high performance complex aeroplane type ratings. An applicant for the issue of additional multi-pilot type ratings and single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes type ratings shall hold a valid IR(A). However holding a valid IR(A) is not a prerequisite for the training.

FCL.725.A Theoretical knowledge and flight instruction for the issue of class and type ratings — aeroplanes

Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT:

(a) For single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes. :

(1) The theoretical knowledge course for a single-pilot multi-engine class rating shall include at least 7 hours of instruction in multi-engine aeroplane operations, and

(2) The flight training course for a single-pilot multi-engine class or type rating shall include at least 2 hours and 30 minutes of dual flight instruction under normal conditions of multi-engine aeroplane operations, and not less than 3 hours 30 minutes of dual flight instruction in engine failure procedures and asymmetric flight techniques.

(b) For single-pilot aeroplanes-(sea):

(1) The training course for single-pilot aeroplane (sea) ratings shall include theoretical knowledge and flight instruction: and

(2) The flight training for a class or type rating (sea) for single-pilot aeroplanes-sea shall include at least 8 hours of dual flight instruction if the applicant holds the land version of the relevant class or type rating, or 10 hours if the applicant does not hold such a rating: and

(c) For single pilot non-high performance complex aeroplanes, single pilot high- performance complex aeroplanes and multi-pilot aeroplanes, the training courses shall include UPRT theoretical knowledge and flight instruction related to the specifications of the relevant class or type.

FCL. 730.A Specific requirements for pilots undertaking a zero flight time type rating (ZFTT) course — aeroplanes

(a) A pilot undertaking instruction at a ZFTT course shall have completed, on a multi-pilot turbo-jet aeroplane certificated to the standards of CS 25 or equivalent airworthiness code or on a multi-pilot turbo-prop aeroplane having a maximum certificated take-off mass of not less than 10 tonnes or a certificated passenger seating configuration of more than 19 passengers at least:

(1) if an FFS qualified to level CG, C or interim C is used during the course, 1 500 hours flight time or 250 route sectors;

(2) if an FFS qualified to level DG or D is used during the course, 500 hours flight time or 100 route sectors.

(b) When a pilot is changing from a turbo-prop to a turbo-jet aeroplane or from a turbo-jet to a turbo-prop aeroplane, additional simulator training shall be required.

FCL.735.A Multi-crew cooperation training course — aeroplanes

(a) The MCC training course shall comprise at least:

(1) 25 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and exercises; and

(2) 20 hours of practical MCC training, or 15 hours in the case of student pilots attending an ATP integrated course.

An FNPT II MCC or an FFS shall be used. When the MCC training is combined with initial type rating training, the practical MCC training may be reduced to no less than 10 hours if the same FFS is used for both the MCC and type rating training.

(b) The MCC training course shall be completed within 6 months at an ATO.

(c) Unless the MCC course has been combined with a type rating course, on completion of the MCC training course the applicant shall be given a certificate of completion.

(d) An applicant having completed MCC training for any other category of aircraft shall be exempted from the requirement in (a)(1).

FCL.740.A Revalidation of class and type ratings — aeroplanes

(a) Revalidation of multi-engine class ratings and type ratings. For revalidation of multi-engine class ratings and type ratings, the applicant shall:

(1) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 or complete EBT practical assessment in accordance with Appendix 10 in the relevant class or type of aeroplane or an FSTD representing that class or type, within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating; and

(2) complete during the period of validity of the rating, at least:

(i) 10 route sectors as pilot of the relevant class or type of aeroplane; or

(ii) 1 route sector as pilot of the relevant class or type of aeroplane or FFS, flown with an examiner. This route sector may be flown during the proficiency check.

(3) A pilot working for a commercial air transport operator approved in accordance with the applicable air operations requirements who has passed the operators proficiency check combined with the proficiency check for the revalidation of the class or type rating shall be exempted from complying with the requirement in (2).

(4) The revalidation of an IR(A), if held, may be combined with a proficiency check for the revalidation of a class or type rating.

(b) Revalidation of single-pilot single-engine class ratings.

(1) Single-engine piston aeroplane class ratings and TMG class ratings. For the revalidation of single-pilot single-engine piston aeroplane class ratings or TMG class ratings the applicants shall:

(i) within the 3 months preceding the expiry date of the rating, pass a proficiency check in the relevant class in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation with an examiner; or

(ii) within the 12 months preceding the expiry date of the rating, complete 12 hours of flight time in the relevant class, including:

1. 6 hours as PIC,

2. 12 take-offs and 12 landings, and

3. refresher training of at least 1 hour of total flight time with a flight instructor (FI) or a class rating instructor (CRI). Applicants shall be exempted from this refresher training if they have passed a class or type rating proficiency check, skill test or assessment of competence in any other class or type of aeroplane.

(2) When applicants hold both a single-engine piston aeroplane-land class rating and a TMG rating, they may complete the requirements of)1(in either class or a combination thereof , and achieve revalidation of both ratings.

(3) Single-pilot single-engine turbo-prop aeroplanes. For revalidation of single-engine turbo-prop class ratings applicants shall pass a proficiency check on the relevant class in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation with an examiner, within the 3 months preceding the expiry date of the rating.

(4) When applicants hold both a single-engine piston aeroplane-land class rating and a single-engine piston aeroplane-sea class rating, they may complete the requirements of (1)(ii) in either class or a combination thereof, and achieve the fulfilment of these requirements for both ratings. At least 1 hour of required PIC time and 6 of the required 12 take-offs and landings shall be completed in each class.

(c) Applicants who fail to achieve a pass in all sections of a proficiency check before the expiry date of a class or type rating shall not exercise the privileges of that rating until a pass in the proficiency check has been achieved.

FCL.745.A Advanced UPRT course- aeroplanes

(a) Advanced UPRT course shall be completed at an ATO and shall comprise at least:

(1) 5 hours theoretical knowledge instruction;

(2) Preflight briefings and postflight debriefings; and

(3) 3 hours of dual flight instruction with a flight instructor (FI (A)) qualified in accordance with FCL.915(e) and consisting of advanced UPRT in an aeroplane qualified for the training task.

(b) Upon completion of the advqanced UPRT course, applicants shall be issued with a certificate of completion by the ATO

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the helicopter category

FCL.720.H Experience requirements and prerequisites for the issue of type ratings - helicopters

Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or equivalent material acceptable to the CAAT, an applicant for the issue of the first helicopter type rating shall comply with the following experience requirements and prerequisites for the issue of the relevant rating:

(a) Multi-pilot helicopters.

An applicant for a type rating for a multi-pilot helicopter type shall, before starting the type rating training course::

(1) have at least 70 hours as PIC in helicopters;

(2) except when the type rating course is combined with an MCC course:

(i) hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of an MCC course in helicopters; or

(ii) have completed at least 500 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category.

(3) have passed the ATPL(H) theoretical knowledge examinations.

(b) A graduate from an ATP(H)/IR, ATP(H), CPL(H)/IR or CPL(H) integrated course who does not comply with the requirement of point (a)(1), shall be entitled to undergo the type rating training course for a multi-pilot helicopter type rating and shall have the type rating issued with the privileges limited to exercising functions as co-pilot only. The limitation shall be removed once the pilot has complied with all of the following:

(1) completed 70 hours as PIC or pilot-in-command under supervision of helicopters;

(2) passed the multi-pilot skill test on the applicable helicopter type as PIC.

(c) Multi-engine helicopters.

An applicant for the issue of a first type rating for a multi-engine helicopter shall:

(1) before starting flight training:

(i) have passed the ATPL(H) theoretical knowledge examinations; or

(ii) hold a certificate of completion of a pre-entry course conducted by an ATO. The course shall cover the following subjects of the ATPL(H) theoretical knowledge course:

1. Aircraft General Knowledge: airframe/systems/power plant, and instrument / electronics,

2. Flight Performance and Planning: mass and balance, performance;

(2) in the case of applicants who have not completed an ATP(H)/IR, ATP(H), or CPL(H)/IR integrated training course, have completed at least 70 hours as PIC on helicopters.

FCL.735.H Multi-crew cooperation training course — helicopters

(a) The MCC training course shall comprise at least:

(1) for MCC/IR:

(i) 25 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and exercises; and

(ii) 20 hours of practical MCC training or 15 hours, in the case of student pilots attending an ATP(H)/IR integrated course. When the MCC training is combined with the initial type rating training for a multi-pilot helicopter, the practical MCC training may be reduced to not less than 10 hours if the same FSTD is used for both MCC and type rating;

(2) for MCC/VFR:

(i) 25 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and exercises; and

(ii) 15 hours of practical MCC training or 10 hours, in the case of student pilots attending an ATP(H)/IR integrated course. When the MCC training is combined with the initial type rating training for a multi-pilot helicopter, the practical MCC training may be reduced to not less than 7 hours if the same FSTD is used for both MCC and type rating.

(b) The MCC training course shall be completed within 6 months at an ATO.

An FNPT II or III qualified for MCC, an FTD 2/3 or an FFS shall be used.

(c) Unless the MCC course has been combined with a multi-pilot type rating course, on completion of the MCC training course the applicant shall be given a certificate of completion.

(d) An applicant having completed MCC training for any other category of aircraft shall be exempted from the requirement in (a)(1)(i) or (a)(2)(i), as applicable.

(e) An applicant for MCC/IR training who has completed MCC/VFR training shall be exempted from the requirement in (a)(1)(i), and shall complete 5 hours of practical MCC/IR training.

FCL.740.H Revalidation of type ratings — helicopters

(a) Revalidation. For revalidation of type ratings for helicopters, the applicant shall:

(1) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation in the relevant type of helicopter or an FSTD representing that type within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating; and

(2) complete at least 2 hours as a pilot of the relevant helicopter type within the validity period of the rating. The duration of the proficiency check may be counted towards the 2 hours.

(3) When applicants hold more than 1 type rating for single-engine piston helicopters, they may achieve revalidation of all the relevant type ratings by completing the proficiency check in only 1 of the relevant types held, provided that they have completed at least 2 hours of flight time as PIC on the other types during the validity period.

The proficiency check shall be performed each time on a different type.

(4) When applicants hold more than 1 type rating for single-engine turbine helicopters with a maximum certificated take-off mass up to 3175 kg, they may achieve revalidation of all the relevant type ratings by completing the proficiency check in only 1 of the relevant types held, provided that they have completed:

(i) 300 hours as PIC on helicopters;

(ii) 15 hours on each of the types held; and

(iii) at least 2 hours of PIC flight time on each of the other types during the validity period.

The proficiency check shall be performed each time on a different type.

(5) A pilot who successfully completes a skill test for the issue of an additional type rating shall achieve revalidation for the relevant type ratings in the common groups, in accordance with (3) and (4).

(6) The revalidation of an IR(H), if held, may be combined with a proficiency check for a type rating.

(b) An applicant who fails to achieve a pass in all sections of a proficiency check before the expiry date of a type rating shall not exercise the privileges of that rating until a pass in the proficiency check has been achieved. In the case of (a)(3) and (4), the applicant shall not exercise his/her privileges in any of the types.

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for the powered-lift aircraft category

FCL.720.PL Experience requirements and prerequisites for the issue of type ratings - powered-lift aircraft

Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, an applicant for the first issue of a powered-lift type rating shall comply with the following experience requirements and prerequisites:

(a) for pilots of aeroplanes:

(1) hold a CPL/IR(A) with ATPL theoretical knowledge or an ATPL(A);

(2) hold a certificate of completion of an MCC course;

(3) have completed more than 100 hours as pilot on multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(4) have completed 40 hours of flight instruction in helicopters;

(b) for pilots of helicopters:

(1) hold a CPL/IR(H) with ATPL theoretical knowledge or an ATPL/IR(H);

(2) hold a certificate of completion of an MCC course;

(3) have completed more than 100 hours as a pilot on multi-pilot helicopters;

(4) have completed 40 hours of flight instruction in aeroplanes;

(c) for pilots qualified to fly both aeroplanes and helicopters:

(1) hold at least a CPL(H);

(2) hold an IR and ATPL theoretical knowledge or an ATPL in either aeroplanes or helicopters;

(3) hold a certificate of completion of an MCC course in either helicopters or aeroplanes;

(4) have completed at least 100 hours as a pilot on multi-pilot helicopters or aeroplanes;

(5) have completed 40 hours of flight instruction in aeroplanes or helicopters, as applicable, if the pilot has no experience as ATPL or on multi-pilot aircraft.

FCL.725.PL Flight instruction for the issue of type ratings — powered-lift aircraft

The flight instruction part of the training course for a powered-lift type rating shall be completed in both the aircraft and an FSTD representing the aircraft and adequately qualified for this purpose.

FCL.740.PL Revalidation of type ratings — powered-lift aircraft

(a) For revalidation of powered-lift type ratings, the applicant shall:

(1) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this Part in the relevant type of powered-lift within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating;

(2) complete during the period of validity of the rating, at least:

(i) 10 route sectors as pilot of the relevant type of powered-lift aircraft; or

(ii) 1 route sector as pilot of the relevant type of powered-lift aircraft or FFS, flown with an examiner. This route sector may be flown during the proficiency check.

(3) A pilot working for a commercial air transport operator approved in accordance with the applicable air operations requirements who has passed the operators proficiency check combined with the proficiency check for the revalidation of the type rating shall be exempted from complying with the requirement in (2).

(b) An applicant who fails to achieve a pass in all sections of a proficiency check before the expiry date of a type rating shall not exercise the privileges of that rating until a pass in the proficiency check has been achieved.

SECTION 5 - Specific requirements for the airship category

FCL.720.As Prerequisites for the issue of type ratings — airships

Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, an applicant for the first issue of an airship type rating shall comply with the following experience requirements and prerequisites:

(a) for multi-pilot airships:

(1) have completed 70 hours of flight time as PIC on airships;

(2) hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of MCC on airships.

(3) An applicant who does not comply with the requirement in (2) shall have the type rating issued with the privileges limited to exercising functions as co-pilot only. The limitation shall be removed once the pilot has completed 100 hours of flight time as PIC or pilot-in-command under supervision of airships.

FCL.735.As Multi-crew cooperation training course — airships

(a) The MCC training course shall comprise at least:

(1) 12 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and exercises; and

(2) 5 hours of practical MCC training;

An FNPT II, or III qualified for MCC, an FTD 2/3 or an FFS shall be used.

(b) The MCC training course shall be completed within 6 months at an ATO.

(c) Unless the MCC course has been combined with a multi-pilot type rating course, on completion of the MCC training course the applicant shall be given a certificate of completion.

(d) An applicant having completed MCC training for any other category of aircraft shall be exempted from the requirements in (a).

FCL.740.As Revalidation of type ratings — airships

(a) For revalidation of type ratings for airships, the applicant shall:

(1) pass a proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation in the relevant type of airship within the 3 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the rating; and

(2) complete at least 2 hours as a pilot of the relevant airship type within the validity period of the rating. The duration of the proficiency check may be counted towards the 2 hours.

(3) The revalidation of an IR(As), if held, may be combined with a proficiency check for the revalidation of a class or type rating.

(b) Applicants who fail to achieve a pass in all sections of a proficiency check before the expiry date of a type rating shall not exercise the privileges of that rating until a pass in the proficiency check has been achieved.

SUBPART I - ADDITIONAL RATINGS

FCL.800 Aerobatic rating

(a) Holders of a pilot licence for aeroplanes, TMG or gliders shall only undertake aerobatic flights when they hold the appropriate rating.

(b) Applicants for an aerobatic rating shall have completed:

(1) at least 40 hours of flight time or, in the case of gliders, 120 launches as PIC in the appropriate aircraft category, completed after the issue of the licence;

(2) a training course at an ATO, including:

(i) theoretical knowledge instruction appropriate for the rating;

(ii) at least 10 hours of aerobatic instruction in the appropriate aircraft category.

(c) The privileges of the aerobatic rating shall be limited to the aircraft category in which the flight instruction was completed. The privileges will be extended to another category of aircraft if the pilot holds a licence for that aircraft category and has successfully completed at least 5 hours of aerobatic instruction covering the full aerobatic training syllabus in that category of aircraft.

FCL.805 Glider towing and banner towing ratings

(a) Holders of a pilot licence with privileges to fly aeroplanes or TMGs shall only tow-gliders or banners when they hold the appropriate Glider towing or banner towing rating.

(b) Applicants for a Glider towing rating shall have completed:

(1) at least 30 hours of flight time as PIC and 60 take-offs and landings in aeroplanes, if the activity is to be carried out in aeroplanes, or in TMGs, if the activity is to be carried out in TMGs, completed after the issue of the licence;

(2) a training course at an ATO including:

(i) theoretical knowledge instruction on towing operations and procedures;

(ii) at least 10 instruction flights towing a glider aeroplane , including at least 5 dual instruction flights; and

(iii) except for holders of an LAPL(G) or a GPL 5 familiarisation flights in a glider which is launched by an aircraft.

(c) Applicants for a banner towing rating shall have completed:

(1) at least 100 hours of flight time and 200 take-offs and landings as PIC on aeroplanes or TMG, after the issue of the licence. At least 30 of these hours shall be in aeroplanes. if the activity is to be carried out in aeroplanes, or in TMG, if the activity is to be carried out in TMGs;

(2) a training course at an ATO including:

(i) theoretical knowledge instruction on towing operations and procedures;

(ii) at least 10 instruction flights towing a banner, including at least 5 dual flights.

(d) The privileges of the glider and banner towing ratings shall be limited to aeroplanes or TMGs appropriately to aircraft on which the flight instruction was completed. For banner towing, the privileges shall be limited to the towing method used for flight instruction. The privileges shall be

extended if pilots have successfully completed at least three dual training flights covering the full towing training syllabus in either aircraft and towing method for banner towing.

(e) In order to exercise the privileges of the glider or banner towing ratings, the holder of the rating shall have completed a minimum of 5 tows during the last 24 months.

(f) When the pilot does not comply with the requirement in (e), before resuming the exercise of his/her privileges, the pilot shall complete the missing tows with or under the supervision of an instructor.

FCL.810 Night rating

(a) Aeroplanes, TMGs, airships.

(1) Applicants shall have completed a training course within a period of up to 6 months at an ATO to exercise the privileges of an LAPL or a PPL for aeroplanes, TMGs or airships in VFR conditions at night. The course shall comprise:

(i) theoretical knowledge instruction;

(ii) at least 5 hours of flight time in the appropriate aircraft category at night, including at least 3 hours of dual instruction, including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation with at least one dual cross-country flight of at least 50 km (27 NM) and 5 solo take-offs and 5 solo full-stop landings.

(2) Before completing the training at night, LAPL holders shall have completed the basic instrument flight training required for the issue of the PPL.

(3) When applicants hold both a single-engine piston aeroplane (land) and a TMG class rating, they may complete the requirements in (1) above in either class or both classes.

(b) Helicopters. If the privileges of a PPL for helicopters are to be exercised in VFR conditions at night, the applicant shall have:

(1) completed at least 100 hours of flight time as pilot in helicopters after the issue of the licence, including at least 60 hours as PIC on helicopters and 20 hours of cross-country flight;

(2) completed a training course at an ATO. The course shall be completed within a period of 6 months and comprise:

(i) 5 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction;

(ii) 10 hours of helicopter dual instrument instruction time; and

(iii) 5 hours of flight time at night, including at least 3 hours of dual instruction, including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing.

(3) An applicant who holds or has held an IR in an aeroplane or TMG, shall be credited with 5 hours towards the requirement in (2)(ii) above.

(c) Balloons. If the privileges of an LAPL for balloons or a BPL are to be exercised in VFR conditions at night, applicants shall complete at least 2 instruction flights at night of at least 1 hour each.

FCL.815 Reserved

FCL.820 Reserved

FCL.825 Reserved

FCL.830 Reserved

FCL.835 Reserved

SUBPART J - INSTRUCTORS

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.900 Instructor certificates

(a) General. A person shall only carry out:

(1) flight instruction in aircraft when he/she holds:

(i) a pilot licence issued or accepted in accordance with this regulation;

(ii) an instructor certificate appropriate to the instruction given, issued in accordance with this Subpart;

(2) synthetic flight instruction or MCC instruction when he/she holds an instructor certificate appropriate to the instruction given, issued in accordance with this Subpart.

(b) Special conditions:

(1) The CAAT may issue a specific certificate granting privileges for flight instruction when compliance with the requirements established in this Subpart is not possible in the case of the introduction of :

(i) new aircraft in Thailand or in an operator's fleet; or

(ii) new training courses in this regulation

Such a certificate shall be limited to the training flights necessary for the introduction of the new type of aircraft or the new training and its validity shall not, in any case, exceed 1 year.

(2) Holders of a certificate issued in accordance with (b)(1) who wish to apply for the issue of an instructor certificate shall comply with the prerequisites and revalidation requirements established for that category of instructor. Notwithstanding FCL.905.TRI(b), a TRI certificate issued in accordance with this (sub)paragraph will include the privilege to instruct for the issue of a TRI or SFI certificate for the relevant type.

(c) Instruction outside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand:

(1) By way of derogation from point (a), in the case of flight instruction provided in an ATO during a training course approved in accordance with the present regulation, located outside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand, the CAAT shall issue an instructor certificate to applicants who::

(i) Holds a pilot licence that meets all of the following criteria:

1. it complies with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention;

2. in any case, it is at least a CPL in the relevant aircraft category with a relevant rating or certificate;

(ii) complies with the requirements established in this Subpart for the issue of the relevant instructor certificate;

(iii) demonstrates to the CAAT an adequate level of knowledge of Thailand aviation safety regulations to be able to exercise instructional privileges in accordance with this regulation.

(2) The certificate shall be limited to providing flight instruction during a training course approved in accordance with this regulation which meets all of the following conditions:

(i) it is provided outside the territory of the kingdom of Thailand;

(ii) it is provided to student pilots who have sufficient knowledge of the language in which flight instruction is given.

FCL.915 General prerequisites and requirements for instructors

(a) General.

An applicant for an instructor certificate shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) Additional requirements for instructors providing flight instruction in aircraft.

An applicant for or the holder of an instructor certificate with privileges to conduct flight instruction in an aircraft shall:

(1) for license training hold at least the licence which flight instruction is to be given; or, in the case of point FCL.900(c), the equivalent licence, for which flight instruction is to be given

(2) for a rating training hold the relevant rating or, in the case of point FCL.900(c), the equivalent rating, for which flight instruction is to be given;

(3) have:

(i) completed at least 15 hours of flight time as a pilot on the class or type of aircraft on which flight instruction is to be given, of which a maximum of 7 hours may be in an FSTD representing the class or type of aircraft, if applicable; or

(ii) passed an assessment of competence for the relevant category of instructor on that class or type of aircraft;

(4) be entitled to act as PIC on the aircraft during such flight instruction.

(c) Credit towards further ratings. and for the purpose of revalidation:

(1) Full credit towards the teaching and learning skills may be granted to holders of an instructor certificate who apply for further instructor certificates; and

(2) Hours flown as an examiner during skill tests or proficiency checks shall be credited in full towards revalidation requirements for all instructor certificates held.

(d) Credit for extension to further types shall take into account the relevant elements as defined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

(e) Additional requirements for instructing in a training course in accordance with FCL.745.A

(1) in addition to (b), before acting as instructor for training course in accordance with FCL.745.A, holders of an instructor certificate shall:

(i) have at least 500 hours flight time as pilots of aeroplane, including 200 hours of flight instruction

(ii) after complying with the experience requirements in point (e)(1)(i), have completed an UPRT instructor training course at an ATO, during which the competence of applicants shall have been assessed continuously; and

(iii) upon completion of the course, have been issued with a certificate of course completion by the ATO, whose head of training (HT) shall have entered the privileges specified in point (e)(1) in the logbook of the applicants.

(2) The privileges referred in point (e)(1) shall only be exercised ifinstructors have, during the last year, received refresher training at an ATO during which the competence required to instruct on a course in accordance with point FCL.745.A is assessed to the satisfaction of the HT.

(3) Instructors holding the privileges specified in point (e)(1) may act as instructors for a course as specified in point (e)(1)(ii) provided that they:

(i) have 25 hours of flight instruction experience during training according to FCL.745.A;

(ii) have completed an assessment of competence for this privilege ; and

(iii) comply with the recency requirements in point (e)(2).

(4) These privileges shall be entered in the logbook of the instructor and signed by the examiner

FCL.920 Instructor competencies and assessment

All instructors shall be trained to achieve the following competences:

- prepare resources,
- create a climate conducive to learning,
- present knowledge,
- integrate threat and error management (TEM) and crew resource management (CRM),
- manage time to achieve training objectives,
- facilitate learning,
- assess trainee performance,
- monitor and review progress,
- evaluate training sessions,
- report outcome.

FCL.925 Additional requirements for instructors for the MPL

(a) Instructors conducting training for the MPL shall:

(1) have successfully completed an MPL instructor training course at an ATO; and

(2) additionally, for the basic, intermediate and advanced phases of the MPL integrated training course:

(i) be experienced in multi-pilot operations; and

(ii) have completed initial crew resource management training with a commercial air transport operator approved in accordance with the applicable air operations requirements.

(b) MPL instructors training course

(1) The MPL instructor training course shall comprise at least 14 hours of training.

Upon completion of the training course, the applicant shall undertake an assessment of instructor competencies and of knowledge of the competency-based approach to training.

(2) The assessment shall consist of a practical demonstration of flight instruction in the appropriate phase of the MPL training course. This assessment shall be conducted by an examiner qualified in accordance with Subpart K.

(3) Upon successful completion of the MPL training course, the ATO shall issue an MPL instructor qualification certificate to the applicant.

(c) In order to maintain the privileges, the instructor shall have, within the preceding 12 months, conducted within an MPL training course:

(1) 1 simulator session of at least 3 hours; or

(2) 1 air exercise of at least 1 hour comprising at least 2 take-offs and landings.

(d) If the instructor has not fulfilled the requirements of (c), before exercising the privileges to conduct flight instruction for the MPL he/she shall:

(1) receive refresher training at an ATO to reach the level of competence necessary to pass the assessment of instructor competencies; and

(2) pass the assessment of instructor competencies as set out in (b)(2).

FCL.930 Training course

(a) Applicants for an instructor certificate shall have completed a course of theoretical knowledge and flight instruction at an ATO.

(b) In addition to the specific elements prescribed in this regulation for each category of instructor, the course shall contain the elements required in FCL.920.

FCL.935 Assessment of competence

(a) Except for the multi-crew cooperation instructor (MCCI), the synthetic training instructor (STI), an applicant for an instructor certificate shall pass an assessment of competence in the appropriate aircraft category class, type or FSTD to demonstrate to an examiner qualified in accordance with Subpart K the ability to instruct a student pilot to the level required for the issue of the relevant licence, rating or certificate.

(b) This assessment shall include:

(1) the demonstration of the competencies described in FCL.920, during pre-flight, post-flight and theoretical knowledge instruction;

(2) oral theoretical examinations on the ground, pre-flight and post-flight briefings and in-flight demonstrations in the appropriate aircraft class, type or FSTD;

(3) exercises adequate to evaluate the instructor's competencies.

(c) The assessment shall be performed on the same class or type of aircraft or FSTD used for the flight instruction.

(d) When an assessment of competence is required for revalidation of an instructor certificate, an applicant who fails to achieve a pass in the assessment before the expiry date of an instructor certificate shall not exercise the privileges of that certificate until the assessment has successfully been completed.

FCL.940 Validity of instructor certificates

Without prejudice to FCL.900(b)(1), and FCL.915 (e)(2), instructor certificates shall be valid for a period of 3 years.

FCL.945 Obligations for instructors

Upon completion of the training flight for the revalidation of an SEP or TMG class rating in accordance with FCL. 740.A (b)(1) and only in the event of fulfilment of all the other revalidation criteria required by FCL. 740.A (b)(1) the instructor shall endorse the applicant's licence with the new expiry date of the rating or certificate, if specifically authorised for that purpose by the CAAT.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for the flight instructor — FI

FCL.905.FI FI Privileges and conditions

The privileges of an FI are to conduct flight instruction in an aircraft or a FSTD for the issue, revalidation or renewal of:

(a) a LAPL, PPL, GPL and BPL in the appropriate aircraft category;

(b) class and type ratings for single-pilot aircraft, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes ; class and group extensions for balloons and class extensions for gliders;

(c) class and type ratings for single-pilot aeroplanes, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes in multi pilot operations provided that FIs meet any of the following conditions:

(1) hold or have held a TRI certificate for multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(2) have completed all of the following

(i) at least 500 hours as pilots in multi-pilot operations on aeroplanes; and

(ii) the training course for a MCCI in accordance with FCL.930.MCCI

(d) type ratings for single or multi-pilot airships

(e) a CPL in the appropriate aircraft category, provided that FIs have completed at least 200 hours of flight instruction in that aircraft category;

(f) the night rating, provided that FIs meet all of the following conditions:

(1) are qualified to fly at night in the appropriate aircraft category;

(2) have demonstrated the ability to instruct at night to an FI qualified in accordance with (j) below; and

(3) complies with the night experience requirement of FCL.060(b)(2);

(g) a towing or aerobatic rating, provided that such privileges are held and the FI has demonstrated the ability to instruct for that rating to an FI qualified in accordance with point (j);

(h) an IR in the appropriate aircraft category, provided that FIs meet all of the following conditions:

(1) have completed at least 200 hours of flight time under IFR, of which up to 50 hours may be instrument ground time in an FFS, an FTD 2/3 or FNPT II;

(2) completed as a student pilot the IRI training course and has passed an assessment of competence for the IRI certificate;

(3) comply with points FCL.915.CRI(a), FCL.930.CRI and FCL.935 in the case of multi-engine aeroplanes and with points FCL.910.TRI(c)(1) and FCL.915.TRI(d)(2) in the case of multi-engine helicopters;

(i) single-pilot multi-engine class or type ratings, except for single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplanes, provided that the FI meets the following conditions:

(1) in the case of aeroplanes, comply with points FCL.915.CRI(a), FCL.930.CRI and FCL.935;

(2) in the case of helicopters, comply with points FCL.910.TRI(c)(1) and FCL.915.TRI(d)(2);

(j) an FI, IRI, CRI, STI certificate provided that they meet all of the following conditions:

(1) they have completed at least 50 hours or 150 launches of flight instruction in gliders in the case of FI(G), at least 50 hours or 50 take-offs of flight instruction in balloons in the case of FI(B) and 500 hours of flight instruction in the appropriate aircraft category in all other cases;

(2) they have passed an assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.935 in the appropriate aircraft category to demonstrate to a flight instructor examiner (FIE) the ability to instruct for the relevant certificate;

(k) an MPL, provided that the FIs meet all of the following conditions:

(1) for the core flying phase of the training, has completed at least 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes, including at least 200 hours of flight instruction;

(2) for the basic phase of the training:

(i) hold a multi-engine aeroplane IR and the privilege to instruct for an IR; and

(ii) have completed at least 1500 hours of flight time in multi-crew operations;

(3) in the case of FIs already qualified to instruct on ATP(A) or CPL(A)/IR integrated courses, the requirement of (2)(ii) may be replaced by the completion of a structured course of training consisting of:

(i) MCC qualification;

(ii) observing 5 sessions of flight instruction in Phase 3 of an MPL course;

(iii) observing 5 sessions of flight instruction in Phase 4 of an MPL course;

(iv) observing 5 operator recurrent line-oriented flight training sessions;

(v) the content of the MCCI instructor course.

In this case, the FI shall conduct its first 5 instructor sessions under the supervision of a TRI(A), MCCI(A) or SFI(A) qualified for MPL flight instruction.

FCL.910.FI FI Restricted privileges

(a) An FI shall have his/her privileges limited to conducting flight instruction under the supervision of an FI for the same category of aircraft nominated by the ATO for this purpose, in the following cases:

(1) for the issue of the LAPL, PPL, GPL, and BPL;

(2) in all integrated courses at PPL level, in case of aeroplanes and helicopters;

(3) for class and type ratings for single-pilot, single-engine aircraft, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, class and group extensions in the case of balloons and class extensions in the case of gliders;

(4) for the night, towing or aerobatic ratings.

(b) While conducting training under supervision, in accordance with (a), the FI shall not have the privilege to authorise student pilots to conduct first solo flights and first solo cross-country flights.

(c) The limitations in (a) and (b) shall be removed from the FI certificate when the FI has completed at least:

(1) for the FI(A), 100 hours of flight instruction in aeroplanes or TMGs and, in addition has supervised at least 25 student solo flights;

(2) for the FI(H) 100 hours of flight instruction in helicopters and, in addition has supervised at least 25 student solo flight air exercises;

(3) for the FI(As), FI(G) and FI(B), 15 hours or 50 take-offs of flight instruction covering the full training syllabus for the issue of a PPL(As), GPL or BPL in the appropriate aircraft category.

FCL.915.FI FI Prerequisites

An applicant for an FI certificate shall:

(a) In the case of an FI(A) or an FI(H) :

(1) have received at least 10 hours of instrument flight instruction on the appropriate aircraft category, of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time in an FSTD;

(2) have completed 20 hours of VFR cross-country flight on the appropriate aircraft category as PIC;

(b) additionally, for the FI(A) certificate:

(1) hold at least a CPL(A); or

(2) hold at least a PPL(A) and:

(i) except for an FI(A) providing training for the LAPL(A) only, meet the requirements of CPL theoretical knowledge; and

(ii) have completed at least 200 hours of flight time on aeroplanes or TMGs, of which 150 hours as PIC;

(3) have completed at least 30 hours on single-engine piston powered aeroplanes of which at least 5 hours shall have been completed during the 6 months preceding the pre-entry flight test set out in FCL.930.FI(a);

(4) have completed a VFR cross-country flight as PIC, including a flight of at least 540 km (300 NM) in the course of which full stop landings at 2 different aerodromes shall be made;

(c) additionally, for the FI(H), have completed 250 hours total flight time as pilot on helicopters of which:

(1) at least 100 hours shall be as PIC, if the applicant holds at least a CPL(H); or

(2) at least 200 hours as PIC, if the applicant holds at least a PPL(H), meet the requirements of CPL theoretical knowledge;

(d) for an FI(As), have completed 500 hours of flight time on airships as PIC, of which 400 hours shall be as PIC holding a CPL(As);

(e) for an FI(G), have completed 100 hours of flight time and 200 launches as PIC on gliders. Additionally, where the applicant wishes to give flight instruction on TMGs, he/she shall have completed 30 hours of flight time as PIC on TMGs and an additional assessment of competence on a TMG in accordance with FCL.935 with an FI qualified in accordance with FCL.905.FI(j);

(f) for an FI(B), have completed 75 hours of balloon flight time as PIC, of which at least 15 hours have to be in the class for which flight instruction will be given.

FCL.930.FI FI Training course

(a) Applicants for the FI certificate shall have passed a specific pre-entry flight test with an FI qualified in accordance with FCL.905.FI(j) within the 6 months preceding the start of the course, to assess their ability to undertake the course. This pre-entry flight test shall be based on the proficiency check for class and type ratings as set out in Appendix 9 to this regulation

(b) The FI training course shall include:

(1) 25 hours of teaching and learning;

(2)

(i) in the case of an FI(A), (H) and (As), at least 100 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction, including progress tests;

(ii) in the case of an FI(B) or FI(G), at least 30 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction, including progress tests.

(3)

(i) in the case of an FI(A) and (H), at least 30 hours of flight instruction, of which 25 hours shall be dual flight instruction, of which 5 hours may be conducted in an FFS, an FNPT I or II or an FTD 2/3;

(ii) in the case of an FI(As), at least 20 hours of flight instruction, of which 15 hours shall be dual flight instruction;

(iii) in the case of an FI(G), at least 6 hours or 20 take-offs of flight instruction;

(iv) in the case of an FI(G) providing training on TMGs, at least 6 hours of dual flight instruction on TMGs;

(v) in the case of an FI)B(, at least 3 hours of flight instruction including 3 take-offs.

(4) Applicants for an FI certificate in another category of aircraft, who are holding or have held an FI)A(,)H(or)As(shall be credited with 55 hours towards the requirement in point)b()2()i(or with 18 hours towards the requirements in point)b()2)(ii).

(c) Applicants for an FI certificate who hold or have held any instructor certificate issued in accordance with this regulation shall be fully credited towards the requirements in point (b)(1)

FCL.940.FI FI Revalidation and renewal

(a) Revalidation

(1) To revalidate an FI certificate, holders shall fulfil at least two out of the three following requirements before the expiry date of the FI certificate:

(i) they have completed:

1. in the case of an FI(A) and an FI(H), at least 50 hours of flight instruction in the appropriate aircraft category as FIs, TRIs, CRIs, IRIs, or examiners. If the privileges to instruct for the IR are to be revalidated, at least 10 of those hours shall be flight instruction for an IR and shall have been completed in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the FI certificate;

2. in the case of an FI(As), at least 20 hours of flight instruction in airships as FIs, IRIs or as examiners. If the privileges to instruct for the IR are to be

revalidated, 10 of those hours shall be flight instruction for an IR and shall have been completed in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the FI certificate;

3. in the case of an FI(G), at least 30 hours or 60 take-offs of flight instruction in gliders, powered gliders or TMG as, FI or as examiner during the period of validity of the certificate;

4. in the case of an FI(B), at least 6 hours of flight instruction in balloons as, FI or as examiner during the period of validity of the certificate;

(ii) they have completed instructor refresher training as an FI at an ATO;

(iii) they have passed an assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.935 in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the FI certificate.

(2) For at least each alternate revalidation, in the case of FI(A) or FI(H), or each third revalidation, in the case of FI (As), FI(G) and FI(B) holders of the relevant FI certificate shall pass an assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.935.

(b) Renewal.

If the FI certificate has expired, applicants shall, within a period of 12 months before the application date for the renewal complete instructor refresher training as an FI at an ATO, and complete an assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.935.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for the type rating instructor — TRI

FCL.905.TRI TRI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of a TRI are to instruct for:

(1) the revalidation and renewal of an IR, provided the TRI holds a valid IR;

(2) the issue of a TRI or SFI certificate, provided that the holder meets all of the following conditions:

(i) has at least 50 hours of instructional experience as TRI or SFI in accordance with TCAR PEL Part FCL or TCAR OPS; and

(ii) has conducted the flight instruction syllabus of the relevant part of the TRI training course in accordance with FCL.930.TRI(a)(3) to the satisfaction of the head of training of an ATO

(3) in the case of the TRI for single-pilot aeroplanes:

(i) the issue, revalidation and renewal of type ratings for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes provided that the applicant seeks privileges to operate in single-pilot operations.

The privileges of the TRI (SPA) may be extended to flight instruction for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes type ratings in multi-pilot operations, provided that the TRI meets any of the following conditions:

A. holds or has held a TRI certificate for multi-pilot aeroplanes;
B. has at least 500 hours on aeroplanes in multi-pilot operations and completed an MCCI training course in accordance with point FCL.930.MCCI.

(ii) the MPL course on the basic phase, provided that he/she has the privileges extended to multi-pilot operations and holds or has held an FI(A) or an IRI(A) certificate;

(4) in the case of the TRI for multi-pilot aeroplanes:

(i) the issue, revalidation and renewal of type ratings for:

A. multi-pilot aeroplanes;
B. single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes when the applicant seeks privileges to operate in multi-pilot operations;

(ii) MCC training;

(iii) the MPL course on the basic, intermediate and advanced phases, provided that, for the basic phase, he/she holds or has held an FI(A) or IRI(A) certificate;

(5) in the case of the TRI for helicopters:

(i) the issue, revalidation and renewal of helicopter type ratings;

(ii) MCC training, provided that he or she has completed 350 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category.

(6) in the case of the TRI for powered-lift aircraft:

(i) the issue, revalidation and renewal of powered-lift type ratings;

(ii) MCC training.

(b) The privileges of a TRI include privileges to conduct EBT practical assessment at an EBT operator, provided that the instructor complies with the requirements of TCAR OPS Part ORO for EBT instructor standardisation at that EBT operator.

FCL.910.TRI TRI Restricted privileges

(a) General. If the TRI training is carried out in an FSTDs only, the privileges of the TRIs shall be restricted to training in the FSTDs. This restriction shall however include the following privileges for conducting, in the aircraft:

(1) LIFUS, provided that the TRI training course has included the training specified in point FCL.930.TRI(a)(4)(i);

(2) landing training, provided that the TRI training course has included the training specified in point FCL.930.TRI(a)(4)(ii); or

(3) the training flight specified in point FCL.060(c)(2), provided that the TRI training course has included the training referred to in points (a)(1) or (a)(2).

The restriction to FSTD shall be removed if TRIs have completed an assessment of competence in the aircraft.

(b) TRI for aeroplanes and for powered-lift aircraft — TRI(A) and TRI(PL).

The privileges of a TRIs are restricted to the type of aeroplane or powered-lift aircraft in which the training and the assessment of competence was taken. Unless otherwise determined by in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT to extend the privileges of TRIs to further types, TRIs shall have:

(1) completed within the 12 months preceding the application, at least 15 route sectors, including take-offs and landings on the applicable aircraft type, of which 7 sectors may be completed in an FSTD;

(2) completed the relevants parts of the technical training and the flight instruction parts of the relevant TRI course;

(3) passed the relevant sections of the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935 in order to demonstrate to an FIE or a TRE qualified in accordance with Subpart K his/her ability to instruct a pilot to the level required for the issue of a type rating, including pre-flight, post-flight and theoretical knowledge instruction.

The privileges of TRIs shall be extended to further variants in accordance with the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, if TRIs have completed the relevant parts of the technical training and flight instruction parts of the applicable TRI course.

(c) TRI for helicopters — TRI(H).

(1) The privileges of ~~a~~ TRI (H) are restricted to the type of helicopter in which the skill test for the issue of the TRI certificate was taken. Unless otherwise determined by in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, the privileges of the TRI shall be extended to further types when the TRI has:

(i) completed the relevant parts of the technical training and flight instruction parts of the applicable TRI course;

(ii) completed within the 12 months preceding the date of application, at least 10 hours on the applicable helicopter type, of which a maximum of 5 hours may be completed in an FFS or FTD 2/3; and

(iii) passed the relevant sections of the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935 in order to demonstrate to an FIE or TRE qualified in accordance with Subpart K his/her ability to instruct a pilot to the level required for the issue of a type rating, including pre-flight, post-flight and theoretical knowledge instruction.

The privileges of TRIs shall be extended to further variants in accordance with the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, if TRIs have competed the relevant parts of the technical training and flight instruction parts of the applicable TRI course.

(2) In order to extend the privileges of a TRI(H) to multi-pilot operations in the same type of single-pilot helicopters, the holder shall have at least 350 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category or have at least 100 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-pilot operations on the specific type within the last 2 years.

(3) Before the privileges of a TRI(H) are extended from single-pilot helicopters to multi-pilot helicopters, the holder shall comply with point FCL.915.TRI(d)(3).

FCL.915.TRI TRI Prerequisites

An applicant for a TRI certificate shall:

(a) hold a CPL, MPL or ATPL pilot licence on the applicable aircraft category;

(b) for a TRI(MPA) certificate:

(1) have completed 1500 hours flight time as a pilot on multi-pilot aeroplanes; and

(2) have completed, within the 12 months preceding the date of application, 30 route sectors, including take-offs and landings, as PIC or co-pilot on the applicable aeroplane type, of which 15 sectors may be completed in an FFS representing that type;

(c) for a TRI(SPA) certificate:

(1) have completed, within the 12 months preceding the date of application, 30 route sectors, including take-offs and landings, as PIC on the applicable aeroplane type, of which 15 sectors may be completed in an FSTD representing that type; and

(2) comply with one of the following requirements

(i) have competed at least 500 hours flight time as pilot on aeroplanes, including 30 hours as PIC on the applicable type of aeroplane; or

(ii) hold or have held an FI certificate for multi-engine aeroplanes with IR(A) privileges;

(d) for TRI(H):

(1) for a TRI(H) certificate for single-pilot single-engine helicopters, either:

(i) have completed 250 hours as a pilot on helicopters; or

(ii) hold an FI(H) certificate.

(2) for a TRI(H) certificate for single-pilot multi-engine helicopters, either:

(i) have completed 500 hours as pilot on helicopters, including 100 hours as PIC on single-pilot multi-engine helicopters; or

(ii) hold an FI(H) certificate and have completed 100 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-engine helicopters.

(3) for a TRI(H) certificate for multi-pilot helicopters, have completed 1 000 hours of flight time as a pilot on helicopters, and have either:

(i) 350 hours as a pilot in multi-pilot operations on any aircraft category; or

(ii) 100 hours of flight time as a pilot in multi-pilot operations on the type for which the TRI(H) certificate is sought;

(e) for TRI(PL) certificate:

(1) have completed 1500 hours flight time as a pilot on multi-pilot aeroplanes, powered-lift, or multi-pilot helicopters; and

(2) have completed, within the 12 months preceding the application, 30 route sectors, including take-offs and landings, as PIC or co-pilot on the applicable powered-lift type, of which 15 sectors may be completed in an FFS representing that type.

FCL.930.TRI TRI Training course

(a) The TRI training course shall be conducted in the aircraft only if no FSTD is available and accessible and shall include:

(1) 25 hours of teaching and learning;

(2) 10 hours of technical training, including revision of technical knowledge, the preparation of lesson plans and the development of classroom/ simulator instructional skills;

(3) 5 hours of flight instruction on the appropriate aircraft or an FSTD representing that aircraft for single-pilot aircraft and 10 hours for multi-pilot aircraft or an FSTD representing that aircraft;

(4) the following training, as applicable:

(i) additional specific training before conducting LIFUS;

(ii) additional specific training before conducting landing training. That training in the FSTD shall include training for emergency procedures related to the aircraft.

(b) Applicants holding or having held an instructor certificate shall be fully credited towards the requirement of (a)(1).

(c) An applicant for a TRI certificate who holds an SFI certificate for the relevant type shall be fully credited towards the requirements of this paragraph for the issue of a TRI certificate restricted to flight instruction in simulators.

FCL.935.TRI TRI Assessment of competence

(a) The assessment of competence for a TRI for MPA and PL shall be conducted in an FFS. If no FFS is available, an aircraft shall be used.

(b) The assessment of competence for a TRI for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes and helicopters shall be conducted in any of the following:

(1) An available and accessible FFS ; or

(2) if an FFS is not available or accessible, in a combination of FSTD(s) and an aircraft; or

(3) if no FSTD is available or accessible in an aircraft.

FCL.940.TRI TRI Revalidation and renewal

(a) Revalidation

(1) Aeroplanes.

To revalidate a TRI(A) certificate, the applicant shall, within the last 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the certificate, fulfil two of the three following requirements:

(i) conduct one of the following parts of a complete type rating training course or reccurent training course: simulator session of at least 3 hours or one air exercise of at least 1 hour comprising a minimum of 2 take-offs and landings;

(ii) receive instructor refresher training as a TRI at an ATO;

(iii) pass the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935. Applicants who have complied with point FCL.910.TRI(b)(3) shall be deemed to comply with this requirement.

(2) Helicopters and powered-lift.

To revalidate a TRI (H) or TRI(PL) certificate, the applicant shall, within the 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the certificate fulfil at least two out of the three following requirements:

(i) Completed at least 50 hours of flight instruction on each of the types of aircraft for which instructional privileges are held or in an FSTD representing those types, of which at least 15 hours shall be within the 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the TRI certificate. In the case of TRI(PL), these hours of flight instruction shall be flown as a TRI or type rating examiner (TRE), or SFI or synthetic flight examiner (SFE).

In the case of TRI(H), time flown as FI, instrument rating instructor (IRI), synthetic training instructor (STI) or as any kind of examiner shall also be relevant for this purpose;

(ii) completed instructor refresher training as a TRI(H) or TRI(PL), as relevant, at an ATO;;

(iii) in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the certificate, passed an assessment of competence in accordance with points FCL.935, FCL.910.TRI(b)(3) or FCL.910.TRI(c)(3), as applicable

(3) For at least each alternate revalidation of a TRI certificate, holder shall have to pass the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935.

(4) If TRIs hold a certificate on more than one type of aircraft within the same category, the assessment of competence taken on one of those types shall revalidate the TRI certificate for the other types held within the same category of aircraft unless it is otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

(5) Specific requirements for revalidation of a TRI(H) certificate.

A TRI(H) holding an FI(H) certificate on the relevant type shall have full credit towards the requirements in (a) above. In this case, the TRI(H) certificate will be valid until the expiry date of the FI(H) certificate.

(b) Renewal

To renew a TRI certificate, applicants shall, within the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application, have passed the assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.935 and shall have completed the following:

(1) For Aeroplanes.

(i) at least 30 route sectors, including take-offs and landings on the applicable aeroplane type, of which maximum 15 sectors may be completed in an FFS;

(ii) instructor refresher training as a TRI at an ATO which shall cover the relevant elements of the TRI training course;

(2) for helicopters and powered lift.

(i) at least 10 hours of flight time, including take-offs and landings on the applicable aircraft type, of which maximum 5 hours may be completed in an FFS or FTD 2/3;

(ii) instructor refresher training as a TRI at an ATO, which shall cover the relevant elements of the TRI training course.

(3) If applicants held a certificate for more than one type of aircraft within the same category, the assessment of competence taken on one of those types of aircraft shall renew the TRI certificate for the other types held within the same category of aircraft, unless it is otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for the class rating instructor — CRI

FCL.905.CRI CRI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of a CRI are to conduct flight instruction in an aircraft or in a FSTD for:

(1) the issue, revalidation or renewal of a class or type rating for single-pilot aeroplanes, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, when the privileges sought by the applicant are to fly in single-pilot operations;

(2) a towing or aerobatic rating for the aeroplane category, provided the CRI holds the relevant rating and has demonstrated the ability to instruct for that rating to an FI qualified in accordance with FCL.905.FI(j).

(3) extension of LAPL(A) privileges to another class or variant of aeroplane.

(b) The privileges of a CRI are restricted to the class or type of aeroplane in which the instructor assessment of competence was taken. The privileges of the CRI shall be extended to further classes or types when the CRI has completed, within the last 12 months:

(1) 15 hours flight time as PIC on aeroplanes of the applicable class or type of aeroplane;

(2) one training flight from the right hand seat under the supervision of another CRI or FI qualified for that class or type occupying the other pilot's seat.

(ba) The privileges of CRIs are to conduct flight instruction in an aircraft or in a FSTD for class and type ratings for single-pilot aeroplanes, except for single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplanes, in multi-pilot operations, provided that CRIs meet any of the following conditions:

(1) hold or have held a TRI certificate for multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(2) have at least 500 hours on aeroplanes in multi-pilot operations and completed an MCCI training course in accordance with point FCL.930.MCCI.

(c) Applicants for a CRI for multi-engine aeroplanes holding a CRI certificate for single-engine aeroplanes shall have fulfilled the prerequisites for a CRI established in FCL.915.CRI(a) and the requirements of FCL.930.CRI(a)(3) and FCL.935.

FCL.915.CRI CRI Prerequisites

An applicant for a CRI certificate shall have completed at least:

(a) for multi-engine aeroplanes:

(1) 500 hours flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes;

(2) 30 hours as PIC on the applicable class or type of aeroplane;

(b) for single-engine aeroplanes:

(1) 300 hours flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes;

(2) 30 hours as PIC on the applicable class or type of aeroplane.

FCL.930.CRI CRI Training course

(a) The training course for the CRI shall include, at least:

(1) 25 hours of teaching and learning instruction;

(2) 10 hours of technical training, including revision of technical knowledge, the preparation of lesson plans and the development of classroom/simulator instructional skills;

(3) 5 hours of flight instruction on multi-engine aeroplanes or an FSTD representing that class or type of aeroplane, including at least 3 hours on the aeroplane, or at least 3 hours of flight instruction on single-engine aeroplanes, given by an FI(A) qualified in accordance with point FCL.905.FI(j).

(b) Applicants holding or having held an instructor certificate shall be fully credited towards the requirement of (a)(1).

FCL.940.CRI CRI Revalidation and renewal

(a) Revalidation

For revalidation of a CRI certificate the applicant shall fulfil, within the validity period of the CRI certificate at least two out of the following three requirements:

(1) conduct at least 10 hours of flight instruction in the role of a CRI. If the applicant has CRI privileges on both single-engine and multi-engine aeroplanes, the 10 hours of flight instruction shall be equally divided between single-engine and multi-engine aeroplanes; or

(2) receive refresher training as a CRI at an ATO; or

(3) pass the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935 for multi-engine or single-engine aeroplanes, as relevant.

(b) For at least each alternate revalidation of a CRI certificate, the holder shall have to comply with the requirement of (a)(3).

(c) Renewal.

If the CRI certificate has lapsed, the applicant shall, within a period of 12 months before the application for the renewal:

(1) have completed a refresher training as a CRI at an ATO;

(2) have completed the assessment of competence as required by point FCL.935.

SECTION 5 - Specific requirements for the instrument rating instructor — IRI

FCL.905.IRI IRI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of an IRI are to conduct flight instruction in an aircraft or in a FSTD for the issue, revalidation and renewal of an IR on the appropriate aircraft category.

(b) Specific requirements for the MPL course.

To conduct flight instruction in an aircraft or in a FSTD for the basic phase of training on an MPL course, the IRI(A) shall:

(1) hold an IR for multi-engine aeroplanes; and

(2) have completed at least 1500 hours of flight time in multi-crew operations.

(3) In the case of IRI already qualified to instruct on ATP(A) or CPL(A)/IR integrated courses, the requirement of (b)(2) may be replaced by the completion of the course provided for in paragraph FCL.905.FI(k)(3).

FCL.915.IRI IRI Prerequisites

Applicants for an IRI(A) certificate shall:

(a) In case of an IRI(A):

(1) to provide training in an aeroplane, have completed at least 800 hours of flight time under IFR, of which at least 400 hours shall be in aeroplanes;

(2) to apply for an IRI(A) for multi-engine aeroplanes, meet the requirements of points FCL.915.CRI(a), FCL.930.CRI and FCL.935;

(b) for an IRI(H):

(1) to provide training in a helicopter, have completed at least 500 hours of flight time under IFR, of which at least 250 hours shall be instrument flight time in helicopters; and

(2) when seeking privileges to provide training in multi-engine helicopters, meet the requirements of points FCL.910.TRI(c)(1) and FCL.915.TRI(d)(2);

(c) Applicants for an IRI(As) certificate shall, have completed at least 300 hours of flight time under IFR, of which at least 100 hours shall be instrument flight time in airships.

FCL.930.IRI IRI Training course

(a) The training course for the IRI shall include, at least:

(1) 25 hours of teaching and learning instruction;

(2) 10 hours of technical training, including revision of instrument theoretical knowledge, the preparation of lesson plans and the development of classroom instructional skills.

(3)

(i) For the IRI(A) at least 10 hours of flight instruction on an aeroplane, FFS, FTD 2/3 or FPNT II. In the case of applicants holding an FI(A) certificate, these hours are reduced to 5;

(ii) For The IRI(H) at least 10 hours of flight instruction on a helicopter, FFS, FTD 2/3 or FNPT II/III. In the case of applicants holding an FI(H) certificate, those hours are reduced to at least 5;.

(iii) For The IRI(As) at least 10 hours of flight instruction on an airship, FFS, FTD 2/3 or FNPT II.

(b) Flight instruction shall be given by an FI qualified in accordance with FCL.905.FI(i).

(c) Applicants holding or having held an instructor certificate shall be fully credited towards the requirement of (a)(1).

FCL.940.IRI IRI Revalidation and renewal

For revalidation and renewal of an IRI certificate, the holder shall meet the requirements for revalidation and renewal of an FI certificate, in accordance with FCL.940.FI.

SECTION 6- Specific requirements for the synthetic flight instructor — SFI

FCL.905.SFI SFI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of an SFIs are to carry out synthetic flight instruction, within the relevant aircraft category, for:

(1) the revalidation and renewal of an IR, provided that they hold or have held an IR in the relevant aircraft category; and has completed an IRI training course; and

(2) the issue of an IR provided that they hold or have held an IR in the relevant aircraft category and have completed an IRI training course.

(b) The privileges of an SFIs for single-pilot aeroplanes are to carry out synthetic flight instruction for:

(1) the issue, revalidation and renewal of type ratings for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, when the applicant seeks privileges to operate in single-pilot operations.

The privileges of the SFI(SPA) may be extended to flight instruction for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes type ratings in multi-pilot operations, provided that they meet any of the following conditions:

(i) holds or has held a TRI certificate for multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(ii) have at least 500 hours on aeroplanes in multi-pilot operations and have completed an MCCI training course in accordance with point FCL.930.MCCI;

(2) The MCC and the MPL training courses on the basic phase, provided that the privileges of SFIs(SPA) have been extended to multi-pilot operations in accordance with point (1);

(c) the privileges of SFIs for multi-pilot aeroplanes are to carry out synthetic flight instruction for:

(1) the issue, revalidation and renewal of type ratings for multi-pilot aeroplanes and if applicants seek privileges to operate in multi-pilot operations, for single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplanes;

(2) the MCC training course;

(3) the MPL course on the basic, intermediate and advanced phases, provided that, for the basic phase, they hold or have held an FI(A) or an IRI(A) certificate;

(d) the privileges of SFI's for helicopters are to carry out synthetic flight instruction for:

(1) the issue, revalidation and renewal of helicopter type ratings;

(2) MCC training, provided that they have at least 350 hours as a pilot in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category..

(e) The privileges of an SFI include privileges to conduct EBT practical assessment at an EBT operator, provided that the instructor complies with the requirements of TCAR OPS Part ORO for EBT instructor standardisation at that EBT operator.

FCL.910.SFI SFI Restricted privileges

The privileges of the SFI shall be restricted to the FTD 2/3 or FFS of the aircraft type in which the SFI training course was taken.

The privileges may be extended to other FSTDs representing further types of the same category of aircraft when the holder has:

(a) completed the simulator content of the relevant type rating course;

(b) completed the relevant parts of the technical training and the FSTD content of flight instruction syllabus of the applicable TRI course.

(c) conducted on a complete type rating course at least 3 hours of flight instruction related to the duties of an SFI on the applicable type under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a TRE or an SFE qualified for this purpose;

The privileges of the SFI shall be extended to further variants in accordance with operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, if the SFI has completed the type relevant parts of the technical training and the FSTD content of the flight instruction syllabus of the applicable TRI course.

FCL.915.SFI SFI Prerequisites

An applicant for an SFI certificate shall:

(a) hold or have held a CPL, MPL or ATPL in the appropriate aircraft category;

(b) have completed the proficiency check for the issue of the specific aircraft type rating in an FFS representing the applicable type, within the 12 months preceding the application; and

(c) additionally, for an SFI(A) certificate for multi-pilot aeroplanes or SFI(PL) certificate, have:

(1) at least 1500 hours flight time as a pilot on multi-pilot aeroplanes or powered-lift, as applicable;

(2) completed, as a pilot or as an observer, within the 12 months preceding the application, at least:

(i) 3 route sectors on the flight deck of the applicable aircraft type; or

(ii) 2 line-orientated flight training-based simulator sessions conducted by qualified flight crew on the flight deck of the applicable type. These simulator sessions shall include 2 flights of at least 2 hours each between 2 different aerodromes, and the associated pre-flight planning and de-briefing;

(d) additionally, for an SFI(A) certificate for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes:

(1) have completed at least 500 hours of flight time as PIC on single-pilot aeroplanes,

(2) hold or have held a multi-engine IR(A) rating; and

(3) have met the requirements in (c)(2);

(e) additionally, for an SFI(H) certificate have:

(1) completed, as a pilot or as an observer, at least 1 hour of flight time on the flight deck of the applicable type, within the 12 months preceding the application; and

(2) in the case of multi-pilot helicopters, at least 1 000 hours of flying experience as a pilot in helicopters, including at least 350 hours in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category;;

(3) in the case of single-pilot multi-engine helicopters, completed 500 hours as pilot of helicopters, including 100 hours as PIC on single-pilot multi-engine helicopters;

(4) in the case of single-pilot single-engine helicopters, completed 250 hours as a pilot on helicopters;

(5) in the case of single-pilot helicopters in multi-pilot operations, completed at least 350 hours in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category.

FCL.930.SFI SFI Training course

(a) The training course for the SFI shall include:

(1) the FSTD content of the applicable type rating course;

(2) the relevant parts of the technical training and the FSTD content of the flight instruction syllabus of the applicable TRI training course.

(3) 25 hours of teaching and learning instruction.

(b) An applicant for an SFI certificate who holds a TRI certificate for the relevant type shall be fully credited towards the requirements of this paragraph.

FCL.940.SFI SFI Revalidation and renewal

(a) Revalidation.

To revalidate an an SFI certificate the applicant shall, before the expiry date of the SFI certificate, at least two out of the following three requirements:

(1) Have completed 50 hours as an instructor or an examiner in FSTDs, of which at least 15 hours shall be within the 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the SFI certificate;

(2) Have completed instructor refresher training as an SFI at an ATO;

(3) Have passed the relevant sections of the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935.

(b) Additionally, applicants shall have completed, on an FFS, the proficiency checks for the issue of the specific aircraft type ratings representing the types for which privileges are held.

(c) For at least each alternate revalidation of an SFI certificate, the holder shall have to comply with the requirement of (a)(3).

(d) If an SFI holds a certificate in more than one type of aircraft within the same category , the assessment of competence taken on one of those types shall revalidate the SFI certificate forthe other types held within the same category of aircraft, unless otherwise is determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

(e) Renewal.

To renew the SFI certificate, applicants shall, within the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application for the renewal, comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) Have completed instructor refresher training as an SFI at an ATO;

(2) have passed the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.935

(3) have completed, on an FSTD, the skill test for the issue of the specific aircraft type ratings representing the types for which privileges are to be renewed.

SECTION 7 - Specific requirements for the multi-crew cooperation instructor — MCCI

FCL.905.MCCI MCCI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of an MCCI are to carry out flight instruction during:

(1) the practical part of MCC courses when not combined with type rating training; and

(2) in the case of MCCI(A), the basic phase of the MPL integrated training course, provided he/she holds or has held an FI(A) or an IRI(A) certificate.

FCL.910.MCCI MCCI Restricted privileges

The privileges of the holder of an MCCI certificate shall be restricted to the FNPT II/III MCC, FTD 2/3 or FFS in which the MCCI training course was taken.

The privileges may be extended to other FSTDs representing further types of aircraft when the holder has completed the practical training of the MCCI course on that type of FNPT II/III MCC, FTD 2/3 or FFS.

FCL.915.MCCI MCCI Prerequisites

An applicant for an MCCI certificate shall:

(a) hold or have held a CPL, a MPL or an ATPL in the appropriate aircraft category;

(b) have at least:

(1) in the case of aeroplanes, airships and powered-lift aircraft, 1 500 hours of flying experience as a pilot in multi-pilot operations, of which at least 350 hours in the appropriate aircraft category;

(2) in the case of helicopters, 1 000 hours of flying experience as a pilot in multi-pilot operations, of which at least 350 hours in helicopters.

FCL.930.MCCI MCCI Training course

(a) The training course for the MCCI shall include, at least:

(1) 25 hours of teaching and learning instruction;

(2) technical training related to the type of FSTD where the applicant wishes to instruct;

(3) 3 hours of practical instruction, which may be flight instruction or MCC instruction on the relevant FNPT II/III MCC, FTD 2/3 or FFS, under the supervision of a TRI, SFI or MCCI nominated by the ATO for that purpose. These hours of flight instruction under supervision shall include the assessment of the applicant's competence as described in FCL.920.

(b) Applicants holding or having held an FI, TRI, CRI, IRI or SFI certificate shall be fully credited towards the requirement of (a)(1).

FCL.940.MCCI MCCI Revalidation and renewal

(a) Revalidation. For revalidation of an MCCI certificate the applicant shall have completed the requirements of FCL.930.MCCI(a)(3) on the relevant type of FNPT II/III, FTD 2/3 or FFS, within the last 12 months of the validity period of the MCCI certificate.

(b) Renewal.If the MCCI certificate has lapsed, the applicant shall complete the requirements of FCL.930.MCCI(a)(2) and (3) on the relevant type of FNPT II/III MCC, FTD 2/3 or FFS.

SECTION 8 - Specific requirements for the synthetic training instructor — STI

FCL.905.STI STI Privileges and conditions

(a) The privileges of an STI are to carry out synthetic flight instruction in the appropriate aircraft category for:

(1) the issue of a licence;

(2) the issue, revalidation or renewal of an IR and a class or type rating for single-pilot aircraft, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes.

(b) Additional privileges for the STI(A). The privileges of an STI(A) shall include synthetic flight instruction during the core flying skills training of the MPL integrated training course.

FCL.910.STI STI Restricted privileges

The privileges of an STI shall be restricted to the FSTD in which the STI training course was taken.

The privileges may be extended to other FSTDs representing further types of aircraft in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application the holders have:

(a) completed the FSTD content of the CRI or TRI course on the applicable type or class of aircraft for which instructional privileges are sought;

(b) passed in the FSTD on which instruction is to be conducted ,the applicable section of the proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation for the appropriate class or type of aicraft;

For STIs(A) instructing on BITD only, the proficiency check shall include only the exercises appropriate for the skill test for the issue of a PPL(A) ;

(c) conducted, on a CPL an IR, a PPL or class or type rating course, at least 3 hours of flight instruction under supervision of an FI, a CRI(A), an IRI or a TRI nominated by the ATO for this purpose, including at least 1 hour of flight instruction that is supervised by an FIE in the appropriate aircraft category.

FCL.915.STI STI Prerequisites

(a) Applicants for the issue of an STI certificate shall:

(1) hold, or have held within the 3 years prior to the application, a pilot licence and instructional privileges appropriate to the courses on which instruction is intended;

(2) have completed in an FSTD the relevant proficiency check for the class or type rating, in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application.

Applicants for the issue of an STI(A) wishing to instruct on BITDs only, shall complete the exercises appropriate for a skill test for the issue of a PPL(A) only.

(b) Additionally to the requirements laid down in point (a), applicants the issue of an STI(H) certificate shall, have completed at least 1 hour of flight time as an observer on the flight deck of the applicable type of helicopter, in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application.

FCL.930.STI STI Training course

(a) The training course for the STI shall comprise at least 3 hours of flight instruction related to the duties of an STI in an FFS, FTD 2/3 or FNPT II/III, under the supervision of an FIE. These hours of flight instruction under supervision shall include the assessment of the applicant's competence as described in FCL.920.

Applicants for an STI(A) wishing to instruct on a BITD only, shall complete the flight instruction on a BITD.

(b) For applicants for an STI(H), the course shall also include the FFS content of the applicable TRI course.

FCL.940.STI Revalidation and renewal of the STI certificate

(a) Revalidation.

For revalidation of an STI certificate the applicant shall have, within the last 12 months of the validity period of the STI certificate:

(1) Have conducted at least 3 hours of flight instruction in an FSTD~~,~~ as part of a complete CPL, IR, PPL or class or type rating course; and

(2) Have passed in the FSTD on which flight instruction is conducted, the applicable sections of the proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation for the appropriate class or type of aircraft.

For STIs(A) instructing on BITDs only, the proficiency check shall include the exercises appropriate for a skill test for the issue of a PPL(A) only.

(b) Renewal.

If the STI certificate has lapsed, the applicant applicants shall within the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application for the renewal :

(1) receive refresher training as an STI at an ATO;

(2) pass in the FSTD on which flight instruction is routinely conducted, the applicable sections of the proficiency check in accordance with Appendix 9 to this regulation for the appropriate class or type of aircraft.

For an STI(A) instructing on BITDs only, the proficiency check shall include the exercises appropriate for a skill test for the issue of a PPL(A) only;

(3) conduct, in the relevant aircraft category, on a complete CPL, IR, PPL or class or type rating course, at least 3 hours of flight instruction under the supervision of an FI, CRI, IRI or TRI nominated by the ATO for this purpose, including at least 1 hour of flight instruction supervised by an FIE.

SUBPART K - EXAMINERS

SECTION 1 - Common requirements

FCL.1000 Examiner certificates

(a) General.

Holders of an examiner certificate shall:

(1) hold, unless otherwise determined in this regulation, an equivalent licence, rating or certificate to the ones for which they are authorised to conduct skill tests, proficiency checks or assessments of competence and the privilege to instruct for them;

(2) be qualified to act as PIC on the aircraft during a skill test, proficiency check or assessment of competence when conducted on the aircraft.

(b) Special conditions:

(1) the CAAT may issue a specific certificate granting privileges for the conduct of skill tests, proficiency checks and assessment of competence if compliance with the requirements established in this Subpart is not possible because of the introduction of any of the following:

(i) new aircraft in the Kingdom of Thailand or in an operator's fleet

(ii) new training course in this regulation,

Such a certificate shall be limited to the skill tests and proficiency checks necessary for the introduction of the new type of aircraft and its validity shall not, in any case, exceed 1 year.

(2) Holders of a certificate issued in accordance with (b)(1) who wish to apply for an examiner certificate shall comply with the prerequisites and revalidation requirements for that category of examiner certificate.

(3) Where no qualified examiner is available, competent authorities may, on a case-by -case basis, authorise inspectors or examiners who do not meet the relevant instructor, type or class rating requirements as specified in (a), to perform skill tests, proficiency checks and assessments of competence.

(c) Examination provided outside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand:

(1) way of derogation from point (a), in the case of skill tests and proficiency checks provided outside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand, the CAAT may issue an examiner certificate to applicants holding a pilot licence issued by a third country in compliance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention, provided that those applicant:

(i) holds at least an equivalent licence, rating, or certificate to the one for which they are authorised to conduct skill tests, proficiency checks or assessments of competence, and in any case at least a CPL;

(ii) are qualified to act as PIC in the aircraft during a skill test or proficiency check that is conducted in the aircraft;

(iii) comply with the requirements established in this Subpart for the issue of the relevant examiner certificate; and

(iv) demonstrates to the CAAT an adequate level of knowledge of the Thailand aviation safety rules to be able to exercise examiner privileges in accordance with this regulation.

(2) The certificate referred to in point (1) shall be limited to performing skill tests and proficiency checks:

(i) outside the territory of the Kingdom of Thailand; and

(ii) to pilots who have sufficient knowledge of the language in which the test/check is given.

FCL.1005 Limitation of privileges in case of vested interests

Examiners shall not conduct:

(a) skill tests or assessments of competence of applicants for the issue of a licence, rating or certificate to whom they have provided more than 25 % of the required flight instruction for the licence, rating or certificate for which the skill test or assessment of competence is being taken; or

(b) skill tests, proficiency checks or assessments of competence whenever they feel that their objectivity may be affected.

FCL.1010 Prerequisites for examiners

Applicants for an examiner certificate shall demonstrate:

(a) relevant knowledge, background and appropriate experience related to the privileges of an examiner;

(b) that they have not been subject to any sanctions, including the suspension, limitation or revocation of any of their licences, ratings or certificates issued in accordance with this regulation, for non-compliance with the Thailand Aviation law and regulations during the last 3 years.

FCL.1015 Examiner standardisation

(a) An applicant for an examiner certificate shall undertake a standardisation course which is provided by the CAAT or which is provided by an ATO and approved by the CAAT.

(b) The standardisation course shall consist of theoretical and practical instruction and shall include, at least:

(1) the conduct of 2 skill tests, proficiency checks or assessments of competences for the licences, ratings or certificates for which the applicant seeks the privilege to conduct tests and checks;

(2) instruction on the applicable requirements in this regulation and the applicable air operations requirements, the conduct of skill tests, proficiency checks and assessments of competence, and their documentation and reporting;

(3) a briefing on the national administrative procedures, requirements for protection of personal data, liability, accident insurance and fees;

(4) an instruction on how to get access to these national procedures.

FCL.1020 Examiners assessment of competence

Applicants for an examiner certificate shall demonstrate their competence to an inspector from the CAAT or a senior examiner specifically authorised to do so by the CAAT responsible for the examiner's certificate through the conduct of a skill test, proficiency check or assessment of competence in the examiner role for which privileges are sought, including briefing, conduct of the skill test, proficiency check or assessment of competence, and assessment of the person to whom the test, check or assessment is given, debriefing and recording documentation.

FCL.1025 Validity, revalidation and renewal of examiner certificates

(a) Validity.

An examiner certificate shall be valid for 3 years.

(b) Revalidation.

To revalidate an examiner certificate, holders shall comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) before the expiry date of the certificate, have conducted at least six skill tests, proficiency checks, assessments of competence, or EBT evaluation phases during an EBT module referred to in point ORO.FC.231 of TCAR OPS Part ORO.

(2) in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the certificate, have completed an examiner refresher course which is provided by the CAAT or which is provided by an ATO and approved by the CAAT;

(3) One of the skill tests, or proficiency checks, assessment of competence or EBT evaluation phases conducted in accordance with (1) shall take place in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the examiner certificate and shall:

(i) Have been assessed by an inspector from the CAAT or by a senior examiner specifically authorised to do so by the CAAT.

(ii) Comply with the requirements in point FCL.1020.

If applicants for the revalidation hold privileges for more than one category of examiner, all examiner privileges may be revalidated if applicants comply with the requirements in (b)(1) and (2) and FCL.1020 for one of the categories of examiner certificate held, in agreement with the CAAT.

(c) Renewal.

If the certificate has expired, before resuming the exercise of the privileges, the applicants shall comply with the requirements of (b)(2) and FCL.1020 in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the application for the renewal..

(d) An examiner certificate shall only be revalidated or renewed if applicants demonstrate continued compliance with the requirements laid down in points FCL.1010 and FCL.1030.

FCL.1030 Conduct of skill tests, proficiency checks and assessments of competence

(a) When conducting skill tests, proficiency checks and assessments of competence, examiners shall:

(1) ensure that communication with the applicant can be established without language barriers;

(2) verify that the applicant complies with all the qualification, training and experience requirements in this regulation for the issue, revalidation or renewal of the licence, rating or certificate for which the skill test, proficiency check or assessment of competence is taken;

(3) make the applicant aware of the consequences of providing incomplete, inaccurate or false information related to their training and flight experience.

(b) After completion of the skill test or proficiency check, the examiner shall:

(1) inform the applicant of the result of the test. In the event of a partial pass or fail, the examiner shall inform the applicant that he/she may not exercise the privileges of the rating until a full pass has been obtained. The examiner shall detail any further training requirement and explain the applicant's right of appeal;

(2) in the event of a pass in a proficiency check or assessment of competence for revalidation or renewal, endorse the applicant's licence or certificate with the new expiry date of the rating or certificate, if specifically authorised for that purpose by the CAAT;

(3) provide the applicant with a signed report of the skill test, or proficiency check and submit without delay copies of the report to the CAAT. The report shall include:

(i) a declaration that the examiner has received information from the applicant regarding his/her experience and instruction, and found that experience and instruction complying with the applicable requirements in this regulation;

(ii) confirmation that all the required manoeuvres and exercises have been completed, as well as information on the verbal theoretical knowledge examination, when applicable. If an item has been failed, the examiner shall record the reasons for this assessment;

(iii) the result of the test, check or assessment of competence;

(iv) a declaration that the examiner has reviewed and applied the applicable procedures and requirements;

(c) Examiners shall maintain records for 5 years with details of all skill tests, proficiency checks and assessments of competence performed and their results.

(d) Upon request by the CAAT, examiners shall submit all records and reports, and any other information, as required for oversight activities.

SECTION 2 - Specific requirements for flight examiner – FE

FCL.1005.FE FE Privileges and conditions

(a) FE(A). The privileges of a FE for aeroplanes are to conduct:

(1) skill tests for the issue of the PPL(A) and skill tests and proficiency checks for associated single-pilot class and type ratings, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, provided that the examiner has completed at least 1000 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes or TMGs, including at least 250 hours of flight instruction;

(2) skill tests for the issue of the CPL(A) and skill tests and proficiency checks for the associated single-pilot class and type ratings, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, provided that the examiner has completed at least 2000 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes or TMGs, including at least 250 hours of flight instruction;

(3) skill tests and proficiency checks for the LAPL(A), provided that the examiner has completed at least 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes or TMGs, including at least 100 hours of flight instruction;

(b) FE(H). The privileges of a Flight examiner for helicopters are to conduct

(1) skill tests for the issue of the PPL(H) and skill tests and proficiency checks for single-pilot single-engine helicopter type ratings entered in a PPL(H), provided that the examiner has completed 1000 hours of flight time as a pilot on helicopters, including at least 250 hours of flight instruction;

(2) skill tests for the issue of the CPL(H) and skill tests and proficiency checks for single-pilot single-engine helicopter type ratings entered in a CPL(H), provided the examiner has completed 2000 hours of flight time as pilot on helicopters, including at least 250 hours of flight instruction;

(3) skill tests and proficiency checks for single-pilot multi-engine helicopter type ratings entered in a PPL(H) or a CPL(H), provided the examiner has completed the requirements in (1) or (2), as applicable, and holds a CPL(H) or ATPL(H) and, when applicable, an IR(H);

(4) skill tests and proficiency checks for the LAPL(H), provided that the examiner has completed at least 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on helicopters, including at least 150 hours of flight instruction.

(c) FE)As): The privileges of a Flight examiner for Airship are to conduct .

The privileges of an FE (As) for airships are to conduct skill tests for the issue of the PPL(As) and CPL(As) and skill tests and proficiency checks for the associated airship type ratings, provided that the examiner has completed 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on airships, including 100 hours of flight instruction.

(d) FE(G): The privileges of a Flight examiner for gliders (FE(G))

The privileges of an FE(G) for gliders are to conduct:

(1) skill tests and proficiency checks for the GPL and the LAPL(G), provided that the examiner has completed 300 hours of flight time as a pilot on gliders or powered gliders, including 150 hours or 300 launches of flight instruction;

(2) proficiency checks for the extension of the GPL privileges to commercial operations, provided that the examiner has completed 300 hours of flight time as a pilot on gliders or powered gliders, including 90 hours of flight instruction;

(3) skill tests for the extension of the GPL or LAPL(G) privileges to TMG, provided that the examiner has completed 300 hours of flight time as a pilot on gliders or powered gliders, including 50 hours of flight instruction on TMG;

(e) FE(B): The privileges of a Flight examiner for balloons (FE(B))

The privileges of an FE(B) for balloons are to conduct:

(1) skill tests for the issue of the BPL and the LAPL(B) and skill tests and proficiency checks for the extension of the privileges to another balloon class or group, provided that the examiner has completed 250 hours of flight time as a pilot on balloons, including 50 hours of flight instruction;

(2) proficiency checks for the extension of the BPL privileges to commercial operations, provided that the examiner has completed 300 hours of flight time as a pilot on balloons, of which 50 hours in the same group of balloons for which the extension is sought. The 300 hours of flight time shall include 50 hours of flight instruction.

FCL.1010.FE FE Prerequisites

An applicant for an FE certificate shall hold an FI certificate in the appropriate aircraft category.

SECTION 3 - Specific requirements for type rating examiners – TRE

FCL.1005.TRE TRE Privileges and conditions

(a) TRE(A) and TRE(PL). The privileges of TRE(A) and TRE(PL) for aeroplanes or powered-lift aircraft are to conduct:

(1) skill tests for the initial issue of type ratings for aeroplanes or powered-lift aircraft, as applicable;

(2) proficiency checks for revalidation or renewal of type ratings, and IRs;

(3) skill tests for ATPL(A) issue;

(4) skill tests for MPL issue, provided that the examiner has complied with the requirements in FCL.925;

(5) assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of a TRI or SFI certificate in the applicable aircraft category, provided that they have completed at least 3 years as a TRE and have undergone specific training for the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.1015(b).

(b) Type rating examiners for helicopters (TRE(H)).

The privileges of a TRE(H) are to conduct:

(1) skill tests and proficiency checks for the issue, revalidation or renewal of helicopter type ratings;

(2) proficiency checks for the revalidation or renewal of IRs, provided the TRE(H) holds a valid IR(H);

(3) skill tests for ATPL(H) issue;

(4) assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of a TRI(H) or SFI(H) certificate, provided that they have completed at least 3 years as a TRE and have undergone specific training for the assessment of competence in accordance with FCL.1015(b).

FCL.1010.TRE TRE Prerequisites

(a) TRE(A) and TRE(PL).

Applicants for a TRE certificate for aeroplanes and powered-lift aircraft shall:

(1) in the case of multi-pilot aeroplanes or powered-lift aircraft, have completed 1500 hours of flight time as a pilot of multi-pilot aeroplanes or powered-lift aircraft, as applicable, of which at least 500 hours shall be as PIC;

(2) in the case of single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, have completed 500 hours of flight time as a pilot of single-pilot aeroplanes, of which at least 200 hours shall be as PIC;

(3) hold a CPL or ATPL and a TRI certificate for the applicable type;

(4) for the initial issue of an TRE certificate, have completed at least 50 hours of flight instruction as a TRI, FI or SFI in the applicable type or an FSTD representing that type.

(b) TRE(H). Applicants for a TRE (H) certificate for helicopters shall:

(1) hold a TRI(H) certificate or, in the case of single-pilot single-engine helicopters, a valid FI(H) certificate, for the applicable type;

(2) for the initial issue of a TRE certificate, have completed 50 hours of flight instruction as a TRI, FI or SFI in the applicable type or an FSTD representing that type;

(3) in the case of multi-pilot helicopters, hold a CPL(H) or ATPL(H) and have completed 1500 hours of flight as a pilot on multi-pilot helicopters, of which at least 500 hours shall be as PIC;

(4) in the case of single-pilot multi-engine helicopters:

(i) have completed 1000 hours of flight as pilot on helicopters, of which at least 500 hours shall be as PIC;

(ii) hold a CPL(H) or ATPL(H) and, when applicable, a valid IR(H;

(5) in the case of single-pilot single-engine helicopters:

(i) have completed 750 hours of flight as a pilot on helicopters, of which at least 500 hours shall be as PIC;

(ii) hold a CPL(H) or ATPL(H).

(6) Before the privileges of a TRE(H) are extended from single-pilot operations to multi-pilot operations on the same type of helicopter, the holder shall have either:

(i) at least 100 hours in multi-pilot operations on this type; or

(ii) at least 350 hours in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category.

(7) In the case of applicants for the first multi-pilot multi-engine TRE certificate, the 1500 hours of flight experience on multi-pilot helicopters required in (b)(3) may be considered to have been met if they have completed the 500 hours of flight time as PIC on a multi-pilot helicopter of the same type.

SECTION 4 - Specific requirements for Class Rating Examiner – CRE

FCL.1005.CRE CRE Privileges

The privileges of a class rating examiners CRE are to conduct, for single-pilot aeroplanes, except for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes:

(a) skill tests for the issue of class and type ratings;

(b) proficiency checks for:

(1) revalidation or renewal of class and type ratings;

(2) revalidation of IRs, provided that they have completed at least 1500 hours as pilots of aeroplanes and have competed at least 450 hours of flight time under IFR;

(3) renewal of IRs, provided that they comply with the requirements laid down in point FCL.1010.IRE(a);

(c) skill tests for the extension of LAPL(A) privileges to another class or variant of aeroplane.

FCL.1010.CRE CRE Prerequisites

Applicants for a CRE certificate shall:

(a) hold a CPL(A), MPL(A) or ATPL(A) with single-pilot privileges or have held it and hold a PPL(A);

(b) hold a CRI certificate or an FI certificate with instructional privileges for the applicable class or type;

(c) have completed 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes.

SECTION 5 - Specific requirements for Instrument Rating Examiner – IRE

FCL.1005.IRE IRE Privileges

The privileges of the holder of an instrument rating examiner (IRE) certificate are to conduct skill tests for the issue, and proficiency checks for the revalidation or renewal of IRs.

FCL.1010.IRE IRE Prerequisites

(a) IRE for aeroplane (IRE(A)). Applicants for an IRE certificate for aeroplanes shall hold an IRI(A) or an FI(A) certificate with the privilege to instruct for the IR(A) and shall have completed:

(1) 2000 hours of flight time as a pilot of aeroplanes; and

(2) 450 hours of flight time under IFR, of which 250 hours shall be as an instructor.

(b) IRE for helicopters (IRE(H)).Applicants for an IRE certificate for helicopters shall hold an IRI(H) or an FI (H) certificate with the privilege to instruct for the IR(H) and shall have completed:

(1) 2000 hours of flight time as a pilot on helicopters; and

(2) 300 hours of instrument flight time on helicopters, of which 200 hours shall be as an instructor.

(c) IRE for airships ((IRE(As)). Applicants for an IRE certificate for airships shall hold an IRI(As) or FI(As) certificate with the privilege to instruct for the IR(As) and shall have completed:

(1) 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on airships; and

(2) 100 hours of instrument flight time on airships, of which 50 hours shall be as an instructor.

SECTION 6 - Specific requirements for Synthetic Flight Examiner – SFE

FCL.1005.SFE SFE Privileges and conditions

(a) SFE for aeroplanes (SFE(A)) and SFE for powered lift (SFE(PL)).

The privileges of an SFE's on aeroplanes or powered-lift aircraft are to conduct in an FFS or for the assesment of competence in point (5) on the applicable FSTD:

(1) skill and proficiency checks for the issue, revalidation or renewal of type ratings or powered-lift aircraft, as applicable;

(2) proficiency checks for the revalidation or renewal of IRs if combined with the revalidation or renewal of a type rating, provided that they have passed a proficiency check for the aircraft type including the instrument rating within the last year;

(3) skill tests for ATPL(A) issue;

(4) skill tests for MPL issue, provided they have complied with the requirements in FCL.925; and

(5) assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of an SFI certificate in the relevant aircraft category, provided that they have completed at least 3 years as an SFE (A) and have undergone specific training for the assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.1015 (b).

(b) SFE(H) for helicopters (SFE(H))

The privileges of an SFE's (H) for helicopters are to conduct in an FFS or for the assessment of competence in point (4) on the applicable FSTD:

(1) skill tests and proficiency checks for the issue, revalidation and renewal of type ratings; and

(2) proficiency checks for the revalidation and renewal of IRs if those checks are combined with the revalidation or renewal of a type rating, provided that the SFEs have passed a proficiency check for the aircraft type including the instrument rating within the last year preceding the proficiency check;

(3) skill tests for ATPL(H) issue; and

(4) assessments of competence skill tests and proficiency checks for the issue, revalidation or renewal of an SFI(H) certificate, provided that they have completed at least 3 years as an SFE (H) and have undergone specific training for the assessment of competence in accordance with point FCL.1015 (b).

FCL.1010.SFE SFE Prerequisites

(a) SFE(A).Applicants for an SFE(A) certificate shall comply with all of the following conditions

(1) in the case of multi-pilot aeroplane

(i) hold or have held an ATPL(A), and a type rating for the applicable type of aeroplane

(ii) hold an SFI(A) certificate for the applicable type of aeroplane; and

(iii) have at least 1500 hours of flight time as a pilot on multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(2) in the case of single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplanes:

(i) hold or have held a CPL(A) or an ATPL(A) and a type rating for applicable type of aeroplane

(ii) hold an SFI(A) certificate for the applicable class or type of aeroplane; and

(iii) have at least 500 hours of flight time as pilots of single-pilot aeroplanes;

(3) for the initial issue of an SFE certificate, have completed at least 50 hours of synthetic flight instruction as a TRI(A) or an SFI(A) on the applicable type.

(b) SFE(H). Applicants for an SFE(H) certificate for helicopters shall comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) hold or have held an ATPL(H), a type rating; and an SFI(H) certificate for the applicable type of helicopter;

(2) hold an SFI(H) certificate for the applicable helicopter;

(3) in the case of multi-pilot helicopters, have at least 1 000 hours of flight time as pilots of multi-pilot helicopters;

(4) in the case of single-pilot helicopters in multi-pilot operations, have completed at least 350 hours in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category;

(5) for the initial issue of an SFE certificate, have completed at least 50 hours of synthetic flight instruction as a TRI(H) or an SFI(H) on the applicable type.

SECTION 7 - Specific requirements for the flight instructor examiner – FIE

FCL.1005.FIE FIE Privileges and conditions

(a) Flight instructor examiner aeroplanes FIE(A).

The privileges of an FIE(A) on aeroplanes are to conduct assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of certificates for FI(A), CRI(A), IRI(A), STI(A) and TRI(A) on single-pilot aeroplanes, provided that the relevant instructor certificate is held.

(b) Flight instructor examiner helicopters FIE(H).

The privileges of an FIE(H) on helicopters are to conduct assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of certificates for FI(H), IRI(H), STI(H) and TRI(H) on single-pilot helicopter., provided that the relevant instructor certificate is held.

(c) Flight instructor examiner for airships FIE(As), gliders (FIE(G)), and for balloons (FIE(B)).

The privileges of an FIE(As) on airships, FIE(G) on gliders, FIE(B) balloons are to conduct assessments of competence for the issue, revalidation or renewal of instructor certificates on the applicable aircraft category., provided that the relevant instructor certificate is held.

FCL.1010.FIE FIE Prerequisites

(a) FIE(A).

In case of Applicants wishing to conduct assessments of competence:

(1) hold the relevant instructor certificate, as applicable;

(2) have completed 2000 hours of flight time as a pilot on aeroplanes or TMGs; and

(3) have at least 100 hours of flight time instructing applicants for an instructor certificate.

(b) FIE(H).

Applicants for an FIE(H) certificate for helicopters shall:

(1) hold the relevant instructor certificate, as applicable;

(2) have completed 2000 hours of flight time as pilot on helicopters;

(3) have at least 100 hours of flight time instructing applicants for an instructor certificate.

(c) FIE(As).

Applicants for an FIE(As) certificate for airships shall:

(1) have completed 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on airships;

(2) have at least 20 hours of flight time instructing applicants for an FI(As) certificate; and

(3) hold the relevant FI (As) instructor certificate.

(d) FIE(G).

Applicants for an FIE (G) certificate for gliders shall:

(1) have completed 500 hours of flight time as a pilot on gliders or powered gliders; and

(2) have completed:

(i) applicants wishing to conduct assessments of competence on TMGs, 10 hours or 30 take-offs instructing applicants for an instructor certificate in TMGs;

(ii) in all other cases, 10 hours or 30 launches instructing applicants for an instructor certificate.

(3) hold the relevant FI(G) instructor certificate;

(e) FIE(B).

Applicants for an FIE(B) certificate for balloons shall:

(1) have completed 350 hours of flight time as a pilot on balloons;

(2) have completed 10 hours instructing applicants for an instructor certificate.

(3) hold the relevant instructor an FI(B) certificate;

SECTION 8 - Specific requirements for the Senior Examiners – SE

FCL.1005.SE SE Privileges and conditions

A senior examiner is specifically tasked by the CAAT to perform assessment of competence of examiners, for the issuance, renewal and revalidation of examiners certificates. This assessment of competence of examiners is performed when examiners are performing skill tests, proficiency checks or assessment of. competence.

Applicants for Senior examiners certificate shall hold an equivalent licence, rating or certificate to the ones for which they will be authorised;

FCL.1010.SE SE Prerequisites

Senior examiners shall.

(1) hold a valid or current examiner certificate appropriate to the privileges being given;

(2) Have conducted a sufficient number of skill tests or proficiency checks as examiner in accordance with the procedures established by the CAAT.

(3) Pass a pre-assessment carried out by a CAAT inspector specifically authorised to do so during a skill test or proficiency check.

(4) Attend a senior examiner course arranged by the CAAT. Content and duration of this course, that shall contain theoretical and practical parts, shall comply with the provisions contained in CAAT procedures.

FCL.1025.SE SE Validity, revalidation and renewal of Senior examiner certificates

(a) Validity.

The validity of the authorisation shall not exceed the validity of the examiners certificate, and in any case shall not exceed 3 years

(b) Revalidation

To revalidate a senior examiner certificate, holders shall comply with all of the following conditions:

(1) have demonstrated an experience as a senior examiner acceptable to the CAAT in accordance with CAAT procedures;

(2) in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the certificate, have completed a senior examiner refresher course arranged by the CAAT; Content and duration of this refresher course shall comply with the provisions contained in CAAT procedures.

(3) One assessment of competence shall take place in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the expiry date of the senior examiner certificate and shall have been assessed by a CAAT inspector specifically authorised to do so.

If applicants for the revalidation hold privileges for more than one category of Senior examiner, all examiner privileges may be revalidated if applicants comply with the requirements in)b()1(and)2(and b(3) for one of the categories of examiner certificate held.

(c) Renewal

To renew a senior examiner certificate, applicants shall comply with the requirements defined in point FCL 1010 SE.

APPENDICES to TCAR PEL Part FCL

APPENDIX 1 - Crediting of theoretical knowledge

CREDITING OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE ISSUE OF A PILOT LICENCE — BRIDGE INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

1. LAPL, PPL, BPL and GPL

1.1. For the issue of an LAPL, the holder of an LAPL in another category of aircraft shall be fully credited with theoretical knowledge on the common subjects established in point FCL.120. However, the subject 'navigation' shall only be subject to such a credit in the case of an LAPL(A) holder who applies for the issue of an LAPL(H) or an LAPL(H) holder who applies for the issue of an LAPL(A).

1.2. For the issue of an LAPL(A), an LAPL(H) or a PPL, holders of a PPL, CPL or ATPL in another category of aircraft shall be fully credited with theoretical knowledge on the common subjects established in point FCL.215(a)(1).

1.2a. For the issue of an LAPL(B), an LAPL(G), a BPL or an GPL, holders of a licence in another category of aircraft shall be fully credited with theoretical knowledge on the common subjects established in point FCL.215(b)(1).

1.3. For the issue of a PPL, BPL or GPL, the holder of an LAPL in the same category of aircraft shall be credited in full towards the theoretical knowledge instruction and examination requirements.

1.4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1.2, for the issue of an LAPL(A), the holder of an LAPL(G) with TMG extension shall demonstrate an adequate level of theoretical knowledge for the single-engine piston aeroplane-land class in accordance with FCL.135.A(a)(2).

2. CPL

2.1. An applicant for a CPL holding a CPL in another category of aircraft shall have received theoretical knowledge bridge instruction on an approved course according to the differences identified between the CPL syllabi for different aircraft categories.

2.2. The applicant shall pass theoretical knowledge examinations as defined in this Part for the following subjects in the appropriate aircraft category:

- 021 Aircraft General Knowledge: Airframe and Systems, Electrics, Powerplant, Emergency Equipment,
- 022 Aircraft General Knowledge: Instrumentation,
- 032/034 Performance Aeroplanes or Helicopters, as applicable,
- 070 Operational Procedures, and
- 080 Principles of Flight.

2.3. An applicant for a CPL having passed the relevant theoretical examinations for an IR in the same category of aircraft is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in the following subjects:

- Human Performance,
- Meteorology.

3. ATPL

3.1. An applicant for an ATPL holding an ATPL in another category of aircraft shall have received theoretical knowledge bridge instruction at an ATO according to the differences identified between the ATPL syllabi for different aircraft categories.

3.2. The applicant shall pass theoretical knowledge examinations as defined in this Part for the following subjects in the appropriate aircraft category:

- 021 Aircraft General Knowledge: Airframe and Systems, Electrics, Powerplant, Emergency Equipment,
- 022 Aircraft General Knowledge: Instrumentation,

032/034 Performance Aeroplanes or Helicopters, as applicable,
- 070 — Operational Procedures, and
080 Principles of Flight

3.3. An applicant for an ATPL(A) having passed the relevant theoretical exa mination for a CPL(A) is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in subject VFR Communications.

3.4. An applicant for an ATPL(H), having passed the relevant theoretical exam inations for a CPL(H) is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in the following subjects:

- Air Law,
- Principles of Flight (Helicopter),
- Communications.

3.5. An applicant for an ATPL(A) having passed the relevant theoretical exa mination for an IR(A) is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in subject IFR Communications.

3.6. An applicant for an ATPL(H) with an IR(H), having passed the relevant theoretical examinations for a CPL(H) is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in the following subjects:

- Principles of Flight (Helicopter),
- Communications.

4. IR

4.1. An applicant for an IR having passed the relevant theoretical examinations for a CPL in the same aircraft category is credited towards the theoretical knowledge requirements in the following subjects:

- Human Performance,
- Meteorology.

4.2. An applicant for an IR(H) having passed the relevant theoretical examin ations for an ATPL(H) VFR is required to pass the following examination subjects:

- Air Law,
- Flight Planning and Flight Monitoring, — Radio Navigation,
- Communications.

APPENDIX 2 - Language Proficiency Rating Scale — Expert, extended and operational level

LEVEL	PRONUNCIATION	STRUCTURE	VOCABULARY	FLUENCY	COMPREHENSION	INTERACTIONS
Expert (**Level 6**)	Pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation, though possibly influenced by the first language or regional variation, almost never interfere with ease of understanding.	Both basic and complex grammatical structures and sentence patterns are consistently well controlled.	Vocabulary range and accuracy are sufficient to communicate effectively on a wide variety of familiar and unfamiliar topics. Vocabulary is idiomatic, nuanced and sensitive to register.	Able to speak at length with a natural, effortless flow. Varies speech flow for stylistic effect, e.g. to emphasize a point. Uses appropriate discourse markers and connectors spontaneously.	Comprehension is consistently accurate in nearly all contexts and includes comprehension of linguistic and cultural subtleties.	Interacts with ease in nearly all situations. Is sensitive to verbal and non-verbal cues, and responds to them appropriately.
Extended (**Level 5**)	Pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation, though influenced by the first language or regional variation, rarely interfere with ease of understanding.	Basic grammatical structures and sentence patterns are consistently well controlled. Complex structures are attempted but with errors which sometimes interfere with meaning.	Vocabulary range and accuracy are sufficient to communicate effectively on common, concrete, and work-related topics. Paraphrases consistently and successfully. Vocabulary is sometimes idiomatic.	Able to speak at length with relative ease on familiar topics, but may not vary speech flow as a stylistic device. Can make use of appropriate discourse markers or connectors.	Comprehension is accurate on common, concrete, and work-related topics and mostly accurate when the speaker is confronted with a linguistic or situational complication or an unexpected turn of events. Is able to comprehend a range of speech varieties (dialect and/or accent) or registers.	Responses are immediate, appropriate, and informative. Manages the speaker/listener relationship effectively.

LEVEL	PRONUNCIATION	STRUCTURE	VOCABULARY	FLUENCY	COMPREHENSION	INTERACTIONS
Operational (**Level 4**)	Pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation are influenced by the first language or regional variation but only sometimes interfere with ease of understanding.	Basic grammatical structures and sentence patterns are used creatively and are usually well controlled. Errors may occur, particularly in unusual or unexpected circumstances, but rarely interfere with meaning.	Vocabulary range and accuracy are usually sufficient to communicate effectively on common, concrete, and work-related topics. Can often paraphrase successfully when lacking vocabulary particularly in unusual or unexpected circumstances.	Produces stretches of language at an appropriate tempo. There may be occasional loss of fluency on transition from rehearsed or formulaic speech to spontaneous interaction, but this does not prevent effective communication. Can make limited use of discourse markers and connectors. Fillers are not distracting.	Comprehension is mostly accurate on common, concrete, and work-related topics when the accent or variety used is sufficiently intelligible for an international community of users. When the speaker is confronted with a linguistic or situational complication or an unexpected turn of events, comprehension may be slower or require clarification strategies.	Responses are usually immediate, appropriate, and informative. Initiates and maintains exchanges even when dealing with an unexpected turn of events. Deals adequately with apparent misunderstandings by checking, confirming, or clarifying.

Note: The evaluation criteria for Level 1 to level 3 are detailed in AMC.

APPENDIX 3 - Training courses for the issue of a CPL and an ATPL

1. This appendix describes the requirements for the different types of training courses for the issue of a CPL and an ATPL, with and without an IR.

2. An applicant wishing to transfer to another ATO during a training course shall apply to the CAAT for a formal assessment of the further hours of training required.

A. ATP integrated course - Aeroplanes

GENERAL

1. The aim of the ATP(A) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to enable them to operate as co-pilot on multi-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes in commercial air transport and to obtain the CPL(A)/IR.

2. An applicant wishing to undertake an ATP(A) integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) entrant, 50% of the hours flown prior to the course shall be credited, up to a maximum of 40 hours flying experience, or 45 hours if an aeroplane night rating has been obtained, of which up to 20 hours may count towards the requirement for dual instruction flight time.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the ATPL(A) knowledge level;

(b) visual and instrument flying training; and

(c) training in MCC for the operation of multi-pilot aeroplanes and

(d) UPRT in accordance with FCL.745.A unless applicants have already completed this training course before starting the ATP integrated course.

5. Applicants failing or unable to complete the entire ATP(A) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An ATP(A) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 750 hours of instruction.

7.1. The MCC course shall comprise at least 25 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction and exercises.

7.2 The theoretical knowledge instruction in UPRT shall be conducted in accordance with FCL.745.A..

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

8. An applicant shall demonstrate the level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an ATPL(A).

FLYING TRAINING

9. The flying training, not including type rating training, shall comprise a total of at least 195 hours, to include all progress tests, of which up to 55 hours for the entire course may be instrument ground time. Within the total of 195 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 95 hours of dual instruction, of which up to 55 hours may be instrument ground time;

(b) 70 hours as PIC, of which up to 55 hours may be SPIC. The instrument flight time as SPIC shall only be counted as PIC flight time up to a maximum of 20 hours;

(c) 50 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 540 km (300 NM), in the course of which full stop landings at two aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made; and

(d) 5 hours flight time at night shall be completed at night, comprising 3 hours of dual instruction, which will include at least:

(1) 1 hour of cross-country navigation

(2) 5 solo take-offs and

(3) 5 solo full stop landings; and

(e) UPRT flight instruction in accordance with FCL.745.A

(f) 115 hours of instrument time comprising, at least:

(1) 20 hours as SPIC;

(2) 15 hours MCC, for which an FFS or FNPT II may be used;

(3) 50 hours of instrument flight instruction, of which up to:

(i) 25 hours may be instrument ground time in a FNPT I, or

(ii) 40 hours may be instrument ground time in a FNPT II, FTD 2 or FFS, of which up to 10 hours may be conducted in an FNPT I.

Applicants holding a module completion certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module shall be credited with up to 10 hours towards the required instrument instruction time. Hours done in a BITD shall not be credited.

(g) 5 hours in an aeroplane which:

(1) Is certificated for the carriage of at least 4 persons, and

(2) has a variable pitch propeller or a single lever power control, and

(3) has a retractable landing gear.

SKILL TEST

10. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(A) skill test on either a single-engine or a multi-engine aeroplane and the IR skill test on a multi-engine aeroplane.

B. ATP modular course – Aeroplanes

GENERAL

1. Applicants for an ATPL(A) who complete their theoretical knowledge instruction at a modular course shall:

(a) hold at least a PPL(A) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention; and complete at least the following hours of theoretical knowledge instruction:

(1) for applicants holding a PPL)A(: 650 hours;

(2) for applicants holding a CPL)A(: 400 hours;

(3) for applicants holding an IR)A(: 500 hours;

(4) for applicants holding a CPL)A(and an IR)A(: 250 hours.

The theoretical knowledge instruction shall be completed before the skill test for the ATPL(A) is taken.

C. CPL/IR integrated course – Aeroplanes

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(A) and IR(A) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate single-pilot single-engine or multi-engine aeroplanes in commercial air transport and to obtain the CPL(A)/IR.

2. An applicant Applicants wishing to undertake a CPL(A)/IR integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant Applicants may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) entrant, 50% of the hours flown prior to the course shall be credited, up to a maximum of 40 hours flying experience, or 45 hours if an aeroplane night rating has been obtained, of which up to 20 hours may count towards the requirement for dual instruction flight time.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(A) and IR knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL/IR(A) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. A CPL(A)/IR theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 500 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(A) and an IR.

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training, not including type rating training, shall comprise a total of at least 180 hours, to include all progress tests, of which up to 40 hours for the entire course may be instrument ground time. Within the total of 180 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 80 hours of dual instruction, of which up to 40 hours may be instrument ground time;

(b) 70 hours as PIC, of which up to 55 hours may be SPIC. The instrument flight time as SPIC shall only be counted as PIC flight time up to a maximum of 20 hours;

(c) 50 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 540 km (300 NM), in the course of which full stop landings at two aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(d) 5 hours flight time shall be completed at night, comprising 3 hours of dual instruction, which shall include at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo take-offs and 5 solo full stop landings; and

(e) 100 hours of instrument time comprising, at least:

(1) 20 hours as SPIC; and

(2) 50 hours of instrument flight instruction, of which up to:

(i) 25 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or

(ii) 40 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT II, FTD 2 or FFS, of which up to 10 hours may be conducted in an FNPT I.

An applicant holding a course completion certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module shall be credited with up to 10 hours towards the required instrument instruction time. Hours done in a BITD shall not be credited.

(f) 5 hours to be carried out in an aeroplane certificated for the carriage of at least 4 persons that has a variable pitch propeller or a single lever power control, and retractable landing gear.

SKILL TESTS

9. Upon completion of the related flying training the applicant shall take the CPL(A) skill test and the IR skill test on either a multi-engine aeroplane or a single-engine aeroplane.

D. CPL integrated course - Aeroplanes

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(A) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(A).

2. An applicant wishing to undertake a CPL(A) integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of a PPL(A) or PPL(H) entrant, 50% of the hours flown prior to the course shall be credited, up to a maximum of 40 hours flying experience, or 45 hours if an aeroplane night rating has been obtained, of which up to 20 hours may count towards the requirement for dual instruction flight time.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(A) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL(A) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. A CPL(A) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 350 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEGDE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(A).

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training, not including type rating training, shall comprise a total of at least 150 hours, to include all progress tests, of which up to 5 hours for the entire course may be instrument ground time. Within the total of 150 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 80 hours of dual instruction, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time;

(b) 70 hours as PIC, of which up to 55 hours may be as SPIC;

(c) 20 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 540 km (300 NM), in the course of which full stop landings at two aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(d) 5 hours flight time shall be completed at night, comprising 3 hours of dual instruction, which shall include at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo take-offs and 5 solo full stop landings;

(e) 10 hours of instrument flight instruction, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, FTD 2, FNPT II or FFS. An applicant holding a course completion certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module shall be credited with up to 10 hours towards the required instrument instruction time. Hours done in a BITD shall not be credited;

(f) 5 hours to be carried out in an aeroplane certificated for the carriage of at least four persons that has a variable pitch propeller or a single lever power control, and retractable landing gear.

SKILL TEST

9. Upon completion of the flying training the applicant shall take the CPL(A) skill test on a single-engine or a multi-engine aeroplane.

E. CPL modular course - Aeroplanes

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(A) modular course is to train PPL(A) holders to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(A).

2. Before commencing a CPL(A) modular course an applicant shall be the holder of a PPL(A) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention.

3. Before commencing the flight training the applicant shall:

(a) have completed 150 hours flight time; including 50 hours as PIC on aeroplanes of which 10 hours shall be cross-country.

Except for the requirement of 50 hours as PIC in aeroplanes, hours as PIC in an other category of aircraft may count towards the 150 hours of aeroplane flght time in the following cases:

(1) 20 hours in helicopters, if applicants hold a PPL (H);

(2) 50 hours in helicopters, if applicants hold a CPL(H);

(3) 10 hours in glider aeroplanes;

(4) 20 hours in airships, if applicants hold a PPL(As);

(5) 50 hours in airships, if applicants hold a CPL (As).

(b) have complied with the prerequisites for the issue of a class or type rating for multi-engine aeroplanes in accordance with Subpart H, if a multi-engine aeroplane is to be used on the skill test.

4. An applicant wishing to undertake a modular CPL(A) course shall complete all the flight instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO. The theoretical knowledge instruction may be given at an ATO conducting theoretical knowledge instruction only.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(A) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved CPL(A) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 250 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(A).

FLYING TRAINING

8. Applicants without an IR shall be given at least 25 hours dual flight instruction, including 10 hours of instrument instruction of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time in a BITD, an FNPT I or II, an FTD 2 or an FFS.

9. Applicants holding a valid IR(A) shall be fully credited towards the dual instrument instruction time. Applicants holding a valid IR(H) shall be credited up to 5 hours of the dual instrument instruction time, in which case at least 5 hours dual instrument instruction time shall be given in an aeroplane. An applicant holding a

Course Completion Certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module shall be credited with up to 10 hours towards the required instrument instruction time.

10.

(a) Applicants with a valid IR shall be given at least 15 hours dual visual flight instruction.

(b) Applicants without a night rating aeroplane shall be given additionally at least 5 hours night flight instruction, comprising 3 hours of dual instruction, which shall include at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo take-offs and 5 solo full stop landings.

11. At least 5 hours of the flight instruction shall be carried out in an aeroplane certificated for the carriage of at least 4 persons and have a variable pitch propeller or a single lever power control, and retractable landing gear.

EXPERIENCE

12. The applicant for a CPL(A) shall have completed at least 200 hours flight time, including at least:

(a) 100 hours as PIC, of which 20 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, which shall include a VFR cross-country flight of at least 540 km (300 NM), in the course of which full stop landings at two aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(b) 5 hours of flight time shall be completed at night, comprising 3 hours of dual instruction, which shall include at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo take-offs and 5 solo full stop landings; and

(c) 10 hours of instrument flight instruction, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or FNPT II or FFS. An applicant holding a course completion certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module shall be credited with up to 10 hours towards the required instrument instruction time. Hours done in a BITD shall not be credited;

(d) 6 hours of flight time shall be completed in a multi-engine aeroplane, if a multi-engine aeroplane is used for the skill test.

(e) Hours as PIC of other categories of aircraft may count towards the 200 hours flight time, in the following cases:

(i) 30 hours in helicopter, if the applicant holds a PPL(H); or

(ii) 100 hours in helicopters, if the applicant holds a CPL(H); or

(iii) 30 hours in TMGs or gliders; or

(iv) 30 hours in airships, if the applicant holds a PPL(As); or

(v) 60 hours in airships, if the applicant holds a CPL(As).

SKILL TEST

13. Upon completion of the flying training and relevant experience requirements the applicant shall take the CPL(A) skill test on either a single-engine or a multi-engine aeroplane.

F. ATP/IR integrated course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. The aim of the ATP(H)/IR integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to enable them to operate as co-pilot on multi-pilot multi-engine helicopters in commercial air transport and to obtain the CPL(H)/IR.

2. An applicant wishing to undertake an ATP(H)/IR integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of a PPL(H) entrant, 50% of the relevant experience shall be credited, up to a maximum of:

(a) 40 hours, of which up to 20 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 50 hours, of which up to 25 hours may be dual instruction, if a helicopter night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the ATPL(H) and IR knowledge level;

(b) visual and instrument flying training; and

(c) training in MCC for the operation of multi-pilot helicopters.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire ATP(H) /IR course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An ATP(H)/IR theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 750 hours of instruction.

7. The MCC course shall comprise at least 25 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction exercises.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

8. An applicant shall demonstrate the level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an ATPL(H) and an IR.

FLYING TRAINING

9. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 195 hours, to include all progress tests. Within the total of 195 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 140 hours of dual instruction, of which:

(1) 75 hours visual instruction may include:

(i) 30 hours in a helicopter FFS, level C/D, or

(ii) 25 hours in a FTD 2,3, or

(iii) 20 hours in a helicopter FNPT II/III, or

(iv) 20 hours in an aeroplane or TMG;

(2) 50 hours instrument instruction may include:

(i) up to 20 hours in a helicopter FFS or FTD 2,3 or FNPT II/III, or

(ii) 10 hours in at least a helicopter FNPT 1 or an aeroplane;

(3) 15 hours of MCC, for which a helicopter FFS or helicopter FTD 2,3(MCC) or FNPT II/III(MCC) may be used.

If the helicopter used for the flying training is of a different type from the helicopter FFS used for the visual training, the maximum credit shall be limited to that allocated for the helicopter FNPT II/III.

(b) 55 hours as PIC, of which 40 hours may be as SPIC. At least 14 hours solo day and 1 hour solo night shall be made.

(c) 50 hours of cross-country flight, including at least 10 hours of cross-country flight as SPIC including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM) in the course of which landings at two different aerodromes from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(d) 5 hours flight time in helicopters shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing;

(e) 50 hours of dual instrument time comprising:

(i) 10 hours basic instrument instruction time, and

(ii) 40 hours IR Training, which shall include at least 10 hours in a multi-engine IFR-certificated helicopter.

SKILL TEST

10. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(H) skill test on a multi-engine helicopter and the IR skill test on an IFR certificated multi-engine helicopter and shall comply with the requirements for MCC training.

G. ATP integrated course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. The aim of the ATP(H) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to enable them to operate as co-pilot on multi-pilot multi-engine helicopters limited to VFR privileges in commercial air transport and to obtain the CPL(H).

2. An applicant wishing to undertake an ATP(H) integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of a PPL(H) entrant, 50% of the relevant experience shall be credited, up to a maximum of:

(a) 40 hours, of which up to 20 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 50 hours, of which up to 25 hours may be dual instruction, if a helicopter night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the ATPL(H) knowledge level;

(b) visual and basic instrument flying training; and

(c) training in MCC for the operation of multi-pilot helicopters.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire ATP(H) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An ATP(H) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 650 hours of instruction.

7. The MCC course shall comprise at least 20 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction exercises.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

8. An applicant shall demonstrate the level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an ATPL (H).

FLYING TRAINING

9. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 150 hours, to include all progress tests. Within the total of 150 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 95 hours of dual instruction, of which:

(i) 75 hours visual instruction may include:

1. 30 hours in a helicopter FFS level C/D, or
2. 25 hours in a helicopter FTD 2,3, or
3. 20 hours in a helicopter FNPT II/III, or
4. 20 hours in an aeroplane or TMG;

(ii) 10 hours basic instrument instruction may include 5 hours in at least a helicopter FNPT I or an aeroplane;

(iii) 10 hours MCC, for which a helicopter: helicopter FFS or FTD 2, 3(MCC) or FNPT II/III(MCC) may be used.

If the helicopter used for the flying training is of a different type from the helicopter FFS used for the visual training, the maximum credit shall be limited to that allocated for the helicopter FNPT II/III.

(b) 55 hours as PIC, of which 40 hours may be as SPIC. At least 14 hours solo day and 1 hour solo night shall be made;

(c) 50 hours of cross-country flight, including at least 10 hours of cross-country flight as SPIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM) in the course of which landings at two different aerodromes from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(d) 5 hours flight time in helicopters shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing.

SKILL TEST

10. Upon completion of the related flying training the applicant shall take the CPL(H) skill test on a multi-engine helicopter and comply with MCC requirements.

H. ATP modular course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. Applicants for an ATPL(H) who complete their theoretical knowledge instruction at a modular course shall hold at least a PPL(H) and complete at least the following hours of instruction within a period of 18 months:

(a) for applicants holding a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention: 550 hours;

(b) for applicants holding a CPL(H): 300 hours.

2. Applicants for an ATPL(H)/IR who complete their theoretical knowledge instruction at a modular course shall hold at least a PPL(H) and complete at least the following hours of instruction:

(a) for applicants holding a PPL(H): 650 hours;

(b) for applicants holding a CPL(H): 400 hours;

(c) for applicants holding an IR(H): 500 hours;

(d) for applicants holding a CPL(H) and an IR(H): 250 hours.

I. CPL/IR integrated course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(H)/IR integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate single-pilot multi-engine helicopters and to obtain the CPL(H)/IR multi-engine helicopter.

2. An applicant wishing to undertake a CPL(H)/IR integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of an entrant holding a PPL(H), 50% of the relevant experience shall be credited, up to a maximum of:

(a) 40 hours, of which up to 20 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 50 hours, of which up to 25 hours may be dual instruction, if a helicopter night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(H) and IR knowledge level, and the initial multi-engine helicopter type rating; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL(H)/IR course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. A CPL(H)/IR theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 500 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(H) and an IR.

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 180 hours including all progress tests. Within the 180 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 125 hours of dual instruction, of which:

(i) 75 hours visual instruction, which may include:

1. 30 hours in a helicopter FFS level C/D, or
2. 25 hours in a helicopter FTD 2,3, or
3. 20 hours in a helicopter FNPT II/III, or
4. 20 hours in an aeroplane or TMG;

(ii) 50 hours instrument instruction which may include:

1. up to 20 hours in a helicopter FFS or FTD 2,3, or FNPT II,III, or
2. 10 hours in at least a helicopter FNPT I or an aeroplane.

If the helicopter used for the flying training is of a different type from the FFS used for the visual training, the maximum credit shall be limited to that allocated for the FNPT II/III.

(b) 55 hours as PIC, of which 40 hours may be as SPIC. At least 14 hours solo day and 1 hour solo night shall be made;

(c) 10 hours dual cross-country flying;

(d) 10 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM) in the course of which full stop landings at two different aerodromes from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(e) 5 hours of flight time in helicopters shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing;

(f) 50 hours of dual instrument time comprising:

(i) 10 hours basic instrument instruction time; and

(ii) 40 hours IR Training, which shall include at least 10 hours in a multi-engine IFR-certificated helicopter.

SKILL TEST

9. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(H) skill test on either a multi- engine or a single-engine helicopter and the IR skill test on an IFR-certificated helicopter.

J. CPL integrated course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(H) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(H).

2. An applicant wishing to undertake a CPL(H) integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of an entrant holding a PPL(H), 50% of the relevant experience shall be credited, up to a maximum of:

(a) 40 hours, of which up to 20 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 50 hours, of which up to 25 hours may be dual instruction if a helicopter night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(H) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL(H) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved CPL(H) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 350 hours of instruction or 200 hours if the applicant is the holder of a PPL.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(H).

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 135 hours, to include all progress tests, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time. Within the 135 hours total, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 85 hours of dual instruction, of which:

(i) up to 75 hours may be visual instruction, and may include:

1. 30 hours in a helicopter FFS level C/D, or
2. 25 hours in a helicopter FTD 2,3, or
3. 20 hours in a helicopter FNPT II/III, or
4. 20 hours in an aeroplane or TMG.

(ii) up to 10 hours may be instrument instruction, and may include 5 hours in at least a helicopter FNPT I or an aeroplane.

If the helicopter used for the flying training is of a different type from the FFS used for the visual training, the maximum credit shall be limited to that allocated for the FNPT II/III.

(b) 50 hours as PIC, of which 35 hours may be as SPIC. At least 14 hours solo day and 1 hour solo night shall be made;

(c) 10 hours dual cross-country flying;

(d) 10 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM) in the course of which full stop landings at two different aerodromes from the aerodrome of departure shall be made;

(e) 5 hours flight time in helicopters shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing;

(f) 10 hours of instrument dual instruction time, including at least 5 hours in a helicopter.

SKILL TEST

9. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(H) skill test.

K. CPL modular course — Helicopters

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(H) modular course is to train PPL(H) holders to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(H).

2. Before commencing a CPL(H) modular course an applicant shall be the holder of a PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention.

3. Before commencing the flight training the applicant shall:

(a) have completed 155 hours flight time, including 50 hours as PIC in helicopters of which 10 hours shall be cross-country.

Except for the requirement of 50 hours as PIC in helicopters, hours as PIC in other categories of aircraft may account for the 155 hours of helicopter flight time in any of the following cases:

(1) 20 hours in aeroplanes if applicants hold a PPL(A);

(2) 50 hours in aeroplanes if applicants hold a CPL(A);

(3) 10 hours in TMGs or gliders;

(4) 20 hours in airships if applicants hold a PPL(As); (5) 50 hours in airships if applicants hold a CPL(As);

(b) have complied with FCL.725 and FCL.720.H if a multi-engine helicopter is to be used on the skill test.

4. An applicant wishing to undertake a modular CPL(H) course shall complete all the flight instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO. The theoretical knowledge instruction may be given at an ATO that conducts theoretical knowledge instruction only.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(H) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved CPL(H) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 250 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(H).

FLYING TRAINING

8. Applicants without an IR shall be given at least 30 hours dual flight instruction, of which:

(a) 20 hours visual instruction, which may include 5 hours in a helicopter FFS or FTD 2,3 or FNPT II,III; and

(b) 10 hours instrument instruction, which may include 5 hours in at least a helicopter FTD 1 or FNPT I or aeroplane.

9. Applicants holding a valid IR(H) shall be fully credited towards the dual instrument instruction time. Applicants holding a valid IR(A) shall complete at least 5 hours of the dual instrument instruction time in a helicopter.

10. Applicants without a night rating helicopter shall be given additionally at least 5 hours night flight instruction comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing.

EXPERIENCE

11. The applicant for a CPL(H) shall have completed at least 185 hours flight time, including 50 hours as PIC, of which 10 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 185 km (100 NM), in the course of which full stop landings at two aerodromes different from the aerodrome of departure shall be made.

Hours as pilot-in-command of other categories of aircraft may count towards the 185 hours flight time, in the following cases:

(a) 20 hours in aeroplanes, if the applicant holds a PPL(A); or

(b) 50 hours in aeroplanes, if the applicant holds a CPL(A); or

(c) 10 hours in TMGs or gliders; or

(d) 20 hours in airships, if the applicant holds a PPL(As); or

(e) 50 hours in airships, if the applicant holds a CPL(As).

SKILL TEST

12. Upon completion of the related flying training and relevant experience, the applicant shall take the CPL(H) skill test.

L. CPL/IR integrated course — Airships

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(As)/IR integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate airships and to obtain the CPL(As)/IR.

2. An applicant wishing to undertake a CPL(As)/IR integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(As), PPL(A) or PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of an entrant holding a PPL(As), PPL(A) or PPL(H) shall be credited up to a maximum of:

(a) 10 hours, of which up to 5 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 15 hours, of which up to 7 hours may be dual instruction, if an airship night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(As) and IR knowledge level, and the initial airship type rating; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL/IR(As) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. A CPL(As)/IR theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 500 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(As) and an IR.

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 80 hours including all progress tests. Within the 80 hours, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 60 hours of dual instruction, of which:

(i) 30 hours visual instruction, which may include:

1. 12 hours in an airship FFS, or
2. 10 hours in an airship FTD, or
3. 8 hours in an airship FNPT II/III, or
4. 8 hours in an aeroplane, helicopter or TMG;

(ii) 30 hours instrument instruction which may include:

1. up to 12 hours in an airship FFS or FTD or FNPT II,III, or
2. 6 hours in at least a airship FTD 1 or FNPT I or aeroplane.

If the airship used for the flying training is of a different type from the FFS used for the visual training, the maximum credit shall be limited to 8 hours.

(b) 20 hours as PIC, of which 5 hours may be as SPIC. At least 14 hours solo day and 1 hour solo night shall be made;

(c) 5 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 90 km (50 NM) in the course of which two full stop landings at the destination aerodrome shall be made;

(d) 5 hours flight time in airships shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include take-off and landing;

(e) 30 hours of dual instrument time comprising:

(i) 10 hours basic instrument instruction time; and

(ii) 20 hours IR Training, which shall include at least 10 hours in a multi-engine IFR-certificated airship.

SKILL TEST

9. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(As) skill test on either a multi-engine or a single-engine airship and the IR skill test on an IFR-certificated multi-engine airship.

M. CPL integrated course — Airships

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(As) integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(AS).

2. An applicant wishing to undertake a CPL(As) integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO.

3. An applicant may be admitted to training either as an ab-initio entrant, or as a holder of a PPL(As), PPL(A) or PPL(H) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention. In the case of an entrant holding a PPL(As), PPL(A) or PPL(H) shall be credited up to a maximum of:

(a) 10 hours, of which up to 5 hours may be dual instruction; or

(b) 15 hours, of which up to 7 hours may be dual instruction if a airship night rating has been obtained.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(As) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

5. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire CPL(As) course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved CPL(As) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 350 hours of instruction or 200 hours if the applicant is a PPL holder.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

7. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(As).

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 50 hours, to include all progress tests, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time. Within the 50 hours total, applicants shall complete at least:

(a) 30 hours of dual instruction, of which up to 5 hours may be instrument ground time;

(b) 20 hours as PIC;

(c) 5 hours dual cross-country flying;

(d) 5 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 90 km (50 NM) in the course of which two full stop landings at the destination aerodrome shall be made;

(e) 5 hours flight time in airships shall be completed at night comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include take-off and landing;

(f) 10 hours of instrument dual instruction time, including at least 5 hours in an airship.

SKILL TEST

9. Upon completion of the related flying training, the applicant shall take the CPL(As) skill test.

N. CPL modular course — Airships

GENERAL

1. The aim of the CPL(As) modular course is to train PPL(As) holders to the level of proficiency necessary for the issue of a CPL(As).

2. Before commencing a CPL(As) modular course an applicant applicants shall:

(a) hold a PPL(As) issued in accordance with Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention;

(b) have completed 200 hours flight time as a pilot on airships, including 100 hours as PIC, of which 50 hours shall be cross-country.

3. An applicant wishing to undertake a modular CPL(As) course shall complete all the flight instructional stages in one continuous course of training as arranged by an ATO. The theoretical knowledge instruction may be given at an ATO that conducts theoretical knowledge instruction only.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to CPL(As) knowledge level; and

(b) visual and instrument flying training.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

5. An approved CPL(As) theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 250 hours of instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION

6. An applicant shall demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a CPL(As).

FLYING TRAINING

7. Applicants without an IR shall be given at least 20 hours dual flight instruction, of which:

(a) 10 hours visual instruction, which may include 5 hours in an airship FFS or FTD 2,3 or FNPT II,III; and

(b) 10 hours instrument instruction, which may include 5 hours in at least an airship FTD 1 or FNPT I or aeroplane.

8. Applicants holding a valid IR(As) shall be fully credited towards the dual instrument instruction time. Applicants holding a valid IR in another category of aircraft shall complete at least 5 hours of the dual instrument instruction time in an airship.

9. Applicants without a night rating airship shall be given additionally at least 5 hours night flight instruction comprising 3 hours of dual instruction including at least 1 hour of cross-country navigation and 5 solo night circuits. Each circuit shall include a take-off and a landing.

EXPERIENCE

10. The applicant for a CPL(As) shall have completed at least 250 hours flight time in airships, including 125 hours as PIC, of which 50 hours of cross-country flight as PIC, including a VFR cross-country flight of at least 90 km (50 NM), in the course of which a full stop landing at destination aerodrome.

Hours as PIC of other categories of aircraft may count towards the 185 hours flight time, in the following cases;

(a) 30 hours in aeroplanes or helicopters, if the applicant holds a PPL(A) or PPL(H) respectively; or

(b) 60 hours in aeroplanes or helicopters, if the applicant holds a CPL(A) or CPL(H) respectively; or

(c) 10 hours in TMGs or gliders; or

(d) 10 hours in balloons.

SKILL TEST

11. Upon completion of the related flying training and relevant experience, the applicant shall take the CPL(As) skill test.

APPENDIX 4 - Skill test for the issue of a CPL

A.GENERAL

1. An applicant for a skill test for the CPL shall have received instruction on the same class or type of aircraft to be used in the test.

2. An applicant shall pass all the relevant sections of the skill test. If any item in a section is failed, that section is failed. Failure in more than one section will require the applicant to take the entire test again. An applicant failing only in one section shall only repeat the failed section. Failure in any section of the retest, including those sections that have been passed on a previous attempt, will require the applicant to take the entire test again. All relevant sections of the skill test shall be completed within 6 months. Failure to achieve a pass in all relevant sections of the test in two attempts will require further training.

3. Further training may be required following any failed skill test. There is no limit to the number of skill tests that may be attempted.

CONDUCT OF THE TEST

4. Should the applicant choose to terminate a skill test for reasons considered inadequate by the Flight Examiner (FE), the applicant shall retake the entire skill test. If the test is terminated for reasons considered adequate by the FE, only those sections not completed shall be tested in a further flight.

5. At the discretion of the FE, any manoeuvre or procedure of the test may be repeated once by the applicant. The FE may stop the test at any stage if it is considered that the applicant's demonstration of flying skills requires a complete re-test.

6. An applicant shall be required to fly the aircraft from a position where the PIC functions can be performed. and to carry out the as if no other crew member is present.

7. An applicant shall indicate to the FE the checks and duties carried out, including the identification of radio facilities. Checks shall be completed in accordance with the checklist for the aircraft on which the test is being taken. During pre-flight preparation for the test, the applicant is required to determine power settings and speeds. Performance data for take-off, approach and landing shall be calculated by the applicant in compliance with the operations manual or flight manual for the aircraft used.

8. The FE shall take no part in the operation of the aircraft except where intervention is necessary in the interests of safety or to avoid unacceptable delay to other traffic.

B.CONTENT OF THE SKILL TEST FOR THE ISSUE OF A CPL - AEROPLANES

1. The aeroplane used for the skill test shall meet the requirements for training aeroplanes, and shall be certificated for the carriage of at least four persons, have a variable pitch propeller or a single lever power control and retractable landing gear.

2. The route to be flown shall be chosen by the FE and the destination shall be a controlled aerodrome. The applicant shall be responsible for the flight planning and shall ensure that all equipment and documentation for the execution of the flight are on board. The duration of the flight shall be at least 90 minutes.

3. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the aeroplane within its limitations,

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy,

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge; and

(e) maintain control of the aeroplane at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never seriously in doubt.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCES

4. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the aeroplane used.

Height	
normal flight	±100 feet
with simulated engine failure	±150 feet
Tracking on radio aids	±5°
Heading	
normal flight	±10°
with simulated engine failure	±15°
Speed	
take-off and approach	±5 knots
all other flight regimes	±10 knots

CONTENT OF THE TEST

5. Items in section 2 (c) and (e)(iv), and the whole of sections 5 and 6 may be performed in an FNPT II or an FFS.

Use of the aeroplane checklists, airmanship, control of the aeroplane by external visual reference, anti-icing/de-icing procedures and principles of threat and error management apply in all sections.

SECTION 1 PRE-FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND DEPARTURE	
a	Pre-flight, including: Flight planning, Documentation, Mass and balance determination, weather brief, and Notice To Airmen (NOTAMS)
b	Aeroplane inspection and servicing
c	Taxiing and take-off
d	Performance considerations and trim
e	Aerodrome and traffic pattern operations
f	Departure procedure, altimeter setting, collision avoidance (lookout)
g	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 2 GENERAL AIRWORK	
a	Control of the aeroplane by external visual reference, including straight and level, climb, descent, lookout
b	Flight at critically low airspeeds including recognition of and recovery from incipient and full stalls
c	Turns, including turns in landing configuration. Steep turns 45°
d	Flight at critically high airspeeds, including recognition of and recovery from spiral dives
e	Flight by reference solely to instruments, including: (i) level flight, cruise configuration, control of heading, altitude and airspeed (ii) climbing and descending turns with 10°–30° bank (iii) recoveries from unusual attitudes (iv) limited panel instruments
f	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 3 EN-ROUTE PROCEDURES	
a	Control of aeroplane by external visual reference, including cruise configuration Range/Endurance considerations
b	Orientation, map reading
c	Altitude, speed, heading control, lookout
d	Altimeter setting. ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
e	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, assessment of track error and re-establishment of correct tracking
f	Observation of weather conditions, assessment of trends, diversion planning
g	Tracking, positioning (NDB or VOR), identification of facilities (instrument flight). Implementation of diversion plan to alternate aerodrome (visual flight)
SECTION 4 APPROACH AND LANDING PROCEDURES	
a	Arrival procedures, altimeter setting, checks, lookout
b	ATC liaison - compliance, R/T procedures

c	Go-around action from low height
d	Normal landing, crosswind landing (if suitable conditions)
e	Short field landing
f	Approach and landing with idle power (single-engine only)
g	Landing without use of flaps
h	Post flight actions
SECTION 5 ABNORMAL AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	
This section may be combined with sections 1 through 4	
a	Simulated engine failure after take-off (at a safe altitude), fire drill
b	Equipment malfunctions including alternative landing gear extension, electrical and brake failure
c	Forced landing (simulated)
d	ATC liaison - compliance, R/T procedures
e	Oral questions
SECTION 6 SIMULATED ASYMMETRIC FLIGHT AND RELEVANT CLASS OR TYPE ITEMS	
This section may be combined with sections 1 through 5	
a	Simulated engine failure during take-off (at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS)
b	Asymmetric approach and go-around
c	Asymmetric approach and full stop landing
d	Engine shutdown and restart
e	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures, Airmanship
f	As determined by the FE — any relevant items of the class or type rating skill test to include, if applicable: (i) aeroplane systems including handling of autopilot (ii) operation of pressurisation system (iii) use of de-icing and anti-icing system
g	Oral questions

C. CONTENT OF THE SKILL TEST FOR THE ISSUE OF THE CPL — HELICOPTERS

1. The helicopter used for the skill test shall meet the requirements for training helicopters.

2. The area and route to be flown shall be chosen by the FE and all low level and hover work shall be at an approved aerodrome/site. Routes used for section 3 may end at the aerodrome of departure or at another aerodrome and one destination shall be a controlled aerodrome. The skill test may be conducted in 2 flights. The total duration of the flight shall be at least 90 minutes.

3. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the helicopter within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge; and

(e) maintain control of the helicopter at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never seriously in doubt.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCES

4. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the helicopter used.

Height	
normal flight	±100 feet
simulated major emergency	±150 feet
Tracking on radio aids	±10°
Heading	
normal flight	±10°
simulated major emergency	±15°
Speed	
take-off and approach multi-engine	±5 knots
all other flight regimes	±10 knots
Ground drift	
T.O. hover I.G.E.	±3 feet
landing	no sideways or backwards movement

CONTENT OF THE TEST

5. Items in section 4 may be performed in a helicopter FNPT or a helicopter FFS. Use of helicopter checklists, airmanship, control of helicopter by external visual reference, anti-icing procedures, and principles of threat and error management apply in all sections.

SECTION 1 PRE-FLIGHT/POST-FLIGHT CHECKS AND PROCEDURES	
a	Helicopter knowledge (e.g. technical log, fuel, mass and balance, performance), flight planning, documentation, NOTAMS, weather
b	Pre-flight inspection/action, location of parts and purpose
c	Cockpit inspection, starting procedure
d	Communication and navigation equipment checks, selecting and setting frequencies
e	Pre-take-off procedure, R/T procedure, ATC liaison-compliance
f	Parking, shutdown and post-flight procedure
SECTION 2 Hover manoeuvres, advanced handling and confined areas	
a	Take-off and landing (lift-off and touchdown)
b	Taxi, hover taxi
c	Stationary hover with head/cross/tail wind
d	Stationary hover turns, 360° left and right (spot turns)
e	Forward, sideways and backwards hover manoeuvring
f	Simulated engine failure from the hover
g	Quick stops into and downwind
h	Sloping ground/unprepared sites landings and take-offs
i	Take-offs (various profiles)
j	Crosswind, downwind take-off (if practicable)
k	Take-off at maximum take-off mass (actual or simulated)
l	Approaches (various profiles)
m	Limited power take-off and landing
n	Autorotations (FE to select two items from — Basic, range, low speed, and 360° turns)
o	Autorotative landing
p	Practice forced landing with power recovery
q	Power checks, reconnaissance technique, approach and departure technique
SECTION 3 NAVIGATION — EN-ROUTE PROCEDURES	
a	Navigation and orientation at various altitudes/heights, map reading
b	Altitude/height, speed, heading control, observation of airspace, altimeter setting
c	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, endurance, ETA, assessment of track error and re-establishment of correct track, instrument monitoring
d	Observation of weather conditions, diversion planning
e	Tracking, positioning (NDB and/or VOR), identification of facilities
f	ATC liaison and observance of regulations, etc.

SECTION 4 FLIGHT PROCEDURES AND MANOEUVRES BY SOLE REFERENCE TO INSTRUMENTS	
a	Level flight, control of heading, altitude/height and speed
b	Rate 1 level turns onto specified headings, 180°to 360°left and right
c	Climbing and descending, including turns at rate 1 onto specified headings
d	Recovery from unusual attitudes
e	Turns with 30° bank, turning up to 90° left and right
SECTION 5 Abnormal and Emergency procedures (**simulated where appropriate**)	
Note (1): Where the test is conducted on a multi-engine helicopter a simulated engine failure drill, including a single-engine approach and landing, shall be included in the test.	
Note (2): The FE shall select 4 items from the following:	
a	Engine malfunctions, including governor failure, carburettor/engine icing, oil system, as appropriate
b	Fuel system malfunction
c	Electrical system malfunction
d	Hydraulic system malfunction, including approach and landing without hydraulics, as applicable
e	Main rotor and/or anti-torque system malfunction (FFS or discussion only)
f	Fire drills, including smoke control and removal, as applicable
g	Other abnormal and emergency procedures as outlined in appropriate flight manual, including for multi-engine helicopters: Simulated engine failure at take-off: rejected take-off at or before TDP or safe forced landing at or before DPATO, shortly after TDP or DPATO. Landing with simulated engine failure: landing or go-around following engine failure before LDP or DPBL, following engine failure after LDP or safe forced landing after DPBL.

D.CONTENT OF THE SKILL TEST FOR THE ISSUE OF A CPL — AIRSHIPS

1. The airship used for the skill test shall meet the requirements for training airships.

2. The area and route to be flown shall be chosen by the FE. Routes used for section 3 may end at the aerodrome of departure or at another aerodrome and one

destination shall be a controlled aerodrome. The skill test may be conducted in 2 flights. The total duration of the flights hall be at least 60 minutes.

3. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the airship within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge; and

(e) maintain control of the airship at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never seriously in doubt.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCES

4. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the airship used.

Height

normal flight	±100 feet
simulated major emergency	±150 feet
Tracking on radio aids	±10°

Heading

normal flight	±10°
simulated major emergency	±15°

CONTENT OF THE TEST

5. Items in sections 5 and 6 may be performed in an Airship FNPT or an airship FFS. Use of airship checklists, airmanship, control of airship by external visual reference, anti-icing procedures, and principles of threat and error management apply in all sections.

SECTION 1 PRE-FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND DEPARTURE	
a	Pre-flight, including: Flight planning, Documentation, Mass and Balance determination, Weather brief, NOTAMS
b	Airship inspection and servicing
c	Off-mast procedure, ground manoeuvring and take-off
d	Performance considerations and trim
e	Aerodrome and traffic pattern operations
f	Departure procedure, altimeter setting, collision avoidance (lookout)
g	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 2 GENERAL AIRWORK	
a	Control of the airship by external visual reference, including straight and level, climb, descent, lookout
b	Flight at pressure height
c	Turns
d	Steep descents and climbs
e	Flight by reference solely to instruments, including: (i) level flight, control of heading, altitude and airspeed (ii) climbing and descending turns (iii) recoveries from unusual attitudes (iv) limited panel instruments
f	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 3 EN-ROUTE PROCEDURES	
a	Control of airship by external visual reference, Range/Endurance considerations
b	Orientation, map reading
c	Altitude, speed, heading control, lookout
d	Altimeter setting, ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
e	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, assessment of track error and re-establishment of correct tracking
f	Observation of weather conditions, assessment of trends, diversion planning
g	Tracking, positioning (NDB or VOR), identification of facilities (instrument flight). Implementation of diversion plan to alternate aerodrome (visual flight)
SECTION 4 APPROACH AND LANDING PROCEDURES	
a	Arrival procedures, altimeter setting, checks, lookout
b	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
c	Go-around action from low height
d	Normal landing
e	Short field landing
f	Approach and landing with idle power (single-engine only)
g	Landing without use of flaps
h	Post-flight actions

SECTION 5 ABNORMAL AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	
This section may be combined with sections 1 through 4	
a	Simulated engine failure after take-off (at a safe altitude), fire drill
b	Equipment malfunctions
c	Forced landing (simulated)
d	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
e	Oral questions
SECTION 6 RELEVANT CLASS OR TYPE ITEMS	
This section may be combined with sections 1 through 5	
a	Simulated engine failure during take-off (at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS)
b	Approach and go-around with failed engine
c	Approach and full stop landing with failed engine
d	Malfunctions in the envelope pressure system
e	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures, Airmanship
f	As determined by the FE — any relevant items of the class or type rating skill test to include, if applicable: (i) airship systems (ii) operation of envelope pressure system
g	Oral questions

APPENDIX 5 - Integrated MPL training course

GENERAL

1. The aim of the MPL integrated course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to enable them to operate as co-pilot of a multi-engine multi-pilot turbine-powered air transport aeroplane under VFR and IFR and to obtain an MPL.

2. Approval for an MPL training course shall only be given to an ATO that is part of a commercial air transport operator certificated-or having a specific arrangement with such an operator

3. An applicant wishing to undertake an MPL integrated course shall complete all the instructional stages in one continuous course of training at an ATO. The training shall be competency based and conducted in a multi-crew operational environment.

4. Only ab-initio applicants shall be admitted to the course.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the ATPL(A) knowledge level;

(b) visual and instrument flying training;

(c) training in MCC for the operation of multi-pilot aeroplanes;

(d) type rating training.

6. An applicant failing or unable to complete the entire MPL course may apply to the CAAT for the theoretical knowledge examination and skill test for a licence with lower privileges and an IR, if the applicable requirements are met.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

7. An approved MPL theoretical knowledge course shall comprise at least 750 hours of instruction for the ATPL(A) knowledge level, as well as the hours required for:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction for the relevant type rating, in accordance with Subpart H, and

(b) UPRT theoretical knowledge insrruction in accordance with FCL.745.A.

FLYING TRAINING

8. The flying training shall comprise a total of at least 240 hours, composed of hours as PF and PM, in actual and simulated flight, and covering the following 4 phases of training:

(a) Phase 1 — Core flying skills

Specific basic single-pilot training in an aeroplane.

(b) Phase 2 — Basic

Introduction of multi-crew operations and instrument flight.

(c) Phase 3 — Intermediate

Application of multi-crew operations to a multi-engine turbine aeroplane certified as a high performance aeroplane in accordance with Type Certification standards acceptable to the CAAT including supplementary type certification (STC).

(d) Phase 4 — Advanced

Type rating training within an airline oriented environment.

MCC requirements shall be incorporated into the relevant phases above.

Training in asymmetric flight shall be given either in an aeroplane or an FFS.

8a. Flight experience in actual flight shall include:

(a) all the experience requirements of Subpart H;

(b) UPRT flight instruction in accordance with FCL.745.A;

(c) aeroplane UPRT exercises related to the specificities of the relevant type in accordance with FCL.725.A(c);

(d) night flying;

(e) flight solely by reference to instruments; and

(f) the experience required to achieve the relevant airmanship.

9. Each phase of training in the flight instruction syllabus shall be composed of both instruction in the underpinning knowledge and in practical training segments.

10. The training course shall include a continuous evaluation process of the training syllabus and a continuous assessment of the students following the syllabus. Evaluation shall ensure that:

(a) the competencies and related assessment are relevant to the task of a co-pilot of a multi-pilot aeroplane; and

(b) the students acquire the necessary competencies in a progressive satisfactory manner.

11. The training course shall include at least 12 take-offs and landings to ensure competency. Those take-offs and landings may be reduced to at least six, provided that prior to delivering the training, the ATO and the operator ensure that:

(a) a procedure is in place to assess the required level of competency of the student pilot; and

(b) a process is in place to ensure that corrective action is taken if in-training evaluation indicates the need to do so.

Those take-offs and landings shall be performed under the supervision of an instructor in an aeroplane for which the type rating shall be issued.

ASSESSMENT LEVEL

12. The applicant for the MPL shall have demonstrated performance in all 9 competency units specified in paragraph 13 below, at the advanced level of competency required to operate and interact as a co-pilot in a turbine-powered multi-pilot aeroplane, under visual and instrument conditions. Assessment shall confirm that control of the aeroplane or situation is maintained at all times, to ensure the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre. The applicant shall consistently demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for the safe operation of the applicable aeroplane type, in accordance with the MPL performance criteria.

COMPETENCY UNITS

13. The applicant shall demonstrate competency in the following 9 competency units:

(1) apply human performance principles, including principles of threat and error management;

(2) perform aeroplane ground operations;

(3) perform take-off;

(4) perform climb;

(5) perform cruise;

(6) perform descent;

(7) perform approach;

(8) perform landing; and

(9) perform after landing and aeroplane post-flight operations.

SIMULATED FLIGHT

14. Minimum requirements for FSTDs:

(a) Phase 1— Core flying skills

E-training and part tasking devices approved by the CAAT that have the following characteristics:

— involve accessories beyond those normally associated with desktop computers, such as functional replicas of a throttle quadrant, a side-stick controller, or an FMS keypad; and

— involve psychomotor activity with appropriate application of force and timing of responses.

(b) Phase 2 — Basic

An FNPT II MCC that represents a generic multi-engine turbine-powered aeroplane.

(c) Phase 3 — Intermediate

An FSTD that represents a multi-engine turbine-powered aeroplane required to be operated with a co-pilot and qualified to an equivalent standard to level B, additionally including:

— a daylight/twilight/night visual system continuous cross-cockpit minimum, collimated visual field of view providing each pilot with 180° horizontal and 40° vertical field of view, and

— ATC environment simulation.

(d) Phase 4 — Advanced

An FFS which is fully equivalent to level D or level C with an enhanced daylight visual system, including ATC environment simulation.

APPENDIX 6 - Modular training courses for the IR

A. IR(A) Modular flying training course

GENERAL

1. The aim of the IR(A) modular flying training course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate aeroplanes under IFR and in IMC. The course consists of two modules, which may be taken separately or combined:

(a) Basic Instrument Flight Module

This comprises 10 hours of instrument time under instruction, of which up to 5 hours can be instrument ground time in a BITD, FNPT I or II, or an FFS. Upon completion of the Basic Instrument Flight Module, the candidate shall be issued a Course Completion Certificate.

(b) Procedural Instrument Flight Module

This comprises the remainder of the training syllabus for the IR(A), 40 hours single-engine or 45 hours multi-engine instrument time under instruction, and the theoretical knowledge course for the IR(A).

2. An applicant for a modular IR(A) course shall be the holder of a PPL(A) or a CPL(A). An applicant for the Procedural Instrument Flight Module, who does not hold a CPL(A), shall be holder of a Course Completion Certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module.

The ATO shall ensure that the applicant for a multi-engine IR(A) course who has not held a multi-engine aeroplane class or type rating has received the multi-engine training specified in Subpart H prior to commencing the flight training for the IR(A) course.

3. An applicant wishing to undertake the Procedural Instrument Flight Module of a modular IR(A) course shall be required to complete all the instructional stages in one continuous approved course of training. Prior to commencing the Procedural Instrument Flight Module, the ATO shall ensure the competence of the applicants in basic instrument flying skills. Refresher training shall be given as required.

4. The course of theoretical instruction shall be completed within 18 months. The Procedural Instrument Flight Module and the skill test shall be completed within the period of validity of the pass in theoretical examinations.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the IR knowledge level;

(b) instrument flight instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved modular IR(A) course shall comprise at least 150 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction.

FLYING TRAINING

7. A single-engine IR(A) course shall comprise at least 50 hours instrument time under instruction of which up to 20 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or up to 35 hours in an FFS or FNPT II. A maximum of 10 hours of FNPT II or an FFS instrument ground time may be conducted in an FNPT I.

8. A multi-engine IR(A) course shall comprise at least 55 hours instrument time under instruction, of which up to 25 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or up to 40 hours in an FFS or FNPT II. A maximum of 10 hours of FNPT II or an FFS instrument ground time may be conducted in an FNPT I. The remaining instrument flight instruction shall include at least 15 hours in multi-engine aeroplanes.

9. The holder of a single-engine IR(A) who also holds a multi-engine class or type rating wishing to obtain a multi-engine IR(A) for the first time shall complete a course at an ATO comprising at least 5 hours instruction in instrument flying in multi-engine aeroplanes, of which 3 hours may be in an FFS or FNPT II.

10.1 The holder of a CPL(A) or of a Course Completion Certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module may have the total amount of training required in paragraphs 7 or 8 above reduced by 10 hours.

10.2 The holder of an IR(H) may have the total amount of training required in paragraphs 7 or 8 above reduced to 10 hours.

10.3 The total instrument flight instruction in aeroplane shall comply with paragraph 7 or 8, as appropriate.

11. The flying exercises up to the IR(A) skill test shall comprise:

(a) Basic Instrument Flight Module: Procedure and manoeuvre for basic instrument flight covering at least:

- basic instrument flight without external visual cues:
  - horizontal flight,
  - climbing,
  - descent, and
  - turns in level flight, climbing, descent;
- instrument pattern,
- steep turn;
- radio navigation;
- recovery from unusual attitude;
- limited panel;
- recognition and recovery from incipient and full stalls;

(b) Procedural Instrument Flight Module:

(i) pre-flight procedures for IFR flights, including the use of the flight manual and appropriate air traffic services documents in the preparation of an IFR flight plan;

(ii) procedure and manoeuvres for IFR operation under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions covering at least:

- transition from visual to instrument flight on take-off,
- standard instrument departures and arrivals,
- en-route IFR procedures,
- holding procedures,
- instrument approaches to specified minima,
- missed approach procedures,
- landings from instrument approaches, including circling;

(iii) in-flight manoeuvres and particular flight characteristics; and

(iv) if required, operation of a multi-engine aeroplane in the above exercises, including operation of the aeroplane solely by reference to instruments with one engine simulated inoperative and engine shutdown and restart (the latter exercise to be carried out at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS or FNPT II).

Aa. IR(A) Competency-based modular flying training course

GENERAL

1. The aim of the competency-based modular flying training course is to train PPL or CPL holders for the instrument rating, taking into account prior instrument flight instruction and experience. It is designed to provide the level of proficiency needed to operate aeroplanes under IFR and in IMC. The course shall be taken within an ATO.

2. An applicant for such a competency-based modular IR(A) shall be the holder of a PPL(A) or CPL(A).

3. The course of theoretical instruction shall be completed within 18 months. The instrument flight instruction and the skill test shall be completed within the period of validity of the pass of the theoretical knowledge examinations.

4. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the IR(A) knowledge level;

(b) instrument flight instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

5. An approved competency-based modular IR(A) course shall comprise at least 80 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction. The theoretical knowledge course may contain computer-based training and e- learning elements. A minimum amount of classroom teaching as required by ORA.ATO.305 has to be provided.

FLYING TRAINING

6. The method of attaining an IR(A) following this modular course is competency-based. However, the minimum requirements below shall be completed by the applicant. Additional training may be required to reach required competencies.

(a) A single-engine competency-based modular IR(A) course shall include at least 40 hours of instrument time under instruction, of which up to 10 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or up to 25 hours in an FFS or FNPT II. A maximum of 5 hours of FNPT II or FFS instrument ground time may be conducted in an FNPT I.

(i) When the applicant has:

(A) completed instrument flight instruction provided by an IRI(A) or an FI(A) holding the privilege to provide training for the IR; or

(B) prior experience of instrument flight time as PIC on aeroplanes, under a rating providing the privileges to fly under IFR and in IMC,

these hours may be credited towards the 40 hours above up to maximum of 30 hours,

(ii) When the applicant has prior instrument flight time under instruction other than specified in point (a)(i), these hours may be credited towards the required 40 hours up to a maximum of 15 hours.

(iii) In any case, the flying training shall include at least 10 hours of instrument flight time under instruction in an aeroplane at an ATO.

(iv) The total amount of dual instrument instruction shall not be less than 25 hours.

(b) A multi-engine competency-based modular IR(A) course shall include at least 45 hours instrument time under instruction, of which up to 10 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or

up to 30 hours in an FFS or FNPT II. A maximum of 5 hours of FNPT II or FFS instrument ground time may be conducted in an FNPT I.

(i) When the applicant has

(A) completed instrument flight instruction provided by an IRI(A) or an FI(A) holding the privilege to provide training for the IR; or

(B) prior experience of instrument flight time as PIC on aeroplanes, under a rating giving the privileges to fly under IFR and in IMC, these hours may be credited towards the 45 hours above up to a maximum of 35 hours.

(ii) When the applicant has prior instrument flight time under instruction other than specified in point (b)(i), these hours may be credited towards the required 45 hours up to a maximum of 15 hours.

(iii) In any case, the flying training shall include at least 10 hours of instrument flight time under instruction in a multi-engine aeroplane at an ATO.

(iv) The total amount of dual instrument instruction shall not be less than 25 hours, of which at least 15 hours shall be completed in a multi-engine aeroplane.

(c) To determine the amount of hours credited and to establish the training needs, the applicant shall complete a pre-entry assessment at an ATO.

7. The flight instruction for the competency-based modular IR(A) shall comprise:

(a) procedures and manoeuvres for basic instrument flight covering at least:

(i) basic instrument flight without external visual cues;

(ii) horizontal flight;

(iii) climbing;

(iv) descent;

(v) turns in level flight, climbing and descent;

(vi) instrument pattern;

(vii) steep turn;

(viii) radio navigation;

(ix) recovery from unusual attitudes;

(x) limited panel; and

(xi) recognition and recovery from incipient and full stall;

(b) pre-flight procedures for IFR flights, including the use of the flight manual and appropriate air traffic services documents for the preparation of an IFR flight plan;

(c) procedure and manoeuvres for IFR operation under normal, abnormal, and emergency conditions covering at least:

(i) transition from visual to instrument flight on take-off;

(ii) standard instrument departures and arrivals;

(iii) en route IFR procedures;

(iv) holding procedures;

(v) instrument approaches to specified minima;

(vi) missed approach procedures; and

(vii) landings from instrument approaches, including circling;

(d) in-flight manoeuvres and particular flight characteristics;

(e) if required, operation of a multi-engine aeroplane in the above exercises, including:

(i) operation of the aeroplane solely by reference to instruments with one engine simulated inoperative;

(ii) engine shutdown and restart (to be carried out at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS or FNPT II).

8. Applicants for the competency-based modular IR(A) holding a Part-FCL PPL or CPL and a valid IR(A) issued in compliance with the requirements of Annex 1 to the Chicago Convention by a third country may be credited in full towards the training course mentioned in paragraph 4. In order to be issued the IR(A), the applicant shall:

(a) successfully complete the skill test for the IR(A) in accordance with Appendix 7;

(b) demonstrate to the examiner during the skill test that he/she has acquired an adequate level of theoretical knowledge of air law, meteorology and flight planning and performance (IR); and

(c) have a minimum experience of at least 50 hours of flight time under IFR as PIC on aeroplanes.

PRE-ENTRY ASSESSMENT

9. The content and duration of the pre-entry assessment shall be determined by the ATO based on the prior instrument experience of the applicants.

MULTI-ENGINE

10. The holder of a single-engine IR(A) who also holds a multi-engine class or type rating wishing to obtain a multi-engine IR(A) for the first time shall complete a course at an ATO comprising at least 5 hours instrument time under instruction in multi-engine aeroplanes, of which 3 hours may be in an FFS or FNPT II and shall pass a skill test.

B. IR(H) Modular flying training course

1. The aim of the IR(H) modular flying training course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate helicopters under IFR and in IMC.

2. An applicant for a modular IR(H) course shall be the holder of a PPL(H), or a CPL(H) or an ATPL(H). Prior to commencing the aircraft instruction phase of the IR(H) course, the applicant shall be the holder of the helicopter type rating used for the IR(H) skill test, or have completed approved type rating training on that type. The applicant shall hold a certificate of satisfactory completion of MCC if the skill test is to be conducted in Multi-Pilot conditions.

3. An applicant Applicants wishing to undertake a modular IR(H) course shall be required to complete all the instructional stages in one continuous approved course of training by an ATO

4. The course of theoretical instruction shall be completed within 18 months. The flight instruction and the skill test shall be completed within the period of validity of the pass in the theoretical examinations.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the IR knowledge level;

(b) instrument flight instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved modular IR(H) course shall comprise at least 150 hours of instruction.

FLYING TRAINING

7. An IR(H) course shall comprise at least 55 hours instrument time under instruction, of which:

(a) up to 20 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I (H) or (A). These 20 hours instruction time in FNPT I (H) or (A) may be substituted by 20 hours instruction time for IR(H) in an aeroplane, approved for this course; or

(b) up to 40 hours may be instrument ground time in a helicopter FTD 2/3, FNPT II/III or FFS

The instrument flight instruction shall include at least 10 hours in an IFR-certificated helicopter.

8.1 Holders of an ATPL(H) shall have the theoretical knowledge instruction hours reduced by 50 hours.

8.2 The holder of an IR(A) may have the amount of training required reduced to 10 hours.

8.3 The holder of a PPL(H) with a helicopter night rating or a CPL(H) may have the total amount of instrument time under instruction required reduced by 5 hours.

9. The flying exercises up to the IR(H) skill test shall comprise:

(a) pre-flight procedures for IFR flights, including the use of the flight manual and appropriate air traffic services documents in the preparation of an IFR flight plan;

(b) procedure and manoeuvres for IFR operation under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions covering at least:

— transition from visual to instrument flight on take-off,

— standard instrument departures and arrivals,

— en-route IFR procedures,

— holding procedures,

— instrument approaches to specified minima,

— missed approach procedures,

— landings from instrument approaches, including circling.

(c) in-flight manoeuvres and particular flight characteristics;

(d) if required, operation of a multi-engine helicopter in the above exercises, including operation of the helicopter solely by reference to instruments with one engine simulated inoperative and engine shutdown and restart (the latter exercise to be carried out in an FFS or FNPT II or FTD 2/3).

C. IR(As) Modular flying training course

GENERAL

1. The aim of the IR(As) modular flying training course is to train pilots to the level of proficiency necessary to operate airships under IFR and in IMC. The course consists of two modules, which may be taken separately or combined:

(a) Basic Instrument Flight Module

This comprises 10 hours of instrument time under instruction, of which up to 5 hours can be instrument ground time in a BITD, FNPT I or II, or an FFS. Upon completion of the Basic Instrument Flight Module, the candidate shall be issued a Course Completion Certificate.

(b) Procedural Instrument Flight Module

This comprises the remainder of the training syllabus for the IR(As), 25 hours instrument time under instruction, and the theoretical knowledge course for the IR(As).

2. An applicant for a modular IR(As) course shall be the holder of a PPL(As) including the privileges to fly at night or a CPL(As). An applicant for the Procedural Instrument Flight Module, who does not hold a CPL(As), shall be holder of a Course Completion Certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module.

3. An applicant wishing to undertake the Procedural Instrument Flight Module of a modular IR(As) course shall be required to complete all the instructional stages in one continuous approved course of training. Prior to commencing the Procedural Instrument Flight Module, the ATO shall ensure the competence of the applicant in basic instrument flying skills. Refresher training shall be given as required.

4. The course of theoretical instruction shall be completed within 18 months. The Procedural Instrument Flight Module and the skill test shall be completed within the period of validity of the pass in theoretical examinations.

5. The course shall comprise:

(a) theoretical knowledge instruction to the IR knowledge level;

(b) instrument flight instruction.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

6. An approved modular IR(As) course shall comprise at least 150 hours of theoretical knowledge instruction.

FLYING TRAINING

7. An IR(As) course shall comprise at least 35 hours instrument time under instruction of which up to 15 hours may be instrument ground time in an FNPT I, or up to 20 hours in an FFS or FNPT II. A maximum of 5 hours of FNPT II or FFS instrument ground time may be conducted in an FNPT I.

8. The holder of a CPL(As) or of a Course Completion Certificate for the Basic Instrument Flight Module may have the total amount of training required in paragraph 7 reduced by 10 hours. The total instrument flight instruction in airship shall comply with paragraph 7.

9. If the applicant is the holder of an IR in another category of aircraft the total amount of flight instruction requirered may be reduced to 10 hours on airships.

10. The flying exercises up to the IR(As) skill test shall comprise:

(a) Basic Instrument Flight Module:

Procedure and manoeuvre for basic instrument flight covering at least:

- basic instrument flight without external visual cues:
  - horizontal flight,
  - climbing,
  - descent,
  - turns in level flight, climbing, descent;
- instrument pattern;
- radio navigation;
- recovery from unusual attitudes;
- limited panel;

(b) Procedural Instrument Flight Module:

(i) pre-flight procedures for IFR flights, including the use of the flight manual and appropriate air traffic services documents in the preparation of an IFR flight plan;

(ii) procedure and manoeuvres for IFR operation under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions covering at least:

- transition from visual to instrument flight on take-off,
- standard instrument departures and arrivals,
- en-route IFR procedures,
- holding procedures,
- instrument approaches to specified minima,
- missed approach procedures,
- landings from instrument approaches, including circling;

(iii) inflight manoeuvres and particular flight characteristics;

(iv) operation of airship in the above exercises, including operation of the airship solely by reference to instruments with one engine simulated inoperative and engine shut-down and restart (the latter exercise to be carried out at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS or FNPT II).

APPENDIX 7 - IR Skill test

1. An applicant for an IR shall have received instruction on the same class or type of aircraft to be used in the test which shall be appropriately equipped for the training and testing purposes.

2. An applicant shall pass all the relevant sections of the skill test. If any item in a section is failed, that section is failed Failure in more than one section will require the applicant to take the entire test again. An applicant failing only one section shall only repeat the failed section. Failure in any section of the retest, including those sections that have been passed on a previous attempt, will require the applicant to take the entire test again. All relevant sections of the skill test shall be completed within 6 months. Failure to achieve a pass in all relevant sections of the test in two attempts will require further training.

3. Further training may be required following a failed skill test. There is no limit to the number of skill tests that may be attempted.

CONDUCT OF THE TEST

4. The test is intended to simulate a practical flight. The route to be flown shall be chosen by the examiner. An essential element is the ability of the applicant to plan and conduct the flight from routine briefing material. The applicant shall undertake the flight planning and shall ensure that all equipment and documentation for the execution of the flight are on board. The duration of the flight shall be at least 1 hour.

5. Should the applicant choose to terminate a skill test for reasons considered inadequate by the examiner, the applicant shall retake the entire skill test. If the test is terminated for reasons considered adequate by the examiner, only those sections not completed shall be tested in a further flight.

6. At the discretion of the examiner, any manoeuvre or procedure of the test may be repeated once by the applicant. The examiner may stop the test at any stage if it is considered that the applicant's demonstration of flying skill requires a complete retest.

7. An applicant shall fly the aircraft from a position where the PIC functions can be performed and to carry out the test as if there is no other crew member. The examiner shall take no part in the operation of the aircraft, except when intervention is necessary in the interests of safety or to avoid unacceptable delay to other traffic.

8. Decision heights/altitude, minimum descent heights/altitudes and missed approach point shall be determined by the applicant and agreed by the examiner.

9. An applicant for an IR shall indicate to the examiner the checks and duties carried out, including the identification of radio facilities. Checks shall be completed in accordance with the authorised checklist for the aircraft on which the test is being taken. During pre-flight preparation for the test the applicant is required to determine power settings and speeds. Performance data for take-off, approach and landing shall be calculated by the applicant in compliance with the operations manual or flight manual for the aircraft used.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCES

10. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

- operate the aircraft within its limitations;
- complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;
- exercise good judgment and airmanship;
- apply aeronautical knowledge; and

— maintain control of the aircraft at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never seriously in doubt.

11. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the aircraft used.

Height

Generally	±100 feet
Starting a go-around at decision height/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet
Minimum descent height/MAP/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet

Tracking

On radio aids	±5°
For angular deviations	Half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path (e.g. LPV, ILS, MLS, GLS)
2D (LNAV) and 3D (LNAV/VNAV) “linear” lateral deviations	cross-track error/deviation shall normally be limited to ± ½ the RNP value associated with the procedure. Brief deviations from this standard up to a maximum of 1 time the RNP value are allowable.
3D linear vertical deviations (e.g. RNP APCH (LNAV/VNAV) using BaroVNAV)	not more than – 75 feet below the vertical profile at any time, and not more than + 75 feet above the vertical profile at or below 1 000 feet above aerodrome level.

Heading

all engines operating	±5°
with simulated engine failure	±10°

Speed

all engines operating	±5 knots
with simulated engine failure	+10 knots/–5 knots

CONTENT OF THE TEST

Aeroplanes

SECTION 1 — PRE-FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND DEPARTURE Use of checklist, airmanship, anti-icing/de-icing procedures, etc., apply in all sections	
a	Use of flight manual (or equivalent) especially a/c performance calculation, mass and balance
b	Use of Air Traffic Services document, weather document
c	Preparation of ATC flight plan, IFR flight plan/log
d	Identification of the required navaids for departure, arrival and approach procedures
e	Pre-flight inspection
f	Weather Minima
g	Taxiing
h	PBN departure (if applicable): — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the departure chart.
i	Pre-take-off briefing, Take-off
J)°(	Transition to instrument flight
k)°(	Instrument departure procedures, including PBN departures, and altimeter setting
l)°(	ATC liaison — compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 2 — GENERAL HANDLING)°(	
a	Control of the aeroplane by reference solely to instruments, including: level flight at various speeds, trim
b	Climbing and descending turns with sustained Rate 1 turn
c	Recoveries from unusual attitudes, including sustained 45° bank turns and steep descending turns
d)*(	Recovery from approach to stall in level flight, climbing/descending turns and in landing configuration — only applicable to aeroplanes
e	Limited panel: stabilised climb or descent, level turns at Rate 1 onto given headings, recovery from unusual attitudes — only applicable to aeroplanes
SECTION 3 — EN-ROUTE IFR PROCEDURES)°(	
a	Tracking, including interception, e.g. NDB, VOR, or track between waypoints
b	Use of navigation system and radio aids
c	Level flight, control of heading, altitude and airspeed, power setting, trim technique
d	Altimeter settings
e	Timing and revision of ETAs (en-route hold, if required)
f	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, systems' management
g	Ice protection procedures, simulated if necessary

h	ATC liaison - compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 3a — ARRIVAL PROCEDURES	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids, if applicable
b	Arrival procedures, altimeter checks
c	Altitude and speed constraints, if applicable
d	PBN arrival (if applicable): — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the arrival chart.
SECTION 4(°) — 3D Operations)++(	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids Check Vertical Path angle For RNP APCH: — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the approach chart.
b	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks, including identification of facilities
c)+(	Holding procedure
d	Compliance with published approach procedure
e	Approach timing
f	Altitude, speed heading control (stabilised approach)
g)+(	Go-around action
h(+)	Missed approach procedure/landing
i	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 5)°(– 2D OPERATIONS)++(	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids For RNP APCH: — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the approach chart.
b	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks, including identification of facilities
c)+(	Holding procedure
d	Compliance with published approach procedure
e	Approach timing
f	Altitude/Distance to MAPT, speed, heading control (stabilised approach), Stop Down Fixes (SDF(s)), if applicable
g)+(	Go-around action

h)+(	Missed approach procedure/landing
i	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 6 —FLIGHT WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE-(multi-engine aeroplanes only) (°)	
a	Simulated engine failure after take-off or on go-around
b	Approach, go-around and procedural missed approach with one engine inoperative
c	Approach and landing with one engine inoperative
d	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures

)°(Must be performed by sole reference to instruments.

)*(May be performed in an FFS, FTD 2/3 or FNPT II.

)+(May be performed in either Section 5 or Section 6.

)++(To establish or maintain PBN privileges one approach in either Section 4 or Section 5 shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.

Helicopters

SECTION 1 — DEPARTURE Use of checklist, airmanship, anti-icing/de-icing procedures, etc., apply in all sections	
a	Use of flight manual (or equivalent) especially aircraft performance calculation; mass and balance
b	Use of Air Traffic Services document, weather document
c	Preparation of ATC flight plan, IFR flight plan/log
d	Identification of the required navaids for departure, arrival and approach procedures
e	Pre-flight inspection
f	Weather minima
g	Taxiing/Air taxy in compliance with ATC or instructions of instructor
h	PBN departure (if applicable): — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the departure chart.
j	Pre-take-off briefing, procedures and checks
k	Transition to instrument flight
l	Instrument departure procedures, including PBN prodecures
SECTION 2 — GENERAL HANDLING	
a	Control of the helicopter by reference solely to instruments, including:
b	Climbing and descending turns with sustained Rate 1 turn
c	Recoveries from unusual attitudes, including sustained 30° bank turns and steep descending turns
SECTION 3 — EN-ROUTE IFR PROCEDURES	
a	Tracking, including interception, e.g. NDB, VOR, RNAV
b	Use of radio aids
c	Level flight, control of heading, altitude and airspeed, power setting
d	Altimeter settings
e	Timing and revision of ETAs
f	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, systems management
g	Ice protection procedures, simulated if necessary and if applicable
h	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 3a — ARRIVAL PROCEDURES	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids, if applicable
b	Arrival procedures, altimeter checks

c	Altitude and speed constraints, if applicable
d	PBN arrival (if applicable) — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the arrival chart.
SECTION 4 — 3D OPERATIONS)+(	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids Check Vertical Path angle For RNP APCH: (a) Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and (b) Cross-check between the navigation system display and the approach chart.
b	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks
c)*(	Holding procedure
d	Compliance with published approach procedure
e	Approach timing
f	Altitude, speed, heading control (stabilised approach)
g)*(	Go-around action
h)*(	Missed approach procedure/landing
i	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures

SECTION 5 — 2D OPERATIONS)+(	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids For RNP APCH: — Check that the correct procedure has been loaded in the navigation system; and — Cross-check between the navigation system display and the approach chart.
b	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks and identification of facilities
c)*(	Holding procedure
d	Compliance with published approach procedure
e	Approach timing
f	Altitude, speed, heading control (stabilised aproach)
g)*(	Go-around action
h)*(	Missed approach procedure(*)/landing
i	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 6 — ABNORMAL AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES This section may be combined with sections 1 through 5. The test shall have regard to control of the helicopter, identification of the failed engine, immediate actions (touch drills), follow-up actions and checks and flying accuracy, in the following situations:	
a	Simulated engine failure after take-off and on/during approach(**) (at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS or FNPT II/III, FTD 2,3)
b	Failure of stability augmentation devices/hydraulic system (if applicable)
c	Limited panel
d	Autorotation and recovery to a pre-set altitude
e	3D operations manually without flight director)***(3D operations manually with flight director)***(

(+) To establish or maintain PBN privileges one approach in either Section 4 or Section 5 shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD
(*) To be performed in Section 4 or Section 5.
(**) Multi-engine helicopter only.
(***) Only one item to be tested

Airships

SECTION 1 — PRE-FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND DEPARTURE Use of checklist, airmanship, ATC liaison compliance, R/T procedures, apply in all sections	
a	Use of flight manual (or equivalent) especially a/c performance calculation, mass and balance
b	Use of Air Traffic Services document, weather document
c	Preparation of ATC flight plan, IFR flight plan/log
d	Pre-flight inspection
e	Weather minima
f	Pre-take-off briefing, off mast procedure, manoeuvring on ground
g	Take-off
h	Transition to instrument flight
i	Instrument departure procedures, altimeter setting
j	ATC liaison - compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 2 — GENERAL HANDLING	
a	Control of the airship by reference solely to instruments
b	Climbing and descending turns with sustained rate of turn
c	Recoveries from unusual attitudes
d	Limited panel
SECTION 3 — EN-ROUTE IFR PROCEDURES	
a	Tracking, including interception, e.g. NDB, VOR, RNAV
b	Use of radio aids
c	Level flight, control of heading, altitude and airspeed, power setting, trim technique
d	Altimeter settings
e	Timing and revision of ETAs
f	Monitoring of flight progress, flight log, fuel usage, systems' management
g	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 4 — PRECISION APPROACH PROCEDURES	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids, identification of facilities
b	Arrival procedures, altimeter checks

c	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks
d)+(	Holding procedure
e	Compliance with published approach procedure
f	Approach timing
g	Stabilised approach (altitude, speed and heading control)
h(+)	Go-around action
i)+(	Missed approach procedure/landing
j	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 5 — NON-PRECISION APPROACH PROCEDURES	
a	Setting and checking of navigational aids, identification of facilities
b	Arrival procedures, altimeter settings
c	Approach and landing briefing, including descent/approach/landing checks
d)+(	Holding procedure
e	Compliance with published approach procedure
f	Approach timing
g	Stabilised approach (altitude, speed and heading control)
h)+(	Go-around action
i)+(	Missed approach procedure/landing
j	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures
SECTION 6 — FLIGHT WITH ONE ENGINE INOPERATIVE This section may be combined with sections 1 through 5. The test shall have regard to control of the airship, identification of the failed engine, immediate actions, follow-up actions, checks and flying accuracy in the following situations:	
a	Simulated engine failure after take-off or on go-around
b	Approach and procedural go-around with one engine inoperative
c	Approach and landing, missed approach procedure, with one engine inoperative
d	ATC liaison – compliance, R/T procedures

)+(May be performed in either section 4 or section 5.

APPENDIX 8 – Cross-crediting of the IR part of a Class Or type rating proficiency check

A. Aeroplanes

Credits shall be granted only when the holder is revalidating or renewing IR privileges for single-engine and Single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes, as appropriate.

When a proficiency check including IR is performed, and the holder has a valid:	**Credit is valid towards the IR part in a proficiency check for**:
MPA type rating; Single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplane type rating	SE class rating (*) and SE type rating (*), and SP ME class or type rating except for high-performance complex type ratings, only credits for Section 3B of the proficiency check in point B.5 of Appendix 9
SP ME aeroplane class or type rating except for high-performance complex aeroplane type ratings, operated as single-pilot	SE class rating, and SE type rating, and SP ME class or type rating except for high-performance complex aeroplane type ratings
SP ME aeroplane class or type rating except for high-performance complex aeroplane type ratings, restricted to MP operations	SE class rating (*), and SE type rating (*), and SP ME class or type rating except for high-performance complex aeroplane type ratings (*).
SP SE aeroplane class or type rating	SE class rating, and SE type rating

(*) Provided that within the preceding 12 months the applicant has flown at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach on an SP class or type of aeroplane in SP operations, or, for multi-engine, other than HP complex aeroplanes, the applicant has passed section 6 of the skill test for SP, other than HP complex aeroplanes flown solely by reference to instruments in SP operations.

B. Helicopters

Credits shall be granted only if holders are revalidating or renewing IR privileges for for single-pilot helicopters, as appropriate.

If a skill test or a proficiency check, including IR, is performed and the holders have a valid:	Credit is valid towards the IR part in a proficiency check for:
Multi-pilot helicopter (MPH) type rating	Single-pilot helicopter (SPH) of the same type, including privileges for single-pilot operations (*)
Single-pilot helicopter (SPH) type rating, in multi-pilot operations	Privileges for single-pilot operations in the same type (*)

(*) Provided that within the preceding 12 months at least three IFR departures and approaches exercising PBN privileges, including one RNP APCH approach (which may be a Point in Space (PinS) approach), have been performed on a SP type of helicopter in SP operations.

APPENDIX 9 - Training, Skill test and proficiency check for MPL, ATPL, type and class ratings, and proficiency check for IRs

A.GENERAL

1. An applicant for a skill test shall have received instruction on the same class or type of aircraft to be used in the test.

The training for MPA and PL type ratings shall be conducted in an FFS or in a combination of FSTD(s) and FFS. The skill test or proficiency check for MPA an PL type ratings and the issue of an ATPL and MPL, shall be conducted in an FFS, if available.

The training, skill test or proficiency check for class or type ratings for SPA and helicopters shall be conducted in:

(a) an aivalable and acceptable FFS, or

(b) a combination of FSTD(s) and the aircraft if an FFS is not available or accesisible;

(c) the aircraft if no FSTD is availbale or accessible.

if FSTD(s) are used during training, testing or checking the suitability of the FSTDs used shall be verified against the applicable “table of FSTD validation tests” contained in the primary reference document applicable for the device used. All restrictions and limitations indicated on the device’s qualification certificate shall be considered.

2. Failure to achieve a pass in all sections of the test in two attempts will require further training.

3. There is no limit to the number of skill tests that may be attempted.

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING, SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK

4. Unless otherwise determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to CAAT, the syllabus of flight instruction, the skill test and the proficiency check shall comply with this Appendix. The syllabus, skill test and proficiency check may be reduced to give credit for previous experience on similar aircraft types, as determined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT.

5. Except in the case of skill tests for the issue of an ATPL, when so defined in the operational suitability data established in accordance with EASA Part 21 or any equivalent material established in accordance with Type certification regulations acceptable to the CAAT, for the specific aircraft, credit may be given for skill test items common to other types or variants where the pilot is qualified.

CONDUCT OF THE TEST/CHECK

6. The examiner may choose between different skill test or proficiency check scenarios containing simulated relevant operations approved by the CAAT. Full flight simulators and other training devices, when available, shall be used, as established in this regulation

7. During the proficiency check, the examiner shall verify that the holder of the class or type rating maintains an adequate level of theoretical knowledge.

8. Should the applicant choose to terminate a skill test for reasons considered inadequate by the examiner, the applicant shall retake the entire skill test. If the test is terminated for reasons considered adequate by the examiner, only those sections not completed shall be tested in a further flight.

9. At the discretion of the examiner, any manoeuvre or procedure of the test may be repeated once by the applicant. The examiner may stop the test at any stage if it is considered that the applicant's demonstration of flying skill requires a complete retest.

10. An applicant shall be required to fly the aircraft from a position where the PIC or co-pilot functions, as relevant, can be performed. Under single-pilot conditions, the test shall be performed as if there was no other crew member present.

11. During pre-flight preparation for the test the applicant is required to determine power settings and speeds. The applicant shall indicate to the examiner the checks and duties carried out, including the identification of radio facilities. Checks shall be completed in accordance with the check-list for the aircraft on which the test is being taken and, if applicable, with the MCC concept. Performance data for take-off, approach and landing shall be calculated by the applicant in compliance with the operations manual or flight manual for the aircraft used. Decision heights/altitude, minimum descent heights/altitudes and missed approach point shall be agreed upon with the examiner.

12. The examiner shall take no part in the operation of the aircraft except where intervention is necessary in the interests of safety or to avoid unacceptable delay to other traffic.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK FOR TYPE RATINGS FOR MULTI-PILOT AIRCRAFT, FOR SINGLE-PILOT AIRCRAFT WHEN OPERATED IN MULTI-PILOT OPERATIONS, FOR MPL AND FOR ATPL

13. The skill test for a multi-pilot aircraft or a single-pilot aircraft when operated in multi-pilot operations shall be performed in a multi-crew environment. Another applicant or another type rated qualified pilot may function as the second pilot. If an aircraft is used, the second pilot shall be the examiner or an instructor.

14. The applicant shall operate as PF during all sections of the skill test, except for abnormal and emergency procedures, which may be conducted as PF or PM in accordance with MCC. The applicant for the initial issue of a multi-pilot aircraft type rating or ATPL shall also demonstrate the ability to act as PM. The applicant may choose either the left hand or the right hand seat for the skill test if all items can be executed from the selected seat.

15. The following matters shall be specifically checked by the examiner for applicants for the ATPL or a type rating for multi-pilot aircraft or for multi-pilot operations in a single-pilot aircraft extending to the duties of a PIC, irrespective of whether the applicants act as PF or PM:

(a) management of crew cooperation;

(b) maintaining a general survey of the aircraft operation by appropriate supervision; and

(c) setting priorities and making decisions in accordance with safety aspects and relevant rules and regulations appropriate to the operational situation, including emergencies.

16. The test/check should be accomplished under IFR, if the IR rating is included, and as far as possible be accomplished in a simulated commercial air transport environment. An essential element to be checked is the ability to plan and conduct the flight from routine briefing material.

17. When the type rating course has included less than 2 hours flight training on the aircraft, the skill test may be conducted in an FFS and may be completed before the flight training on the aircraft.

The approved training shall be performed by a qualified instructor under the responsibility of:

(a) an ATO

(b) an organisation holding an AOC and specifically approved for such training or

(c) the instructor in cases where no aircraft flight training for SP aircraft at an ATO or AOC holder is approved and the aircraft training was approved by the CAAT

A certificate of completion of the type rating course including the flight training on the aircraft shall be forwarded to the CAAT before the new type rating is entered in the applicant's licence.

18. For the UPRT , stall event" means either an approach-to-stall or a stall. An FFS can be used by the ATO to either train recovery from stall or demonstrate the type-specific characteristics of the stall, or both, provided that:

(a) the FFS has been qualified in acoordance with the specific evaluation requirements in CS-FSTD(A) and

(b) the ATO has successfully demonstrated to the CAAT that any negative transfer of training is mitigated

B. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AEROPLANE CATEGORY

PASS MARKS

1. In the case of single-pilot aeroplanes, with the exception of for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, the applicant shall pass all sections of the skill test or proficiency check. Failure in any item of a section will cause applicants to fail the entire section. If they fail only one section, they shall repeat only that section. Failure in more than one section will require the applicant to repeat the entire test or check. Failure in any section in the case of a re-test or re-check, including those sections that have been passed at a previous attempt will require the applicant to repeat the entire test or check again. For Single-pilot multi-engine aeroplanes -SP-ME(A), section 6 of the relevant test or check, addressing asymmetric flight, shall be passed.

2. In the case of multi-pilot and single-pilot high-performance complex aeroplanes, applicants shall pass all sections of the skill test or proficiency check. Failure in more than five items will require applicants to take the entire test or check again. Applicants failing five or fewer items shall take the failed items again. Failure in any item on the retest or recheck, including those items that have been passed on a previous attempt, will require applicants to repeat the entire check or test again.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCE

3. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the aeroplane within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge;

(e) maintain control of the aeroplane at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is always assured;

(f) understand and apply crew coordination and incapacitation procedures, if applicable; and

(g) communicate effectively with the other crew members, if applicable.

4. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the aeroplane used:

Height

Generally	±100 feet
Starting a go-around at decision height/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet
Minimum descent height/MAP/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet

Tracking

On radio aids	±5°
For “angular” deviations	Half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path (e.g. LPV, ILS, MLS, GLS)
2D (LNAV) and 3D (LNAV/VNAV) “linear” lateral deviations	cross-track error/deviation shall normally be limited to ± ½ the RNP value associated with the procedure. Brief deviations from this standard up to a maximum of 1 time the RNP value are allowable.
3D linear vertical deviations (e.g. RNP APCH (LNAV/VNAV) using BaroVNAV)	not more than – 75 feet below the vertical profile at any time, and not more than + 75 feet above the vertical profile at or below 1 000 feet above aerodrome level.

Heading

all engines operating	±5°
with simulated engine failure	±10°

Speed

all engines operating	±5 knots
with simulated engine failure	+10 knots/–5 knots

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING/SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK

5. Single-pilot aeroplanes, except for high performance complex aeroplanes

(a) The following symbols mean:

P = Trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as Pilot Flying (PF) and Pilot Monitoring (PM)

OTD = other training devices may be used for this exercise

X = an FFS shall be used for this exercise; ortherwise , an aeroplane shall be used if appropriate for the manoeuvre or ptocedure

P# = The training shall be complemented by supervised aeroplane inspection

(b) The practical training shall be conducted at least at the training equipment level shown as (P), or may be conducted on any higher level of equipment shown by the arrow (---->)

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the training equipment used:

A=Aeroplane

FFS=Full Flight Simulator

FSTD=Flight Simulation Training Device

(c) The starred (*) items of section 3B and, for multi-engine, section 6, shall be flown solely by reference to instruments if revalidation/renewal of an IR is included in the skill test or proficiency check. If the starred (*) items are not flown solely by reference to instruments during the skill test or proficiency check, and when there is no crediting of IR privileges, the class or type rating will be restricted to VFR only.

(d) Section 3A shall be completed to revalidate a type or multi-engine class rating, VFR only, where the required experience of 10 route sectors within the previous 12 months has not been completed. Section 3A is not required if section 3B is completed.

(e) Where the letter 'M' appears in the skill test or proficiency check column this will indicate the mandatory exercise or a choice where more than one exercise appears.

(f) An FFS or an FNPT II shall be used for practical training for type or multi-engine class ratings if they form part of an approved class or type rating course.. The following considerations will apply to the approval of the course:

(i) the qualification of the FSTD as set out in the relevant requirement of TCAR PEL Part ORA and in CAAT procedures;

(ii) the qualifications of the instructors;

(iii) the amount of FSTD training provided on the course;and

(iv) the qualifications and previous experience on similar types of the pilot under training.

(g) If privileges for multi-pilot operation are sought for the first time, pilots holding privi;leges for single-pilot operations shall:

(1) Complete a bridge course containing manoeuvres aks procedures including MCC as well was the exercise of section 7 using threat and error management (TEM), CRM and human factors at an ATO

(2) Pass a proficiency check in multi-pilot operations.

(h) If privileges for single-pilot operations are sought for the first time, pilots holding privileges for multi-pilot operations shall be trained at an ATO and checked for the following additional manoeuvres and procedures in single-pilot operations:

(1) For SE aeroplanes , 1.6, 4.5, 4,6, 5,2 and if applicable, one approach from section 3.B; and

(2) For ME aeroplanes , 1.6, section 6 and if applicable one approach from section 3B.

(i) Pilots holding privileges for both single-pilot and multi-pilot operations in accordance with points (g) and (h) may revalidate privileges for both types of operations by completing a proficiency check in multi-pilot operations in addition to the exercises referred to in point (h)(1) or (h)(2), as applicable, in single-pilot operations.

(j) If a skill test or a proficiency check is completed in multi-pilot operations only, the type rating shall be restricted to multi-pilot operations. The restriction shall be removed when pilots comply with point (h)

(k) The training, testing and checking shall follow the table below.

(1) Training at an ATO, testing and checking requirements for single-pilot privileges

(2) Training at an ATO, testing and checking requirements for multi-pilot operations

(3) Training at an ATO , testing and checking requirements for pilots holding single-pilot privileges seeking multi-pilot privileges for the first time (bridge-course)

(4) Training at an ATO, testing and checking requirements for pilots holding multi-pilot privileges for the first time (bridge course)

(5) Training at an ATO and checking requirements for combined revalidation and renewal of single-pilot privileges.

	‘(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
	Type of operation									
Type of aircraft	**SP**		**MP**		**SP → MP (initial)**		**MP → SP (initial)**		**SP + MP**	
	Training	*Testing/ checking*	*Training*	*Testing/ checking*	*Training*	*Testing/ checking*	*Training, testing and checking (SE aeroplanes)*	*Training, testing and checking (ME aeroplanes)*	*SE aeroplanes*	*ME aeroplanes*
Initial issue										
All (except SP complex)	Sections 1-6	Sections 1-6	MCC CRM Human factors TEM Sections 1-7	Sections 1-6	MCC CRM Human factors TEM Section 7	Sections 1-6	1.6, 4.5, 4.6, 5.2 and, if applic able, one approach from Section 3.B	1.6, Section 6 and, if applic able, one approach from Section 3.B		
SP complex	1-7	1-6								
Revalidation										
All	n/a	Sections 1-6	n/a	Sections 1-6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MPO: Sections 1-7 (training) Section 1-6 (checking) SPO: 1.6, 4.5, 4.6, 5.2 and, if applicable, one approach from Section 3.B	MPO: Sections 1-7 (training) Sections 1-6 (checking) SPO: 1.6, Section 6 and, if applic able, one approach from Section 3.B
Renewal										
All	FCL.740	Sections 1-6	FCL.740	Sections 1-6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Training FCL 740 check as for revalidation	Training FCL 740 check as for revalidation

(l) To establish or maintain PBN privileges, one approach shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.

By way of derogation from the subparagraph above, in cases where a proficiency check for revalidation of PBN privileges does not include an RNP APCH exercise, the PBN privileges of the pilot shall not include RNP APCH. The restriction shall be lifted if the pilot has completed a proficiency check including an RNP APCH exercise.

TMGs AND SINGLE-PILOT AEROPLANES, EXCEPT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			CLASS OR TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
SECTION 1					
l. Departure 1.1 Preflight including: • documentation; • mass and balance; • weather briefing; and • NOTAM.	OTD				
1.2 Pre-start checks					
1.2.1 External	OTD P#	P		M	
1.2.2 Internal	OTD P#	P		M	
1.3 Engine starting: normal malfunctions.	P——>	——>		M	
1.4 Taxiing	P——>	——>		M	
1.5 Pre-departure checks: engine run-up (if applicable)	P——>	——>		M	
1.6 Take-off procedure: • normal with flight manual flap settings; and • crosswind (if conditions are available).	P——>	——>		M	
1.7 Climbing: • Vx/Vy; • turns onto headings; and • level off.	P——>	——>		M	
1.8 ATC liaison—compliance,R/T procedures	P——>			M	

TMGs AND SINGLE-PILOT AEROPLANES, EXCEPT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			CLASS OR TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
SECTION 2					
2. Airwork (visual meteorological conditions(VMC)) 2.1 Straight and level flight at various airspeeds including flight at critically low airspeed with and without flaps (including approach to V V_{mca} when applicable)	P——>	——>			
2.2 Steep turns (360° left and right at 45° bank)	P——>	——>		M	
2.3 Stalls and recovery: (i) clean stall; (ii) approach to stall in descending turn with bank with approach configuration and power; (iii) approach to stall in landing configuration and power; and (iv) approach to stall, climbing turn with take-off flap and climb power (single- engine aeroplanes only)	P——>	——>		M	
2.4 Handling using autopilot and flight director (may be conducted in Section 3), if applicable	P——>	——>		M	
2.5 ATC liaison —compliance, R/T procedures	P——>	——>		M	
SECTION 3A					
3A En route procedures VFR 3A.1 (see B.5 (c) and (d)) Flight plan, dead reckoning and map reading	P——>	——>			
3A.2 Maintenance of altitude, heading and speed	P——>	——>			
3A.3 Orientation, timing and revision of ETAs	P——>	——>			
3A.4 Use of radio navigation aids (if applicable)	P——>	——>			
3A.5 Flight management (flight log, routine checks including fuel, systems and icing)	P——>	——>			
3A.6 ATC liaison—compliance, R/T procedures	P——>	——>			
SECTION 3B					

TMGs AND SINGLE-PILOT AEROPLANES, EXCEPT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			CLASS OR TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
3B Instrument flight 3B.1* Departure IFR	P——>	——>		M	
3B.2* En route IFR	P——>	——>		M	
3B.3* Holding procedures	P——>	——>		M	
3B.4* 3D operations to decision height/altitude (DH/A) of 200 ft (60 m) or to higher minima if required by the approach procedure (autopilot may be used to the final approach segment vertical path intercept)	P——>	——>		M	
3B.5* 2D operations to minimum descent height/ altitude (MDH/A)	P——>	——>		M	
3B.6* Flight exercises including simulated failure of the compass and attitude indicator: • rate 1 turns; and • recoveries from unusual attitudes.	P——>	——>		M	
3B.7* Failure of localiser or glideslope	P——>	——>			
3B.8* ATC liaison —compliance, R/T procedures	P——>	——>		M	
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SECTION 4					
Arrival and landings Aerodrome arrival procedure	P——>	——>		M	
4.2 Normal landing	P——>	——>		M	
4.3 Flapless landing	P——>	——>		M	
4.4 Crosswind landing (if suitable conditions)	P——>	——>			
4.5 Approach and landing with idle power from up to 2 000 ft above the runway (single-engine aeroplanes only)	P——>	——>			
4.6 Go-around from minimum height	P——>	——>		M	
4.7 Night go-around and landing (if applicable)	P——>	——>			

TMGs AND SINGLE-PILOT AEROPLANES, EXCEPT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			CLASS OR TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
4.8 ATC liaison compliance, R/T procedures	P——>	——>		M	
SECTION 5					
5 Abnormal and emergency procedures (This section may be combined with Sections 1 through 4.)					
5.1 Rejected take-off at a reasonable speed	P——>	——>		M	
5.2 Simulated engine failure after take-off (single-engine aeroplanes only)		P		M	
5.3 Simulated forced landing without power (single-engine aeroplanes only)		P		M	
5.4 Simulated emergencies: • fire or smoke in flight; and • systems' malfunctions as appropriate	P——>	——>			
5.5 ME aeroplanes and TMG training only: engine shutdown and restart (at a safe altitude if performed in the aircraft)	P——>	——>			
5.6 ATC liaison — compliance, R/T procedures					
SECTION 6					
6. Simulated asymmetric flight 6.1* (This section may be combined with Sections 1 through 5.) Simulated engine failure during take-off (at a safe altitude unless carried out in an FFS or an FNPT II)	P——>	—>X		M	
6.2* Asymmetric approach and go-around	P——>	——>		M	
6.3* Asymmetric approach and full-stop landing	P——>	——>		M	
6.4 ATC liaison—compliance,R/T procedures	P——>	——>		M	
SECTION 7					
7 UPRT					
7.1 Flight manoeuvres and procedures					

TMGs AND SINGLE-PILOT AEROPLANES, EXCEPT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			CLASS OR TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
7.1.1 Manual flight with and without flight directors (no autopilot, no autothrust/autothrottle, and at different control laws, where applicable)	P———>	——>			
7.1.1.1 At different speeds (including slow flight) and altitudes within the FSTD training envelope.	P———>	——>			
7.1.1.2 Steep turns using 45° bank, 180° to 360° left and right	P———>	——>			
7.1.1.3 Turns with and without spoilers	P———>	——>			
7.1.1.4 Procedural instrument flying and manoeuvring including instrument departure and arrival, and visual approach	P———>	——>			
7.2 Upset recovery training 7.2.1 Recovery from stall events in: • take-off configuration; • clean configuration at low altitude; • clean configuration near maximum operating altitude; and • landing configuration	P———>	——>			
7.2.2 The following upset exercises: • recovery from nose-high at various bank angles; and • recovery from nose-low at various bank angles.	P	X An aeroplane shall not be used for this exercise			
7.3 Go-around with engines operating* from various stages during an instrument approach	P—>	———>			
7.4 Rejected landing with all engines operating: • from various heights below DH/MDH • 15 m (50 ft) above the runway threshold • after touchdown (baulked landing) • In aeroplanes which are not certificated as transport category aeroplanes (JAR/ FAR 25) or as commuter category aeroplanes (SFAR 23), the rejected landing with all engines operating shall be initiated below MDH/A or after touchdown.	P———>	———>			

6. Multi-pilot aeroplanes and single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes

(a) The following symbols mean:

P = Trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as PF and PM for the issue of a type rating as applicable.

OTD = Other Training DevicesX = Simulators shall be used for this exercise, if available; otherwise an aircraft shall be used if appropriate for the manoeuvre or procedure.

P# = The training shall be complemented by supervised aeroplane inspection.

(b) The practical training shall be conducted at least at the training equipment level shown as (P), or may be conducted up to any higher equipment level shown by the arrow (----->).

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the training equipment used:

A = Aeroplane

FFS = Full Flight Simulator

FSTD = Flight simulation Training Device

(c) The starred items (*) shall be flown solely by reference to instruments. If this condition is not met during the skill test or proficiency check, the type rating will be restricted to VFR only.

(d) Where the letter 'M' appears in the skill test or proficiency check column this will indicate the mandatory exercise.

(e) An FFS shall be used for practical training and testing if the FFS forms part of an approved type rating course. The following considerations will apply to the approval of the course:

(i) the qualifications of the instructors;

(ii) the qualification and the amount of training provided on the course in an FSTD; and

(iii) the qualifications and previous experience on similar types of the pilot under training.

(f) Manoeuvres and procedures shall include MCC for multi-pilot aeroplane and for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes in multi-pilot operations.

(g) Manoeuvres and procedures shall be conducted in single-pilot role for single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes in single-pilot operations.

(h) In the case of single-pilot high performance complex aeroplanes, when a skill test or proficiency check is performed in multi-pilot operations, the type rating shall be restricted to multi-pilot operations. If privileges of single-pilot are sought, the manoeuvres/procedures in 2.5, 3.8.3.4, 4.4, 5.5 and at least one manoeuvre/ procedure from section 3.4 have to be completed in addition as single-pilot.

(i) In case of a restricted type rating issued in accordance with FCL.720.A(c), applicants shall fulfil the same requirements as other applicants for the type rating except for the practical exercises relating to the take-off and landing phases.

(j) To establish or maintain PBN privileges one approach shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.

By way of derogation from the subparagraph above, in cases where a proficiency check for revalidation of PBN privileges does not include an RNP APCH exercise, the PBN privileges of the pilot shall not include RNP APCH. The restriction shall be lifted if the pilot has completed a proficiency check including an RNP APCH exercise.

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
SECTION 1					
1. Flight preparation 1.1 Performance calculation	OTD P				
1.2. Aeroplane external visual inspection; location of each item and purpose of inspection	OTD P#	P			
1.3. Cockpit inspection	P———>	———>			
1.4. Use of checklist prior to starting engines, starting procedures, radio and navigation equipment check, selection and setting of navigation and communi- cation frequencies	P———>	———>		M	
1.5. Taxiing in compliance with ATC instructions or instructions of instructor	P———>	———>			
1.6. Before take-off checks	P———>	———>		M	
SECTION 2					
2. Take-offs 2.1 Normal take-offs with different flap settings, including expedited take-off	P———>	———>			
2.2* Instrument take-off; transition to instrument flight is required during rotation or immediately after becoming airborne	P———>	———>			
2.3. Crosswind take-off	P———>	———>			
2.4. Take-off at maximum take-off mass (actual or simulated maximum take-off mass)	P———>	———>			
2.5. Take-offs with simulated engine failure: 2.5.1* shortly after reaching V2 (In aeroplanes which are not certificated as transport category or commuter category aero- planes, the engine failure shall not be simulated until reaching a minimum height of 500 ft above the runway end. In aeroplanes having the same performance as a transport category aeroplane regarding take-off mass and density altitude, the instructor may simulate the engine failure shortly after reaching V2)	P———>	———>			
2.5.2* between V1 and V2	P	X		M FFS only	

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
2.6. Rejected take-off at a reasonable speed before reaching V1	P———>	——>X		M	
SECTION 3					
3. Flight manoeuvres and procedures 3.1 Manual flight with and without flight directors (no autopilot, no autothrust/autothrottle, and at different control laws, where applicable)	P———>	——>			
3.1.1. At different speeds (including slow flight) and altitudes within the FSTD training envelope	P———>	——>			
3.1.2. Steep turns using 45° bank, 180° to 360° left and right	P———>	——>			
3.1.3. Turns with and without spoilers	P———>	——>			
3.1.4. Procedural instrument flying and manoeuvring including instrument departure and arrival, and visual approach	P———>	——>			
3.2. Tuck under and Mach buffets (if applic-able), and other specific flight characte- ristics of the aeroplane (e.g. Dutch Roll)	P———>	——>X An aeroplane shall not be used for this exercise		FFS only	
3.3. Normal operation of systems and controls engineer's panel (if applicable)	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4. Normal and abnormal operations of following systems:				M	A mandatory minimum of 3 abnormal items shall be Selected from 3.4.0 to 3.4.14 inclusive
3.4.0. Engine (if necessary propeller)	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.1. Pressurisation and air conditioning	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.2. Pitot/static system	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.3. Fuel system	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.4. Electrical system	OTD P———>	———>			

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
3.4.5. Hydraulic system	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.6. light control and trim system	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.7. Anti-icing/de-icing system, glare shield heating	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.8. Autopilot/flight director	OTD P———>	———>		M (single pilot only)	
3.4.9. Stall warning devices or stall avoidance devices, and stability augmentation devices	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.10. Ground proximity warning system, weather radar, radio altimeter, trans- ponder	P———>	———>			
3.4.11. Radios, navigation equipment, instru-ments, FMS	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.12. Landing gear and brake	OTD P———>	———>			
3.4.13. Slat and flap system	OTD	———>			
3.4.14. Auxiliary power unit (APU)	OTD P———>	———>			
Intentionally left blank					
3.6. Abnormal and emergency procedures:				M	A mandatory minimum of 3 items shall be selected from 3.6.1 to 3.6.9 inclusive
3.6.1. Fire drills, e.g. engine, APU, cabin, cargo compartment, flight deck, wing and electrical fires including evacuation	P———>	———>			
3.6.2. Smoke control and removal	P———>	———>			
3.6.3. Engine failures, shutdown and restart at a safe height	P———>	———>			
3.6.4. Fuel dumping (simulated)	P———>	———>			
3.6.5. Wind shear at take-off/landing	P	X		FFS only	

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
3.6.6. Simulated cabin pressure failure/ emergency descent	P———>	———>			
3.6.7. Incapacitation of flight crew member	P———>	———>			
3.6.8. Other emergency procedures as outlined in the appropriate aeroplane flight manual (AFM)	P———>	———>			
3.6.9. TCAS event	OTD P———>	An aeroplane shall not be used		FFS only	
3.7. Upset recovery training 3.7.1. Recovery from stall events in: - take-off configuration; - clean configuration at low altitude; - clean configuration near maximum operating altitude; and - landing configuration.	P FFS qualified for the training task only	X An aeroplane shall not be used for this exercise			
3.7.2. The following upset exercises: - recovery from nose-high at various bank angles; and - recovery from nose-low at various bank angles	P FFS qualified for the training task only	X An aeroplane shall not be used for this exercise		FFS only	
3.8. Instrument flight procedures					
3.8.1* Adherence to departure and arrival routes and ATC instructions	P———>	———>		M	
3.8.2* Holding procedures	P———>	———>			
3.8.3* 3D operations to DH/A of 200 ft (60 m) or to higher minima if required by the approach procedure					

Note: According to the AFM, RNP APCH procedures may require the use of autopilot or flight director. The procedure to be flown manually shall be chosen taking into account such limitations (for example, choose an ILS for 3.8.3.1 in the case of such AFM limitation).

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
3.8.3.1* Manually, without flight director	P———>	———>		M (skill test only)	
3.8.3.2* Manually, with flight director	P———>	———>			
3.8.3.3* With autopilot	P———>	———>			
3.8.3.4.* Manually, with one engine simulated inoperative during final approach, either until touchdown or through the complete missed approach procedure (as applicable), starting: before passing 1 000 ft above aerodrome level; and after Passing 1 000 ft above aerodrome level. In aeroplanes which are not certificated as transport category aeroplanes (JAR/ FAR 25) or as commuter category aero- planes (SFAR 23), the approach with simulated engine failure and the ensuing go-around shall be initiated in conjunction with the 2D approach in accordance with 3.8.4. The go-around shall be initiated when reaching the published obstacle clearance height/ altitude (OCH/A); however, not later than reaching an MDH/A of 500 ft above the runway threshold elevation. In aeroplanes having the same performance as a transport category aeroplane regarding take-off mass and density altitude, the instructor may simulate the engine failure in accordance with exercise 3.8.3.4.	P —->	—->		M	
3.8.4* 2D operations down to the MDH/A	P*—>	———>		M	
3.8.5. Circling approach under the following conditions: (a)* approach to the authorised minimum circling approach altitude at the aerodrome in question in accordance with the local instrument approach facilities in simulated instrument flight conditions; followed by: (b) circling approach to another runway at least 90° off centreline from the final approach used in item (a), at the authorised minimum circling approach altitude. *Remark:* If (a) and (b) are not possible due to ATC reasons, a simulated low visibility pattern may be performed.	P*—>	———>			

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
3.8.6. Visual approaches	P——>	———>			
SECTION 4					
4 Missed approach procedures					
4.1. Go-around with all engines operating* during a 3D operation on reaching decision height	P*—>	———>			
4.2. Go-around with all engines operating* from various stages during an instrument approach	P*—>	———>			
4.3. Other missed approach procedures	P*—>	———>			
4.4* Manual go-around with the critical engine simulated inoperative after an instrument approach on reaching DH, MDH or MAPt	P*———>	———>		M	
4.5. Rejected landing with all engines operating: - from various heights below DH/ MDH; - after touchdown (baulked landing) In aeroplanes which are not certificated as transport category aeroplanes (JAR/ FAR 25) or as commuter category aero- planes (SFAR 23), the rejected landing with all engines operating shall be initiated below MDH/A or after touchdown.	P———>	———>			
SECTION 5					
5. Landings 5.1 Normal landings* with visual reference established when reaching DA/H following an instrument approach operation	P				
5.2. Landing with simulated jammed horizontal stabiliser in any out-of-trim position	P———>	An aeroplane shall not be used for this exercise		FFS only	

MULTI-PILOT AEROPLANES AND SINGLE-PILOT HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPLEX AEROPLANES	PRACTICAL TRAINING			ATPL/MPL/TYPE RATING SKILL TEST OR PROF. CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	A	Instructor initials when training completed	Tested or checked in FSTD or A	Examiner initials when test or check completed
5.3. Crosswind landings (aircraft, if practicable)	P———>	———>			
5.4. Traffic pattern and landing without extended or with partly extended flaps and slats	P———>	———>			
5.5. Landing with critical engine simulated inoperative	P———>	———>		M	
5.6 Landing with two engines inoperative: - aeroplanes with three engines: the centre engine and one outboard engine as far as practicable according to data of the AFM; and - aeroplanes with four engines: two engines at one side	P	X		M FFS only (skill test only)	

7. Class ratings - sea

Section 6 shall be completed to revalidate a multi-engine class rating sea, VFR only, where the required experience of 10 route sectors within the previous 12 months has not been completed.

CLASS RATING SEA	**PRACTICAL TRAINING**	**CLASS RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK**
Manoeuvres/Procedures	**Instructor's initials when training completed**	**Examiner's initials when test completed**
SECTION 1		
1 Departure 1.1 Pre-flight including: - Documentation - Mass and Balance - Weather briefing - NOTAM		
1.2 Pre-start checks External/internal		
1.3 Engine start-up and shutdown Normal malfunctions		
1.4 Taxiing		
1.5 Step taxiing		
1.6 Mooring: • Beach • Jetty pier • Buoy		
1.7 Engine-off sailing		
1.8 Pre-departure checks: Engine run-up (if applicable)		

CLASS RATING SEA	PRACTICAL TRAINING	CLASS RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK
Manoeuvres/Procedures	**Instructor's initials when training completed**	**Examiner's initials when test completed**
1.9 Take-off procedure: Normal with Flight Manual flap settings Crosswind (if conditions available)		
1.10 Climbing Turns onto headings Level off		
1.11 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		
SECTION 2		
2 Airwork (VFR) 2.1 Straight and level flight at various airspeeds including flight at critically low airspeed with and without flaps (including approach to VMCA when applicable)		
2.2 Steep turns (360° left and right at 45° bank)		
2.3 Stalls and recovery: (i) clean stall; (ii) approach to stall in descending turn with bank with approach configuration and power; (iii) approach to stall in landing configuration and power; (iv) approach to stall, climbing turn with take-off flap and climb power (single-engine aeroplane only)		
2.4 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		

CLASS RATING SEA	PRACTICAL TRAINING	CLASS RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK
Manoeuvres/Procedures	**Instructor's initials when training completed**	**Examiner's initials when test completed**
SECTION 3		
3 En-route procedures VFR 3.1 Flight plan, dead reckoning and map reading		
3.2 Maintenance of altitude, heading and speed		
3.3 Orientation, timing and revision of ETAs		
3.4 Use of radio navigation aids (if applicable)		
3.5 Flight management (flight log, routine checks including fuel, systems and icing)		
3.6 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		
SECTION 4		
4 Arrivals and landings 4.1 Aerodrome arrival procedure (amphibians only)		
4.2 Normal landing		
4.3 Flapless landing		
4.4 Crosswind landing (if suitable conditions)		
4.5 Approach and landing with idle power from up to 2000´ above the water (single-engine aeroplane only)		
4.6 Go-around from minimum height		

CLASS RATING SEA	**PRACTICAL TRAINING**	**CLASS RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK**
Manoeuvres/Procedures	**Instructor's initials when training completed**	**Examiner's initials when test completed**
4.7 Glassy water landing Rough water landing		
4.8 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		
SECTION 5		
5 Abnormal and emergency procedures (This section may be combined with sections 1 through 4) 5.1 Rejected take-off at a reasonable speed		
5.2 Simulated engine failure after take-off (single-engine aeroplane only)		
5.3 Simulated forced landing without power (single-engine aeroplane only)		
5.4 Simulated emergencies: (i) fire or smoke in flight (ii) systems' malfunctions as appropriate		
5.5 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		
SECTION 6		
6 Simulated asymmetric flight (This section may be combined with sections 1 through 5) 6.1 Simulated engine failure during take-off (at a safe altitude unless carried out in FFS and FNPT II)		
6.2 Engine shutdown and restart (ME skill test only)		

CLASS RATING SEA	PRACTICAL TRAINING	CLASS RATING SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK
Manoeuvres/Procedures	**Instructor's initials when training completed**	**Examiner's initials when test completed**
6.3 Asymmetric approach and go-around		
6.4 Asymmetric approach and full stop landing		
6.5 ATC liaison – Compliance, R/T procedure		

C. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE HELICOPTER CATEGORY

1. In case of skill test or proficiency check for type ratings and the ATPL the applicant shall pass sections 1 to 4 and 6 (as applicable) of the skill test or proficiency check. Failure in more than 5 items will require the applicant to take the entire test or check again. An applicant failing not more than 5 items shall take the failed items again. Failure in any item of the re-test or re-check or failure in any other items already passed will require the applicant to take the entire test or check again. All sections of the skill test or proficiency check shall be completed within 6 months.

2. In case of proficiency check for an IR the applicant shall pass section 5 of the proficiency check. Failure in more than 3 items will require the applicant to take the entire section 5 again. An applicant failing not more than 3 items shall take the failed items again. Failure in any item of the re-check or failure in any other items of section 5 already passed will require the applicant to take the entire check again.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCE

3. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the helicopter within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge;

(e) maintain control of the helicopter at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never in doubt;

(f) understand and apply crew coordination and incapacitation procedures, if applicable; and

(g) communicate effectively with the other crew members, if applicable.

4. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the helicopter used.

(a) IFR flight limits

Height	
Generally	±100 feet
Starting a go-around at decision height/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet
Minimum descent height/MAP/altitude	+50 feet/–0 feet
Tracking	
On radio aids	±5°
For “angular” deviations	Half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path (e.g. LPV, ILS, MLS, GLS)
2D (LNAV) and 3D (LNAV/VNAV) “linear” lateral deviations	cross-track error/deviation shall normally be limited to ± ½ the RNP value associated with the procedure. Brief deviations from this standard up to a maximum of 1 time the RNP value are allowable.
3D linear vertical deviations (e.g. RNP APCH (LNAV/VNAV) using BaroVNAV)	not more than – 75 feet below the vertical profile at any time, and not more than + 75 feet above the vertical profile at or below 1 000 feet above aerodrome level.
Heading	
all engines operating	±5°
with simulated engine failure	±10°
Speed	
all engines operating	±5 knots
with simulated engine failure	+10 knots/–5 knots

(b) VFR flight limits

Height:	
Generally	±100 feet
Heading:	
Normal operations	±5°
Abnormal operations/emergencies	±10°
Speed:	
Generally	±10 knots
With simulated engine failure	+10 knots/-5 knots
Ground drift:	
T.O. hover I.G.E.	±3 feet
Landing ±2 feet (with 0 feet	rearward or lateral flight)

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING/SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK

GENERAL

5. The following symbols mean:

P = Trained as PIC for the issue of a type rating for SPH or trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as PF and PM for the issue of a type rating for MPH.

6. The practical training shall be conducted at least at the training equipment level shown as (P), or may be conducted up to any higher equipment level shown by the arrow (---->).

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the training equipment used:

FFS = Full Flight Simulator

FTD = Flight Training Device

H = Helicopter

7. The starred items (*) shall be flown in actual or simulated IMC, only by applicants wishing to renew or revalidate an IR(H), or extend the privileges of that rating to another type.

8. Instrument flight procedures (section 5) shall be performed only by applicants wishing to renew or revalidate an IR(H) or extend the privileges of that rating to another type. An FFS or FTD 2/3 may be used for this purpose.

8a. To establish or maintain PBN privileges, one approach shall be an RNP APCH. Where an RNP APCH is not practicable, it shall be performed in an appropriately equipped FSTD.

By way of derogation from subparagraph above, in cases where a proficiency check for revalidation of PBN privileges does not include an RNP APCH exercise, the PBN privileges of the pilot shall not include RNP APCH. The restriction shall be lifted if the pilot has completed a proficiency check including an RNP APCH exercise.

9. Where the letter 'M' appears in the skill test or proficiency check column this will indicate the mandatory exercise.

10. An FSTD shall be used for practical training and testing if the FSTD forms part of a type rating course. The following considerations will apply to the course:

(a) the qualification of the FSTD as set out in the relevant requirements of TCAR PEL Part ORA and in CAAT procedures;

(b) the qualifications of the instructor and examiner;

(c) the amount of FSTD training provided on the course;

(d) the qualifications and previous experience in similar types of the pilot under training; and

(e) the amount of supervised flying experience provided after the issue of the new type rating.

MULTI-PILOT HELICOPTERS

11. Applicants for the skill test for the issue of the multi-pilot helicopter type rating and ATPL(H) shall take only sections 1 to 4 and, if applicable, section 6.

12. Applicants for the revalidation or renewal of the multi-pilot helicopter type rating proficiency check shall take only sections 1 to 4 and, if applicable, section 6.

SINGLE/MULTI-PILOT HELICOPTERS	PRACTICAL TRAINING			SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	H	Instructor initials when training completed	Checked in FSTD or H	Examiner initials when test completed
SECTION 1 — Preflight preparations and checks					
1.1 Helicopter exterior visual inspection; location of each item and purpose of inspection		P		M (if performed in the heli-copter)	
1.2 Cockpit inspection	P	——>		M	
1.3 Starting procedures, radio and navigation equipment check, selection and setting of navigation and communication frequencies	P	——>		M	
1.4 Taxiing/air taxiing in compliance with ATC instructions or with instructions of an instructor	P	——>		M	
1.5 Pre-take-off procedures and checks	P	——>		M	
SECTION 2 — Flight manoeuvres and procedures					
2.1 Take-offs (various profiles)	P	——>		M	
2.2 Sloping ground or crosswind take-offs & landings	P	——>			
2.3 Take-off at maximum take-off mass (actual or simulated maximum take-off mass)	P	——>			
2.4 Take-off with simulated engine failure shortly before reaching TDP or DPATO	P	——>		M	
2.4.1 Take-off with simulated engine failure shortly after reaching TDP or DPATO	P	——>		M	
2.5 Climbing and descending turns to specified headings	P	——>		M	
2.5.1 Turns with 30° bank, 180° to 360° left and right, by sole reference to instruments	P	——>		M	
2.6 Autorotative descent	P	——>		M	
2.6.1 For single-engine helicopters (SEH) auto-rotative landing or for multi-engine heli-copters (MEH) power recovery	P	——>		M	
2.7 Landings, various profiles	P	——>		M	

SINGLE/MULTI-PILOT HELICOPTERS		PRACTICAL TRAINING			SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures		FSTD	H	Instructor initials when training completed	Checked in FSTD or H	Examiner initials when test completed
2.7.1	Go-around or landing following simulated engine failure before LDP or DPBL	P	——>		M	
2.7.2	Landing following simulated engine failure after LDP or DPBL	P	——>		M	
SECTION 3 — Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures						
3	Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures:				M	A mandatory minimum of 3 items shall be selected from this section
3.1	Engine	P	——>			
3.2	Air conditioning (heating, ventilation)	P	——>			
3.3	Pitot/static system	P	——>			
3.4	Fuel system	P	——>			
3.5	Electrical system	P	——>			
3.6	Hydraulic system	P	——>			
3.7	Flight control and trim system	P	——>			
3.8	Anti-icing and de-icing system	P	——>			
3.9	Autopilot/flight director	P	—>			
3.10	Stability augmentation devices	P	——>			
3.11	Weather radar, radio altimeter, transponder	P	——>			
3.12	Area navigation system	P	——>			
3.13	Landing gear system	P	———>			
3.14	APU	P	——>			

SINGLE/MULTI-PILOT HELICOPTERS		PRACTICAL TRAINING			SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures		FSTD	H	Instructor initials when training completed	Checked in FSTD or H	Examiner initials when test completed
3.15	Radio, navigation equipment, instruments and FMS	P	——>			
SECTION 4 — Abnormal and emergency procedures						
4	Abnormal and emergency procedures				M	A mandatory minimum of 3items shall be selected from this section
4.1	Fire drills (including evacuation if applicable)	P	——>			
4.2	Smoke control and removal	P	——>			
4.3	Engine failures, shutdown and restart at a safe height	P	——>			
4.4	Fuel dumping (simulated)	P	——>			
4.5	Tail rotor control failure (if applicable)	P	——>			
4.5.1	Tail rotor loss (if applicable)	P	A helicopter shall not be used for this exercise			
4.6	Incapacitation of crew member — MPH only	P	——>			
4.7	Transmission malfunctions	P	——>			
4.8	Other emergency procedures as outlined in the appropriate flight manual	P	——>			
SECTION 5 — Instrument flight procedures (to be performed in IMC or simulated IMC)						
5.1	Instrument take-off: transition to instrument flight is required as soon as possible after becoming airborne	P*	——>*			
5.1.1	Simulated engine failure during departure	P*	——>*		M*	
5.2	Adherence to departure and arrival routes and ATC instructions	P*	——>*		M*	

SINGLE/MULTI-PILOT HELICOPTERS	PRACTICAL TRAINING			SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/procedures	FSTD	H	Instructor initials when training completed	Checked in FSTD or H	Examiner initials when test completed
5.3 Holding procedures	P*	——>*			
5.4 3D operations to DH/A of 200 ft (60 m) or to higher minima if required by the approach procedure	P*	——>*			
5.4.1 Manually, without flight director. Note: According to the AFM, RNP APCH procedures may require the use of autopilot or flight director. The procedure to be flown manually shall be chosen taken into account such limitations (for example, choose an ILS for 5.4.1 in the case of such AFM limitation).	P*	——>*		M*	
5.4.2 Manually, with flight director	P*	——>*		M*	
5.4.3 With coupled autopilot	P*	——>*			
5.4.4 Manually, with one engine simulated inoperative; engine failure has to be simulated during final approach before passing 1 000 ft above aerodrome level until touchdown or until completion of the missed approach procedure	P*	——>*		M*	
5.5 2D operations down to the MDA/H	P*	——>*		M*	
5.6 Go-around with all engines operating on reaching DA/H or MDA/MDH	P*	——>*			
5.6.1 Other missed approach procedures	P*	——>*			
5.6.2 Go-around with one engine simulated inoperative on reaching DA/H or MDA/ MDH	P*	——>*		M*	
5.7 IMC autorotation with power recovery	P*	——>*		M*	
5.8 Recovery from unusual attitudes	P*	——>*		M*	
SECTION 6 — Use of optional equipment					
6 Use of optional equipment	P	——>			

SINGLE-PILOT HELICOPTERS

13. Applicants for the issue, revalidation or renewal of a single-pilot helicopter type rating shall:

(a) if privileges for single-pilot operation are sought, complete the skill test or proficiency check in single- pilot operation;

(b) if privileges for multi-pilot operation are sought, complete the skill test or proficiency check in multi- pilot operation;

(c) if privileges for both single-pilot and multi-pilot privileges are sought, complete the skill test or proficiency check in multi-pilot operation and, additionally, the following manoeuvres and procedures in single-pilot operation:

(1) for single-engine helicopters: 2.1 take-off and 2.6 and 2.6.1 autorotative descent and autorotative landing;

(2) for multi-engine helicopters: 2.1 take-off and 2.4 and 2.4.1 engine failures shortly before and shortly after reaching TDP;

(3) for IR privileges, in addition to point (1) or (2), as applicable, one approach of Section 5, unless the criteria of Appendix 8 to this Annex are met;

(d) in order to remove a restriction to multi-pilot operation from a non-complex single-pilot helicopter type rating, complete a proficiency check that includes the manoeuvres and procedures referred to in point (c) (1) or (c)(2), as applicable.

D. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY

1. In the case of skill tests or proficiency checks for powered-lift aircraft type ratings, the applicant shall pass sections 1 to 5 and 6 (as applicable) of the skill test or proficiency check. Failure in more than 5 items will require the applicant to take the entire test or check again. An applicant failing not more than 5 items shall take the failed items again. Failure in any item of the re-test or re-check or failure in any other items already passed will require the applicant to take the entire test or check again. All sections of the skill test or proficiency check shall be completed within six months.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCE

2. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the powered-lift aircraft within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge;

(e) maintain control of the powered-lift aircraft at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never in doubt;

(f) understand and apply crew coordination and incapacitation procedures; and

(g) communicate effectively with the other crew members.

3. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the powered-lift aircraft used.

(a) **IFR flight limits**:

Height	
Generally	±100 feet
Starting a go-around at decision height/altitude	+50 feet/-0 feet
Minimum descent height/altitude	+50 feet/-0 feet
Tracking	
On radio aids	±5°
Precision approach	half scale deflection,azimuth and glide path
Heading	
Normal operations	±5°
Abnormal operations/emergencies	±10°
Speed	
Generally	±10 knots
With simulated engine failure	+10 knots/-5 knots

(b) **VFR flight limits**:

Height	
Generally	±100 feet
Heading	
Normal operations	±5°
Abnormal operations/emergencies	±10°
Speed	
Generally	±10 knots
With simulated engine failure	+10 knots/-5 knots
Ground drift	
T.O. hover I.G.E.	±3 feet
Landing	±2 feet (with 0 feet rearward or lateral flight)

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING/SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK

4. The following symbols mean:

P = Trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as PF and PM for the issue of a type rating as applicable.

5. The practical training shall be conducted at least at the training equipment level shown as (P), or may be conducted up to any higher equipment level shown by the arrow (---->).

6. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the training equipment used:

FFS = Full Flight Simulator

FTD = Flight Training Device

OTD = Other Training Device

PL = Powered-lift aircraft

6a. The starred items (*) shall be flown solely by reference to instruments. If this condition is not met during the skill test or proficiency check, the type rating will be restricted to VFR only.

7. Where the letter 'M' appears in the skill test or proficiency check column this will indicate the mandatory exercise.

8. Flight Simulation Training Devices shall be used for practical training and testing if they form part of an approved type rating course. The following considerations will apply to the approval of the course:

(a) the qualification of the flight simulation training devices as set out in the relevant requirements of TCAR PEL Part-ORA and in CAAT procedures;

(b) the qualifications of the instructor.

POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	PL	Instructor's initials when training completed	Chkd in FFS PL	Examiner's initials when test completed
SECTION 1 — Pre-flight preparations and checks								
1.1	Powered-lift aircraft exterior visual inspection; location of each item and purpose of inspection				P			
1.2	Cockpit inspection	P	---->	---->	---->			
1.3	Starting procedures, radio and navigation equipment check, selection and setting of navigation and communication frequencies	P	---->	---->	---->		M	
1.4	Taxiing in compliance with air traffic control instructions or with instructions of an instructor		P	---->	---->			
1.5	Pre-take-off procedures and checks including Power Check	P	---->	---->	---->		M	
SECTION 2 — Flight manoeuvres and procedures								
2.1	Normal VFR take-off profiles; Runway operations (STOL and VTOL) including crosswind Elevated heliports Ground level heliports		P	---->	---->		M	
2.2	Take-off at maximum take-off mass (actual or simulated maximum take-off mass)		P	---->				
2.3.1	Rejected take-off: during runway operations during elevated heliport operations during ground level operations		P	---->			M	
2.3.2	Take-off with simulated engine failure after passing decision point: during runway operations during elevated heliport operations during ground level operations		P	---->			M	

POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	PL	Instructor's initials when training completed	Chkd in FFS PL	Examiner's initials when test completed
2.4	Autorotative descent in helicopter mode to ground (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)	P	---->	---->			M FFS only	
2.4.1	Windmill descent in aeroplane mode (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)		P	---->			M FFS only	
2.5	Normal VFR landing profiles; runway operations (STOL and VTOL) elevated heliports ground level heliports		P	---->	---->		M	
2.5.1	Landing with simulated engine failure after reaching decision point: during runway operations during elevated heliport operations during ground level operations							
2.6	Go-around or landing following simulated engine failure before decision point		P	---->			M	
SECTION 3 — Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures:								
3	Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures (may be completed in an FSTD if qualified for the exercise):						M	A mandatory minimum of 3 items shall be selected from this section
3.1	Engine	P	---->	---->				
3.2	Pressurisation and air conditioning (heating, ventilation)	P	---->	---->				
3.3	Pitot/static system	P	---->	---->				
3.4	Fuel System	P	---->	---->				
3.5	Electrical system	P	---->	---->				
3.6	Hydraulic system	P	---->	---->				
3.7	Flight control and Trim-system	P	---->	---->				

POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	PL	Instructor's initials when training completed	Chkd in FFS PL	Examiner's initials when test completed
3.8	Anti-icing and de-icing system, glare shield heating (if fitted)	P	---->	---->				
3.9	Autopilot/Flight director	P	--->	--->				
3.10	Stall warning devices or stall avoidance devices and stability augmentation devices	P	---->	---->				
3.11	Weather radar, radio altimeter, transponder, ground proximity warning system (if fitted)	P	---->	---->				
3.12	Landing gear system	P	----->	----->				
3.13	Auxiliary power unit	P	---->	---->				
3.14	Radio, navigation equipment, instruments and flight management system	P	---->	---->				
3.15	Flap system	P	---->	---->				
SECTION 4 — Abnormal and emergency procedures								
4	Abnormal and emergency procedures (may be completed in an FSTD if qualified for the exercise)						M	A mandatory minimum of 3 items shall be selected from this section
4.1	Fire drills, engine, APU, cargo compartment, flight deck and electrical fires including evacuation if applicable	P	---->	---->				
4.2	Smoke control and removal	P	---->	---->				
4.3	Engine failures, shutdown and restart (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise) including OEI conversion from helicopter to aeroplane modes and vice versa	P	---->	---->			FFS only	
4.4	Fuel dumping (simulated, if fitted)	P	---->	---->				
4.5	Wind shear at take-off and landing (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)			P			FFS only	

POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	PL	Instructor's initials when training completed	Chkd in FFS PL	Examiner's initials when test completed
4.6	Simulated cabin pressure failure/emergency descent (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)	P	---->	---->			FFS only	
4.7	ACAS event (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)	P	---->	---->			FFS only	
4.8	Incapacitation of crew member	P	---->	---->				
4.9	Transmission malfunctions	P	---->	---->			FFS only	
4.10	Recovery from a full stall (power on and off) or after activation of stall warning devices in climb, cruise and approach configurations (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)	P	---->	---->			FFS only	
4.11	Other emergency procedures as detailed in the appropriate Flight Manual	P	---->	---->				
SECTION 5 — Instrument Flight Procedures (to be performed in IMC or simulated IMC)								
5.1	Instrument take-off: transition to instrument flight is required as soon as possible after becoming airborne	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.1.1	Simulated engine failure during departure after decision point	P*	---->*	---->*			M*	
5.2	Adherence to departure and arrival routes and ATC instructions	P*	---->*	---->*			M*	
5.3	Holding procedures	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.4	Precision approach down to a decision height not less than 60 m (200 ft)	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.4.1	Manually, without flight director	P*	---->*	---->*			M* (Skill test only)	
5.4.2	Manually, with flight director	P*	---->*	---->*				

POWERED-LIFT AIRCRAFT CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	PL	Instructor's initials when training completed	Chkd in FFS PL	Examiner's initials when test completed
5.4.3	With use of autopilot	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.4.4	Manually, with one engine simulated inoperative; engine failure has to be simulated during final approach before passing the outer marker (OM) and continued either to touchdown, or through to the completion of the missed approach procedure)	P*	---->*	---->*			M*	
5.5	Non-precision approach down to the minimum descent altitude MDA/H	P*	---->*	---->*			M*	
5.6	Go-around with all engines operating on reaching DA/DH or MDA/MDH	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.6.1	Other missed approach procedures	P*	---->*	---->*				
5.6.2	Go-around with one engine simulated inoperative on reaching DA/DH or MDA/MDH	P*					M*	
5.7	IMC autorotation with power recovery to land on runway in helicopter mode only (an aircraft shall not be used for this exercise)	P*	---->*	---->*			M* FFS only	
5.8	Recovery from unusual attitudes (this one depends on the quality of the FFS)	P*	---->*	---->*			M*	
Section 6 Optional equipment								
6	Use of optional equipment		P	---->	---->			

E. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AIRSHIP CATEGORY

1. In the case of skill tests or proficiency checks for airship type ratings the applicant shall pass sections 1 to 5 and 6 (as applicable) of the skill test or proficiency check. Failure in more than 5 items will require the applicant to take the entire test/check again. An applicant failing not more than 5 items shall take the failed items again. Failure in any item of the re-test/re-check or failure in any other items already passed will require the applicant to take the entire test/check again. All sections of the skill test or proficiency check shall be completed within six months.

FLIGHT TEST TOLERANCE

2. The applicant shall demonstrate the ability to:

(a) operate the airship within its limitations;

(b) complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy;

(c) exercise good judgement and airmanship;

(d) apply aeronautical knowledge;

(e) maintain control of the airship at all times in such a manner that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is never in doubt;

(f) understand and apply crew coordination and incapacitation procedures; and

(g) communicate effectively with the other crew members.

3. The following limits shall apply, corrected to make allowance for turbulent conditions and the handling qualities and performance of the airship used.

(a) **IFR flight limits**:

Height:	
Generally	±100 feet
Starting a go-around at decision height/altitude	+50 feet/-0 feet
Minimum descent height/altitude	+50 feet/-0 feet
Tracking:	
On radio aids	±5°
Precision approach	half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path
Heading:	
Normal operations	±5°
Abnormal operations/emergencies	±10°

(b) **VFR flight limits**:

Height:	
Generally	±100 feet
Heading:	
Normal operations	±5°
Abnormal operations/emergencies	±10°

CONTENT OF THE TRAINING/SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK

4. The following symbols mean:

P = Trained as PIC or Co-pilot and as PF and PM for the issue of a type rating as applicable.

5. The practical training shall be conducted at least at the training equipment level shown as (P), or may be conducted up to any higher equipment level shown by the arrow (---->).

6. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the training equipment used:

FFS = Full Flight Simulator

FTD = Flight Training Device

OTD = Other Training Device

As = Airship

6a. The starred items (*) shall be flown solely by reference to instruments. If this condition is not met during the skill test or proficiency check, the type rating will be restricted to VFR only.

7. Where the letter 'M' appears in the skill test or proficiency check column this will indicate the mandatory exercise.

8. Flight Simulation Training Devices shall be used for practical training and testing if they form part of a type rating course. The following considerations will apply to the course:

(a) the qualification of the flight simulation training devices as set out in the relevant requirements of TCAR PEL Part ORA and in CAAT procedures;

(b) the qualifications of the instructor.

AIRSHIP CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	As	Instructor's initials when training completed	Checked in FFS As	Examiner's initials when test completed
SECTION 1 — Pre-flight preparations and checks								
1.1	Pre-flight inspection				P			
1.2	Cockpit inspection	P	---->	---->	---->			
1.3	Starting procedures, radio and navigation equipment check, selection and setting of navigation and communication frequencies		P	---->	---->		M	
1.4	Off Mast procedure and Ground Manoeuvring			P	---->		M	
1.5	Pre-take-off procedures and checks	P	---->	---->	---->		M	
SECTION 2 — Flight manoeuvres and procedures								
2.1	Normal VFR take-off profile			P	---->		M	
2.2	Take-off with simulated engine failure			P	---->		M	
2.3	Take-off with heaviness > 0 (Heavy T/O)			P	---->			
2.4	Take-off with heaviness < 0 (Light/TO)			P	---->			
2.5	Normal climb procedure			P	---->			
2.6	Climb to Pressure Height			P	---->			
2.7	Recognising of Pressure Height			P	---->			
2.8	Flight at or close to Pressure Height			P	---->		M	
2.9	Normal descent and approach			P	---->			
2.10	Normal VFR landing profile			P	---->		M	
2.11	Landing with heaviness > 0 (Heavy Ldg.)			P	---->		M	

AIRSHIP CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	As	Instructor's initials when training completed	Checked in FFS As	Examiner's initials when test completed
2.12	Landing with heaviness < 0 (Light Ldg.)			P	---->		M	
	Intentionally left blank							
SECTION 3 — Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures								
3	Normal and abnormal operations of the following systems and procedures (may be completed in an FSTD if qualified for the exercise):						M	A mandatory minimum of 3 items shall be selected from this section
3.1	Engine	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.2	Envelope Pressurisation	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.3	Pitot/static system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.4	Fuel system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.5	Electrical system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.6	Hydraulic system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.7	Flight control and Trim-system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.8	Ballonet system	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.9	Autopilot/Flight director	P	--->	--->	---->			
3.10	Stability augmentation devices	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.11	Weather radar, radio altimeter, transponder, ground proximity warning system (if fitted)	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.12	Landing gear system	P	----->	----->	---->			
3.13	Auxiliary power unit	P	---->	---->	---->			
3.14	Radio, navigation equipment, instruments and flight management system	P	---->	---->	---->			
SECTION 4 — Abnormal and emergency procedures								

AIRSHIP CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	As	Instructor's initials when training completed	Checked in FFS As	Examiner's initials when test completed
4	Abnormal and emergency procedures (may be completed in an FSTD if qualified for the exercise)						M	A mandatory minimum of three items shall be selected from this section
4.1	Fire drills, engine, APU, cargo compartment, flight deck and electrical fires including evacuation if applicable	P	---->	---->	---->			
4.2	Smoke control and removal	P	---->	---->	---->			
4.3	Engine failures, shutdown and restart In particular phases of flight, inclusive multiple engine failure	P	---->	---->	---->			
4.4	Incapacitation of crew member	P	---->	---->	---->			
4.5	Transmission/Gearbox malfunctions	P	---->	---->	---->		FFS only	
4.6	Other emergency procedures as outlined in the appropriate Flight Manual	P	---->	---->	---->			
SECTION 5 — Instrument Flight Procedures (to be performed in IMC or simulated IMC)								
5.1	Instrument take-off: transition to instrument flight is required as soon as possible after becoming airborne	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.1.1	Simulated engine failure during departure	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M*	
5.2	Adherence to departure and arrival routes and ATC instructions	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M*	
5.3	Holding procedures	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.4	Precision approach down to a decision height not less than 60 m (200 ft)	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.4.1	Manually, without flight director	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M* (Skill test only)	
5.4.2	Manually, with flight director	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.4.3	With use of autopilot	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			

AIRSHIP CATEGORY		PRACTICAL TRAINING					SKILL TEST OR PROFICIENCY CHECK	
Manoeuvres/Procedures		OTD	FTD	FFS	As	Instructor's initials when training completed	Checked in FFS As	Examiner's initials when test completed
5.4.4	Manually, with one engine simulated inoperative; engine failure has to be simulated during final approach before passing the outer marker (OM) and continued to touchdown, or until completion of the missed approach procedure	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M*	
5.5	Non-precision approach down to the minimum descent altitude MDA/H	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M*	
5.6	Go-around with all engines operating on reaching DA/DH or MDA/MDH	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.6.1	Other missed approach procedures	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*			
5.6.2	Go-around with one engine simulated inoperative on reaching DA/DH or MDA/MDH	P*					M*	
5.7	Recovery from unusual attitudes (this one depends on the quality of the FFS)	P*	---->*	---->*	---->*		M*	
SECTION 6 — Optional equipment								
6	Use of optional equipment		P	---->				

APPENDIX 10 - Revalidation and renewal of type ratings, and revalidation and renewal of IRs when combined with the revalidation or renewal of type ratings – EBT practical assessment

A – General

1. The revalidation and renewal of type ratings as well as the revalidation and renewal of IRs when combined with the revalidation or renewal of type ratings in accordance with this Appendix shall be completed only at EBT operators which comply with all of the following:

(a) they have established an EBT programme relevant for the applicable type rating or the IR in accordance with point ORO.FC.231 of TCAR OPS Part-ORO;

(b) they have an experience of at least 3 years in conducting a mixed EBT programme;

(c) for each type rating within the EBT programme, the organisation has appointed an EBT manager. EBT managers shall comply with all of the following:

(i) they shall hold examiner privileges for the relevant type rating;

(ii) they shall have extensive experience in training as an instructor for the relevant type rating;

(iii) they shall either be the person nominated in accordance with point ORO.AOC.135(a)(2) of TCAR OPS Part ORO or a deputy of that person.

2. The EBT manager responsible for the relevant type rating shall ensure that the applicant complies with all qualification, training and experience requirements of Part FCL for the revalidation or the renewal of the relevant rating.

3. Applicants who wish to revalidate or renew a rating in accordance with this Appendix shall comply with all of the following:

(a) they shall be enrolled in the operator's EBT programme;

(b) in the case of revalidation of a rating, they shall complete the operator's EBT programme within the period of validity of the relevant rating;

(c) in the case of renewal of a rating, they shall comply with procedures developed by the EBT operator in accordance with point ORO.FC.231(a)(5) of TCAR OPS Part-ORO.

4. The revalidation or renewal of a rating in accordance with this Appendix shall comprise all of the following:

(a) continuous EBT practical assessment within an EBT programme;

(b) demonstration of an acceptable level of performance in all competencies;

(c) the administrative action of licence revalidation or renewal for which the EBT manager responsible for the relevant type rating shall do all of the following:

(1) ensure that the requirements of point FCL.1030 are complied with;

(2) when acting in accordance with point FCL.1030(b)(2), endorse the applicant's licence with the new expiry date of the rating. That endorsement may be completed by another person on behalf

of the EBT manager, if that person received a delegation from the EBT manager to do so in accordance with the procedures established in the EBT programme.

B – Conduct of the EBT practical assessment

The EBT practical assessment shall be conducted in accordance with the operator's EBT programme.

CONDITIONS FOR THE CONVERSION OF EXISTING NATIONAL LICENCES AND RATINGS FOR AEROPLANES, HELICOPTERS and BALLOONS

A. AEROPLANES

1. Pilot licences

A pilot licence issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL licence provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements:

For ATPL(A), MPL and CPL(A):

(a) complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of Part FCL regulations for type/class and instrument rating, relevant to the privileges of the licence held;

(1) If type/class rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the relevant requirements of FCL.740 (b) except point (b) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(2) If instrument rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of FCL.625 IR (c) except point (c) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(3) The proficiency check required in (a) (1) and (a) (2) may be combined

(b) demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL regulation;

(c) demonstrate language proficiency in accordance with FCL.055;

(d) comply with the requirements set out in the following table.

The demonstration of knowledge of Flight performance and planning as required in the following table may be achieved:

- through the provision of a theoretical examination certificate issued in accordance with TCAR PEL for the Flight performance and planning subjects required for the licence held;
- through the demonstration to an examiner as a specific part of the proficiency check in (a). Such part may be organised separately of the proficiency check and shall allow to assess knowledge in the following subjects:
  - — subject 031 flight performance and planning — mass and balance
  - — subject 032 flight performance and planning — performance — aeroplanes
  - — subject 033 flight performance and planning — flight planning and monitoring

For PPL(A):

(a) complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of Part FCL regulations for type/class relevant to the privileges of the licence held;

If type/class rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the relevant requirements of FCL.740 (b) except point (b) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(b) demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL regulation;

(c) If relevant, complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of Part FCL regulations for instrument rating. In this case demonstrate language proficiency in accordance with FCL.055,

(d) If instrument rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of FCL.625 IR (c) except point (c) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;The proficiency checks required in (a) and (c) may be combined;

(e) comply with the requirements set out in the following table:

National licence held	Total flying hours experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL licence and conditions (where applicable)	Removal of conditions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ATPL(A)	≥ 1500 as PIC on multi-pilot aeroplanes	None	ATPL(A)	Not applicable	(a)
ATPL(A)	≥ 1500 on multi-pilot aeroplanes	None	as in (c)(4)	as in (c)(5)	(b)
ATPL(A)	≥ 500 on multi-pilot aeroplanes	Demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.515	ATPL(A), with type rating restricted to co-pilot	Demonstrate ability to act as PIC as required by Appendix 9 to Part-FCL	(c)
MPL(A)		Demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.515	MPL(A) excluding additional privileges detailed in FCL.405 A (b) and (c)	Comply with FCL.405.A (b) and (c)	(d)
CPL/IR(A) and passed an ICAO ATPL theory as defined by the CAAT before implementation of TCAR PEL Part FCL		(i) demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310 and FCL.615(b) (ii) meet remaining requirements of FCL.720.A(a) (3) (i)	CPL/IR(A) with ATPL theory credit	Not applicable	(e)
CPL/IR(A)	≥ 500 on multi-pilot aeroplanes or in multi-pilot operations on single-pilot aeroplanes in accordance with the relevant requirements of Part-CAT and Part-ORO point ORO.FC.200 § (c) (1) for commercial air transport	(i) pass an examination for ATPL(A) knowledge as defined in this TCAR PEL Part FCL (See Note 1) (ii) meet remaining requirements of FCL.720. A(a) (3) (i)	CPL/IR(A) with ATPL theory credit	Not applicable	(f)
CPL/IR(A)	≥ 500 as PIC on single-pilot aeroplanes	None	CPL/IR(A) with class ratings and type ratings restricted to single-pilot aeroplanes	Obtain multi-pilot type rating in accordance with Part-FCL	(g)
CPL/IR(A)	< 500 as PIC on single-pilot aeroplanes	Demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310 and FCL.615 (b)	As (4)(g)	As (5)(g)	(h)
CPL(A)	≥ 500 as PIC on single-pilot aeroplanes	Night rating, if applicable	CPL(A), with type/class ratings restricted to single-pilot aeroplanes		(i)

CPL(A)	< 500 as PIC on single-pilot aeroplanes	(i) Night rating, if applicable; (ii) demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310	As (4)(i)		(j)
PPL/IR(A)	≥ 45 of instrument time on aeroplane composed of Instrument flight time and Instrument ground time. The 45 hours of instrument time shall include a minimum of 20h of instrument flight time in aeroplane		PPL/IR(A) (the IR restricted to PPL)	Demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.615(b)	(k)
PPL(A)	≥ 45 on aeroplanes	Demonstrate the use of radio navigation aids	PPL(A)		(l)

[1] CPL holders already holding a type rating for a multi-pilot aeroplane are not required to have passed an examination for ATPL(A) theoretical knowledge whilst they continue to operate that same aeroplane type, but will not be given ATPL(A) theory credit for a TCAR PEL FCL licence. If they require another type rating for a different multi-pilot aeroplane, they must comply with column (3), row (e)(i) of the above table. CPL holders already holding a type rating for a multi-pilot aeroplane are not required to attend theoretical knowledge training in an ATO before to pass the ATPL(A) examination.

2. Conversion of additional Class or Type rating

When a pilot holds more than one class or type rating on his licence issued in accordance with the regulations in force before TCAR PEL, the pilot shall convert his licence for one of the class or type rating first.
Once the pilot has been granted a TCAR PEL Part FCL Licence, he may request for the addition of class or type ratings on his TCAR PEL Part FCL Licence after demonstration that he complies with the revalidation or renewal conditions for the concerned class or type rating.

3. Conversion of Instructor certificate

An instructor certificate previously held and delivered in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts shall be considered as valid for conversion of an instructor certificate for the duration prescribed by the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts.
If the holder of an instructor certificate that is not valid at the time of the conversion, the holder shall comply with the renewal criteria for the relevant instructor certificate as laid down in this TCAR PEL Part FCL before to convert this certificate to a TCAR PEL instructor certificate.

4. FI and CRI certificates

An instructor certificate issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL certificate provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements:

National certificate or privileges held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Instructors holding privileges equivalent to FI(A)/ CRI(A)	as required under Part-FCL for the relevant certificate or for instruction to CPL(A) or IR(A): • have trained two students to proficiency during a full approved CPL(A) and/or IR(A) training course as applicable; and • Pass an assessment of competence in accordance with FCL 935 for the applicable training to be delivered	N/A	FI(A)/CRI(A) restricted to single pilot operations	≥ 500 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL..

5. TRI certificate

Instructors holding Flight instructor aircraft type certificate and Flight instructor simulator certificate or Flight instructor aircraft type certificate issued by the CAAT for MPA (A) or SPA(A) in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL TRI(A) for MPA(A) or SPA(A)certificate provided that the holder complies with the following requirements:

National certificate held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FI S and FI A on MPA(A)	≥ 1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as PIC on MPA-(A)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL(A) or ATPL (A) license; (ii) hold a valid MPA(A) type rating and associated IR.	TRI(A) MPA(A) ~~restricted~~ including training in~~to~~ FSTD,as well as ~~but including~~ LIFUS and landing training in the real aeroplane.	
FI A on MPA(A)	≥ 1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as PIC on MPA-(A)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL(A) or ATPL (A) license; (ii) hold a valid MPA(A) type rating and associated IR.	TRI(A) MPA(A) restricted to LIFUS and landing training in the real aeroplane. (Training in FSTD not included)	To lift restriction to deliver the training in real aeroplane only: • Comply with FCL.930.TRI § a) 2) and a) 3) in a FSTD
FI S and FI A on SPA(A) HPA Complex	≥ 1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as PIC on SP HPA Complex	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL(A) or ATPL (A) license; (ii) hold a valid SP HPA Complex type rating and associated IR.	TRI(A) SPA(A) including training in FSTD and in the real aeroplane restricted to training in Single Pilot Operations	To lift restriction to training in SPO only: • ≥ 500 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations
FI A on SPA(A) HPA Complex	≥ 1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as PIC on SP HPA Complex	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL(A) or ATPL (A) license; (ii) hold a valid SP HPA Complex type rating and associated IR.	TRI(A) SPA(A) restricted to training in the real aeroplane restricted to training in Single Pilot Operations	To lift restriction to training to SPO only: • ≥ 500 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations. To lift restriction to training in aeroplane only: • Comply with FCL.930.TRI § a) 2) and a) 3) in a FSTD

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL.

6. SFI certificate

Instructors holding Flight instructor simulator certificate issued by the CAAT for MPA-(A) or SPA(A) in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL SFI(A) for MPA(A) or SPA(A) certificate provided that the holder complies with the following requirements:

National certificate held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FI S on MPA (A)	≥1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as pilot on MPA-(A)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL-(A), ATPL(A) or have held a CPL(A), MPL(A), ATPL(A) issued by the CAAT; (ii) hold a valid MPA(A) type rating and associated IR or (iii) have completed the flight simulator content of the applicable MPA(A) type rating course including MCC; (iv) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL-(A), ATPL(A) or demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL	SFI(A) MPA(A)	
FI S on SPA (A) HPA Complex	≥1500 hours as pilot Including ≥ 500 hours as pilot on SP HPA Complex	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL (A), ATPL(A) or have held a CPL(A), MPL(A), ATPL(A) issued by the CAAT; (ii) hold a valid SP HPA Complex type rating and associated IR or (iii) have completed the flight simulator content of the applicable SP HPA Complex type rating course; (iv) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(A), MPL(A), ATPL(A) or demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL	SFI(A) SPA(A) on HPA complex restricted to training in Single Pilot Operations	To lift restriction to training to SPO only: • ≥ 500 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations.

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL.

B.HELICOPTERS

1. Pilot licences

A pilot licence issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL licence provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements:

For ATPL(H) and CPL(H):

(a) complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of the TCAR PEL Part FCL for type and instrument rating, relevant to the privileges of the licence held;

(1) If type/class rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the relevant requirements of FCL.740 (b) except point (b) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(2) If instrument rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of FCL.625 IR (c) except point (c) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(3) The proficiency check required in (a) (1) and (a) (2) may be combined

(b) demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and of the TCAR PEL Part FCL;

(c) demonstrate language proficiency in accordance with FCL.055;

(d) comply with the requirements set out in the following table:

The demonstration of knowledge of Flight performance and planning as required in the following table may be achieved:

- through the provision of a theoretical examination certificate issued in accordance with TCAR PEL for the Flight performance and planning subjects required for the licence held;
- through the demonstration to an examiner as a specific part of the proficiency check in (a). Such part may be organised separately of the proficiency check and shall allow to assess knowledge in the following subjects as appropriate to the aircraft category:
  - subject 031 flight performance and planning — mass and balance
  - subject 033 flight performance and planning — flight planning and monitoring
  - subject 034 flight performance and planning — performance — helicopters

For PPL(H):

(a) complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of Part FCL regulations for type relevant to the privileges of the licence held;

If type/class rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the relevant requirements of FCL.740 (b) except point (b) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(b) demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL regulation;

(c) If relevant, complete as a proficiency check the revalidation requirements of Part FCL regulations for instrument rating. In this case demonstrate language proficiency in accordance with FCL.055;

If instrument rating has expired, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of FCL.625 IR (c) except point (c) (3) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(d) The proficiency checks required in (a) and (c) may be combined;

(e) comply with the requirements set out in the following table:

National licence held	Total flying hours experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL licence and conditions (where applicable)	Removal of conditions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ATPL(H) valid IR(H)	≥1000 as PIC on multi-pilot helicopters	none	ATPL(H) and IR	Not applicable	(a)
ATPL(H) no IR(H) privileges	≥1000 as PIC on multi-pilot helicopters	none	ATPL(H)		(b)
ATPL(H) valid IR(H)	≥1000 on multi-pilot helicopters	None	ATPL(H), and IR with type rating restricted to co-pilot	demonstrate ability to act as PIC as required by Appendix 9 to Part-FCL	(c)
ATPL(H) no IR(H) privileges	≥1000 on multi-pilot helicopters	None	ATPL(H) type rating restricted to co-pilot	demonstrate ability to act as PIC as required by Appendix 9 to Part-FCL	(d)
ATPL(H) valid IR(H)	≥500 on multi-pilot helicopters	demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.515 and FCL.615(b)	as (4)(c)	as (5)(c)	(e)
ATPL(H) no IR(H) privileges	≥500 on multi-pilot helicopters	as (3)(e)	as (4)(d)	as (5)(d)	(f)
CPL/IR(H) and passed an ICAO ATPL(H) theory as defined by the CAAT before implementation of TCAR PEL part FCL		(i) demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310 and FCL.615(b); (ii) meet remaining requirements of FCL.720.H(b)	CPL/IR(H) with ATPL(H) theory credit	Not applicable	(g)
CPL/IR(H)	≥500 hrs on multi-pilot helicopters	(i) to pass an examination for Part-FCL ATPL(H) theoretical knowledge as defined by the CAAT(See note[2])	CPL/IR(H) with Part-FCL ATPL(H) theory credit	Not applicable	(h)

[2] CPL holders already holding a type rating for a multi-pilot helicopter are not required to have passed an examination for ATPL(H) theoretical knowledge whilst they continue to operate that same helicopter type, but will not be given ATPL(H) theory credit for a TCAR PEL FCL licence. If they require another type rating for a different multi-pilot helicopter, they must comply with column (3), row (h)(i) of the table. CPL holders already holding a type rating for a multi-pilot helicopter are not required to attend theoretical knowledge training in an ATO before to pass the ATPL(H) examination.

National licence held	Total flying hours experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL licence and conditions (where applicable)	Removal of conditions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
		(ii) to meet remaining requirements of FCL.720.H (b)			
CPL/IR(H)	≥500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters	None	CPL/IR(H) with type ratings restricted to single-pilot helicopters	obtain multi-pilot type rating as required by Part-FCL	(i)
CPL/IR(H)	<500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters	demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310 and FCL.615(b)	as (4)(i)		(j)
CPL(H)	≥500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters	night rating	CPL(H), with type ratings restricted to single-pilot helicopters		(k)
CPL(H)	<500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters	night rating demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.310	as (4) (k)		(l)
CPL(H) Without night rating	≥500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters		As (4)(k) and restricted to day VFR operations	Obtain multi-pilot type rating as required by Part-FCL and a night rating.	(m)
CPL(H) Without night rating	<500 as PIC on single-pilot helicopters	demonstrate knowledge of performance and planning as required by FCL.310	As (4)(k) and restricted to day VFR operations		(n)
PPL/IR(H)	≥ 45 of instrument time on helicopter composed of Instrument flight time and Instrument ground time. The 45 hours of instrument time shall include a minimum of 20h of instrument flight time in helicopter.		PPL/IR(H) (the IR restricted to PPL)	demonstrate knowledge of flight performance and planning as required by FCL.615(b)	(o)
PPL(H)	≥45 on helicopters	demonstrate the use of radio navigation aids	PPL (H)		(p)

2. Conversion of additional Type rating

When a pilot holds more than one type rating on his licence issued in accordance with the regulations in force before TCAR PEL, the pilot shall convert his licence for one of type rating first.

Once the pilot has been granted a TCAR PEL Part FCL Licence, he may request for the addition of type ratings on his TCAR PEL Part FCL Licence after demonstration that he complies with the revalidation or renewal conditions for the concerned type rating.

3. Conversion of Instructor certificate

An instructor certificate previously held and delivered in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts shall be considered as valid for conversion of an instructor certificate for the duration prescribed by the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts.
If the holder of an instructor certificate that is not valid at the time of the conversion, the holder shall comply with the renewal criteria for the relevant instructor certificate as laid down in this TCAR PEL Part FCL before to convert this certificate to a TCAR PEL instructor certificate.

4. FI certificates

An instructor certificate issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL certificate provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements:

National certificate or privileges held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Instructors holding privileges equivalent to FI(H)	as required under Part-FCL for the relevant certificate or for instruction to CPL(H) or IR(H): • have trained two students to proficiency during a full approved CPL(H) and/or IR(H) training course as applicable; and • Pass an assessment of competence in accordance with FCL 935 for the applicable training to be delivered		FI(H)	N/A

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation of the certificate shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL.

5. TRI certificate

Instructors holding Flight instructor aircraft type certificate and Flight instructor simulator certificate or Flight instructor aircraft type certificate issued by the CAAT for MPA (H) or SPA (H) in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL TRI(H) for MPA (H) or SPA (H) certificate provided that the holder complies with the following requirements:

National certificate held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FI S and FI A on MPA-(H)	≥ 1500 hours as pilot on helicopter including ≥ 350 hours as pilot on MPA (H) ≥ 100 as PIC on MPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL ATPL(H) license; (ii) hold a valid MPA(H) type rating and associated IR as applicable.	TRI MPA(H) in FSTD and in the real helicopter	N/A
FI A on MPA(H)	≥1500 hours as pilot on helicopter including: ≥ 350 hours as pilot on MPA (H) and ≥ 100 as PIC on MPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL ATPL(H) license; (ii) hold a valid MPA(H) type rating and associated IR as relevant.	TRI MPA-(H) restricted to training in the real helicopter.	To lift restriction to training in real helicopter only: • Comply with FCL.930.TRI § a) 2) and a) 3) in a FSTD
FI S and FI A on SPA (H)	≥ 1000 hours as pilot on helicopter including ≥ 100 hours as PIC on SPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(H) license; (ii) hold a valid SPA(H) type rating and associated IR as relevant.	TRI SPA(H) including training in a FSTD and in the real helicopter and restricted to training to single pilot operations.	To lift restriction to training to SPO only: • ≥ 350 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations in any aircraft category;Or • ≥ 100 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations on the specific helicopter type within the last two years.
FI A on SPA (H)	≥ 1000 hours as pilot on helicopter including ≥ 100 hours as PIC on SPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(H) license; (ii) hold a valid SPA(H) type rating and associated IR as relevant.	TRI SPA(H) restricted to training in the real helicopter and restricted to training to single pilot operations.	To lift restriction to only train in real helicopter: • Comply with FCL.930.TRI § a) 2) and a) 3) in a FSTD To lift restriction to training to SPO only: • ≥ 350 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations, or • ≥ 100 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations on the specific helicopter type within the last two years.

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL.

6. SFI certificate

Instructors holding Flight instructor simulator certificate for MPA-(H) or SPA(H) issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL SFI(H) for MPA (H) or SPA(H) certificate provided that the holder complies with the following requirements:

National certificate held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FI S for MPA(H)	≥ 1.000 hours as pilot on helicopters including ≥ 350 hours as pilot as on MPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL ATPL(H) or have held an ATPL(H) issued by the CAAT; (ii) hold a valid MPA(H) type rating and associated IR as applicable or have completed the flight simulator content of the applicable MPA(H) type rating course including MCC; (iii) Hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL ATPL(H) or demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL.	SFI (H) MPA (H)	N/A

National certificate held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement certificate	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FI S for SPA(H)	≥ 500 hours as pilot on helicopters, including ≥ 100 hours as pilot on SPA(H)	(i) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(H) or have held a CPL(H) licence issued by the CAAT; (ii) hold a valid SPA(H) type rating and associated IR as applicable or have completed the flight simulator content of the applicable SPA(H) type rating course; (iii) hold a TCAR PEL Part FCL CPL(H) or demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL	SFI(H) SPA(H) restricted to training to single pilot operations	To lift restriction to training in SPO only: • ≥ 350 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations; Or • ≥ 100 hours as pilot in multi-pilot operations on the specific helicopter type within the last two years.

The conversion shall be valid for a maximum period of 3 years. Revalidation of the certificate shall be subject to the completion of the relevant requirements set out in TCAR PEL Part FCL.

C.BALLOONS

1. Pilot licences

A pilot licence issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL licence provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements :

(a) pass a proficiency check with an examiner in a balloon within the appropriate class, as appropriate

If the applicant does not fulfill the recency requirements detailed in FCL.230.B (a) he shall comply with FCL.230.B (c) (2) before passing the proficiency check for conversion;

(b) demonstrate knowledge of the relevant parts of the operational requirements and the TCAR PEL Part FCL regulation;

(c) comply with the requirements set out in the following table:

National licence held	Total flying hours experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL licence and conditions (where applicable)	Removal of conditions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RCAB 89 Balloon licence	After the issuance of the licence: ≥ 25 hours of flight time and ≥ 5 inflations and ≥ 20 take-offs and landings as PIC Balloon	N/A	BPL restricted to: • to the class and group of balloons in which the skill test was taken or a balloon of a group with a smaller envelope size as per FCL.230.B (d)	• Comply with FCL.225B to extend to new class or group
RCAB 89 Balloon licence	After the issuance of the licence: < 25 hours of flight time or < 5 inflations and < 10 take-offs and landings as PIC Balloon	N/A	BPL restricted to: • to the class and group of balloons in which the skill test was taken or a balloon of a group with a smaller envelope size as per FCL.230.B (d) • without carriage of passenger	• Comply with FCL.225B to extend to new class or group • Comply with the following experience requirements after licence issuance to carry passengers: ○ 25 hours of flight time and ○ 5 inflations and ○ 20 take-offs and landings as PIC Balloon

3. Conversion of Instructor certificate

An instructor certificate previously held and delivered in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts shall be considered as valid for conversion of an instructor certificate for the duration prescribed by the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts.

If the holder of an instructor certificate that is not valid at the time of the conversion, the holder shall comply with the renewal criteria for the relevant instructor certificate as laid down in this TCAR PEL Part FCL before to convert this certificate to a TCAR PEL instructor certificate.

3. FI certificates

An instructor certificate i issued by the CAAT in accordance with the regulations in force before the entry into force of TCAR PEL FCL/TO and TCAR PEL Parts may be converted into a TCAR PEL Part FCL certificate provided that the applicant complies with the following requirements:

National certificate or privileges held	Experience	Any further requirements	Replacement Part-FCL certificate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Flight instructor for Balloon	as required under Part-FCL for the relevant certificate	N/A	FI(B)