

WHAT'S NEW IN AIRCREW?



Flying in the EU

Simplified rules for GA training organisations

Life has become easier for training organisations in GA. In accordance with the new Part-DTO¹ (DTO = declared training organisation), training providers for LAPL and PPL no longer need to seek prior approval of their training organisations. Instead of this, they just need to declare the establishment of the training organisation to the competent authority by submitting a declaration including essential information on the training activities. However, operations manuals and training manuals, as known from approved training organisations (ATOs), are not needed.



Language Proficiency – mutual recognition on the way

With Opinion² No 05/2017, EASA has proposed a change to the provisions on language proficiency in order to ensure that language proficiency assessments conducted in one EU Member State are recognized by all other EU Member States.



Easier access for GA pilots to flying in accordance with instrument flight rules (IFR)

EASA is developing a new set of rules containing more proportionate requirements for GA pilots who wish to obtain an IFR flying qualification, in particular, a simplified so-called 'Basic Instrument Rating (BIR)'. After a first draft had already been published on EASA's website³, EASA is currently reviewing the comments received and preparing an Opinion for the introduction of the BIR.



Performance-based navigation (PBN) implementation in Part-FCL

From 25 August 2018, holders of an instrument rating (IR) who wish to fly in accordance with PBN procedures must additionally hold a qualification for PBN. IR holders who do not wish to use PBN procedures may continue to fly in accordance with conventional IFR procedures, where available, until 25 August 2020. After that day, all IRs need to include PBN privileges. Please see the latest amendment⁴ to the Aircrew Regulation for more information.



LAPL: Seaplane privileges

With Opinion No 05/2017, EASA has proposed to amend the requirements for the light aircraft pilot licence (LAPL) for aeroplanes in order to allow LAPL(A) holders to obtain privileges for the single-engine piston (SEP) (sea) class.



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